

Dog Breeds Volume 1

A Wikipedia Compilation

by

Michael A. Linton

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Chapter 1

Affenpinscher

The **affenpinscher** /'æf.ən,pɪn.tʃər/, also known as the **African terrier**, is a terrier-like toy breed of dog.

1.1 History



An Affenpinscher circa 1915

The breed is German in origin and dates back to the seventeenth century. The name is derived from the German *Affe* (ape, monkey). The breed predates and is ancestral to the Griffon Bruxellois (Brussels Griffon) and Miniature Schnauzer.* [1]

Dogs of the Affenpinscher type have been known since about 1600, but these were somewhat larger, about 12 to 13 inches, and came in colors of gray, fawn, black and tan, gray and tan, and also red. White feet and chest were also common. The breed was created to be a ratter, working to remove rodents from kitchens, granaries, and stables.

Banana Joe V Tani Kazari (AKA Joe), a five-year-old Affenpinscher, was named Best in Show at the 2013 Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show in New York City.* [2] This win is notable since it is the first time this breed has won Best in Show at Westminster.

1.2 Description

1.2.1 Appearance

An Affenpinscher generally weighs 6.5 to 13.2 pounds (2.9 to 6.0 kg) and stands 9 to 12 inches (23 to 30 cm) tall at the withers.^{*} [3] It has a harsh rough coat when it is not clipped and if clipped it can be softer and fluffier. It has a notable monkey-like expression (*Affe* means monkey in German). Its coat is shaggier over the head and shoulders forming a mane, with shorter coat over the back and hind quarters. It is harsh and wiry in texture when properly maintained. The FCI and KC breed standards specifies that the coat must be black,^{*} [4]^{*} [5] but the AKC also allows grey, silver, red, black and tan, and belge (a mixture of red, brown, black and white hairs);^{*} [6] other clubs have their own lists of acceptable colours, with black being the preference.

1.3 Temperament

Affenpinschers have a distinct appearance that some associate with terriers. They are different from terriers, however, in that they are actually part of the pinscher-schnauzer of group 2 in the FCI classification and so often get along with other dogs and pets. They are active, adventurous, curious, and stubborn, but they are also fun-loving and playful. The breed is confident, lively, affectionate towards family members and is also very protective of them. This loyal little dog enjoys being with its family. It needs consistent, firm training since some can be quite difficult to housebreak. This type of dog easily becomes bored, so training should be varied. The affenpinscher has a terrier-like personality.

Affenpinschers are somewhat territorial when it comes to their toys and food, so they are not recommended for homes with very small children. This dog is mostly quiet, but can become very excited if attacked or threatened, and shows no fear toward any aggressor.^{*} [7]

1.4 Health

1.4.1 Lifespan

A small sample (N=21) of affenpinschers in a UK survey had a median lifespan of 11.4 years,^{*} [8] which is a typical lifespan for a purebred dog, but a bit lower than most breeds of their size.^{*} [9] The most common causes of death were old age (24%), urologic (19%), and “combinations” (14%).^{*} [10] Some are prone to fractures, slipped stifle, pda, open fontanel and respiratory problems in hot weather. The affenpinscher is prone to hip dysplasia.^{*} [11] As with many small breeds of dog, they are prone to collapsed trachea and luxating patella.^{*} [12] Cataracts are occasionally reported.^{*} [11] An emerging concern is syringomyelia, although the incidence is currently unknown.^{*} [13]

1.5 Shedding

Affenpinschers often appear on lists of dogs that allegedly do not shed (moult).^{*} [14] However, every hair shaft in the dog coat grows from a hair follicle. Each shaft has a cycle of growing, then dying and being replaced by another shaft. When the hair shaft dies, the hair is shed. The length of time of the growing and shedding cycle varies by breed, age, and by whether the dog is an inside or outside dog.

Frequent grooming reduces the amount of loose fur in the environment.

1.6 See also

- Companion Dog Group
- Companion dog
- Toy Group
- Griffon Bruxellois



Affenpinscher portrait



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1.8 External links

- Affenpinscher at DMOZ

Chapter 2

Afghan Hound

The **Afghan Hound** is a hound that is one of the oldest dog breeds in existence. Distinguished by its thick, fine, silky coat and its tail with a ring curl at the end, the breed acquired its unique features in the cold mountains of Afghanistan. Its local name is **Tāzī Spay** (Pashto: سپی تازی) or **Sag-e Tāzī** (Dari Persian: سگ تازی). Other alternate names for this breed are **Kuchi Hound**, **Tāzī**, **Balkh Hound**, **Baluchi Hound**, **Barutzy Hound**, **Shalgar Hound**, **Kabul Hound**, **Galanday Hound**, or sometimes incorrectly *African Hound*.

2.1 History

Sighthounds are among the oldest recognisable types of dogs, and genetic testing has placed the Afghan Hound breed among those with the least genetic divergence from the wolf on some markers;*[1] this is taken to mean that such dogs are descended from the oldest dog types, not that the breeds tested had in antiquity their exact modern form.

Today's modern purebred breed of Afghan Hound descends from dogs brought in the 1920s to Great Britain, and are a blending of types and varieties of long haired sighthounds from across Afghanistan and the surrounding areas.*[2] Some had been kept as hunting dogs, others as guardians.*[3]

Although demonstrably ancient, verifiable written or visual records that tie today's Afghan Hound breed to specific Afghan owners or places is absent, even though there is much speculation about possible connections with the ancient world among **fanciers** and in non-scientific breed books and breed websites. Connections with other types and breeds from the same area may provide clues to the history. A name for a desert coursing Afghan hound, Tazi (sag-e-tazi), suggests a shared ancestry with the very similar Tasy breed from the **Caspian Sea** area of Russia and **Turkmenistan**. Other types or breeds of similar appearance are the Taigan from the mountainous **Tian Shan** region on the Chinese border of Afghanistan, and the Barakzay, or **Kurram Valley Hound**.

There are at least 13 types known in Afghanistan,*[4] and some are being developed (through breeding and record-keeping) into modern purebred breeds.*[5] As the lives of the peoples with whom these dogs developed change in the modern world, often these **landrace** types of dogs lose their use and disappear; there may have been many more types of longhaired sighthound in the past.

Once out of **Afghanistan**, the history of the Afghan Hound breed becomes an important part of the history of the very earliest dog shows and **The Kennel Club (UK)**. Various sighthounds were brought to England in the 1800s by army officers returning from **British India** (which at the time included), Afghanistan, and **Persia**, and were exhibited at dog shows, which were then just becoming popular, under various names, such as Barukzy hounds.*[4] They were also called “**Persian Greyhounds**” by the English, in reference to their own indigenous sighthound.

One dog in particular, **Zardin**, was brought in 1907 from India by Captain Bariff,*[6] and became the early ideal of **breed type** for what was still called the Persian Greyhound. Zardin was the basis of the writing of the first breed standard in 1912, but breeding of the dogs was stopped by World War I.*[4]

Out of the longhaired sighthound types known in Afghanistan, two main strains make up the modern Afghan Hound breed. The first were a group of hounds brought to **Scotland** from **Baluchistan** by Major and Mrs. G. Bell-Murray and Miss Jean C. Manson in 1920, and are called the **Bell-Murray strain**.

These dogs were of the lowland or steppe type, also called kalagh, and are less heavily coated. The second strain was a group of dogs from a kennel in **Kabul** owned by Mrs. Mary Amps, which she shipped to England in 1925. She



Afghan Hound, fully coated

and her husband came to Kabul after the Afghan war in 1919, and the foundation sire of her kennel (named Ghazni) in Kabul was a dog that closely resembled Zardin. Her *Ghazni strain* were the more heavily coated mountain type. Most of the Afghans in the United States were developed from the Ghazni strain from England. The first Afghans in Australia were imported from the United States in 1934, also of the Ghazni strain.*[7] The French breed club was formed in 1939 (FALAPA). The mountain and steppe strains became mixed into the modern Afghan Hound breed, and a new standard was written in 1948, which is still used today.

The spectacular beauty of Afghan Hound dogs caused them to become highly desirable showdogs and pets, and they are recognised by all of the major kennel clubs in the English-speaking world. One of the Amps Ghazni, *Sirdar*, won BIS at Crufts in 1928 and 1930. An Afghan hound was featured on the cover of Life Magazine, November 26, 1945. “Afghan Hounds were the most popular in Australia in the 1970s… and won most of the major shows” .*[8] An Afghan Hound won BIS (Best in Show) at the 1996 World Dog Show in Budapest. Afghan hounds were BIS at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show in 1957 and again in 1983.*[9] That win also marked the most recent win at Westminster for breeder-owner-handler, Chris Terrell.

The Afghan Hound breed is no longer used for hunting, although it can be seen in the sport of lure coursing.*[10]



Young dog. Many individuals have a black facial mask.

2.2 Descriptions

The Afghan Hound is tall, standing in height 61-74 cm (24–29 inches) and weighing 20-27 kg (45–60 pounds). The coat may be any colour, but white markings, particularly on the head, are discouraged; many individuals have a black facial mask. A specimen may have facial hair that looks like a Fu Manchu moustache. The moustache is called “mandarins.” Some Afghan Hounds are almost white, but parti-colour hounds (white with islands of red or



Afghan Hound

black) are not acceptable and may indicate impure breeding. The long, fine-textured coat requires considerable care and grooming. The long topknot and the shorter-haired saddle on the back of the dog are distinctive features of the Afghan Hound coat. The high hipbones and unique small ring on the end of the tail are also characteristics of the breed.

The temperament of the typical Afghan Hound can be aloof and dignified, but happy and clownish when it's playing. This breed, as is the case with many sighthounds, has a high prey drive and may not get along with small animals. The Afghan Hounds' reasoning skills have made it a successful competitor in dog agility trials as well as an intuitive therapy dog and companion. Genomic studies have pointed to the Afghan Hound as one of the oldest of dog breeds.*[11]

The breed has a reputation among some dog trainers of having a relatively slow “obedience intelligence” as defined by author Stanley Coren in *The Intelligence of Dogs*.

Although seldom used today for hunting in Europe and America where they are popular, Afghan hounds are frequent participants in lure coursing events and are also popular in the sport of conformation showing.

2.3 Variants

The Khalag Tazi is a variety of the Afghan. It was introduced to Europe in 1920 when an Indian Army officer, Major G Bell-Murray, brought some animals back from Afghanistan.*[12] Tazi is a current and ancient name for hunting dogs of the sighthound type in the Middle East. It has been used to denote the Saluki, Afghan, Taigan, Persian Greyhound, greyhound types of hound.



The coat may be any colour. Light cream coated Afghan Hound

2.4 Health

2.4.1 Lifespan

Afghan Hounds in UK surveys had a median lifespan of about 12 years.* [13] which is similar to other breeds of their size.* [14] In the 2004 UK Kennel Club survey, the most common causes of death were cancer (31%), old age (20%), cardiac (10.5%), and urologic (5%). Those that die of old age had an average lifespan of 13 to 14 1/2 years.* [15]

2.4.2 Health concerns

Major health issues are allergies, cancer, and hip dysplasia. Sensitivity to anesthesia is an issue the Afghan hound shares with the rest of the sighthound group, as sighthounds have relatively low levels of body fat. Afghan hounds are also among the dog breeds most likely to develop chylothorax, a rare condition which causes the thoracic ducts to leak, allowing large quantities of chyle fluid to enter the dog's chest cavity.* [16] This condition commonly results in a lung torsion (in which the dog's lung twists within the chest cavity, requiring emergency surgery), due to the breed's typically deep, "barrel"-shaped chest. If not corrected through surgery, chylothorax can ultimately cause fibrosing pleuritis, or a hardening of the organs, due to scar tissue forming around the organs to protect them from the chyle fluid. Chylothorax is not necessarily, but often, fatal.



Afghan Hound in the ring

2.5 In popular culture

Because of its distinctive appearance, the Afghan hound has been represented in animated feature films and TV shows, including Universal Pictures' *Balto* (Sylvie), Disney's *Lady and the Tramp II: Scamp's Adventure* (Ruby), an Afghan hound also appeared on *101 Dalmatians* as well as in *102 Dalmatians* as one of the dogs in Cruella De Vil's party and the television series *What-a-Mess* (Prince Amir of Kinjan; based on children's books by Frank Muir) and, as Prissy in the 1961 Disney animated film *One Hundred and One Dalmatians* and *101 Dalmatians II: Patch's London Adventure*. Brainy Barker from *Krypto the Superdog* claims to be an Afghan Hound in the episode "Meet the Dog Stars", although her design actually resembles that of a Saluki instead of an Afghan.

Afghan hounds have also been featured in television advertisements and in fashion magazines.*[17] The Afghan hound is represented in books as well, including being featured in a series of mystery novels by Nina Wright (Abra), and a talking Afghan Hound in David Rothman's *The Solomon Scandals* (2008, Twilight Times Books). In the novel *Between the Acts*, Virginia Woolf uses an Afghan hound (named Sohrab) to represent aspects of one of the book's human characters.*[18]

On August 3, 2005, Korean scientist Hwang Woo-Suk announced that his team of researchers had become the first team to successfully clone a dog, an Afghan Hound named Snuppy. In 2006 Hwang Woo-Suk was dismissed from his university position for fabricating data in his research. Snuppy, nonetheless, was a genuine clone, and thus the first cloned dog in history.*[19]

The Afghan Hound features prominently in the avant-garde music video of popular French band M83's, "Set in Stone (M83 Remix)".*[20]

2.6 See also

- Bakhmull



This Afghan hound is black and brindle; however, the photo shows it with a reddish tinge to the coat, which can occur in a black-coated dog.

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2.8 External links

- Afghan Hound at DMOZ – An active listing of Afghan Hound links.



Afghan Hound



Afghan Hound



Afghan Hound with greyish coat

Chapter 3

Kuchi (dog)

The **Kuchi or Afghan Shepherd** (alternatively spelled **Coochi** and **Koochee** in English) dog is an **Afghan** herding dog, taking its name from the **Kuchi people of Afghanistan**. It is also a **guard** and working dog following the nomads, protecting caravans and flocks of sheep, goats, camels and other livestock from wolves, big cats and thieves. It is sometimes known as just a local variant of the **Central Asian Shepherd Dog** and its status as a distinct breed is disputable.

Sage Kuchi or **Sage Jangi** is the standard Persian name, and the Pashto name is **De Kochyano Spai** or **Jangi Spai**, meaning “Dog of the nomads” and “Fighter Dog”. It is found around the central and northern parts of **Afghanistan**, **Pakistan** and the surrounding regions in **Central Asia**. This **Mountain dog** shares similar genetic background to the **Central Asian Ovtcharka (CAO)**.

Because the dog is intricately associated with nomad life in remote and rugged regions where Western breeding techniques are not used, it is difficult to identify a “true” Kuchi type of dog. Warfare and general unrest in the region has also affected the Kuchi people, of whom many have settled around cities creating ample opportunity for the Kuchi to interbreed with other dogs. There is no organizing body for dogs in Afghanistan and some Kuchi dogs have been exported to Europe.

3.1 Description

The Kuchi dog breed possesses a very rich gene pool, and the dogs adapt well to varying environments. It also means that gene expression can vary greatly from one individual to another. For that reason, it is often difficult for an unaccustomed observer to determine what makes a particular dog a true Kuchi dog, or what type of a Kuchi dog it is.

In general, the Kuchi dog are large, often giant dogs, with a coat that can be short, medium, or long, backed by thick underwool. They vary in height, reaching from 27 to 32 inches (69 to 81 cm) at the withers for the females, and from 28 to 35 inches (71 to 89 cm) and more for the males. Their weight ranges from about 84 to 120 pounds (38 to 54 kg) for the female dogs, and from 88 to 176 pounds (40 to 80 kg) and more for the male dogs.

Their build is molosser-like with lighter and heavier variants, all of them exhibiting a perfect scissor-bite, and a majority of them free from most genetic defects like **hip dysplasia**.

The shape of the head of a Kuchi dog can vary from a wedge-type head, to brick-type, or bear-type skull, the last one being associated mainly with the dogs of the mountain variety. Their tails are usually docked by about one-third of their length, and usually point straight up or at a slight angle. Traditionally, their ears are cropped, almost to the very base.

The Kuchi dogs are tall dogs, with a straight backline, which usually forms a square profile with the front and hind legs. The neck is usually long and thick, with plenty of excess skin hanging from the base of the jaw to the chest. The head is carried horizontally, or at a slight downward angle, with eyes staring straight ahead. The muzzle is dry and muscular.

Their body is often covered with dark spots which don't show through the coat. These spots can also cover the inside of the mouth, the bridge of the nose and the abdomen. The color of the coat comes in many varieties, and is of no importance to determining the breed or the type of Kuchi dog. Neither is the length or structure of the hair. Most

often, a strip of longer, more wiry hair covers the entire length of the backline, while the neck area is packed with thick and slippery underwool, as well as hair that is slightly longer than over the rest of the body.

The tooth sizes range from small in some females, to very large in males, with the fangs often exceeding 1¼". The shape of the fangs can form a hook with a thicker base and the point directed toward the inside of the mouth, or can be straighter and tusk-like, much like a wolf's.

There are three main regional types recognized, belonging to one of two body types of dogs – the lion type and the tiger type. Those are determined depending on the build and the motor characteristics.

3.2 Sub-variants and types

The Kuchi dogs can roughly be divided into three types: the Mountain-type, the Steppe-type, and the Desert-type.

- The **mountain-type** dogs form a very large-boned, heavy coated variety that is well suited to living in the mountainous regions of the Pamir range. They are usually found at higher elevations, where there is greater humidity and more extreme, cool temperatures.
- The **steppe-type** dogs are of much lighter built, with medium to long hair. They are faster and more agile on expansive flats than the mountain variety. They can be characterized as having a mastiff-like built combined with a sighthound appearance.
- The **desert-type** dogs represent a variant most often found in the large desert flatlands, with little vegetation and a hotter climate. They are of medium height, with a short to medium length coat backed by very thick underwool during the cold season. They can possess characteristics of both of the other types, especially when it comes to the head structure.

Another way to classify the Kuchi dog could be according to a lion-type (*Djence Sheri*), or a tiger-type (*Djence Palangi*). This division applies mostly to the desert-type dogs, but it is important to keep in mind that each of the regional variants can display characteristics found in other types as well.

- The **lion-type** dogs are of heavier built, with larger heads and deeper chests. Their coat is usually thicker, and they are of medium height with a larger, bear-type head.
- The **tiger-type** dogs are the more athletic looking, with a long and deep habitus, brick or wedge shaped head, and shorter coat. They are more often linked with Steppe-type dogs.

The difference between the two can also be seen in the way they move. The Lion-type dogs are more majestic in motion, they appear very proud thanks to keeping their heads raised while they walk.

The tiger type dogs exhibit more of a sidewinding, catlike motion, with the head usually at the level of the body, and front paws swinging inwards when walking, running, or jumping. Both types are extremely agile and possess tremendous speed and tenacity when running or attacking.

3.3 Temperament

Throughout history, the Kuchi people needed their dogs to be extremely vigilant in guarding their livestock and belongings. They trusted their dogs to safeguard their camps and **caravans** on their seasonal journeys. They also needed their dogs to be extremely tough, not only in the face of danger, but also for braving the rough environmental conditions that required incredible ability to adapt.

The Kuchis travelled from the mountains, through the deserts, in the freezing cold, and in the searing heat, through country that, for days, did not offer shelter, or food, or even water. They needed dogs that would survive in all kinds of extreme conditions, and still be able to perform their duties without hindering the progress of the caravan. They often had no spare time or energy left to feed and take care of their dogs. They could not afford to wait for them if they fell ill, or to keep checking to make sure they don't fall behind or run off.

The Kuchis needed dogs that would be fierce and possess unmatched stamina, courage and strength, but at the same time would be extremely intelligent, trustworthy and independent. They needed dogs that could function without any special guidance or training.

The resulting breed can be described as representing dogs of unwavering character, strong sense of pride, keen sense of ownership, social status, and territory, demonstrating outstanding tenacity and perseverance, and possessing unrivalled strength and agility, all of which enable them to defend everything that is a part of their turf and extended pack against all predators and intruders.

They can also be extremely friendly and affectionate, and tend to form deep emotional bonds with their 'pack members'. However, their independent minds also make them incompatible with Western lifestyle. They are prone to aggression towards most other dogs, and often humans, who encroach on their territory (this could include postal workers, utility company repairmen, emergency personnel, and even friends and family they have not been acquainted with before), and their territory could extend well beyond the regular house and backyard.

This breed is also very vocal in expressing their emotions. Kuchi dogs often growl to show either pleasure or displeasure, which can be misconstrued by many, especially children, as a sign of aggression - and lead to unwanted and potentially dangerous reactions on their part. This does not mean that the Kuchi breed is entirely unmanageable. But it does mean that, in order to maintain safety and keep Kuchi dogs and their owners in good health and spirits, these dogs demand special attention from their owners, who should be experts on this particular breed, and on animal behaviour in general.

3.4 Breed history

Geographical locale favoured the development of various types of the Kuchi dog. For example in mountainous regions, the heavier coated and large boned dogs were preferred, while in a desert environment - a lighter, more agile build was more desirable. Natural selection occurred due to environmental conditions, as well as human preferences. Over the centuries, the breeds that 'settled' would become associated with that region, and some have even received names and international kennel breed status. The Kangal dog of Turkey, the Caucasian Ovtcharka in the Caucasus region, and many other breeds, such as the large shepherd breeds of Europe - all belong to this group of dogs.

The Central Asian Ovtcharka "CAO" is a variant created by Russian breeders desiring to classify a highly varied group of dogs of Central Asia into a 'breed standard' which would allow the dogs to be graded when judged in competition at popular dog shows. This variant often appears as a large bodied, heavier headed, more uniform type; both in colour (often white), coat texture (shorter—less variety) and body type. There is a significant divergence of type from the native Kuchi dogs to the show-winning Srednoaziatska Ovcharka.

The Kuchi dogs haven't changed their basic phenotype over the same period of time; often appearing diverse in colour, head type, body mass and coat type. The Kuchi dogs need to work with their owners, fulfilling their duties. Otherwise they may act out their frustrations and lack of sense of purpose in ways that can be unacceptable to their owners and the rest of society. They are still a very primitive breed; perhaps not suited to gentle society.

3.5 See also

- Kuchi people
- Afghan Hound

3.6 References

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3.7 External links

- Central Asian Shepherd Dog
- Koocheedog.com

Chapter 4

Aidi

This article is about the dog breed. For other uses, see [Aidi \(disambiguation\)](#).

The **Aidi** or **Chien de l'Atlas** is a Moroccan dog breed used as a [livestock guardian](#), protecting herds of [sheep](#) and [goats](#). It also possesses hunting capabilities and good scenting ability. In its native [Morocco](#) it is often paired in hunting with the [Sloughi](#), which chases down prey that the Aidi has located by scent.*[1]

4.1 History



Female Aidi in a dog show.

The Aidi (Berber dog in Morocco) is recognized as coming from North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria, Libya and Morocco, probably originating in the [Sahara](#)). The dog has never worked as a [sheepdog](#) even though the 1963 standard was published under the name [Atlas Sheepdog](#); this was corrected in 1969. A courageous dog, the Aidi lived and worked in the [Atlas Mountains](#) of Morocco, Libya, and [Algeria](#) protecting his owner and property from wildcats, other predators, and strangers.*[2] This breed has also been called the Berber, after the [Berber](#) tribes who utilized it, and

bears some resemblance to the Pariah dog who is believed to share its ancestry. As a protector of the desert nomad tribes, the most alert and aggressive dogs were staked around the perimeter of the camp at night. The Aidi has not been highly regarded by the tribes historically, as are most dogs other than the Sloughi and other breeds regarded as noble. However, Moroccans have recently formed a club to protect the purity of the breed which has contributed so much in so many roles, as protector, hunter, police dog, and pet.*[3] Although the Aidi has been used primarily as a working dog, he has become more common as a house dog in the country. This breed also makes a good urban pet if he is given tasks and exercise enough to keep him satisfied and happy.*[4]

In color and flock guard work they share many characteristics of many mountain dog breeds.

4.2 Appearance



Head of the Aidi.

Standing 52–62 cm (20–24 in) in height and weighing around 55 pounds (25 kg), the Aidi's lean, muscular body is protected by a coarse, thick, weather-resistant coat with a heavy plumed tail. The coat is heavy and soft, surprising for an African breed. The head is bear-like and in proportion to the rest of the body. The breed has a tapered muzzle with a black or brown nose that usually matches the coat. Their jaws are strong with tight black or brown lips. The medium-sized ears are tipped forward and drop slightly. The eyes are medium, with a dark color and dark rims. Coat colours are white, black, black and white, pale red, and tawny.*[5]*[2]

4.3 Temperament



Head of the Aidi.

The Aidi is energetic and highly protective and is said to make an outstanding watchdog. It is a powerful dog that is also agile, alert, and ready for action. As it is a sensitive breed, the dog needs to be given appropriate training from a very young age. It needs to be exposed to as many social conditions as possible so that it makes an ideal family pet.

4.4 References

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- [5] American Rare Breed Association Aidi Standard <http://web.archive.org/web/20080310042147/http://www.arba.org/AidiBS.htm>

4.5 External links

- Aidi at DMOZ

Chapter 5

Airedale Terrier

The **Airedale Terrier** (often shortened to “Airedale”), also called **Bingley Terrier** and **Waterside Terrier**, is a dog breed of the **terrier type** that originated in the valley (*dale*) of the River **Aire**, in the West Riding of **Yorkshire, England**. It is traditionally called the “King of Terriers” because it is the largest of the terrier breeds. The Airedale was bred from a **Welsh Terrier** and an **Otterhound** and probably some other Terrier breeds, originally to hunt **otters**. In Britain this breed has also been used as a war dog, guide dog and **police dog**. The working-class people of the Aire Valley needed a family pet that had good size for protection but not such that it would be a big eater. It needed the courage to stand the large guard breeds that were used to deter poachers. The Airedale was also used in their sport of hunting water rats (a gambling event) where two dogs were pitted against each other to nose a rat hole when a ferret was released to bolt the rat which escaped to the river. The dogs then chased getting points for sniffing it out and eventual kill.

5.1 Description

5.1.1 Appearance

The Airedale is the largest of the **British Terriers**. They weigh 20–30 kilograms (44–66 lb) in fit condition and have a height at the **withers** of 58–61 centimetres (23–24 in) for dogs, with females slightly smaller.*[1] The **American Kennel Club** standard specifies a very slightly smaller dog. Larger Airedales, up to 55 kilograms (121 lb) can be found in North America. They are often called “Oorangs.” This was the name of a kennel in **Ohio** in the early 1900s.*[2]

The Airedale has a medium-length black and tan **coat** with a harsh **topcoat** and a soft **undercoat**. They are an alert and energetic breed, “not aggressive but fearless.”*[1] It has been claimed that the large “hunting” type or Oorang Airedales are more game than the smaller “show” type Airedales. The large type are usually used for big game hunting and as family guardians or as pets, but usually do poorly in AKC conformation shows. This larger type is also significantly more prone to **Hip Dysplasia** than the standard Airedales.

Coat

Like many terriers, the breed has a ‘broken’ coat. The coat is hard and wiry. The coat is meant to be kept not so long as to appear ragged, and lies straight and close, covering body and legs. The outer coat is hard, wiry and stiff. Airedales may have an undercoat which is softer. The hardest coats are crinkling or just slightly waved. Curly soft coats are highly undesirable.

Airedales bearing undercoats are generally groomed by *hand stripping* where a small serrated edged knife is used to pull out loose hair from the dog's coat.*[3] Most Airedales require frequent (2 to 3 times a year)clipping or stripping as they do not shed.

The AKC **breed standard** states that the correct coat color is either a black saddle, with a tan head, ears and legs; or a dark grizzle saddle (black mixed with gray and white). Grizzle that is a mix of red hair in the black, often on the area of back before the tail are often the best and harshest coats. There are, however, examples of non-standard black-coated and “red” (tan) coated Airedales, (the solid colored Airedales are NOT able to be AKC registered,



Airedale

since they are deviations from breed standard and have yet to be proven 'purebred' Airedale Terriers.) There are also the short coated "Redline" type Airedales, they appear to be genetic throwbacks in looks to the Airedale's early days when the breed's coats were much shorter than today's Airedale. Even with their shorter coat they still have the same hard wiry outer coat with a soft under coat and fall well within the criteria of the breed standard and therefore can be AKC registered and most are registered.

Tail

Traditionally the fluffy tail is long and erect. In most European Countries, the UK, and Australia it is illegal to dock dogs' tails unless it is for the dog's benefit (e.g., if the tail is broken). This has resulted in the emergence of a spitz tail in some dogs. Selective breeding should see this change over time and the required slightly curled tail set high on the back again become common.

In other parts of the world the Airedale's tail is commonly **docked** (surgically shortened) within five days of birth, but this is not considered a **breed standard** custom. To show an Airedale in the **United States**, the official **AKC** standard states "The root of the tail should be set well up on the back. It should be carried gaily but not curled over the back. It should be of good strength and substance and of fair length."

Size

Airedales weigh approximately 50 - 70 pounds, being active and agile enough to perform well, while not too small to function as a physical deterrent, retriever or hunter. Some breeders have produced larger Airedale Terriers, such as the 'Oorang Airedale', developed in the 1920s.*[4]

Ex-Army captain and Airdale breeder **Walter Lingo**'s monthly magazine "Oorang Comments" (#25, page 81), stated



Airedale Terriers being judged at a dog show.

that “When full grown your Airedale dog will weigh from forty to fifty-five pounds and if a female will weigh slightly less. This is the standard weight, but when required, we can furnish over-sized Airedales whose weight will be from sixty to one hundred pounds.”

Because Lingo tried to fill orders for everyone, the Oorang strain size was never standardized. Airedales weighing from 40 to 100 pounds were produced, but for the most part they were approximately 50 pounds and 22 to 24 inches at the shoulder.

5.1.2 Temperament

The Airedale can be used as a **working dog** and also as a **hunting dog**. Airedales exhibit some herding characteristics as well, and have a propensity to chase animals. They have no problem working with **cattle** and **livestock**. However, an Airedale that is not well trained will agitate and annoy the animals.

The Airedale Terrier, like most **Terriers**, has been bred to hunt independently. As a result, the dog is very intelligent, independent, strong-minded, stoic, and can sometimes be stubborn. If children and Airedale are both trained correctly, Airedales can be an excellent choice for a family dog. Airedales can do well with cats and other small animals, especially when they are raised with them.

Albert Payson Terhune wrote of the Airedale: “Among the mine-pits of the Aire, the various groups of miners each sought to develop a dog which could outfight and outhunt and outthink the other miner’s dogs. Tests of the first-named virtues were made in inter-mine dog fights. Bit by bit, thus, an active, strong, heroic, compactly graceful and clever dog was evolved – the earliest true form of the Airedale.”

He is swift, formidable, graceful, big of brain, an ideal chum and guard.To his master he is an adoring pal. To marauders he is a destructive lightning bolt.”



This Airedale's tail is natural (undocked).

5.2 Health

Airedale Terriers in UK, USA, and Canadian surveys had a median lifespan of about 11.5 years,^{*} [5] which is similar to other breeds of their size.^{*} [6]

In a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey, the most common causes of death were cancer (39.5%), old age (14%), urologic (9%), and cardiac (7%).^{*} [7] In a 2000–2001 USA/Canada Health Survey, the most common causes of death were cancer (38%), urologic (17%), old age (12%), and cardiac (6%).^{*} [8] A very hardy breed, although some may suffer from eye problems, hip dysplasia and skin infections.

Airedales can be affected by **hip dysplasia**. Like most terriers, they have a propensity towards **dermatitis**. Skin disorders may go unnoticed in Airedales, because of their hard, dense, wiry coats. Itchy skin may be manifest as **acral lick dermatitis** (also known as **lick granuloma**; caused by licking one area excessively) or **acute moist dermatitis** or "**hot spots**" (an oppressively itchy, inflamed and oozing patch of skin, made worse by intense licking and chewing). Allergies, dietary imbalances, and under/over-productive **thyroid glands** are the main causes of skin conditions.

An Airedale's coat was originally designed to protect the dog from its predators—the coat was designed to come out in the claws of the predator the dog was designed to hunt, leaving the dog unharmed. Because of this, some forms of skin dermatitis can respond to hand stripping the coat. Clipping the coat cuts the dead hair, leaving dead roots within the hair follicles. It is these dead roots which can cause skin irritations. However, hand stripping removes these dead



Airedale with undocked tail

roots from the skin and stimulates new growth.* [3] Hence this process can assist with some forms of skin irritations. Gastric torsion, or bloat, affects Airedale Terriers. Bloat can turn and block the stomach, causing a buildup of gas. Bloat can be fatal, it can lead to cardiovascular collapse. Signs of bloat are gastric distress (stomach pain), futile attempts at vomiting, and increased salivation. Bloat usually occurs when the dog is exercised too soon after eating. They will eat up to 4-6 cups of food at a time.

5.3 History

Airedale, a valley (dale) in the West Riding of Yorkshire, named for the River Aire that runs through it, was the birthplace of the breed. In the mid-19th Century, working class people created the Airedale Terrier by crossing the old English rough-coated Black and Tan Terrier (now known as the Welsh Terrier) with the Otterhound. In 1886, the Kennel Club of England formally recognized the Airedale Terrier breed.

In 1864 they were exhibited for the first time at a championship dog show sponsored by the Airedale Agricultural Society. They were classified under different names, including Rough Coated, Bingley and Waterside Terrier. In 1879 breed fanciers decided to call the breed the Airedale Terrier, a name accepted by the Kennel Club (England) in 1886.

Well-to-do hunters of the era were typically accompanied by a pack of hounds and several terriers, often running them both together. The hounds would scent and pursue the quarry and the terriers would “go to ground” or enter into the quarry's burrow and make the kill. Terriers were often the sporting dog of choice for the common man. Early sporting terriers needed to be big enough to tackle the quarry, but not so big as to prevent them from maneuvering through the quarry's underground lair. As a result, these terriers had to have a very high degree of courage and pluck to face the foe in a tight, dark underground den without the help of human handlers.

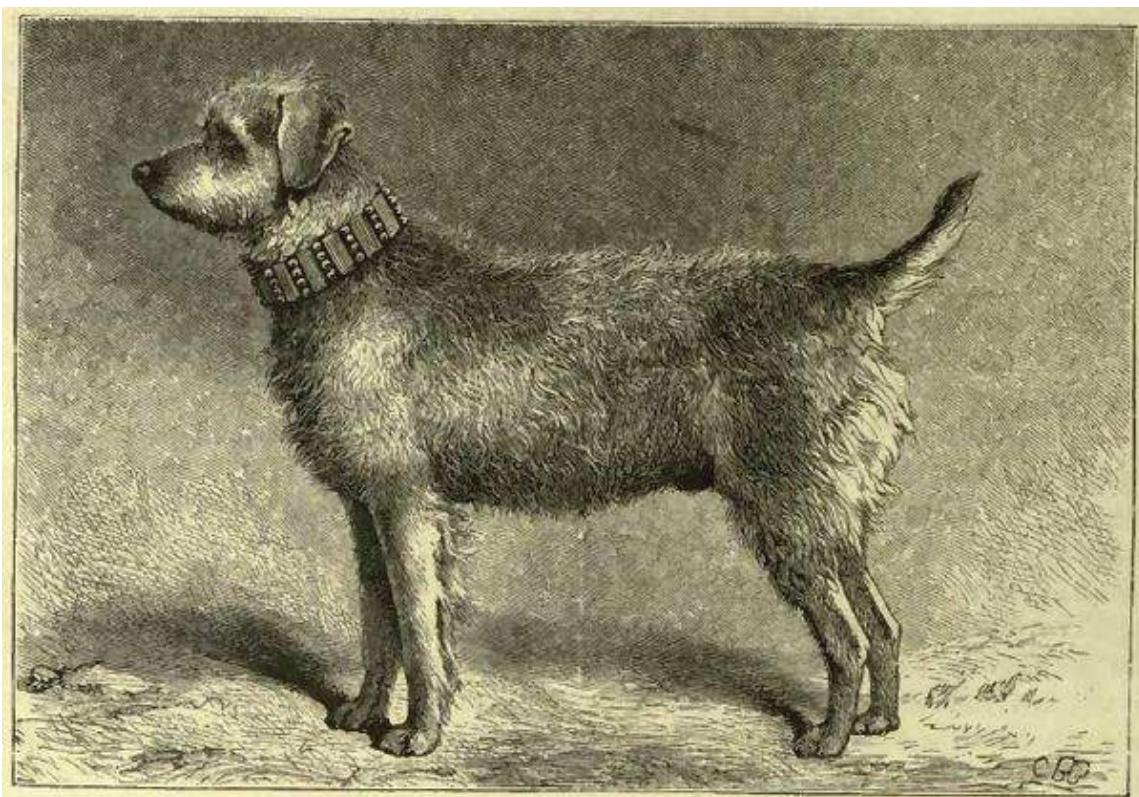
During the middle of the nineteenth century, regular sporting events took place along the River Aire in which terriers pursued the large river rats that inhabited the area. A terrier was judged on its ability to locate a “live” hole in the riverbank and then, after the rat was driven from its hole by a ferret brought along for that purpose, the terrier



A young puppy.

would pursue the rat through water until it could make a kill. As these events became more popular, demand arose for a terrier that could excel in this activity. One such terrier was developed through judicious crossings of the Black-and-Tan Terrier and **Bull and Terrier** dogs popular at the time with the **Otter Hound**. The result was a long-legged fellow that would soon develop into the dog we recognize today as the Airedale Terrier. This character was too big to “go to ground” in the manner of the smaller working terriers; however, it was good at everything else expected of a sporting terrier, and it was particularly adept at water work. This big terrier had other talents in addition to its skill as a ratter. Because of its hound heritage it was well equipped to pick up the scent of game and due to its size, able to tackle larger animals. It became more of a multipurpose terrier that could pursue game by powerful scenting ability, be broken to gun, and taught to retrieve. Its size and temperament made it an able guardian of farm and home. One of the colorful, but less-than legal, uses of the early **Airedale** Terrier was to assist its master in poaching game on the large estates that were off-limits to commoners. Rabbits, hare, and fowl were plentiful, and the Airedale could be taught to retrieve game killed by its master, or to pursue, kill, and bring it back itself.

The first imports of Airedale Terriers to North America were in the 1880s. The first Airedale to come to American



Thunder, a Bingley Terrier and one of the founders of the Airedale Terrier, from The Illustrated Book of the Dog, London/New York 1881

shores was named Bruce. After his 1881 arrival, Bruce won the terrier class in a New York dog show.

The patriarch of the breed is considered to be CH Master Briar (1897–1906). Two of his sons, Crompton Marvel and Monarch, also made important contributions to the breed.*[9]

The first Canadian registrations are recorded in the *Stud book* of 1888–1889.

In 1910, the ATCA (Airedale Terrier Club of America) offered the Airedale Bowl as a perpetual trophy, which continues to this day. It is now mounted on a hardwood pedestal base, holding engraved plates with the names of the hundreds of dogs that have been awarded Best of Breed at the National Specialties.

The Airedale was extensively used in World War I to carry messages to soldiers behind enemy lines and transport mail. They were also used by the Red Cross to find wounded soldiers on the battlefield. There are numerous tales of Airedales delivering their messages despite terrible injury. An Airedale named 'Jack' ran through half a mile of enemy fire, with a message attached within his collar. He arrived at headquarters with his jaw broken and one leg badly splintered, and right after he delivered the message, he dropped dead in front of its recipient.*[10]*[11]

Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Hautenville Richardson was responsible for the development of messenger and guard dogs in the British Army. He, along with his wife, established the *British War Dog School* at Shoeburyness in Essex, England. In 1916, they provided two Airedales (Wolf & Prince) for use as message carriers. After both dogs proved themselves in battle, Airedales were given more duties, such as locating injured soldiers on the battlefield, an idea taken from the Red Cross.

Before the adoption of the German Shepherd as the dog of choice for law enforcement and search and rescue work, the Airedale terrier often filled this role.

In 1906, Richardson tried to interest the British Police in using dogs to accompany officers, for protection on patrol at night. Mr. Geddes, Chief Goods Manager for Hull Docks in Yorkshire, was convinced after he went and saw the impressive work of police dogs in Belgium. Geddes convinced Superintendent Dobie of the North Eastern Railway Police, to arrange a plan for policing the docks. Airedale Terriers were selected for duty as police dogs because of their intelligence, good scenting abilities and their hard, wiry coats that were easy to maintain and clean.

At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, the Russian embassy in London contacted Lt. Colonel Richard-



Airedale Terrier circa 1915

son for help acquiring dogs for the Russian Army, trained to take the wounded away from the battlefields. He sent terriers, mostly Airedale Terriers, for communication and sanitary services. Although these original imports perished, Airedale Terriers were reintroduced to Russia in the early 1920s for use by the Red Army. Special service dog units were created in 1923, and Airedale Terriers were used as demolition dogs, guard dogs, police tracking dogs and casualty dogs. *[12]

Two Airedales were among the dogs lost with the sinking of the RMS Titanic. The Airedale "Kitty" belonged to Colonel John Jacob Astor IV, the real-estate mogul. The second Airedale belonged to William E. Carter of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Mr. Carter was the owner of the Renault automobile in which Jack and Rose trysted in the movie "Titanic". Carter, his wife and two children survived the sinking.

During the 1930s, when airedales were farmed like livestock, American breeders developed the Oorang airedale.

Capt. Walter Lingo, of LaRue, Ohio, developed the Oorang Airedale strain. The name came from a line of bench champions, headed by King Oorang 11, a dog which was said to have been the finest utility dog. King could retrieve waterfowl and upland game, tree raccoons, drive cattle and sheep, and bay mountain lions, bears, and wolves. King even fought one of the best fighting bull terriers, and killed his opponent. He also trained in Red Cross work, and served the American Expeditionary Force at the front in France.

Lingo simply wasn't satisfied with the average strain of Airedale, and after an incredible series of breedings, for which he brought in great Airedales from all over the world, he created the "King Oorang." At the time, Field and Stream magazine called it, "the greatest utility dog in the history of the world." The Oorang Kennel Company continued until Walter Lingo's death in 1969. To help promote the King Oorang, as well as his kennels, Lingo created the Oorang Indians football team headed up by Jim Thorpe. The team played in National Football League from 1922–1923.*[13] Jerry Siebert, an Airedale breeder in Buckeye Lake, Ohio, followed in Lingo's footsteps, and bred "Jerang Airedales." There is a kennel in Tennessee that claims to have original Oorang Airedales.*[2]

After the First World War, the Airedales' popularity rapidly increased thanks to stories of their bravery on the bat-

tlefield and also because Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, and Warren Harding owned Airedales. President Harding's Airedale, **Laddie Boy**, was the “first celebrity White House pet” .*[14] President Harding had a special chair hand carved for him to sit on at very important Cabinet meetings. In the 1920s, the Airedale became the most popular breed in the USA.

President Roosevelt claimed that “An Airedale can do anything any other dog can do and then lick the other dog, if he has to.”

1949 marked the peak of the Airedales' popularity in the USA, ranked 20th out of 110 breeds recognized by the American Kennel Club.

The Airedale Terrier was recognized by United Kennel Club in 1914.*[9]

The Airedale Terrier was recognized by the American Kennel Club in 1888.*[15]

The Airedale Terrier Club of America (ATCA), founded in 1900 is the parent club of the breed in the United States and the official-spokes organization for the breed with the American Kennel Club (AKC).*[16]

The Airedale Terrier Club of America periodically holds performance and conformation events. The Airedale judged to be Best of Breed at these national specialty shows is awarded the Airedale Bowl.*[17] The Airedale Terrier Club of America

5.4 Notable Airedales

- Kitty, owned by John Jacob Astor IV, perished during the sinking of the Titanic.
- Laddie Boy
- Paddy the Wanderer

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5.7 External links

- Airedale Terrier at DMOZ



An Airedale sitting



After the First World War, the Airedales' popularity rapidly increased thanks to stories of their bravery on the battlefield



Laddie Boy and his portrait

Chapter 6

Akbash dog

“Akbash” redirects here. For the village in Iran, see [Akbash, Iran](#).

The **Akbash dog** (from Turkish: *Akbaş* 'white head' *[1]) is native to western Turkey in the region known as the Akbaş, and it is primarily used as a livestock guardian dog, but is also recorded to be used as a shepherd dog. It is officially recognized by the Dog Breeds and Kinology Federation (KIF), aka the Turkish Kennel Club.*[2]

6.1 History

This breed was introduced to North America in the 1970s by Americans Judith and David Nelson*[3] who had been conducting research on white coloured dogs in Turkey.

Archeological evidence suggests that the earliest civilizations arose in the parts of the world began to domesticate animals and cultivate (or domesticate) plants. In short order there would have been a need for livestock protection dogs to care for the livestock.

The other white breeds of livestock protection dogs from around the world include, but may not be limited to:

- **Aidi** or Chien De L'Atlas, originally from North Africa (preferred color white, but other colors appear)
- Great Pyrenees, of the Pyrenees Mountain area in France and Spain (may have light/med. spots)
- Greek Sheepdog, from Greece
- Komondor from Hungary
- Kuvasz from Hungary (white or ivory)
- Maremma-Abruzzese Sheepdog, from the Maremma plains and from the Abruzzi mountainous region of Italy (may have light yellow/orange on ears)
- Polish Tatra Sheepdog or Owczarek Podhalanski, from Poland
- Romanian Sheepdog or Carpathian Sheepdog, from Romania (usually white with pied brown)
- Slovak Cuvac or Slovensky Tchouvatch, from Slovakia
- South Russian Ovtcharka or South Russian Sheepdog

6.2 Appearance

The Akbash is a large dog, weighing from 75 to 140 pounds (34 to 64 kg), averaging 90 pounds for the female, and 120 pounds for the male. Akbash dogs range from about 27 to 34 inches (69 to 86 cm) tall. The Akbash is leaner

than other Turkish livestock guardian dog breeds (i.e.: Kangal, and Anatolian Shepherd), and some Akbash dogs may also be taller.

The Akbash has a smooth-short to medium-full white double coat (sometimes with some light biscuit coloring at the ears). It has long legs, a tail that curls and is frequently feathered, and pink skin blotched with black or blackish-brown under its white coat. Eye rims, nose and lips should be completely black or blackish-brown for the show ring, but commonly they may have some pink.

It is believed the ancient genetics of the Akbash dog were founded on a combination of molosser and sighthound breeds. The Akbash possesses characteristics of both. Although there is a lot of variation in size and height in the Akbash breed, Akbash dogs have a reputation for being tall with long strong bodies. Most appear statuesque and are quite flexible for dogs their size. They have loose skin around their necks to help protect them from predators. Heads range from medium to heavy for working breed dogs. Purebred Akbash dogs may or may not be born with rear double dewclaws. Lack of, or possession of rear double dewclaws in an Akbash is no indication of recent interbreeding with other livestock guardian breeds nor any other breeds.

It is supposed by some that the Akbash and the Kangal Dog were originally distinct, pure Turkish breeds, and they were combined to create the [Anatolian Shepherd Dog](#). There still exists controversy on this subject. Akbash should be easy to recognize next to Kangals and Anatolian Shepherds because of their white appearance, although some Anatolian Shepherds may resemble Akbash or Kangals, and some Kangals may resemble Akbash.

It is legal to export Akbash dogs from Turkey. It is illegal to export Kangal dogs from Turkey. Kangals are the national dog breed of Turkey.

The Akbash breed is not recognized by the American Kennel Club (AKC) but is recognized by the United Kennel Club (UKC). Akbash dogs may be shown in American Rare Breed Association (ARBA) shows, and in International All Breed Canine Association (IABCA) shows.

6.3 Temperament



Akbash dog on guard

The Akbash personality tends to be calm and aware. As a breed, it is not shy, nor is it aggressive. When used as a protection dog, it is suspicious of strangers in its territory, and unusual sounds and changes in its environment. The breed is not naturally hostile, and is, instead, naturally discerning, bred to think independently. The Akbash can be

powerful against predators, yet, when properly exposed, be gentle with newborn lambs and goat kids. The usual first means of protection by an Akbash is prudently warning potential threats by barking or growling. The Akbash will chase away a predator, or physically protect against it, only if it deems that wise and necessary.

The Akbash is frequently mistakenly referred to as a herding dog, but are actually working dogs bred to live with and protect **livestock**, usually goats and/or sheep, and should not chase their charges, (although in some rare cases they may move their charges away from danger). Akbash is one of the more popular of about 30 breeds worldwide under the heading of Flock Guardians, Livestock Protection Dogs, or Livestock Guardian Dogs (more commonly: LGDs).

In their roles as livestock guardian dogs, Akbash dogs frequently spend long hours lying with flocks or herds. The Akbash is a relatively low energy breed, although they are said to always be thinking and taking in what is happening around them (and that they “sleep with one eye open”). They regularly patrol the perimeters of their territories, and listen and smell beyond any fence lines. They reserve much of their physical energy for emergencies when they may encounter a predator.

When protecting their charges, they appear to have tremendous power, focus, endurance and perseverance. Their great speed, loose neck skin, flexible bodies and bounding athleticism give them the physical edge they need to continue surviving as livestock protection dogs. Most predators will not openly confront a working Akbash, but a few may try it. To avoid having an injured livestock protection dog, and to better protect flocks and herds, it is common to use more than one dog in working situations. Predators are less likely to take on more than one livestock protection dog so neither working dog is likely to get injured.

The Akbash is uncommon as a companion dog. When trained appropriately from puppyhood on, it will get along with other domestic species. Since the Akbash has been bred to think on its own, dogs of this breed might be reluctant to adapt to obedience exercises. They have been bred not to chase their charges, so tend not to be interested in chasing balls or in games of fetch. They prefer large areas and may become discontent and exhibit problem behaviors, like escaping or being destructive, if relegated to a pen or small yard. Akbash dogs require tall secure fencing for best containment. The Akbash is not a dog for everyone. It is a working breed and is happiest when given a job compatible to its breeding, or at the least, when kept mentally engaged. These dogs are known for their intelligence, bravery, independence and loyalty.

6.4 Health

Akbash dogs, like many large breeds, can be expected to live 10 to 11 years on average, with some living much longer. Akbash dogs are capable of bonding very closely with their owners and other animals and can display a range of emotion and sensitivity unlike many other breeds.

6.5 See also

- Anatolian Shepherd
- Banned Breeds
- Herding dog
- Kangal Dog
- Livestock guardian dog
- Mountain dog

6.6 References

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6.7 Further reading

- *The Atlas of Dog Breeds of the World* by Bonnie Wilcox, DVM, and Chris Walkowicz
- *The Mini-Atlas of Dog Breeds* by Andrew DePrisco and James B. Johnson
- *Livestock Protection Dogs* by David E. Sims & Orysia Dawydiak

6.8 External links

6.8.1 Clubs, Associations, and Societies

- The Kangal Dog Club of Turkey
- Akbash Dogs International
- Akbash Rescue

6.8.2 Directories and Informational Pages

- Akbash Dog at the Open Directory Project
- Training, behaviour and breed standards of Akbash dogs
- Viewpoint on the Anatolian, Kangal and Akbash breed debate

Chapter 7

Akita (dog)

The **Akita** (秋田犬 *Akita-inu*) is a large breed of dog originating from the mountainous northern regions of Japan. There are two separate varieties of Akita: a *Japanese* strain, known as the “Akita Inu” or “Japanese Akita”; and an *American* strain, known as the “Akita” or “American Akita”.^[2] The Japanese strain comes in a narrow palette of colors, with all other colors considered atypical of the breed, while the American strain comes in all dog colors.^{*[2]} The Akita has a short double coat, similar to that of many other northern spitz breeds such as the Siberian Husky, but long coated dogs can be found in many litters due to a recessive gene.

The Akita is a powerful, independent and dominant breed, commonly aloof with strangers but affectionate with family members. As a breed, Akitas are generally hardy, but they have been known to suffer from various genetic conditions and be sensitive to certain drugs.

In most countries, the American strain of Akita is now considered a separate breed. In the United States and Canada, however, the two strains are considered a single breed with differences in type. For a while, the American strain of Akita was known in some countries as the “Great Japanese Dog”. Both forms of Akita are probably best known worldwide from the true story of Hachikō, a loyal Akita who lived in Japan before World War II.

7.1 Breed name and related issues: American Akita, Akita or Akita Inu



A Japanese Akita



An American Akita

There is debate among fanciers whether there are two separate breeds of Akita. To date, only the American Kennel Club,^{*[3]} and the Canadian Kennel Club consider American and Japanese Akitas to be two varieties of the same breed, allowing free breeding between the two. The Federation Cynologique Internationale,^{*[4]} The Kennel Club,^{*[5]*[6]} the Australian National Kennel Council,^{*[7]} the New Zealand Kennel Club,^{*[8]*[9]} and the Japan Kennel Club consider Japanese and American Akitas as separate breeds.^{*[10]} Some countries refer to the American Akita as simply

the “Akita” and not the American Akita. The issue is especially controversial in Japan.*[11] For the FCI's 84 countries, the breed split formally occurred June 1999, when the FCI decided that the American type would be called the Great Japanese Dog,*[10] later renamed the American Akita in January 2006.*[10]

7.2 History

7.2.1 Japanese history



Japanese Akita

Japanese history, both verbal and written, describe the ancestors of the Akita, the **Matagi** dog (Japanese:マタギ犬) (hunting dog, Bear hunting dog, Deer hunting dog),*[12] as one of the oldest of the native dogs. Today's Akita developed primarily from dogs in the northernmost region of the island of Honshū in the Akita prefecture, thus providing the breed's name.*[12] The Matagi's quarry included wild boar, Sika deer, and Asian black bear. This precursor dog tracked large game, holding it at bay until hunters arrived to make the kill. The breed is also influenced by crosses with larger breeds from Asia and Europe, including English Mastiffs, Great Danes,*[12] St. Bernards,*[12] and the Tosa Inu,*[12] in the desire to develop a fighting dog for the burgeoning dog fighting industry in Odate in the early 20th century.*[12] During World War II the Akita was also crossed with German Shepherd Dogs in an attempt to save them from the war time government order for all non-military dogs to be culled.*[12] The ancestors of the American Akita were originally a variety of the Japanese Akita, a form that was not desired in Japan due to the markings, and which is not eligible for show competition.*[10]

The story of Hachikō, the most revered Akita of all time, helped push the Akita into the international dog world. Hachikō was born in 1923 and owned by Professor Hidesaburō Ueno of Tokyo.*[13] Professor Ueno lived near the **Shibuya Train Station** in a suburb of the city and commuted to work every day on the train.*[14] Hachikō accompanied his master to and from the station each day.*[14] On May 25, 1925, when the dog was 18 months old, he waited for his master's arrival on the four o'clock train, but Professor Ueno had suffered a fatal brain haemorrhage at work.*[14] Hachikō continued to wait for his master's return.*[14] He travelled to and from the station each day for the next nine years.*[14] He allowed the professor's relatives to care for him, but he never gave up the vigil at the station for his master.*[14] His vigil became world renowned when, in 1934,*[15] shortly before his death, a bronze statue was erected at the Shibuya train station in his honor.*[14] This statue was melted down for munitions during the war and new one was commissioned once the war ended.*[15] Each year on April 8 since 1936, Hachikō's devotion has been honoured with a solemn ceremony of remembrance at Tokyo's Shibuya railroad station.*[16]*[17] Eventually, Hachikō's legendary faithfulness became a national symbol of loyalty, particularly to the person and institution of

the Emperor.<ref name=""Skabeland">Skabelund, Aaron Herald (23 September 2011). “Canine Imperialism” . *Berfrois*. Retrieved 28 October 2011.</ref>



Japanese Akita

In 1931, the Akita was officially declared a **Japanese Natural Monument**. The Mayor of Odate City in Akita Prefecture organized the Akita Inu Hozankai to preserve the original Akita as a Japanese natural treasure through careful breeding.*[14] In 1934 the first Japanese breed standard for the Akita Inu was listed, following the breeds declaration as a natural monument of Japan.*[18] In 1967, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Akita Dog Preservation Society, the Akita Dog Museum was built to house information, documents and photos.*[14]

In 1937, **Helen Keller** travelled to Japan. She expressed a keen interest in the breed and was presented with the first two Akitas to enter the US.*[20] The first dog, presented to her by Mr. Ogasawara and named Kamikaze-go, died at five months of age from distemper, one month after her return to the States. A second Akita was arranged to be sent to Miss Keller: Kamikaze's litter brother, Kenzan-go.*[21] Kenzan-go died in the mid-1940s.*[22] By 1939 a breed standard had been established and dog shows had been held, but such activities stopped after **World War II** began. Keller wrote in the *Akita Journal*:

Just as the breed was stabilizing in its native land, World War II pushed the Akita to the brink of extinction. Early in the war the dogs suffered from lack of nutritious food. Then many were killed to be eaten by the starving populace, and



The Akita “Tachibana”, *[19] one of the few Akitas to survive the war, pictured here on a Japanese 1953 issue postage stamp

their pelts were used as clothing. Finally, the government ordered all remaining dogs to be killed on sight to prevent the spread of disease. The only way concerned owners could save their beloved Akitas was to turn them loose in remote mountain areas, where they bred back with their ancestor dogs, the Matagi,*[12] or conceal them from authorities by means of crossing with German Shepherd dogs, and naming them in the style of German Shepherd dogs of the time.*[12] Morie Sawataishi and his efforts to breed the Akita is a major reason this breed exists today.*[25]

During the occupation years following the war, the breed began to thrive again through the efforts of Sawataishi and others.*[19] For the first time, Akitas were bred for a standardized appearance. Akita fanciers in Japan began gathering and exhibiting the remaining Akitas and producing litters in order to restore the breed to sustainable numbers and to accentuate the original characteristics of the breed muddled by crosses to other breeds.*[26] U.S. servicemen fell in love with the Akita and imported many with them upon their return.

7.2.2 American history



9 week old American Akita

The Japanese Akita and American Akita began to diverge in type during the Post–World War II era. It was during this time, that US servicemen serving as part of the occupation force in Japan first came into contact with the Akita, the breed so impressed them that many soldiers chose to bring an Akita back home with them upon completion of their tour. American soldiers were typically more impressed with the larger more bear-like fighting Akita or German Shepherd type than they were with the smaller framed and fox-like Akita-Inu; the types of dogs they brought back with them to the US reflected this sentiment. Japanese Akita fanciers focused on restoring the breed as a work of Japanese art or to 'Natural Monument' status. American Akita fanciers chose to breed larger, heavier-boned and more intimidating dogs. Although, both types derive from a common ancestry, there are marked differences between the two. First, while American Akitas are acceptable in all colors, Japanese Akitas are only permitted to be red, fawn, sesame, white, or brindle. Additionally, American Akitas may be pinto and/or have black masks, unlike Japanese Akitas where it is considered a disqualification and not permitted in the breed standards. American Akitas generally are heavier boned and larger, with a more bear-like head, whereas Japanese Akitas tend to be lighter and more finely featured with a fox-like head.*[10]

Recognized by the **American Kennel Club** in 1955, it was placed in the Miscellaneous class. It was not until the end of 1972 that the AKC approved the Akita standard and it was moved to the Working dog class, as such, the Akita is a rather new breed in the **United States**. Foundation stock in America continued to be imported from Japan until 1974 when the AKC cut off registration to any further Japanese imports until 1992 when it recognized the **Japan Kennel Club**. The decision by the AKC to disallow the registration of any further imported dogs in 1974, set the stage for the divergence in type between the American Akita and Japanese Akita Inu that is present today.

Elsewhere in the world, the American Akita was first introduced to the UK in 1937, he was a Canadian import, owned by a Mrs. Jenson, however the breed was not widely known until the early 1980s.*[22] The breed was introduced in

Australia in 1982 with an American Import and to New Zealand in 1986 with an import from the U.K.* [22]

7.3 Description



American Akita female.

7.3.1 Appearance

As a spitz breed, the appearance of the Akita reflects cold weather adaptations essential to their original function. The Akita is a substantial breed for its height with heavy bones. Characteristic physical traits of the breed include a large, bear-like head with erect, triangular ears set at a slight angle following the arch of the neck. Additionally, the eyes of the Akita are small, dark, deeply set and triangular in shape.* [27] Akitas have thick double coats, and tight, well knuckled cat-like feet. Their tails are carried over the top of the back in a gentle or double curl down the loin.* [28]

Mature American type males measure typically 26–28 inches (66–71 cm) at the withers and weigh between 100–130 lb (45–59 kg). Mature females typically measure 24–26 inches (61–66 cm) and weigh between 70–100 lb (32–45 kg).* [29] The Japanese type, as stated in the breed standards, are a little smaller and lighter.

Breed standards state that all dog breed coat colors are allowable in the American Akita, including pinto, all types of brindle, solid white, black mask, white mask, self-colored mask, even differing colors of under coat and overlay



Akita hiking in Shpella e Pëllumbasit, Tirana, Albania.

(guard hairs).^{*}[30] This includes the common Shiba Inu coloring pattern known as Urajiro. The Japanese Akitas, as per the breed standards, are restricted to red, fawn, sesame, brindle, pure white, all with “Urajiro” markings *i.e.*, whitish coat on the sides of the muzzle, on the cheeks, on the underside of jaw, neck, chest, body and tail and on the inside of the legs.^{*}[5]

7.3.2 Coat types

There are two coat types in the Akita, the standard coat length and the long coat.^{*}[31] The long coat is considered a fault in the show ring, however, they still make good pets.^{*}[31] The long coat, also known as 'Moku' is the result of an **autosomal recessive gene** and may only occur **phenotypically** if both sire and dam are carriers. They have longer (about 3–4 inches in length) and softer coats^{*}[32] and are known to have sweeter temperaments.^{*}[31] It is believed that this gene comes from the now extinct **Karafuto-Ken** 樺太犬.^{*}[33]

7.4 Temperament

The akita is generally seen as territorial about its property, and can be reserved with strangers. It is sometimes described as feline in its actions; it is not unusual for an Akita to clean its face after eating, to preen its kennel mate, and to be fastidious in the house.^{*}[34] They are known to be intolerant of other dogs of the same sex, as stated in the AKC breed standard.^{*}[3]

Since it is a large, powerful dog, the Akita is not considered a breed for a first time dog owner. The breed has been targeted by some countries' **breed-specific legislation** as a dangerous dog.^{*}[35]^{*}[36]^{*}[37]^{*}[38] The Akita is a large, strong, independent and dominant dog. A dog with the correct Akita temperament should be accepting of non-threatening strangers, yet protective of their family when faced with a threatening situation. They are usually docile, aloof and calm in new situations. As a breed they should be good with children; it is said that the breed has an affinity for children.^{*}[39] Not all Akitas, nor all dogs, will necessarily have the same temperament.^{*}[40]



Long Coat Akita

The Akita was never bred to live or work in groups like many hound and sporting breeds. Instead, they lived and worked alone or in pairs, a preference reflected today. Akitas tend to take a socially dominant role with other dogs, and thus caution must be used in situations when Akitas are likely to be around other dogs, especially unfamiliar ones. In particular, Akitas tend to be less tolerant of dogs of the same sex. For this reason, Akitas, unless highly socialized, are not generally well-suited for off-leash dog parks.*[34] The Akita is said to be careful, courageous, fearless, and intelligent. Sometimes spontaneous, it needs a confident, consistent handler, without which the dog will be very wilful and may become very aggressive to other dogs and animals.*[40]

7.5 Health

7.5.1 Autoimmune diseases

There are many autoimmune diseases that are known to sometimes occur in the Akita. These include, but are not limited to:

- **Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome,*[upper-alpha 1]*[41]** also known as Uveo-Dermatologic Syndrome is an auto-immune condition which affects the skin and eyes.*[42]
- **Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia,*[43]** which is an autoimmune blood disorder.*[44]
- **Sebaceous Adenitis*[45]*[46]*[47]** is an autoimmune skin disorder believed to be of autosomal recessive inheritance.*[45]
- **Pemphigus Foliaceus*[48]** is an autoimmune skin disorder, believed to be genetic.*[49]
- **Systemic Lupus Erythematosus*[50]** also known as SLE or lupus, is a systemic autoimmune disease (or autoimmune connective tissue disease) that can affect any part of the body.*[50]



Brindle Japanese Akitas

7.5.2 Immune-mediated endocrine diseases

In addition to these there are also the Immune-mediated endocrine diseases with a heritable factor, such as:

- Addison's Disease*[51] also known as hypoadrenocorticism, it affects the adrenal glands and is essentially the opposite to Cushing's syndrome.*[51]
- Cushing's Syndrome*[51] also known as Hyperadrenocorticism, it affects the adrenal glands and is caused by long-term exposure to high levels of glucocorticosteroids, either manufactured by the body or given as medications.*[51]
- Diabetes mellitus*[51] also known as type 1 diabetes. It affects the pancreas.*[51]
- Hypothyroidism,*[upper-alpha 2] also known as autoimmune hypothyroidism. This is an autoimmune disease which affects the thyroid gland.*[52]

7.5.3 Non immune specific conditions

Other non-immune specific conditions known to have occurred in the Akita include:

- Gastric Dilation*[53] is also known as bloat; may progress to gastric dilation-volvulus (GDV, also called gastric torsion), in which the stomach twists on itself.*[53]
- Microphthalmia,*[54] meaning "small eyes", is a developmental disorder of the eye, believed to be an autosomal recessive genetic condition.*[54]
- Primary Glaucoma,*[55]*[56] Increased pressure in the eye.*[55]
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy*[56]*[upper-alpha 3]*[57] progressive degeneration of the retina (portion of the eye that senses light and allows sight).*[57]
- Hip dysplasia*[43] a skeletal condition where the head of the femur does not fit properly into the hip socket. Leads to osteoarthritis and pain.*[58]
- Elbow dysplasia*[43] a skeletal condition in which the components of the elbow joint (the humerus, radius, and ulna) do not line up properly, leading to osteoarthritis and pain.*[59]
- Von Willebrand's Disease,*[60]*[61]*[62] a genetic bleeding disorder caused by a deficiency in Von Willebrand factor.*[63]

7.5.4 Breed specific conditions

There are two breed specific conditions mentioned in veterinary literature:

- Immune Sensitivity to vaccines, drugs, insecticides, anesthetics and tranquilizers*[50]
- Pseudohyperkalemia, a rise in the amount of potassium that occurs due to its excessive leakage from red blood cells (RBCs) when blood is drawn. This can give a false indication of hyperkalemia on lab tests, hence the prefix pseudo, meaning false.*[50] This occurs because many eastern Asian breeds, including Akitas and Shiba Inus, have a higher level of potassium in their RBCs than other dogs.*[upper-alpha 4]

7.6 Working life

Predecessors of the modern Akita were used for hunting bear, wild boar and deer in Japan as late as 1957.*[64] They would be used to flush out the bear and keep it at bay until the hunter could come and kill it. Today, the breed is used primarily as a companion dog. However, the breed is currently also known to be used as therapy dogs,*[65] and compete in all dog competitions including: conformation showing, obedience trials, canine good citizen program, tracking trials and agility competition,*[66] as well as weight pulling, hunting and schutzhund (*i.e.*, personal protection dogs).*[67]

7.7 See also

- Ginga: Nagareboshi Gin
- Hidesaburō Ueno
- Hachiko: A Dog's Story
- Hokkaido (dog)
- Kai Ken
- Karafuto-Ken
- Kishu
- Nihon Ken Hozonkai
- Shiba Inu
- Shikoku (dog)

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7.9 External links

- Akita (dog) at DMOZ

Chapter 8

Alano Español

Alano Español, sometimes called the Spanish Bulldog in English, is a large breed of dog of the molosser dog type, originating in Spain. The breed is best known for its former use during Spanish bullfights.

8.1 Appearance

The Alano Español is a very large dog of the Molosser type, with a large, strong head. Males should be no smaller than 58 centimetres (23 in) at the withers, and should weigh 34–40 kilograms (75–88 lb) with females somewhat smaller.

The coat is short and thick but never velvety, and is most often a brindle of any color; leonardo (fawn);black and brindle; sable wolf. White chest flashes are acceptable but prevalence of white is not. The face may or may not have a black mask.*[1]

The muzzle is short with the lower jaw slightly concave, and has a very large, broad, black nose. The ears are set high and may be drop or cut short. The skin is very thick, with neck folds and some wrinkles on the face.*[2]

8.2 History

The name of the breed comes from the Iranian tribe of Alani, nomadic pastoralists who arrived in Spain as part of the Migration Period in the 5th Century. These peoples were known to keep large livestock guardian dogs and pursuit dogs which became the basis for the many regional Alaunt types. The first formal, written reference to the breed in Spain is in a chapter of the 14th century “Book of the Hunt of Alfonso XI” (*Libro de la Montería de Alfonso XI*) in which hunting dogs called *Alani* are described as having beautiful colours.*[3] Dogs of this type traveled with Spanish explorers and were used as war dogs (as was their role in Eurasia before migration) in the subjugation of Indian (Native American) peoples, as well as in the capturing of slaves.*[4]

Bull baiting done in the bullfighting ring with dogs of this type was recorded by Francisco de Goya in his series on La Tauromaquia in 1816.*[5] Besides their use in the bullring Alanos were also used for hunting big game such as wild boar.

The large dogs began to disappear as the work they did began to change. Big game became rare, stockyards were modernized and no longer used dogs to hold the cattle, use in bullfights was outlawed, and by 1963 Alanos were thought to be extinct. In the 1970s a group of fanciers and veterinary students made house-to house surveys in western and northern Spain, and found a few examples of the dogs in the Basque areas of Enkarterri and Cantabria, being used to herd semi-wild cattle and hunt wild boar. A standard was written and the dogs were documented and bred, and the Alano Español was recognised as independent breed by the Spanish Kennel Club in 2004, though earlier studies at the University of Cordoba clarified the Alano as distinct from any other breed at genetic level. The Spanish Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación) recognises the Alano Español as an indigenous Spanish breed.

Although the breed in Spain is still small in number and the breed has not yet been recognised internationally by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale, examples of the Alano Español have been exported to North America, where



Etching by Francisco de Goya portraying the dogs in the bullfighting ring as they were used in 1816. Note that the dog's ears are uncropped, indicating they were only used for bull baiting and not dog fighting.

a few breeders are promoting for temperament and hunting ability.

8.3 Similar breeds

Large dogs that are similar in appearance and may share the history of the Alano Español include the molossers of the Canary Islands such as the Dogo Canario (Perro de Presa Canario) as well as the Mastín Español (Spanish Mastiff). The Cimarron Uruguayo is a South American breed that also looks somewhat similar, and is descended from the dogs of the Spanish explorers and conquistadores. The breed is also sometimes called the Spanish Bulldog in English. English dog dealer Bill George imported a dog he called “Big Headed Billy” in 1840. He was used to increase size in English Bulldogs.

8.4 Health

No record or history of health issues in the breed.

8.4.1 Temperament

Since the breed was used for hunting in packs, it is very sociable with other dogs.* [6] All large dogs must be well socialized with humans and other animals when young, if they are to be safely kept as pets. Large working dogs, such as the Alano Español, need regular training and activity all of their lives.

8.5 See also

- Bull-baiting
- Bullfighting
- Bulldog breeds
- Spanish colonization of the Americas
- Molosser

8.6 References

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8.7 External links

- Spanish indigenous breeds, from the Spanish Kennel Club (La Real Sociedad Canina de España)
- El Mundo del Perro magazine, Spanish native breeds issue
- Search DMOZ links for clubs and information about the Alano Español

Chapter 9

Alaskan Klee Kai

The **Alaskan Klee Kai** is a spitz type breed of dog, developed in the 1970s to create a companion sized dog resembling the **Alaskan Husky** (a mixed breed of dog used for sled racing).^{*} [2] It is an energetic, intelligent, apartment-sized dog with an appearance that reflects its northern heritage.^{*} [1]

9.1 History

The breed was developed in Wasilla, Alaska, from the early 1970s to 1988 by Linda S. Spurlin and her family.^{*} [2] The breed was developed with **Siberian** and **Alaskan Huskies**, using **Schipperke** and **American Eskimo Dog** to bring down the size without **dwarfism**. She bred these dogs in private until she released them to the general public in 1988. Originally called the *Klee Kai*, the breed split into *Alaskan Klee Kai* and *Klee Kai* for political reasons in 1995. The breed consolidated as its current name in 2002. The Alaskan Klee Kai was officially recognized by the **American Rare Breed Association** (ARBA) in 1995 and by the **United Kennel Club** (UKC) on January 1, 1997.^{*} [2]

9.2 Appearance

9.2.1 Height and Weight

It is intended that the Alaskan Klee Kai remain a small to medium-sized dog. Height is measured from the withers to the ground. An Alaskan Klee Kai should not appear heavy or too thin. Weight should be proportionate to height.

Toy Variety: Up to and including 13 in (33 cm)

Miniature Variety: Over 13 in (33 cm) and up to and including 15 in (38 cm).

Standard Variety: Over 15 in (38 cm) up to and including 17 in (43 cm).

Serious Fault: Over 17 in (43 cm) up to and including 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in (44 cm).

Eliminating Fault: Over 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in (44 cm) in height.^{*} [2]

9.2.2 Coat and coloring

Alaskan Klee Kai come in three recognized color varieties: black and white, gray and white, or red and white (which may appear as a cinnamon or a dark auburn). Solid white Alaskan Klee Kai also exist but this coat color variety is considered a disqualification by the breed standard. Solid white Alaskan Klee Kai have just recently become recognized by the United Kennel Club and may be registered but not shown competitively.

There are also two coat types found in the breed. These consist of the standard and full-coated varieties. Both are recognized by the UKC and equally acceptable by the breed standard. The only exception being that the coat length may not be so long as to obscure the outline of the dog, which is considered a breed fault. The Alaskan Klee Kai has a double coat; an undercoat that is short and soft and an outer coat that is made of longer guard hairs.^{*} [3] This double coat allows them to have thermal protection from extreme hot and cold weather.^{*} [3]



A Full-Coated AKK

Like the Siberian Husky, the Alaskan Klee Kai typically requires relatively easy care. They are extremely clean. Most do not like wet feet and will spend hours daily grooming themselves. Alaskan Klee Kai, like many other northern breeds, do not have a typical “doggy odor” or “doggy breath.” Most Klee Kai will seldom require a bath. They are rather efficient, so no grooming is needed. You never want to shave an Alaskan Klee Kai unless for medical reasons.* [3] They need their coat to keep them cool and to protect their skin.* [3]

Also like Siberians (and unlike short haired dogs who shed all year), the Klee Kai blows its coat twice a year. Of course, the size of the dogs limits the amount of fur blown. It is best to groom the dog on a regular basis during this time. Some of the longer haired dogs can become matted if not groomed. Most Klee Kai will assist the loss of hair by rubbing against things such as fences. Other than this period of blowing coat, the Klee Kai is very self-sufficient. The normal preventative measures should be taken, such as trimming of nails, normal grooming in the form of brushing. This process is especially important in the bonding process.

9.3 Temperament

The Alaskan Klee Kai is a highly intelligent, curious and active breed. Unlike Siberian Huskies, whom they closely resemble, Alaskan Klee Kai can be standoffish and cautious around unfamiliar individuals. Because of their inherently reserved disposition in the presence of strangers, continual socialization throughout an Alaskan Klee Kai's life is highly encouraged. They are moderately active and have a strong prey drive. This means unless they are properly introduced and raised with smaller animals such as rabbits, hamsters, cats and birds, they will hunt them.

They can be a great family dog if raised with young children who are careful with animals: Alaskan Klee Kai are not likely to tolerate being mistreated and should be monitored when with children. Because of their intelligence, they do well in obedience classes and have a high drive to please their owners which helps them to excel in this area as well as many other types of activities. Another such activity is agility in which the Alaskan Klee Kai almost seems to have been bred to take part in.



Standard Klee Kai

9.4 Health

Previously the Alaskan Klee Kai was thought to have been remarkably free of genetic defects when compared to other small dog breeds. Currently there is a growing concern among veterinarians that the breeding for smaller size has caused a growth in the percentage of puppies dying of hydrocephalus. Studies are ongoing at this time .

Other health concerns that the breed may suffer from have yet to be discovered because of the breed's relatively young age and small gene pool.

Responsible Alaskan Klee Kai breeders have their dogs health tested and registered with OFA for cardiac, patellar, and thyroid issues. They are now accepted by CHIC also, * [4] if they have passed their OFA exams and eye exam by CERF.

9.5 Sources

- Linda Spurlin's Website (originator of the breed)



A red Alaskan Klee Kai

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9.7 External links



The two shades of white Alaskan Klee Kai



Klee Kai (3)



Grey and White Klee Kai



Alaskan Klee Kai with Heterochromia

Chapter 10

Alaskan Malamute

The **Alaskan Malamute** is a large breed of domestic dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) originally bred for hauling heavy freight because of their strength and endurance, and later an Alaskan sled dog. They are similar to other arctic breeds, like the Greenland dog, Canadian Eskimo Dog, the Siberian Husky and the Samoyed.

10.1 Appearance

The American Kennel Club (AKC) breed standard describes a natural range of size, with a desired size of 23 inches (58 cm) tall and 75 pounds (34 kg) for females, 25 inches (64 cm) tall and 85 pounds (39 kg) for males. Heavier individuals (90 lb (41 kg)) and dogs smaller than 75 pounds (34 kg) are commonly seen. There is often a marked size difference between males and females. Weights upwards of 100 pounds (45 kg) are also seen.*[1]

The coat of the Alaskan Malamute is a double coat. The undercoat has an oily and woolly texture and can be as thick as two inches.*[1] The outer guard coat is coarse and stands off the body—longer at the withers but not more than one inch off the sides of the body. Ears are small in proportion to the head and stand firmly erect when at attention. The Alaskan Malamute is a heavy dog, with a more formidable nature and structure than the Siberian Husky, which is bred for speed. The Alaskan Malamute is bred for power and endurance, which is its original function and what the standard of the breed requires of Alaskan Malamute breeders.

The usual colors are various shades of gray and white, sable and white, black and white, seal and white, red and white, or solid white.*[2] There are a wide range of markings in the breed including face markings, blazes, a splash at the nape of the neck, and a collar or half collar. In terms of color variants, some Malamutes exhibit a dark grey to buff-colored undertone around their trimmings and white areas, presenting with a color-linked gene known as 'Agouti'. The eyes of the Alaskan Malamute are almond-shaped and are varied shades of brown; however, the darker eye is preferred. The physical build of the Malamute is compact and strong with substance, bone and snowshoe feet.

According to the AKC breed standard, the Malamute's tail is well furred and is carried over the back like a “waving plume”. Corkscrew tails are occasionally seen but are faulted in the AKC breed standard (a corkscrew tail is commonly seen in the Akita). The Malamutes' well-furred tails aid in keeping them warm when they curl up in the snow. They are often seen wrapping the tail around their nose and face, which presumably helps protect them against harsh weather such as blowing snow. Their ears are generally upright, wedge-shaped, small in proportion to the head and set to the side of the skull. The muzzle is deep and broad, tapering slightly from the skull to the nose. Nose and gums are black but some Malamutes have a snow nose, which is black with a pink undertone that can get darker or lighter, depending on the season.

10.2 Temperament

Alaskan Malamutes are still in use as sled dogs for personal travel, hauling freight, or helping move light objects; some however are used for the recreational pursuit of sledding, also known as **mushing**, as well as for **skijoring**, **bikejoring**, **carting**, and **canicross**. However, most Malamutes today are kept as family pets or as show or performance dogs in weight pulling, dog agility, or packing. Malamutes are generally slower in long-distance dogsled racing against smaller and faster breeds and their working usefulness is limited to freighting or traveling over long distances at a far



Alaskan malamute portrait

slower rate than that required for racing. They can also help move heavy objects over shorter distances. An adult male Alaskan Malamute can pull around 0.5-1.5 tons of weight (1,000-3,000 pounds), depending on build and training.

The Malamute retains more of its original form and function than many other modern breeds. The Malamute personality is one of strong independence. This dog has a long genetic foundation of living in harsh environments, and many of its behaviors have adapted to survive in such environments. Independence, resourcefulness, and natural behaviors are common in the breed.

Malamutes, like other Northern and sled dog breeds, can have a high prey drive, due to their origins and breeding. This may mean in some cases they will chase smaller animals, including other canines, as well as rabbits, squirrels, and cats; however, this has been difficult to document in detail beyond anecdotal, observational data and many Malamute owners have observed varying levels of prey drive between individual dogs. So while Malamutes are, as a general rule, particularly amicable around people and can be taught to tolerate smaller pets, it is necessary to be mindful of them around smaller animals and small children.



An adult Alaskan Malamute



Alaskan Malamute puppy

Malamutes are very fond of people, a trait that makes them particularly sought-after family dogs, but unreliable watchdogs. Malamutes are nimble around furniture and smaller items, making them ideal house dogs, provided they get plenty of time outdoors meeting their considerable exercise requirements.^{*[3]} If they are year-round outdoor dogs, letting them play in a baby pool filled with cold water in summer keeps them cool. In the winter, they love snow.

Malamutes are usually quiet dogs, seldom barking. When a Malamute does vocalize, it often appears to be “talking” by vocalizing a “woo woo” sound. It may howl like a wolf or coyote, and for the same reason.

10.3 Health

There is only one known health survey of Alaskan Malamutes, a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey with a small sample size of 14 dogs.^{*[4]} The median lifespan of 10.7 years measured in that survey is typical of a breed their size, however this study had too small of a sample size to be considered reliable and much anecdotal evidence suggests they have on average one of the longest lifespans of large dogs, up to 15 years.^{*[5]} The major cause of death was cancer (36%).^{*[6]}

The most commonly reported health problems of Alaskan Malamutes, in the 2004 UK Kennel Club survey (based on a sample size of 64 dogs) were musculoskeletal (hip dysplasia), and hereditary cataracts. There are additional health issues in the breed whose origins are unknown at this time including varied seizure disorders found in young puppies as well as adults, Epilepsy, congenital heart problems, kidney problems and skin disorders.

Other health issues in Malamutes include Elbow dysplasia, inherited polyneuropathy, chondrodysplasia, heart defects, and eye problems (particularly cataract and progressive retinal atrophy).^{*[7]} A growing problem among arctic dog breeds, including the Alaskan Malamute, but especially their cousin, the Samoyed, is canine diabetes with onset



Alaskan Malamute with dark saddle

occurring typically in middle age (5 to 7 years)*[8]

10.4 History

In some accounts, the Alaskan Malamute is described as a descendant of dogs of the Mahlemut (now known as Kuuvangmiut or more commonly Kobuk) group of Inupiat in upper western Alaska. These dogs had a prominent role with their human companions – as a utilitarian dog, working, hunting, and living alongside humans.*[9] The dogs were renowned for their excellent hunting abilities and were used to hunt large predators such as bears. They also aided their owners in finding seals by alerting to seal blow holes. The interdependent relationship between the Mahlemut and their dogs fostered prosperity among both and enabled them to flourish in the inhospitable land above the Arctic Circle.

For a brief period during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896, the Malamute and other sled dogs became extremely valuable to recently landed prospectors and settlers, and were frequently crossbred with imported breeds. This was often an attempt to improve the type, or to make up for how few true Malamutes were available to purchase. This seems to have had no long-standing effect on the modern Malamute, and 2004 DNA analysis shows that Malamutes are one of the oldest breeds of dog,*[10] genetically distinct from other dog breeds.*[11] A study in 2013 showed that the Alaskan Malamute has a similar east Asian origin to, but is not clearly related to, the Greenland Dog and the Inuit Sled Dog (Canadian Eskimo Dog), but contains a possible admixture of the Siberian Husky.*[12]

(AKC) “Breed recognition came in 1935, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Eva B. Seeley. At that time many dogs were of unknown ancestry. Those who appeared purebred were used for breeding, others weeded out. After a few years the registry was closed.” * [13]

“Losses from service in World War II all but eliminated the breed. In 1947 there were estimated to be only about 30 registered dogs left, so the stud book was reopened. Mr. Robert J. Zoller became involved in the breed and took this opportunity to combine M’ Loot and Hinman/Irwin dogs with selected Kotzebues to create what became the Husky-Pak line. All modern Malamutes are descended from the early strains, and show combinations of characteristics in



An Inupiat family with a Malamute from 1915

greater or lesser degree. Thus the natural differences we see today.” *[13]

The Malamute dog has had a distinguished history; aiding Rear Admiral Richard Byrd to the South Pole, and the miners who came to Alaska during the Gold Rush of 1896, as well as serving in World War II primarily as search and rescue dogs in Greenland, although also used as freighting and packing dogs in Europe. This dog was never destined to be a racing sled dog; it was used for heavy freighting, pulling hundreds (maybe thousands) of pounds of supplies to villages and camps in groups of at least 4 dogs for heavy loads.

The Alaskan Malamute is a member of the Spitz group of dogs, traced back 2,000 to 3,000 years ago to the Mahlemuts tribe of Alaska.

In 2010 the Alaskan Malamute was named the official state dog of Alaska.*[14]*[15]

10.5 Footnotes

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Red-White Alaskan Malamute female

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10.6 External links

- Alaskan Malamute at DMOZ
- Facts and Information about Alaskan Malamute
- World pedigree database

Chapter 11

Alpine Dachsbracke

The **Alpine Dachsbracke** (ger. **Alpenländische Dachsbracke**) is a small breed of dog of the scent hound type originating in **Austria**. The Alpine Dachsbracke was bred to track wounded **deer** as well as boar, hare, and fox. It is highly efficient at following a trail even after it has gone cold. The Alpine Dachsbracke is very sturdy, and **Austria** is said to be the country of origin.

11.1 Description

11.1.1 Appearance

This small dog has a slight resemblance to a **Dachshund**, with short legs (although longer than a dachshund's) and a long body. The coat is dense, short but smooth except for the tail and neck. The round eyes have a lively expression. Being very sturdy, the Alpine Dachsbracke is visibly robust and has a big boned structure.

Preferred colors in competition are dark deer red with or without black hairs lightly interspersed. Black with red-brown markings on the head, chest, legs, feet, and tail are also permitted, as well as a white star on the chest (according to the American Rare Breed Association). The ideal height for dogs is 37–38 cm, and the ideal height for bitches is 36–37 cm. Strong limbs and feet, with black toenails and tight toes as well as strong elastic skin are features that judges look for in competition. They also look for a trotting gait. The top coat should be very thick, the undercoat dense and both closefitting to the body.*[1]

The Alpine Dachsbracke weighs from 15 to 18 kg (33 to 40 lb) and stands from 34 to 42 cm (13 to 16 in) at the withers. It is often compared with the dachshund, as they are very similar in appearance.

11.1.2 Temperament

Used effectively to track wounded deer, this breed could work even in harsh terrain and high altitude. It makes a good companion, although it is primarily a hunter and therefore is kept mostly by hunters. It has a fearless, friendly and intelligent personality. Most Alpine Dachsbrackes are excellent with children and good with dogs and other pets, though they may exhibit a strong prey drive typical of many scent dogs.

11.2 History

Alpine Dachsbrackes, as with the other Bracke, can be dated back to the middle of the 19th century. The Dachsbracke were bred down in size by crossing the larger dogs with Dachshunds. It once was a favorite of German royalty. During the 1880s, Alpine Dachsbrackes accompanied Crown Prince Rudolf of Habsburg on hunting trips to Egypt and Turkey.

The Fédération Cynologique Internationale recognizes the Alpine Dachsbracke in Group 6 Scenthounds, Section 2 "Leash Hounds" with the **Bavarian Mountain Scenthound** (Bayrischer Gebirgsschweiss Hund, no. 217) and the

Hanoverian Scenthound (Hannover'scher Schweisshund, no. 213).*[2] The only major kennel club in the English-speaking world to recognise the Alpine Dachsbracke is the **United Kennel Club** (US) in their **Scenthound Group**, but they use the Fédération Cynologique Internationale breed standard.*[3] The breed is also recognized by a number of minor registries, hunting clubs, and internet-based dog registry businesses.

11.3 See also

- Hunting dog
- Scenthound
- Finnish Bracke
- Westphalian Dachsbracke
- Drever (also called Swedish Dachsbracke)

11.4 References

- [1] http://www.arba.org/alpine_dachsbracke.htm
- [2] Fédération Cynologique Internationale Group 6
- [3] United Kennel Club Alpine Dachsbracke

Chapter 12

Alpine Spaniel

This article is about the extinct breed of Swiss rescue dog. For Rave Master character, see [List of Rave Master characters](#).

The **Alpine Spaniel** is an extinct breed of dog which was used in mountain rescues by the [Augustinian Canons](#), who run hospices in the region around the [Great St. Bernard Pass](#). The spaniel was a large dog notable for its thick curly coat. One of the most famous specimens of the Alpine Spaniel is [Barry](#), however his preserved body has been modified on more than one occasion to fit with descriptions of the extinct breed from earlier time periods. Due to the conditions in the Alps, and a series of accidents, extinction was discussed as a possibility by authors during the 1830s, and at some point prior to 1847 the entire breed was reduced to a single example due to disease. Evidence held at the Natural History Museum in Bern show that two distinct breeds of dog were being used in the area during this time period. The breed is thought to be the predecessor to the modern [St. Bernard](#) and the [Clumber Spaniel](#).

12.1 Description

The Alpine was a large breed of spaniel, described as reaching two feet at the withers^{*[1]} and six feet from the nose to the tail.^{*[2]} It had a closely set coat, curlier than that of the [English Cocker Spaniel](#) or the [English Springer Spaniel](#). An intelligent breed, it was particularly adapted to the climate of the Swiss Alps.^{*[3]}

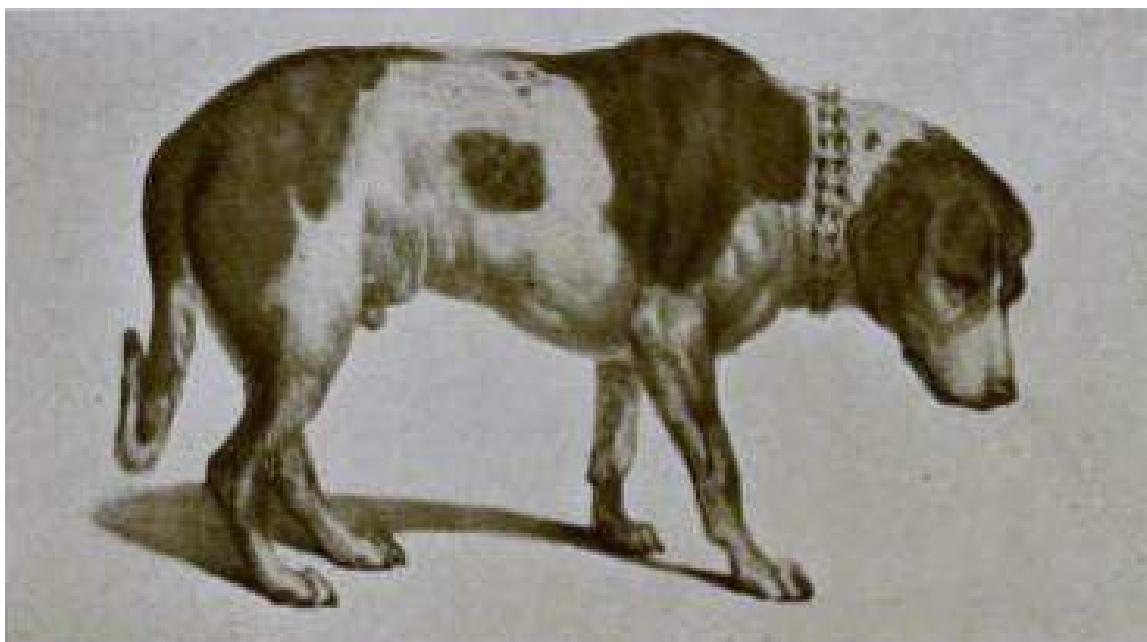
Old skulls in the collection of the Natural History Museum in Bern demonstrate a diversity in head shapes. The collection proves at least two distinct variations during the same time period. The larger skulls have a greater pronounced stop with a shorter [muzzle](#) while the smaller skulls show a great deal less stop whilst having longer muzzles.^{*[4]}

12.2 History

Alpine spaniels were kept by the canons of the monasteries in the Alps in order to search for travellers during heavy snow storms, including the Great St. Bernard Hospice in the Great St Bernard Pass between Italy and Switzerland.^{*[3]}^{*[5]} The dogs would be dispatched in pairs to search for fallen travellers, and were trained so that upon finding them would return to the canons in order to lead rescuers back to the unfortunate individuals.^{*[6]} The Alpine breed was also used as a watchdog to guard sheep and cattle of mountainous regions, including the Himalayas.^{*[7]}

Between 1800 and 1814, a dog named Barry lived as a rescue dog at the hospice, and was famous enough at the time for his body to be preserved at the [Natural History Museum](#) of Bern. However during the preservation, the taxidermist and the director of the Museum agreed to modify the body towards what they thought was a good example of the breed during that period. The head itself was further modified in 1923 to represent the Saint Bernard of that era. Prior to this the skull was a great deal flatter with a moderate stop.^{*[8]}

In 1829 a [Mastiff](#) like dog was brought from the Great St Bernard Hospice and was exhibited in London and [Liverpool](#) to thousands of people. This publicised the existence of an [Alpine Mastiff](#), but drawings of the dog did not match descriptions of the Alpine Spaniel from before the exhibition, and the descriptions of the Spaniel were ridiculed by later publications.^{*[9]}



A drawing of the stuffed body of *Barry*, a dog owned by the Great St Bernard Hospice around 1800 prior to the modifications made in 1923.

Because of the treacherous conditions in which this breed of dog was used, coupled with a succession of accidents, talk of the whole stock becoming extinct was raised as early as 1839.*[10] However at some point prior to 1847 a pestilence swept through the region and reduced the number down to a single specimen, which forced the canons into crossing it with other breeds.*[9]

12.3 Legacy

12.3.1 St. Bernard

The Alpine Spaniel was one of the direct genetic progenitors to the St. Bernard.*[11] Starting in 1830, the monks and canons of the Swiss Alps began crossing the dogs with the Newfoundland, expecting that the resulting offspring would have the longer hair of the Newfoundland and this would protect the dogs better from the cold. Unfortunately ice would form on the longer hair, and seeing that the dogs were no longer effective rescue dogs, the monasteries gave them away to people in the surrounding Swiss valleys.*[12]

In 1855 a stud book was opened for these crosses, which supplied the hospice with suitable dogs and also exported the dogs overseas. Many people began breeding them indiscriminately, which resulted in their modern appearance.*[12] By 1868, the breed was commonly being referred to as the “Saint Bernard Dog” first and the Alpine Spaniel second.*[13]

12.3.2 Clumber Spaniel

It is thought that the Clumber Spaniel originated in 18th century France from the Basset Hound and the Alpine Spaniel.*[14] The name “Clumber” itself comes from Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire.*[15]

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Alpine Spaniel.

A drawing of the Alpine Spaniel in 1848, 18 years after they were first crossed with the Newfoundland

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Chapter 13

American Bulldog

The **American Bulldog** is a breed of working dog. The names associated with the Bully and Standard types are those of the breeders who were influential in developing them, John D. Johnson (Bully) and Alan Scott (Standard).

13.1 Description

13.1.1 Appearance



Scott type American Bulldog. Typical mandibular prognathism is evident.

The American bulldog is a stocky, well built, strong-looking dog, with a large head and a muscular build. Its coat is short and generally smooth. The breed is a light to moderate shedder; however, they should be brushed on regular basis. Colors, while historically predominantly white with patches of red, black, or brindle, have grown in recent

years to include many color patterns including black, red, brown, fawn, and all shades of brindle. The color conformation is quite varied, but solid black or any degree of merle is considered a cosmetic fault, and a blue color is a disqualification by the NKC Breed Standard. Black pigmentation on the nose and eye rims is preferred, with only some pink allowed. Eye color is usually brown, but heterochromia also occurs, although considered a cosmetic fault. American Bulldogs can be droolers; this varies and is more prevalent in the Bully type, which is generally a larger, heavier dog with a shorter muzzle. Standard or Performance types are generally more athletic with longer muzzles and a more square head. It is important to note that many modern American Bulldogs are a combination of the two types usually termed “hybrid.” In general, American Bulldogs weigh between 27 to 54 kg (60 to 120 lb) and are 52 to 70 cm (20 to 28 in) at the withers, but have been known to greatly exceed these dimensions, especially in the “out of standard,” nonworking stock.

13.1.2 Temperament

American Bulldogs are typically confident, social, and active dogs that are at ease with their families. It is not uncommon for an American Bulldog to require a high level of attention due to their highly emotional personality. They bond strongly with their owners. They are capable of jumping in excess of seven feet vertical due to the dense muscle build of the breed. Young American Bulldogs may be slightly aloof with strangers, but as they mature the breed's normal confidence should assert itself. This breed tolerates children and can do very well with them, provided they are socialized early and understand their limits. The more exposure to good training practices, other dogs, and people, the more likely the success at being controlled both inside and outside of their environment. Early training and socialization both in the home and outside of the home is essential for this breed. One way to help accomplish this goal can be done in the simplest of ways: walking them regularly at local parks. While the goal of the breed was originally to produce a working farm utility dog that could catch and hold wild boar and cattle, kill vermin, and guard an owner's property, when properly trained, exercised and socialized, this breed can become a great family pet.

13.2 History

13.2.1 History in Spain and England

Even the slight modifications the bulldog underwent in Spain and England up to the Industrial Revolution (before 1835), were absent in the working strains. Most settlers of the American South came from the West Midlands of England and emigrated as a result of the Civil War between Royalists and Parliamentarians, well before the Industrial Revolution).

13.2.2 History in the United States

The original bulldog was preserved by working class immigrants who brought their working dogs with them to the American South. Small farmers and ranchers used this all-around working dog for many tasks including farm guardians, stock dogs and *catch dog*. These dogs were not an actual breed as considered by today's standards but were a generic bulldog type. There were no recorded pedigrees or records and breeding decisions were dependent on the best working farm dogs despite breed or background. Several separate strains of the “bulldog” type dogs were kept by ranchers as utilitarian working dogs.

Perhaps the most important role of the bulldog and the reason for its survival, and in fact why it thrived throughout the South, was because of the presence of *feral pigs*, introduced to the New World and without predators. The bulldogs were the settlers' only means of sufficiently dealing with the *vermin*. By *World War II*, the breed was near extinction until John D. Johnson and his father scoured the back roads of the South looking for the best specimens to revive the breed. During this time a young Alan Scott grew an interest in Johnson's dogs and began to work with him on the revitalization process. At some point, Alan Scott began infusing non-Johnson *catch bulldogs* from working Southern farms with John D. Johnson's line, creating the now Standard American Bulldog. At another point, Johnson began crossing his line with an atavistic English bulldog from the North that had maintained its genetic athletic vigor.



A Standard-type American Bulldog

13.2.3 Recent history

American bulldogs are now safe from extinction and are enjoying a healthy increase in popularity, either as a working/protector dog or as a family pet. All over the world, they are used variously as “hog dogs” (catching escaped pigs or hunting razorbacks), as cattle drovers and as working or sport K-9s. American Bulldogs also successfully compete in several dog sports such as dog obedience, Schutzhund, French Ring, Mondio Ring, Iron Dog competition and weight pulling. They are also exhibited in conformation shows in the UKC, NKC, ABA, ABRA and the SACBR (South Africa).



A Bully type American Bulldog

13.3 Health

American Bulldogs generally live from 10 to 16 years, and tend to be strong, physically active, and often healthy. Some health problems in American bulldogs are often found within certain genetic lines, and are not common to the entire breed, while others, such as [neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis \(NCL\)](#),^{*} [\[1\]](#) [Ichthyosis](#), disorders of the kidney and thyroid, ACL tears, [hip dysplasia](#), [cherry eye](#), [elbow dysplasia](#), [entropion](#), [ectropion](#), and [bone cancer](#) are more common to the



A 6-week old male American Bulldog

general population of American Bulldogs. There are DNA tests available to help breeders screen breeding animals for NCL (neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis)* [1] and Ichthyosis. It is highly recommended to spend time to research your breeder information, including your American Bulldog's family history. A Penn Hip (Pennsylvania Hip Improvement project) or OFA (Orthopedic Foundation for Animals) screening is recommended for all potential breeding animals. Some breeds of American Bulldog are prone to allergies. Symptoms like a runny nose or a rash are examples of signs of allergies. Some vets recommend dog owners to give 25 mg of Benadryl per day; in most cases it helps.

13.4 American Bulldogs in popular culture

- Spike and Tyke from the *Tom and Jerry* franchise.
- Chance from the feature film, *Homeward Bound: The Incredible Journey*. Suregrips Rattler (Chance) was only in the first *Homeward Bound* movie.
- The Deftones' video “Bloody Cape” featured a model walking an American Bulldog down the street. The American Bulldog was actually played by two separate dogs from the Norcal's American Bulldog Kennel. The names of the dogs were Big Trouble and Tory Hesta.

- In the 2001 film *Kevin of the North* one of Kevin Manley's sled dogs is an American Bulldog named Snowflake.
- *Cheaper by the Dozen*
- Nedd (“Nasty Evil Dead Dog”) in *The Number 23*
- In "Return to Me" 2000 “Mel” , David Duchovny’ s character’ s dog, was played by an American Bulldog named Peetey.
- In "Tucker and Dale vs Evil" 2010, “Jangers” , Tyler Labine's character’ s dog, starred an American Bulldog named Weezer.
- Although the original Petey from Hal Roach's *Our Gang* was an American Pit Bull, in the 1994 film remake, *The Little Rascals*, Petey was played by an American Bulldog.
- An American Bulldog features prominently as the titular character's companion in the 2013 film *Joe*.

13.5 See also

- American Bulldog Registry

13.6 References

[1] NCL description for American Bulldogs

13.7 External links

- American Bulldog at DMOZ

Chapter 14

American Cocker Spaniel

The **American Cocker Spaniel** is a breed of sporting dog. It is a *spaniel type* dog that is closely related to the English Cocker Spaniel; the two breeds diverged during the 20th century due to differing breed standards in America and the UK. In the United States, the breed is usually called the **Cocker Spaniel**, while elsewhere in the world, it is called the American Cocker Spaniel in order to differentiate between it and its English cousin. The word *cocker* is commonly held to stem from their use to hunt *woodcock* in England, while *spaniel* is thought to be derived from the type's origins in Spain.

The first spaniel in America came across with the *Mayflower* in 1620, but it was not until 1878 that the first Cocker Spaniel was registered with the **American Kennel Club** (AKC). A national breed club was set up three years later and the dog considered to be the father of the modern breed, Ch. *Obo II*, was born around this time. By the 1920s the English and American varieties of Cocker had become noticeably different and in 1946 the AKC recognised the English type as a separate breed. It was not until 1970 that **The Kennel Club** in the UK recognised the American Cocker Spaniel as being separate from the English type. The American Cocker was the most popular breed in the United States during the 1940s and 1950s and again during the 1980s, reigning for a total of 18 years. They have also won the best in show title at the **Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show** on four occasions, and have been linked to the President of the United States on several occasions, with owners including **Richard Nixon** and **Harry S. Truman**. In 2013, the cocker spaniel ranked 29th the **American Kennel Club** registration statistics of historical comparisons and notable trends.

The breed is the smallest of the sporting dogs recognised by the AKC, and its distinctly shaped head makes it immediately recognisable. In addition, there are some marked differences between it and its English relative. It is a happy breed with average working intelligence, although by being bred to a show standard it is no longer an ideal working dog. Members of the breed suffer from a wide variety of health ailments including problems with their hearts, eyes and ears.

14.1 History

The word *spanyell* is thought to date from the late 1100s when it was used to name a type of dog imported into England from Spain, with the *span* part of the word referring to the country of origin. Records from the mid-1300s show that selective breeding was already in place, with the breed being separated into two distinct types, called water spaniels and land spaniels.^{*[3]} By 1801, the smaller variety of land spaniel was called the Cocker or Cocking Spaniel, so named for its use in flushing *woodcock*.^{*[4]*[5]}

According to historical records, the first spaniel was brought to North America aboard the *Mayflower* which sailed from **Plymouth**, England and landed in **New England** in 1620.^{*[6]*[7]} The first Cocker Spaniel recorded in America was a liver and white dog named Captain, who was registered with the **American Kennel Club** in 1878.^{*[8]} In 1881, the American Cocker Spaniel Club was formed; it would later become the American Spaniel Club (ASC) and is now known as the oldest breed club for dogs in the United States.^{*[6]*[8]} The task of the club was initially to create a standard to separate the Cocker Spaniel in America from other types of land spaniels, a task which would take over 20 years, only being completed in 1905.^{*[6]}

The dog considered to be the father of the American Cocker Spaniel was sired by the dog considered to be the father of the English Cocker Spaniel. Ch. *Obo* was bred to Ch. *Chloe II*, who was shipped to America while she was



Ch. Obo II, considered to be the foundation sire of the American Cocker Spaniel.

pregnant. Once in the United States, she whelped a dog who became Ch. Obo II. He differed greatly from the modern breed, being only 10 inches (25 cm) tall and with a long body, but was considered to be an excellent dog of that era and became a popular sire.^{*[8]}

Towards the end of the 19th century, the breed had become popular in America and Canada due to their dual use as a family pet and a working dog.^{*[8]} In the early 20th century the breeders on either side of the Atlantic had created different breed standards for the Cocker Spaniel and the breed gradually diverged from one another,^{*[6]*[9]} with the two becoming noticeably different by the 1920s. The American Cockers by now had a smaller muzzle, their coats were softer and the dogs overall were lighter and smaller. The differences were so apparent that in 1935, breeders founded the English Cocker Spaniel Club and restricted breeding between the two types of spaniel. The two types of Cocker Spaniel in America were shown together as one breed, with the English type as a variety of the main breed, until 1946 when the American Kennel Club recognised the English Cocker Spaniel as a separate breed.^{*[9]*[10]}

14.1.1 Return to the UK

Initially in the United Kingdom there were a few American Cockers that had accompanied service personnel to American bases in the 1950s and 1960s. In addition, several came over with embassy staff and business people returning home.^{*[11]}

The first UK Kennel Club registered American Cocker Spaniel was Aramingo Argonaught, born 17 January 1956 and bred by Herbert L. Steinberg. Two judges confirmed that the dog was an American Cocker and not an English Cocker before the Kennel Club permitted the dog to be shown. In the 1960s they were shown as a rare breed, which meant that they did not have a show class of their own and could only be shown in variety classes. This included Aramingo Argonaught, who was the first American Cocker Spaniel to be shown at Crufts in 1960 in a class entitled “Any variety not classified at this show”.^{*[12]} In 1968, the KC agreed to have the breed shown in the category “Any variety gundog other than Cocker” and stated that the American Cocker was not a variety of “Spaniel (Cocker)”. There were around 100 registrations between 1966 to 1968.^{*[11]}

In 1970 the breed was given a separate register in the Kennel Club Breed Supplement, as it was previously included



A black American Cocker Spaniel in a show cut.

in “Any other variety” . Registration numbers increased to 309 by 1970 following this full recognition.*[11]

14.1.2 Notable American Cockers and popularity

American Cocker Spaniels have won best in show at the Westminster Dog Show on four occasions, with the first win in 1921 by Ch. Midkiff Seductive. Ch. My Own Brucie won the title twice in 1940 and 1941,*[13] and became known as the most photographed dog in the world.*[14]

Brucie's win in 1940 coincided with the American Cocker Spaniel becoming the most popular breed of dog in the United States, and they would remain the most popular until 1952.*[15] The most recent victory was in 1954 with the victory going to Ch. Carmor's Rise and Shine.*[13] The popularity of the American Cocker increased once again in the 1980s with it becoming the most popular breed again from 1984 until 1990. In more recent years the popularity of the breed has decreased, with it ranked 15th most popular by the American Kennel Club in 2005.*[16]

American Cocker Spaniels have had several links to the United States Presidency. In 1952, an American Cocker Spaniel became a household name when United States Senator Richard Nixon made his Checkers speech on 23 September. A parti-colored American Cocker Spaniel named Dot was one of several dogs owned by Rutherford B. Hayes; and a buff colored dog named Feller caused a scandal for Harry S. Truman when the dog was received as an unwanted gift with the President subsequently giving it away to a White House physician. More recently, a Cocker named Zeke lived with Bill Clinton while he was Arkansas Governor.*[15]

14.2 Appearance

The American Cocker Spaniel is the smallest dog recognised by the American Kennel Club as a sporting dog,*[17] being on average between 13.5 to 15.5 inches (34 to 39 cm) high at the withers.*[18] It is a dog of normal proportions, with medium long silky fur on the body and ears, hanging down on the legs and belly (known as feathering). The head has an upturned nose and the ears hang down.*[19] The breed standard states that size over 15.5 inches (39 cm) inches for males and 14.5 inches (37 cm) for females is a disqualification at conformation shows.*[20] American



An American Cocker Spaniel.



A black American Cocker Spaniel

Cocker Spaniels weigh around 24 to 30 pounds (11 to 14 kg) on average, with females of the breed usually weighing slightly less than the males.*[17]

The head of an American Cocker Spaniel makes the breed immediately recognizable, with the rounded dome of the skull, well-pronounced **stop**, and a square shaped lip. The drop ears are long, low set, with long silky fur, and the eyes are dark, large, and rounded. The nose can be black or brown depending on the colour of the breed.*[19]

The coat of the breed come in a variety of shades with the colours being separated into three main groups: black/black and tan, any solid colour other than black (ASCOB), and parti-colour. The black variety is either all black, or with tan points on the dog's head, the feet and the tail in a pattern called black and tan. The group known as ASCOB includes all other solid colours from light cream through to dark red, although some lighter colouring is allowed on the feathering according to standards. Parti-coloured dogs are white with patches of another colour such as black or brown, and includes any **roan** coloured dogs.*[21] In addition, American Cockers coats can come in a pattern known as **merle**, which is not recognised by the American Kennel Club.*[22]

American Cockers have rounder eyes, a domed skull, shorter muzzle and more clearly pronounced eyebrows than the English Cockers,*[23] whose head is more setter-like. In colours, the roan colours are rarer in the American variety than in the English but the shade of buff which is common in the American is not seen in the English breed at all, although there are English Cocker Spaniels which are considered to be a shade of red.*[24] The English breed is also slightly larger, being between 14.5–15.5 inches (37–39 cm) in height.*[23]

- American Cocker Spaniel
- American Cocker Spaniel puppy
- American Cocker Spaniel puppy with brown coat.
- A buff colored American Cocker Spaniel.
- American Cocker Spaniel (adult) with Fawn / Golden coat.

14.3 Temperament

Known as the “Merry Cocker”,*[25] the American Cocker Spaniel breed standard defines the ideal dog of the breed as being “equable in temperament with no suggestion of timidity.”* [26] The breed ranks 20th in **Stanley Coren’s The Intelligence of Dogs**, a rating that indicates good “Working or Obedience Intelligence”, or trainability.*[27] IQ tests run on a variety of breeds in the 1950s and 1960s showed that the American Cocker performed the best when tested on its ability to show restraint and delayed response to a trigger, a trait which was put down to the breed's bred-in ability when hunting to freeze upon finding a bird before flushing it out on command. However, they proved to be the worst breed tested when it came to manipulating objects with their paws, for instance uncovering a dish of food or pulling on a string.*[28]

With a good level of socialisation at an early age, an American Cocker can get along with people, children, other dogs and other pets.*[25] 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.*[29]

Members of the breed were originally used as hunting dogs, but increased in popularity as a show dog. It was bred more and more in conformation with the **breed standard**, resulting in certain attributes, such as a long coat, which no longer make it an ideal working dog.*[25]

14.4 Health

American Cocker Spaniels in UK and USA/Canada surveys had a median lifespan of about 10 to 11 years,*[30] which is on the low end of the typical range for purebred dogs, and one to two years less than other breeds of their size.*[31] The larger English Cocker Spaniel typically lives about a year longer than the American Cocker Spaniel.*[30] In a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey, the most common causes of death were cancer (23%), old age (20%), cardiac (8%), and immune-mediated (8%).* [32] In a 2003 USA/Canada Health Survey with a smaller sample size, the leading causes of death were cancer, hepatic disease, and immune-mediated.*[33]

American Cockers previously high popularity resulted in the breed frequently being bred by backyard breeders or in **puppy mills**. This indiscriminate breeding has increased the proliferation of breed related health issues in certain bloodlines.*[16]

American Cocker Spaniels are susceptible to a variety of illnesses, particularly infections affecting their ears and, in some cases, their eyes. Although the number or percent of afflicted dogs is not known, progressive retinal atrophy (PRA), **glaucoma**, and **cataracts** have been identified in some members of the breed.*[34] The American Spaniel



American cocker spaniel

Club recommends annual eye exams by a veterinary ophthalmologist for all dogs that are to be used for breeding. Autoimmune problems in Cockers have also been identified in an unknown number or percent of the breed, including autoimmune **hemolytic anemia** (AIHA). Ear inflammations are common in drop-eared breeds of dog, including the American Cocker, and **luxating patellas** and **hip dysplasia** have been identified in some members of the breed.*[35]

Heart conditions such as **dilated cardiomyopathy**, where the heart becomes weakened and enlarged, and **sick sinus syndrome**, which is a type of abnormal heart beating which causes low blood pressure, have been identified in the breed. **Phosphofructokinase deficiency** is a condition caused by a recessive gene in the breed which prevents the metabolism of glucose into energy, causing the dog to have extremely low energy and be unable to exercise. The gene which causes this appears in around 10 percent of the population, but DNA testing can prevent two carrier dogs from breeding and thus creating puppies with this condition.*[36]

American Cockers are also prone to **canine epilepsy** and the related condition known as **Rage Syndrome**.*[37] The latter is a form of epilepsy which can cause a normally placid dog to engage in sudden and unprovoked violent attacks.*[37]*[38] Initial research shows that both conditions appear to be inheritable.*[39]

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14.6 External links

- American Cocker Spaniel at DMOZ

Chapter 15

American Eskimo Dog

The **American Eskimo Dog** is a breed of companion dog originating in **Germany**. The American Eskimo is a member of the **Spitz** family. Despite its name and appearance, the American Eskimo dog is not from Alaska; the dog's heritage is traced back to Northern Europe. The breed's progenitors were **German Spitz**, but due to anti-German prejudice during the **First World War**, it was renamed “American Eskimo Dog”. Although modern American Eskimos have been exported as German Spitz Gross (or Mittel, depending on the dog's height), the breed standards are actually significantly different. In addition to serving as a watchdog and companion, the American Eskimo dog also achieved a high degree of popularity in the 1930s and 1940s United States as a **circus** performer.

There are three size varieties of the American Eskimo breed, the toy, miniature and the standard. They share a common resemblance with **Japanese Spitz** and **Samoyed dog**.

Miniature American Eskimos, with their high intelligence and inquisitive nature, will love to “investigate”. If they find something very interesting they will often want their owner, or handler, to investigate as well, and will at times, not let the “matter” go until the person complies. You will often find this behavior when it comes to children, for instance, if a baby or child is crying, the American Eskimo will want you to see what the problem is and will not stop “worrying” until you do. The American Eskimo being so “tuned in” is one of the characteristics that makes them a desirable breed around children.

15.1 History

The American Eskimo Dog was originally bred to guard people and property and, therefore, is territorial by nature and a valiant watchdog. They are not considered an aggressive breed. But, due to the breed's watchdog history, American Eskimos are generally quite vocal, barking at any stranger who comes in proximity to their owners' territory.

In Northern Europe, smaller Spitz were eventually developed into the various **German Spitz** breeds. European immigrants brought their Spitz pets with them to the United States, especially New York, in the early 1900s, “all of them descended from the larger German Spitz, the **Keeshond**, the white **Pomeranian**, and the Italian Spitz, the **Volpino Italiano**.” *[1]

Although white was not always a recognized color in the various German Spitz breeds, it was generally the preferred color in the US.*[2] In a display of patriotism in the era around **World War I**, dog owners began referring to their pets as American Spitz rather than German Spitz.*[3]

After World War I, the small Spitz dogs came to the attention of the American public when the dogs became popular entertainers in the American **circus**. In 1917, the Cooper Brothers’ Railroad Circus featured the dogs.*[4] A dog named Stout's Pal Pierre was famous for walking a tightrope with the Barnum and Bailey Circus in the 1930s, and also contributing to their popularity, they sold puppies after the show. Due to the popularity of the circus dogs, many of today's American Eskimo Dogs can trace their lineage back to these circus dogs.*[2]

After World War II, the dogs continued to be popular pets. Postwar contact with Japan led to importation into the United States of the **Japanese Spitz**, which may have been crossed into the breed at this time.*[1] The breed was first officially recognized as the “American Eskimo” as early as 1919 by the American **United Kennel Club** (UKC), and the first written record and history of the breed was printed in 1958 by the UKC.*[5] At that time there was no official breed club and no breed standard, and dogs were accepted for registration as single dogs, based on appearance. In



English painter Thomas Gainsborough (1727–1788) painted “*The Morning Walk*” depicting Mr. and Mrs. Hallet, accompanied by their White Spitz, a breed which is amongst the ancestors of the American Eskimo dog.

1970 the National American Eskimo Dog Association (NAEDA) was founded, and single dog registrations ceased. In 1985 the American Eskimo Dog Club of America (AEDCA) was formed by fanciers who wished to register the breed with the **American Kennel Club** (AKC). Following the AKC's requirements for breed recognition, the AEDCA collected the pedigree information from 1,750 dogs that now form the basis of the AKC recognized breed, which is called the American Eskimo Dog. The breed was recognized by the American Kennel Club in 1995. The stud book was opened from 2000 to 2003 in an attempt to register more of the original UKC registered lines, and today

many American Eskimo Dogs are dual-registered with both American kennel clubs.* [2] The breed is also recognized by the [Canadian Kennel Club](#) as of 2006,* [6] but is not recognized elsewhere in the world. The American Eskimo Dog is not entirely an internationally recognized breed, and since neither of the American kennel clubs are affiliated with the [Fédération Cynologique Internationale](#), fanciers wishing to participate in certain international dog shows will register their American Eskimo Dogs as the very similar German Spitz. This is done only by individuals wishing to participate in dog sports in international shows, and does not mean that the American Eskimo Dog and the German Spitz are the same. Although the American Eskimo is known as the German Spitz in several countries outside of the United States, the two breeds have actually developed somewhat differently since the American Eskimo was relocated to North America, over a century ago. It is not uncommon for German Spitz breeders to incorporate imported American Eskimo bloodlines into their breeding program to broaden the gene pool, and vice versa.

15.2 Health

The American Eskimo is a hardy breed with an average life span of 12-15 years.* [7] This breed tends to become overweight easily, so proper diet and exercise is needed to maintain an overall well being. Health testing should be performed by all responsible breeders and anyone purchasing a puppy should be aware of the genetic problems which have been found in some individuals of the breed, such as PRA (Progressive Retinal Atrophy), luxating patella, and [hip dysplasia](#)). None of these problems are common and the breed is generally very healthy.* [8] In addition to the rarer problems mentioned, the breed can have a tendency towards allergies and most commonly, tear-staining. This breed also is known in some cases to have dental issues.* [9]

15.3 Temperament

The American Eskimo is an affectionate, loving dog. Hardy and playful, they are excellent with children. Charming and alert, because of the dog's high intelligence and its willingness to please, it is easy to train and often rank among the top scorers in obedience trials. American Eskimos like to work. They are naturally wary of strangers, but once introduced they become instant friends. Eskimos need to be part of the family with a firm, consistent, confident pack leader. If you allow the dog to believe he or she is the ruler of your home, many varying degrees of behavior issues will arise, including but not limited to: separation anxiety, obsessive barking, dog aggressiveness, willfulness, and guarding. Without enough mental and physical exercise, they can become hyperactive and high strung, spinning in circles.

15.4 Sizes

Toy: 9–12 inches and 6–10 lbs

Miniature: 12–15 inches and 10–17 lbs

Standard: 15–20 inches and 18–25 lbs

15.5 See also

- Breed club (dog)
- Canadian Eskimo Dog
- German Spitz
- Northern Breed Group
- Spitz



American Eskimo dog with a tennis ball.

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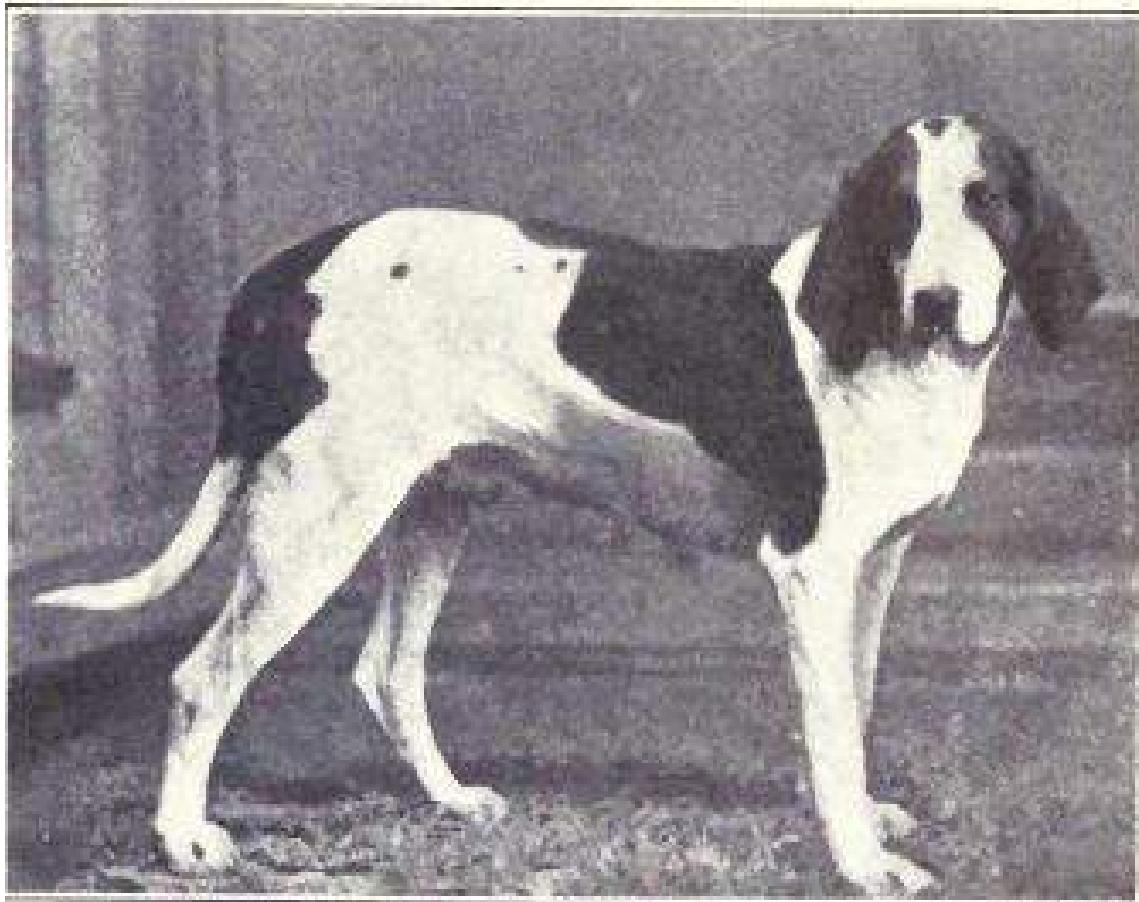
- American Eskimo Dog at DMOZ

Chapter 16

American Foxhound

The **American Foxhound** is a breed of dog that is a cousin of the English Foxhound. They are scent hounds, bred to hunt foxes by scent.

16.1 History



American Foxhound circa 1915.

In 1650, Robert Brooke sailed from England to Crown Colony in North America with his pack of hunting dogs, which were the root of several strains of American Hounds. These dogs remained in the Brooke family for nearly 300 years. George Washington received French Foxhounds, Grand Bleu de Gascogne, (which look much like an American Bluetick Coonhound) as a gift from the Marquis de Lafayette. Many of the dogs Washington kept were

descended from Brooke's, and when crossed with the French hounds, helped to create the present day American Foxhound. The American Foxhound is known to originate from the states of Maryland and Virginia, and is the state dog of Virginia.* [1] Though there has long been a rumor that the new breed was originally used for hunting Indigenous peoples of the Americas, this is not true. The breed was developed by landed gentry purely for the sport of hunting foxes. With the importation (or migration) of the red fox, Irish Foxhounds were added to the lines, to increase speed and stamina in the dog, qualities still prevalent in today's dogs. One quality that the American Foxhound is famous for is its musical howl that can be heard for miles. This is actually one reason that this breed does not do well in city settings. The breed was first recognized by the American Kennel Club in 1886. Today, there are many different strains of American Foxhound, including Walker, Calhoun, Goodman, Trigg, July and Penn-Marydel. Though each strain looks quite different, they are all recognized as members of the same breed. Most show hounds are Walkers, many of the pack hounds (used with hunting foxes on horseback) are Penn-Marydel and hunters use a variety of strains to suit their hunting style and quarry.

16.2 Description

16.2.1 Appearance

While standards call for the American Foxhound to be about 21–25 in (53–64 cm) tall to the withers, and weigh anywhere between 65–75 lb (29–34 kg), many of them are larger in structure (especially the show strains), with males standing 26–29 in (66–74 cm) and females 25–28 in (64–71 cm) and smaller in weight, typically between 45–65 lb (20–29 kg). For years it was traditional to feed Foxhounds on a diet of “dog bread”, a variation on cornbread. The legs of a Foxhound are very long and straight-boned. The foxhound's chest is rather narrow. It has a long muzzle, and a large, domed skull. The ears are wide and low-set. The eyes are hazel or brown, and are large and wide-set.

16.2.2 Coat

A close, hard hound coat of medium length, and any color, though the combination of black, white and tan is prevalent.* [2] American Foxhounds do tend to shed a good amount of hair, but a weekly brushing will decrease shedding.

16.2.3 Defining physical characteristics

The American Foxhound is taller and rangier than its cousin, the English Foxhound. Also, this breed is known to have a musical bark when it is hunting that can be heard for miles. If competing in a dog show, some physical characteristics that judges would look for would be a slightly domed skull, long, large ears, large eyes, straight muzzle, well laid-back shoulders, a moderately long back, fox-like feet, and a slightly curved tail. Though they are traditionally tri-colored (black, white and tan) they can be any color. They are one of the rarest breeds in the American Kennel Club.* [2]

16.3 Behavior

16.3.1 Temperament

The American Foxhound has a very docile and sweet demeanor. A typical dog is gentle, easygoing, and gets along with children and other animals.* [2] However, they may act shy and reserved when around strangers.

16.3.2 Activity level

The American Foxhound is a very active breed and very high energy. They require a lot of exercise and do best in habitats where they have room to run. If they live in a suburban area such as a neighborhood, they should have a fenced in yard and be taken on multiple walks daily.



American Foxhounds at the Atlanta Steeplechase

16.3.3 Trainability

Obedience training is essential for this breed due to their independence and natural instinct to follow a scent. A Foxhound who picks up a scent will follow it while ignoring commands; training requires patience and skill because of the breed's independence and occasional stubbornness. Because of its strong hunting instinct, American Foxhounds should not be trusted off-lead. Most scent hounds are bred to give "voice," but the Foxhound does not make a good watchdog.

16.4 Health

This breed is not generally a breed that carries genetic disorders. However they can easily become overweight when overfed. A minor health risk in American Foxhounds is **thrombocytopenia**, or platelet disease. This comes from poorly functioning blood platelets and can result in excessive bleeding from minor bumps or cuts. The treatment is usually based on the severity of the disease. Owners will often have their American Foxhounds undergo blood tests so that the condition can be caught early on. While dysplasia was largely unknown in Foxhounds, it is beginning to crop up occasionally, along with some eye issues. It is not typical or customary for Foxhound breeders to screen for any hereditary disorders at this time. The breed's lifespan is generally 10–12 years. The American Foxhound is an energetic breed. According to some veterinarians and trainers, it needs plenty of exercise, for example, a fairly long walk followed by a game of fetch.

16.5 See also

- English Foxhound
- Trigg Hound



A white American foxhound with black spots.

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Chapter 17

American Hairless Terrier

The **American Hairless Terrier** is a rare breed of dog that was derived as a variant of Rat Terrier. As of January 1, 2004, the **United Kennel Club** deemed the AHT a separate terrier breed, in January 2016 it will achieve full AKC recognition. An intelligent, social and energetic working breed, the American Hairless Terrier is often listed as a potential good breed choice for allergy sufferers.

17.1 History



American hairless terrier pup with coated littermate

The American Hairless Terrier's American ancestry begins with the mixed breed terriers called **Feists** brought from Europe to the North America as early as the 18th century. In the late 1800s the **Rat Terrier** breed was developed from the Feist by the addition of **Beagle**, **Italian Greyhound** and **Miniature Pinscher** bloodlines.

The distinct American Hairless Terrier breed began in 1972 when one hairless puppy named Josephine appeared in a Rat Terrier litter in the state of **Louisiana**, **United States**. Owners Edwin and Willie Scott liked the dog's look and temperament, and upon maturity bred her hoping to reproduce the hairless quality. They were eventually successful; a litter produced in 1981 provided the foundation stock of the breed.

17.1.1 Breed recognition

In 1998, the breed gained recognition as the American Hairless Terrier (AHT) by the **American Rare Breeds Association** and the **National Rat Terrier Club**. Canada was the first country outside the US to gain recognition, by **Canadian Rarities** in 1999. In 1999, the breed was recognized as Rat Terrier, Hairless Variety by the **United Kennel Club**.

In the US, the American Hairless Terrier Association is the provisional breed club. Other national breed clubs around the world include the **Canadian American Hairless Terrier Association** and the **Japanese Hairless American Terrier Club**.

On January 1, 2004, the United Kennel Club (UKC) recognized the AHT as a distinct breed.*[1]

The American Kennel Club (AKC) also includes the AHT within its Foundation Stock Series and allows them to participate in AKC Performance events and in Open shows.

Despite its smaller size, the AHT is not a toy breed. Rather, like its Rat Terrier cousin, the AHT is a working breed.

In January 2016 the American Hairless Terrier will be recognized fully by the AKC in the terrier group.

17.2 Coated American Hairless Terrier

In its 2006 description, the UKC continued to recognize the hairless and coated varieties of the American Hairless Terrier noting that "[w]hile it may seem contradictory to have coated dogs in a hairless breed, it will be necessary for the foreseeable future to continue to include some Rat Terrier crosses until there are sufficient hairless dogs to maintain a separate and healthy gene pool".*[1]

17.3 Description

The American Hairless Terrier is a smoothly muscled, active, small-to-medium terrier.

Height: 7-18 inches (18–45.7 cm.)

Life Span: 14–16 years.

Weight: 7-25 pounds (2.5–12 kg.)

Skin Color: White (to varying degrees) with a variety of colors including black, blue, pink, brown, tan, and sable. Skin color darkens with sun

Eye Color: Brown, blue, grey, amber and turquoise

Pattern: near-solid (with some white), brindled, spotted (piebald) and saddled

Tail/Ears: Tails must be left long on the hairless variety, coateds may be docked or left undocked

Type: Working Breed

17.3.1 American Hairless Terrier and Rat Terrier distinctions

The American Hairless Terrier's origins are unique in that the entire breed originated from a single hairless Rat Terrier female born in 1972. The AHT is therefore very similar to the Rat Terrier and the coated AHT is almost indistinguishable from its Rat Terrier cousin.

However, since the first litter born in 1982 from the originating hairless female, the AHT has continued to be developed as a distinct breed (see "Breed Recognition") with several characteristics that distinguish the AHT from its



American Hairless Terrier blue tri coated male with frisbee



American Hairless Terriers are very energetic.

Rat Terrier origins. These differences include smaller sizes, more refined features, new eye colors, new patterns, new (skin) colors and, of course, a complete lack of fur on the hairless variety.

Other breeder choices have further differentiated the AHT. AHT breeders and clubs promote the undocked tail appearance on hairless, unlike the more traditionally docked appearance of the Rat Terrier. To date, the hairless trait has not been bred over to the other types of Rat Terrier such as the Giant Decker Rat Terrier or the Type B Rat Terrier (also known as the **Teddy Roosevelt Terrier**).

17.4 Hairless breeds and genetics

While there are unproven theories that other **hairless dog** breeds have common ancestry, the recent evolution of the American Hairless Terrier demonstrates an independent evolution from other hairless breeds.

A key difference found between the American Hairless Terrier and other Hairless Dog breeds is that the AHT's hairless gene is recessive, while the gene for hairlessness found in the ancient breeds is a lethal dominant.

The American Hairless Terrier does not have dental issues (absent premolars) or other characteristics associated with the dominant hairless gene.

For dogs where hairlessness is a dominant gene, hairless to hairless matings will on average produce 66.6% hairless and 33.3% coated puppies. For hairless to coated matings, there will be an average one to one ratio between coated and hairless offspring. In coated to coated matings, all puppies will be coated.

Matings between hairless AHTs will produce completely hairless litters. Between hairless AHT to coated AHT or Rat Terrier, results are more variable and will produce mixed hairless litters to all coated litters.

17.5 Hypoallergenic dog breed

There is no scientific evidence supporting the existence of a completely **hypoallergenic dog breed** and hairlessness is not the sole characteristic that will determine allergic reactions or its degree.

The American Hairless Terrier Association recommends individual allergy tests prior to adopting an AHT.* [2]

17.6 Temperament

The American Hairless Terrier (AHT) is an intelligent, curious, and energetic breed.

Graceful and elegant, the American Hairless Terrier is also strong and athletic. The AHT enjoys participating in agility games like its other terrier cousins. The AHT typically likes to dig, chase small game and will bark when alarmed and will act as a good watch dog. The AHT is not a strong swimmer and should be monitored around water.

Its ancestry gives the AHT a strong hunting instinct, but its lack of coat makes it a less likely candidate for a hunting dog as rough underbrush may hurt the AHT's unprotected skin. As a breed founded by working dogs, the prey drive is strong in many AHTs. This has led to debate among owners as to whether or not AHTs are appropriate for families with young children. Due to the small size of many AHTs, they can be hurt if roughly handled.

17.7 Health

The American Hairless Terrier continues to be a **rare breed** with a limited breeding stock. The UKC recognizes the need to continue to breed in Rat Terrier blood lines (see “Coated American Hairless Terrier”) until “breed of breeds” (also, see “Genetics” above).

Although often stated otherwise, AHTs do not have sweat glands. There is no scientific evidence to suggest an independent evolution of sweat glands unique to this breed. The misperception has likely arisen from the presence of sebaceous glands associated with hair follicles. These are the same glands that are present in all canines. The hairless variety of this breed has the same follicles, however the “hair” is lost early on as the dog matures.

Rashes due to grass allergies are not entirely uncommon. Other allergies may occur as well, but this is no different from most other breeds of dogs. Due to their lack of hair, they may need protection from the sun (based on the season, their geographic location and the individual dog's degree of pigmentation or lack thereof). If needed, sunscreen can be applied or a light shirt may be worn. Clothing is oftentimes used, not only for the protection from the sun but from the cold as well (where the climate warrants).

17.8 Notes

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17.9 See also

- Rare breeds
- Feists

17.10 External links

- Clubs, Associations, and Societies
 - American Hairless Terrier Association - Provisional National UKC Parent Club
 - Hurricane Alley American Hairless Terrier Association
 - Canadian American Hairless Terrier Association
 - American Hairless Terrier Club of America

Chapter 18

American Pit Bull Terrier

This article is about the American Terrier. For the family of dogs, including legal status worldwide, see pit bull.

The **American Pit Bull Terrier (APBT)** is a medium-sized, solidly built, short haired dog whose early ancestors came from England and Ireland. It is a member of the molosser breed group. The **American Staffordshire Terrier** and the **American Pit Bull Terrier (APBT)** were bred from the same lineage, but received different names from the two American kennel clubs; Staffordshire was the name given by the **American Kennel Club (AKC)**, and **American Pit Bull Terrier** by the **United Kennel Club (UKC)**. When compared with the English **Staffordshire Bull Terrier**, the American Pit Bull Terrier is larger by margins of 6–8 inches (15–20 cm) in height and 25–35 pounds (11–16 kg) in weight.

The dog was bred first to bait bulls and bears. When **bear-baiting** and **bull-baiting** were deemed inhumane, **rat-baiting** and **dog-baiting** became more popular. The APBT Breed was used in both sports, and its prevalence in being put in pits with rats, or other dogs led to “pit” being added to its name.

The American Pit Bull is medium-sized, and has a short coat and smooth well-defined muscle structure. Its eyes are round to almond shaped, and its ears are small to medium in length, typically half prick or rose in carriage. The tail is slightly thick and tapers to a point. The coat is glossy, smooth, short, and stiff to the touch. The accepted coat color can vary widely, but, both the AKC and UKC do not recognize merle coloring. Color patterns that are typical in the breed are spotted, brindled, solid, and with points.

Twelve countries in Europe, as well as Australia, Canada, Ecuador, Malaysia, New Zealand, Puerto Rico, Singapore, and Venezuela have enacted some form of **breed-specific legislation** on pit bull-type dogs, including American Pit Bull Terriers, ranging from outright bans to restrictions and conditions on ownership. The state of **New South Wales** in Australia places restrictions on the breed, including mandatory sterilization. The breed is banned in the **United Kingdom**, the Canadian province of **Ontario**, and a few counties and cities in the United States.

18.1 History

The Pit Bull Terrier was created by breeding **Old English Terriers** and **Old English Bulldogs** together to produce a dog that combined the **gameness** of the terrier with the strength and athleticism of the bulldog.^{*[2]} These dogs were bred in England, and arrived in the United States where they became the direct ancestors of the American Pitbull Terrier. In the **United Kingdom** pit bulls were used in bloodsports such as bull baiting, bear baiting. These bloodsports were officially eliminated in 1835 as Britain began to introduce animal welfare laws. Since dogfights were cheaper to organise and far easier to conceal from the law than bull or bear baits, bloodsport proponents turned to pitting their dogs against each other instead. Dog fighting was used as both a bloodsport (often involving gambling) and a way to continue to test the quality of their stock. For decades afterwards, dog fighting clandestinely took place in small areas of Britain and America. In the early 20th century pitbulls were used as **catch dogs** in America for semi-wild cattle and hogs, to hunt, and drive livestock, and as family companions.^{*[2]} Some have been selectively bred for their fighting prowess.^{*[3]*[4]}

Pit Bull Terriers successfully fill the role of **companion dogs**, and **police dogs**,^{*[5]*[6]} and **therapy dog**.^{*[7]} Pit Bull Terriers also constitute the majority of dogs used for **illegal dog fighting** in America.^{*[8]} In addition, law enforcement organisations report these dogs are used for other nefarious purposes, such as guarding illegal narcotics opera-

tions, *[9]*[10] use against police, *[11] and as attack dogs. *[12]

In an effort to counter the fighting reputation of pit bull-type dogs, in 1996 the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals renamed pit bull terriers to “St. Francis Terriers”, so that people might be more likely to adopt them.*[13] 60 temperament-screened dogs were adopted until the program was halted, after several of the newly adopted pit bulls killed cats.*[14] The New York City Center for Animal Care and Control tried a similar approach in 2004, relabeling their pit bulls as “New Yorkies”, but dropped the idea in the face of overwhelming public opposition.*[15]*[16]

18.1.1 Temperament

The UKC gives this description of the characteristics of the American Pit Bull Terrier:

The essential characteristics of the American Pit Bull Terrier are strength, confidence, and zest for life. This breed is eager to please and brimming over with enthusiasm. APBTs make excellent family companions and have always been noted for their love of children. Because most APBTs exhibit some level of dog aggression and because of its powerful physique, the APBT requires an owner who will carefully socialize and obedience train the dog. The breed’s natural agility makes it one of the most capable canine climbers so good fencing is a must for this breed. The APBT is not the best choice for a guard dog since they are extremely friendly, even with strangers. Aggressive behavior toward humans is uncharacteristic of the breed and highly undesirable. This breed does very well in performance events because of its high level of intelligence and its willingness to work.*[17]

In September 2000 a study conducted by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) was published which examined dog bite related fatalities (human death caused by dog bite injuries) over a 20-year period from 1979 to 1998. The study examined 238 fatalities in which the breed of dog was known. The study was surmised to covered approximately 72% of known dog bite related fatalities during that period.*[18] However in the later half of the study Rottweilers accounted for more dog bite related fatalities than pit bulls.

“Despite these limitations and concerns, the data indicates that Rottweilers and pit bull-type dogs accounted for 67% of human DBRF (dog bite related fatality) in the United States between 1997 and 1998. It is extremely unlikely that they accounted for anywhere near 60% of dogs in the United States during that same period and, thus, there appears to be a breed-specific problem with fatalities... However, breeds responsible for human DBRF have varied over time.”

—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Breeds of dogs involved in fatal human attacks in the United States between 1979 and 1998*

18.1.2 Health

The breed tends to have a higher than average incidence of hip dysplasia.*[19] Culling for performance has helped eliminate this problem and others such as patella problems, thyroid dysfunction and congenital heart defects.*[20] American Pit Bull Terriers with dilute coat colors have not had a higher occurrence of skin allergies as other breeds.*[21] As a breed they are more susceptible to parvovirus than others if not vaccinated, especially as puppies, so vaccination is imperative beginning at 39 days old and continuing every 2 weeks until 4 months old. Then again at 8 months. Once a year after that, as recommend for all breeds.*[22]

They are very prone to Demodex Mange due to culling for performance. There are two different types of Demodex Mange, namely Localized and Generalized Demodex. Although it is contagious it is sometimes difficult to treat due to immunodeficiency in some puppies. The Localized symptoms are usually loss of hair in small patches on the head and feet of the puppies. This type will usually heal as the puppies grow and their immune systems grow stronger. The second type which is Generalized Demodex mange is a more severe form of the sickness. The symptoms are more severe and include loss of hair throughout the entire body and the skin may also be scabby and bloody. Generalized are usually hereditary due to immunodeficiency genes that are passed on from Sire and Dam to their puppies. A simple skin scraping test will allow the vet to diagnose demodex mange. The most widely used method to treat Demodex Mange is ivermectin injections or oral medications. Since Demodex Mange lives in the hair follicles of the dog, Ivermectin will kill these mites at the source.*[23]

18.2 Varieties

18.2.1 Old Family Red Nose

Old Family Red Nose (OFRN) is an old strain of American Pit Bull Terriers known for their specific reddish coloration. A dog of the red-nosed strain has a copper-red nose and coat, red lips, red toe nails, and red or amber eyes.^{*[24]}

History

In the middle of the 19th century, there was a breed of pit dogs in Ireland that were known as “Old Family.” At that time, all the strains were closely inbred with each family clan. Since red is recessive to all colors but white, the breed was known as “Irish Old Family Reds.” When the dogs began coming to America, they were already showing the red nose.

The “Old Family Reds” dogs found their way to America mainly via Irish immigrants though many in the United States did import the breed.

Many strains have been crossed with the Old Family Reds at some time in their existence. This is how the breed of American Pit Bull Terrier was created. Consequently, nearly any strain will occasionally throw a red-nosed pup. To many dog owners, these red-nosed individuals are Old Family Red Noses even though the great preponderance of their blood is that of other strains. Sometimes such individuals will fail to measure up and thereby reflect undeserved discredit on the red-nosed strain. However the Old Family Reds produced more than their share of good ones unlike other strains are known. Old Family Reds were sought after for their high percentage in ability to produce deep gameness.

Originally renowned for its gameness, it continues to be bred to maintain its unique reddish color. Some of the most reputable breeders in all Pit Bull history such as Lightner, McClintock, Hemphill, Williams, Menefee, Norrod and Wallace have contributed to the preservation and development of the strain. Finally, as McNulty said in his 30-30 Journal (1967) “Regardless of one's historical perspective, these old amber-eyed, red-nosed, red-toe-nailed, red-coated dogs represent some of the most significant pit bull history and tradition that stands on four legs today.”

18.3 Activities

Being intelligent, athletic dogs,^{*[25]} American Pit Bull Terriers excel in many dog sports, including weight pulling, dog agility, flyball, lure coursing, and advanced obedience competition. Out of the 36 dogs who have earned UKC “superdog” status (by gaining championship titles in conformation, obedience, agility, and weightpull), 23 have been American Pit Bull Terriers, and another 13 were American Staffordshire Terriers.^{*[26]} The American Pit Bull Terrier is a working dog, and is suitable for a wide range of working disciplines due to their intelligence, high energy, and endurance. In the United States they have been used as search and rescue dogs,^{*[27]} police dogs performing narcotics and explosives detection,^{*[28]^{*[29]}}

Border Patrol dogs, hearing dogs to provide services to the deaf, as well as general service dogs. In the South they are often a favorite dog for catching feral pigs.

18.4 Law

Main articles: Breed-specific legislation and Pit Bull

Australia,^{*[30]} Ecuador,^{*[31]} Malaysia,^{*[32]} New Zealand,^{*[33]} the territory of Puerto Rico,^{*[34]} Singapore,^{*[35]} Venezuela^{*[36]} Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain and Switzerland^{*[37]} have enacted some form of breed-specific legislation on pit bull-type dogs, including American Pit Bull Terriers, ranging from outright bans to restrictions on import and conditions on ownership.^{*[37]^{*[38]}}

The state of New South Wales in Australia places restrictions on the breed, including mandatory sterilization.^{*[39]^{*[40]}}

Certain counties and cities in the United States have banned ownership of the American Pit Bull Terrier, as well as the province of Ontario in Canada.^{*[37]^{*[41]}}

American Pit Bull Terriers are also on a list of four breeds that are banned in the UK.^{*[42]}

18.5 See also

- American Staffordshire Terrier
- American Bulldog
- Breed-specific legislation
- Bull and Terrier
- Bull Terrier
- Pit Boss (TV series)
- Pit Bulls and Parolees (TV series)
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier

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18.7 Further reading

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18.8 External links

- American Pit Bull Terrier Breed Standard by the National Kennel Club



Watchful-Waiting

The Pit Bull Terrier has "Watchful-Waiting" as his basic idea. When here the time is
The Pit Bull Terrier and the "American" will always stand by him. When there
the Pit Bull Terrier has another very strong tendency to wait and gradually move.

THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

Star Spangled Banner over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Be this motto thy constant aim.

Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue

World War I poster featuring a pit bull as representation of the U.S.





An American Pit Bull Terrier puppy



American Pit Bull Terrier



A one-year-old American Pit Bull Terrier in front of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Chapter 19

American Staffordshire Terrier

The **American Staffordshire Terrier** also known as **Amstaff** is a medium-sized, short-coated American dog breed. In the early part of the twentieth century the breed gained social stature and was accepted by the **American Kennel Club** as the American Staffordshire Terrier in 1936.*[2] The name was changed to reflect difference from the Staffordshire Bull Terrier of England.

19.1 History

19.1.1 Origins

Despite its name, the Staffordshire Terrier was first bred in the nineteenth century in Birmingham, West Midlands, rather than in the English county of Staffordshire where it was then later bred. The early ancestors of this breed came from England, where until the first part of the 19th century, the **Bulldog** was bred in **England**. Bulldogs pictured as late as 1870 resemble contemporary American Staffordshire Terriers to a greater degree than present-day Bulldogs. Some writers contend it was the **White English Terrier**, **Fox Terrier**, or the **Black and Tan Terrier** that was crossed with the Bulldog to develop the Staffordshire Terrier; all three breeds shared many traits, the greatest differences being in color, and spirit. The cross of Bulldog and Terrier was called by several names, including **Bull-and-Terrier Dog**, **Pit Bull**, or **Half and Half**.*[3] Later, it assumed the name of **Staffordshire Bull Terrier** in England. These dogs began to find their way into America as early as 1870.

19.1.2 Popularity

In 1936 Amstaffs were accepted for registration in the **American Kennel Club** (AKC) Stud Book as Staffordshire Terriers, belonging to the **terrier** and **molosser** groups. The name of the breed was revised January 1, 1969 to American Staffordshire Terrier; breeders in the United States had developed a variety which was heavier in weight than the **Staffordshire Bull Terrier** of England. The name change was to distinguish them as separate breeds.*[2]

The breed's popularity began to decline in the United States following **World War II**. In 2013 the American Kennel Club ranked the American Staffordshire Terrier as the 76th most popular purebreed in the United States *[4]

19.2 Temperament

According to the American Kennel Club “The Am Staff is a people-oriented dog that thrives when he is made part of the family and given a job to do.*[3] Although friendly, this breed is loyal to his own family.” * [5]



COLBY'S PINCHER 1896

Colby's Pincher

19.3 Health and well-being

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

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

19.3.1 Inherited disorders

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



One of the earliest AKC Champion American Staffordshire Terriers.

19.3.2 Other disorders

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

19.4 Breed-specific legislation

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

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

19.5 Recommended books

Listed by year of publication



American Staffordshire Terrier

- Ormsby, Clifford & Alberta. *The American Staffordshire Terrier*, 1956
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19.6 See also

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

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American Staffordshire Terrier with cropped ears

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19.8 External links

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



American Staffordshire Terrier female



Pup shortly after birth

Chapter 20

American Water Spaniel

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

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

20.1 History



American Water Spaniels, pictured in 1913

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

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

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



An American Water Spaniel's coat is water resistant

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

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

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

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

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

20.2 Appearance



An AWS with a marcel pattern coat

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

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

20.3 Temperament



An AWS with a duck

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

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

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

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

20.4 Health

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

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

20.5 References

Specific

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- [2] Smith (2002): p. 21
- [3] Spiotta-DiMare (1999): p. 31
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- [11] Smith (2002): p. 107
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20.6 External links

- American Water Spaniel at DMOZ

Chapter 21

Anatolian Shepherd

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

21.1 History

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

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

21.2 Characteristics

21.2.1 Appearance

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

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



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

21.2.2 Temperament

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

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

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

21.2.3 Breed

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

21.3 Health



Anatolian shepherds playing with an Alaskan malamute and a huskamute

21.3.1 Life span

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

21.3.2 Health issues

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

should be tested before breeding.*[11]

21.4 Use in conservation

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

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

21.5 Kangal/Anatolian Shepherd

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

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

21.6 Famous Anatolian Shepherd Dogs

In fiction

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

Other

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

21.7 See also

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

21.8 References

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- [3] ASD Club of America
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- [5] Anatolian Shepherd Dog AKC.org. 25 Sep 2011.
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- [11] Coile, Caroline, Ph. D., *Encyclopedia of Dog Breeds*, Barron's Educational Series, 2005. Page 110.
- [12] Cheetah Conservation
- [13] “Recognition of the Turkish Kangal dog” . Kennel Club. Retrieved 4 October 2012.
- [14] “KC to recognise the Turkish Kangal Dog” . Dog World. Retrieved 4 October 2012.
- [15] “Anatolian Shepherd Dog / Kangal Dog” . Australian National Kennel Council. Retrieved March 2012.
- [16] BBC Friends for Life
- [17] Crufts 2013, Friends for Life
- [18] Dogs Today Magazine

21.9 External links

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

Chapter 22

Andalusian Hound

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

22.1 Standardization and recognition

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

22.2 Varieties

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

22.3 Breed features

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

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



Andalusian hound (front-side)

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

22.4 References

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

22.5 External links

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

Chapter 23

Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie

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

23.1 History and use

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

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

23.2 Health and temperament

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

23.3 Similar names and related breeds

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

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

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

23.4 See also

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

23.5 References

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

23.6 External links

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

Chapter 24

Appenzeller Sennenhund

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

24.1 Appearance

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

24.1.1 Four breeds of Sennenhund

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

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

24.2 History and purpose

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

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

24.3 Temperament

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

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

24.4 Kennel club recognition

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

24.5 See also

- Canine terminology
- Mountain dog

24.6 References

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24.7 External links

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

Chapter 25

Ariège Pointer

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

25.1 Appearance

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

25.2 History and use

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

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

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

25.2.1 Temperament

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

25.3 Recognition

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

25.4 References

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- [3] Arthus-Bertrand, Yann (1993). *Dogs*. Cassel & Co. p. 270. ISBN 0-304-35630-1.
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25.5 External links

- Ariege Pointer at DMOZ
- Club du Braque de l'ariège - in french

Chapter 26

Ariégeois

For the “Ariégeois Pony” , please see Mérens horse

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

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

26.1 Characteristics

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

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

26.2 References

[1] “Ariégeois” . United Kennel Club Inc. Retrieved July 2011.

[2] “Standard de l’Ariégeois” (in French). Club du Bleu de Gascogne. Retrieved July 2011.

26.3 External links

- Club du bleu de gascogne, du gascon saintongeois et de l’ariégeois (in french)
- Continental Kennel Club standard
- A pack of Ariégeois in pursuit
- Ariégeois in Italy

Chapter 27

Armant (dog)

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

27.1 History

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

27.2 Description

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

27.3 Temperament

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

27.4 Health

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

27.5 Influence

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

27.6 Present day

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

27.7 References

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

Chapter 28

Armenian Gampr dog

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

28.1 History

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

28.2 Appearance

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

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

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

28.3 Character and behavior

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

28.4 Kennel club recognition

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

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

28.5 Breeding



Armenian Gampr Postage Stamp

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

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

in one location. During the invasions of Armenia over the last several hundred years, the palace guardian type dogs have been dispersed, with a few remaining in remote villages, but many were taken out of the country and used in the development of the breeds elsewhere, such as the CAO, and in the Red Star Kennel in the USSR.

Gampr is supposed to be unique by its **genotype**, because of belonging to the **haplogroup** of dogs of other parts of the Armenian Highlands that cluster only with the dogs of **Spain** and **Scandinavia***[8]*[9]

The geographic and cultural coexistence of the Caucasian Ovcharka and the Central Asian Ovcharka, and its use as a standard, is itself seen as an issue threatening the continued existence of the Armenian Gampr dog landrace.*[10]*[11] The Armenian Gampr Club of America states: “The gampr is not: An Alabai, a Caucasian Ovcharka, a Kangal, an Anatolian, an Akbash, a Karakatchan, a Central Asian Shepherd, a Koochee, a Tornjak, a Sharplaninatz, or a cross of these.” *[1]

28.6 References

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- [2] “Armenian Gampr Club of America- Characteristics” . Retrieved April 26, 2011.
- [3] “Armenian Gampr” . *List of Dog Breeds: The A to Z of Dog Breeds*. Retrieved April 26, 2011.
- [4] Members of the International Kennel Union (IKU)
- [5] "Группы собак для проведения выставок IKU (Show groups of dogs)". Retrieved May 19, 2011.
- [6] "Признание Армянского Волкодава-ГАМПРА (Recognition of the Armenian wolfhound Gampr)" . Retrieved May 19, 2011.
- [7] “Dogs In Modern Armenia” . Retrieved April 26, 2011.
- [8] Because haplotypes of clades D, E, and F were found only regionally in **Turkey, Spain, and Scandinavia**; Japan and Korea; and Japan and Siberia, respectively (table S1), we concentrated our analyses on the major **clades A, B, and C**. See: Genetic Evidence for an East Asian Origin of Domestic Dogs, Peter Savolainen et al.
- [9] Savolainen, Peter; Zhang, Ya-ping; Luo, Jing; Lundeberg, Joakim; Leitner, Thomas (November 22, 2002). “Genetic Evidence for an East Asian Origin of Domestic Dogs” . *Science* **298** (5598): 1610–1613. Bibcode:2002Sci...298.1610S. doi:10.1126/science.1073906. PMID 12446907. Retrieved April 26, 2011.
- [10] Tatiana, Ivanova; Oliff, Douglas B. “Central Asia Shepherd Problems: preservation of indigenous breeds of dogs (Russian)”. Retrieved April 26, 2011.
- [11] “A Brief History of the Armenian Gampr” . Armenian Gampr Club of America. Retrieved April 26, 2011.

28.7 External links

- “A Brief History of the Armenian Gampr” . Armenian Gampr Club of America. Retrieved April 26, 2011.
- Wolfhounds of the World (in Russian - Волкодавы народов мира)
- Armenian Gampr dog at the Open Directory Project
- Armenian Gampr dog at SHANT TV

Chapter 29

Artois Hound

The **Artois Hound** is a rare breed of dog, and a descendant of the Bloodhound. A scent hound 22-23 inches high at the withers, weighing anything between 55 and 65 pounds, it is a well constructed dog with a slow graceful gait. It has a large, strong head, a medium-length back and a pointed tail that tends to be long and sickle-shaped. Their ears are set at eye level; they have large prominent eyes and quite thick lips.^{*[1]}

29.1 Characteristics

29.1.1 Appearance

A well constructed dog, muscled and not too long, giving the impression of strength and energy.

Head

- Cranial Region: Its skull should be strong, broad, quite short, rounded and flat at its upper part but with the occipital protuberance only slightly pronounced. Its stop should be accentuated.
- Facial Region: Its nose should be black, strong, with wide opened nostrils. Its muzzle should be straight and, seen in profile, moderately elongated. Of its lips, the upper lip should largely be covering the lower lip and must be rather important so as to give a square shape to the extremity of the muzzle, (as seen in profile). Its jaws/teeth should have a scissor bite, the upper incisors covering the lower in a narrow contact and are well set squarely in relation to the jaws. Its eyes, in relation to the width of the forehead, should not be very close together; they should be round, level with the head surface, with a melancholic and soft expression; they are dark brown in colour. The mucous membranes of the lower lids must not be visible. Its leathers should be set at eye level, a little thick, broad, round at the tip, almost flat and quite long, reaching the beginning of the nose. Its neck is moderately long, powerful; very little dewlap.

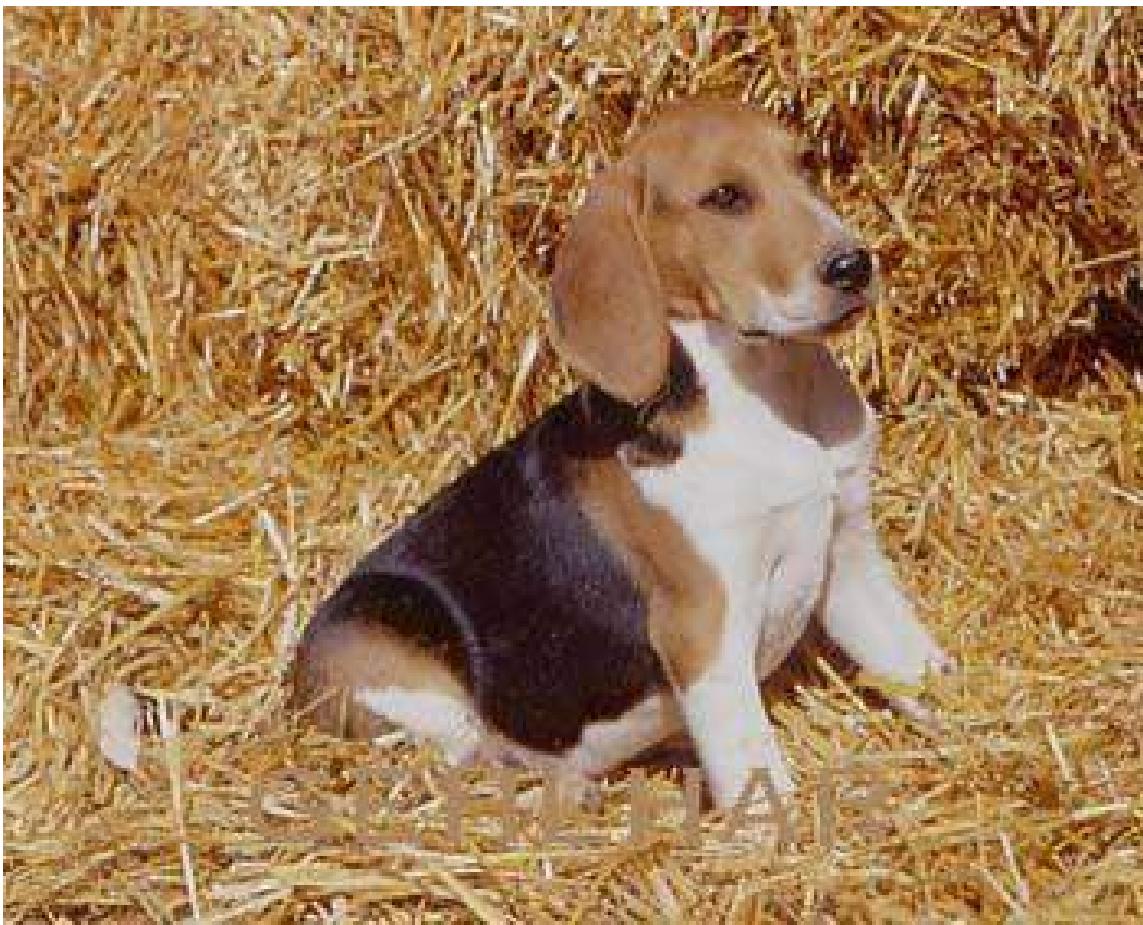
Body

Its back is broad and well supported. Its loins are slightly arched. The hips give a slight inclination to its croup, which is well muscled. Its chest is broad and long, rather let down so that the sternal line arrives at elbow level. Its ribs should be well sprung. Its belly flanks fully its body.

Tail

It is strong and quite long; there should be some longer and coarser, slightly offstanding hairs, (like ears of grain) towards the tip. It is carried in a sickle fashion, never falling forward.

Limbs



Artois Puppy, 3 months old.

Forequarters A view of the ensemble indicates that its limbs are strong and vertical. Its shoulders are oblique and muscled. Its elbows are set well in the axis of the body. Its forearm should be lightly oblique.

Hindquarters A view of the ensemble indicates that, (seen from behind), the point of the buttock, the middle of the leg, the hock, the metatarsal and the foot are on the same vertical line. Its upper thighs are let down and well muscled. Its hock joints are strong and moderately angulated, and the metatarsals are short and strong.

Feet They are slightly elongated, strong but sufficiently tight; the pads are black, tough and compact.

Coat and colour

Its skin is quite thick. Its hair is short, thick and quite flat. The coat pattern is a dark fawn tri-colour, (similar to the coat of a **hare** or a **badger**), with a mantle or in large patches. The head is usually fawn, sometimes with a black overlay. Its main colours being tan and black and white in any combination.

29.1.2 Temperament

The Artois Hound is an energetic dog that is brave and loyal. Though it has a large amount of endurance, it is calm and well balanced. It is a moderate sized dog that will feature the best characteristics of the scenthounds. It has a powerful sense of smell, and it is fast and independent. These dogs were bred to hunt rabbits, and they are proficient at this task. These dogs need to be trained by owners who are consistent. They are affectionate and loving to those that care for them. Like all scent hounds they are happiest when on the trail of a good scent.

Hunting

The Artois Hound, (a Briquet, (of a small type)), is nowadays used especially in hunting with guns, and on horseback. It drives the game closer taking advantage of their faults with ingenuity; its speed is average but maintained.

- In general countryside : Because of its acute sense of smell, it is capable of outmanoeuvring many of its prey's tactics.
- In woodland areas : With its ancestral qualities of a hunter, in sparse and well scattered groups of tall trees, it can hunt a deer efficiently, and in the desired direction of its owner.
- In the thicket : its intrepidity and bravery means that it can stir up and even the most obstinate boars.
- Additional points: It is a robust animal with a high pitched call which can be heard from as far away as 2 km.

29.2 Health Problems

There are no known health problems that are specific to the Artois Hound. Any health problems it may develop can be found in most other dog breeds. These dogs may have a maximum life expectancy of 13 years.

29.3 Care

29.3.1 Exercise

This is a hunting dog that needs extensive amounts of exercise. Without it, the dog could become problematic for its owners. It should be taken on walks daily, and this dog is great for healthy people who love to jog and hike. While it can live in an apartment, it may perform better in a small yard. It is important for owners to make sure this dog is never unleashed in an unsecured area, as it may run off in the direction of the first interesting scent it picks up. It is important for owners to make sure these dogs are given lots of space to move around in.

29.3.2 Grooming

The Artois Hound does not require a large amount of grooming. The Artois' smooth short-haired coat is easy to look after. Owners will simply want to make sure the coat is brushed on a consistent basis. These dogs should only be given baths when they need it. A wipe down with a damp towel should suffice for the bathing aspect, (although you should bathe it with mild soap only if or when necessary; you should also dry shampoo it occasionally), however a rubber, wire, or hard bristled brush would work best for the brushing aspect. The shedding patterns of these dogs are not known. Be sure to check the ears carefully for signs of infection. The nails of the D'Artois should also be trimmed, (particularly to avoid nail-born infections).

29.4 History

This breed, formerly named Picard, was much appreciated in ancient hunting at the time of Henry IV of France and Louis XIII of France, and much sought after. Selincourt already made much of it, wondering and amazed to see these dogs pulling a hare which had passed by one hour ago in dry weather. Le Couteulx de Canteleu, in Manuel de Venerie Française (1890), (Manual of French Hunting - 1890), praises also the Artois hound. He reports that the artesian breed of his time was crossbred and difficult to find pure but, in spite of that, it still remained one of the best breeds for hare hunting. Northern France, bordering the English Channel, consists of the historical regions of Artois Hound. Hounds from this region stem from some of the earliest types.

The Artois Hound was a favorite by the 17th century. The Prince Alexandre de Gray wrote to the Prince de Galle, in 1609, of his intention to "send a pack of little d'Artois dogs to the king ..." In fact, this small French hound may have contributed to the formation of the Beagle in England.



Engraving of the original D'Artois Hound. Note that it closely resembles version of today.

By the 19th century it became popular among French hunters to avail themselves of the dogs from the British Isles. With the importation of many British types, the inevitable crossbreeding resulted in the deterioration of the pure Artois Hounds. Crossing also took place with the taller, more elegant, longer, scroll-eared hounds called Normands (now extinct). During the 19th century, only the packs kept at Chantilly and those of the Prince de Conde retained the ancient type.

In the 1880s, Ernest Levair and his cousin, M. Therouanne, began a 20-year effort to breed the original d'Artois, removing the last of the Normand blood.

Their efforts resulted in great success. At the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th, M. Levoir in Picardy had attempted the re-establishment of the old Artois type without really succeeding. During that period and until the beginning of the First World War, it was another Picard breeder, Mr. Mallard, who dominated the raising of the breed. But if he produced very pretty dogs, as witnessed by his numerous awards in canine shows, they were not always in the type conformed with the description given by contemporary authors. For all their efforts however the Second World War was very damaging for the breed and after the Second World War, it was believed that the Artois was all but extinct.

By the middle of the 20th century the breed had nearly disappeared, however in the 1970s a few aficionados^{*[1]}, in particular Mr. Audrechy, (of Buigny les Gamaches in the Somme), decided to reconstitute the breed from a few remaining specimens which they located after a long search. Thanks to their efforts the modern day Artois hound closely resembles the original. There are now about 500 dogs registered in their stud books, making a strong comeback since 1975.

29.5 Notes

Note that the Artois Hound does not yet have Breed standards or classifications in any organisation, other than the FCI.

29.6 See also

- Beagle
- Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie

29.7 References

[1] Arthus-Bertrand, Yann (1993). *Dogs*. Cassel & Co. p. 384. ISBN 0-304-35630-1.

29.7.1 Other References

- Cassell, *The Book of the Dog*
- Bonnie Wilcox and Chris Walkowicz, *The Atlas of Dog Breeds of the World*.

29.8 External links

1. http://www.furrycritter.com/resources/dogs/Artois_Hound.htm
2. <http://www.anixa.com/renvoie.asp?type=1&cid=20437&id=100005&com=1&animal=0&lang=2&session=21336700>
3. <http://www.ban-artois.org/> The Artésien Normand Basset and Chien d'Artois Club. France.

Chapter 30

Australian Cattle Dog

The **Australian Cattle Dog (ACD)**, or simply **Cattle Dog**, is a breed of **herding dog** originally developed in Australia for **droving** cattle over long distances across rough terrain. The Australian Cattle Dog is a medium-sized, short-coated dog that occurs in two main colour forms. It has either brown or black hair distributed fairly evenly through a white coat, which gives the appearance of a “red” or “blue” dog.

As with dogs from other working breeds, the Australian Cattle Dog is energetic and intelligent with an independent streak. It responds well to structured training, particularly if it is interesting and challenging. It was originally bred to herd by biting, and is known to nip running children. It forms a strong attachment to its owners, and can be protective of them and their possessions. It is easy to groom and maintain, requiring little more than brushing during the shedding period. The most common health problems are deafness and progressive blindness (both **hereditary** conditions) and accidental injury; otherwise, it is a robust breed with a lifespan of 12 to 14 years.

In the 19th century, New South Wales cattle farmer Thomas Hall crossed the dogs used by **drovers** in his parents' home county, Northumberland, with **dingoes** he had tamed. The resulting dogs were known as **Halls Heelers**. After Hall's death in 1870, the dogs became available beyond the Hall family and their associates. They were subsequently developed into two modern breeds: the Australian Cattle Dog and the **Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog**. Robert Kaleski, who wrote the first **standard** for the breed, was influential in its development.

It has been nicknamed a “Red Heeler” or “Blue Heeler” on the basis of its colouring and practice of moving reluctant cattle by nipping at their heels. Dogs from a line bred in **Queensland**, Australia, which were successful at shows and at **stud** in the 1940s, were called “Queensland Heelers” to differentiate them from lines bred in New South Wales; this nickname is now occasionally applied to any Australian Cattle Dog.

30.1 Characteristics

30.1.1 Appearance

The Australian Cattle Dog is a sturdy, muscular, compact dog that gives the impression of agility and strength. It has a broad skull that flattens to a definite stop between the eyes, with muscular cheeks and a medium-length, deep, powerful **muzzle**. The ears are pricked, small to medium in size and set wide apart, with a covering of hair on the inside. The eyes are oval and dark, with an alert, keen expression. The neck and shoulders are strong and muscular; the forelegs are straight and parallel; and the feet round and arched, with small, sturdy toes and nails.*[1]

The Cattle Dog breed standard states that it should have well-conditioned muscles, even when bred for companion or **show** purposes, and that its appearance should be symmetrical and balanced, with no individual part of the dog exaggerated. It should not look either delicate or cumbersome, as either characteristic limits the agility and endurance that is necessary for a working dog.*[1]

Size

The female Australian Cattle Dog measures approximately 43–48 centimetres (17–19 in) at the **withers**, and the male measures about 46–51 centimetres (18–20 in) at the withers. The dog should be longer than tall, that is, the length of



Black mask and tan markings on a blue dog

the body from breast bone to buttocks is greater than the height at the withers, in a ratio of 10 to 9.* [1] An Australian Cattle Dog in good condition weighs around 15–22 kilograms (33–49 lb).

Coat and colour

There are two accepted coat colours, red and blue, though chocolate and cream do occur. Blue dogs can be blue, blue mottled, or blue speckled with or without black, tan, or white markings. Red dogs are evenly speckled with solid red markings. Both red dogs and blue dogs are born white (except for any solid-coloured body or face markings) and the red or black hairs grow in as they mature. The distinctive adult colouration is the result of black or red hairs closely interspersed through a predominantly white coat. This is not **merle** colouration (a speckled effect that has associated health issues), but rather the result of the **ticking gene**. A number of breeds show ticking, which is the presence of colour through white areas, though the overall effect depends on other genes that will modify the size, shape and density of the ticking.* [2]

In addition to the primary colouration, an Australian Cattle Dog displays some patches of solid or near-solid colour. In both red and blue dogs, the most common are masks over one or both eyes, a white tip to the tail, a solid spot at the base of the tail, and sometimes solid spots on the body, though these are not desirable in dogs bred for **conformation shows**. Blue dogs can have tan midway up the legs and extending up the front to breast and throat, with tan on jaws, and tan eyebrows.* [1] Both colour forms can have a white “star” on the forehead called the “Bentley Mark”, after a legendary dog owned by Tom Bentley.* [3] Common miscolours in the Australian Cattle Dog are black hairs in a red-coated dog, including the extreme of a black saddle on a red dog, and extensive tan on the face and body on



Red hairs will grow through the puppy's white coat as it matures.

a blue dog, called “creeping tan” .*[4] The Cattle Dog has a double coat—the short, straight outer guard hairs are protective in nature, keeping the elements from the dog's skin while the undercoat is short, fine and dense.*[3]

The mask consists of a black patch over one or both eyes (for the blue coat colour) or a red patch over one or both eyes (for the red coat colour). Depending on whether one or both eyes have a patch, these are called, respectively, “single” (or “half”) mask and “double” (or “full”) mask. Dogs without a mask are called plain-faced. Any of these are acceptable according to the breed standard. In conformation shows, even markings are preferred over uneven markings.*[1]

Tail

The breed standards of the Australian, American and Canadian kennel clubs specify that the Australian Cattle Dog should have a natural, long, un-docked tail. There will often be a solid colour spot at the base of the tail and a white



A Cattle Dog with a single mask and a bentley mark shows the breed's typical alert expression.

tip. The tail should be set moderately low, following the slope of the back. It should hang in a slight curve at rest, though an excited dog may carry its tail higher. The tail should feature a reasonable level of brush.*[1]

In the United States, tails are sometimes docked on working stock. The tail is not docked in Australia, and serves a useful purpose in increasing agility and the ability to turn quickly.*[5] The Australian Cattle Dog is a breed distinct from the Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog, a square-bodied dog born with a naturally “bobbed” tail. The Stumpy Tail resembles the Australian Cattle Dog, but has a taller, leaner conformation. It occasionally has a natural long thin tail, but most are born without tails.*[6]

30.1.2 Temperament

Like many **working dogs**, the Australian Cattle Dog has high energy levels, an active mind, and a level of independence.*[7] The breed ranks 10th in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*, rated as one of the most intelligent dogs ranked by obedience command trainability.*[8] The Cattle Dog needs plenty of exercise, companionship and a job to do, so a non-working dog might participate in dog sports, learning tricks, or other activities that engage its body and mind.*[7]

When on home ground, the Australian Cattle Dog is an affectionate and playful pet.*[7] However, it is reserved with people it does not know and naturally cautious in new situations. Its attitude to strangers makes it an excellent guard dog when trained for this task, and it can be socialised to become accustomed to a variety of people from an early age as a family pet. It is good with older, considerate children, but will herd people by nipping at their heels, particularly younger children who run and squeal.*[9] By the time puppies are weaned, they should have learned that the company of people is pleasurable, and that responding to cues from a person is rewarding.*[10] The bond that this breed can create with its owner is strong and will leave the dog feeling protective towards the owner, typically resulting in the dog's never being too far from the owner's side. The Australian Cattle Dog can be the friendliest of companions although it is quick to respond to the emotions of its owners, and may defend them without waiting for a command.*[11] The ACD was originally bred to move reluctant cattle by biting, and it will bite if treated harshly.*[9] The Australian Cattle Dog's protective nature and tendency to nip at heels can be dangerous as the dog grows into an adult if unwanted behaviours are left unchecked.*[12]

While an Australian Cattle Dog generally works silently, it will bark in alarm or to attract attention. It has a distinctive intense, high-pitched bark. Barking can be a sign of boredom or frustration, although research has shown that pet dogs increase their vocalisation when raised in a noisy environment.*[13] It responds well to familiar dogs, but when multiple dogs are present, establishing a pecking order can trigger aggression. It is not a breed that lives in a pack with other dogs.*[9]

Data accumulated from Council reports in New South Wales from April to June 2013, showed that dogs identified as Australian Cattle Dogs were involved in 66 attacks, where an attack is defined as any incident where a dog rushes at, bites, harasses or chases any person or animal. Staffordshire Bull Terrier (155 attacks), German Shepherd (89) and American Staffordshire Terrier (88) were reported to be involved in more incidents.*[14] Expressed as a percentage of registered dogs, 0.1% of Australian Cattle Dogs were involved in attacks.*[15] The data gathered in 2011–2012 listed the ACD twenty-seventh in involvement in incidents ranked by percentage of dogs registered.*[16] * [note 1] A review of incidents in Melbourne where a dog bit, rushed at or chased a person or animal in a public space, found that there were sixty breeds involved and the German Shepherd and German Shepherd crosses, and Australian Cattle Dog and Cattle Dog crosses accounted for 9% of incidents.*[17] Surveys of U.S. breed club members showed that both dog-directed aggression and stranger-directed aggression were higher in the ACD than the average of breeds studied, with dog-directed aggression being the more prevalent of the two aggression types.*[18] The American Temperament Test Society reports a test pass rate of 79.3% for Australian Cattle Dogs.*[19] The average pass rate for all breeds is 80.4%.*[20]

30.2 As pets

30.2.1 Grooming

Known as a “wash and wear” dog, the Australian Cattle Dog requires little grooming, and an occasional brushing is all that is required to keep the coat clean and odour-free. Even for the show ring it needs no more than wiping down with a moist cloth. It is not a year-round shedder but blows its coat once a year (twice in the case of intact females) and frequent brushing and a warm bath during this period will contain the shedding hair. As with all dogs, regular attention to nails, ears and teeth will help avoid health problems.*[21]

30.2.2 Training

In Katherine Buetow's guide to the Australian Cattle Dog, Ian Dunbar makes the point that while people think of dog training as teaching a dog to sit, speak and roll-over, the dog already knows how to do these things. Training, he says, involves teaching the dog that it is a good idea to do these things when a particular word is said or signal is given. He goes on to explain his belief that training is about opening communication channels, so that the dog knows what the handler wants it to do, and knows that it will be worth its while to do it. Consequences for the dog can be rewards for doing what is required, as recommended by Dunbar, or corrections where an unwanted behaviour is performed.*[11] Like other working breeds, the Australian Cattle Dog is intelligent and responsive; both of these traits can be an advantage in training where a structured, varied program is used, but can lead to unwanted outcomes if training is not consistent, or is repetitive and boring for the dog.*[22] Stock dog trainer Scott Lithgow recommends making training a game so the Cattle Dog learns that obedience leads to enjoyment.*[10] Many of a Cattle Dog's natural behaviours are undesirable in a pet: barking, chewing, chasing, digging, defending territory, and nipping heels. Training, therefore, involves helping the dog adopt a lifestyle that is probably very different from that of its

droving ancestors.* [22] The Australian Cattle Dog is biddable, and responds well to training.* [23]

30.2.3 Activities



The breed is well suited for agility trials.

The Australian Cattle Dog demands a high level of physical activity. Like many other **herding dog** breeds, the Cattle Dog has an active and fertile mind and if it is not given jobs to do it will find its own activities. It will appreciate a walk around the neighbourhood, but it needs structured activities that engage and challenge it, and regular interaction with its owner. While individual dogs have their own personalities and abilities, as a breed the Australian Cattle Dog is suited to any activity that calls for athleticism, intelligence, and endurance.* [7]

Kennel club-sponsored **herding** trials with a range of events suit the driving abilities of the Cattle Dog and other upright breeds, while **sheepdog** trials are more suited to the “eye” breeds such as the **Border Collie** and **Australian Kelpie**. Herding instincts and trainability are measured at non-competitive herding tests, and basic commands are sometimes taught through herding games, where rules such as “stay”, “get it” and “that'll do” are applied to fetching a ball or chasing a yard broom.* [24]

The Australian Cattle Dog was developed for its ability to encourage reluctant cattle to travel long distances and may be the best breed in the world for this work.* [10] However, some working dog trainers have expressed concern that dogs bred for the show ring are increasingly too short in the legs and too stocky in the body to undertake the work for which they were originally bred.* [10]

Among the most popular activities for an Australian Cattle Dog is **dog agility**. It is ideally suited for navigating obstacle courses, since as a herding dog it is reactive to the handler's body language and willing to work accurately



Australian Cattle Dogs were bred to drive cattle, but are also used to herd sheep.

at a distance from the handler. Agility has been used by Cattle Dog owners to instil confidence in their dogs, and enhance their performance in training and competition.*[25]

The Australian Cattle Dog thrives on change and new experiences, and many handlers find training the breed challenging for this reason. An Australian Cattle Dog can excel in obedience competition. It will enjoy the challenges, such as retrieving a scented article, but the breed's problem-solving ability may lead it to find solutions to problems that are not necessarily rewarded by the obedience judges. Rally obedience offers more interaction with the owner and less repetition than traditional obedience trials.*[26]

Australian Cattle Dogs have been successful in a range of dog sports including weight pulling, flyball and schutzhund.*[27] The breed is particularly suited to activities that a dog can share with its owner such as canicross, disc dog, and skijoring or bikejoring. It is an effective hiking companion because of its natural endurance, its general lack of interest in hunting, and preference for staying by its owner's side.*[26] Most Australian Cattle Dogs love the water and are excellent swimmers.*[28] It is not a hyperactive breed, and once one has had its exercise, it is happy to lie at its owner's feet, or to rest in its bed or crate while keeping an ear and eye open for signs of pending activity. The Australian Cattle Dog is an adaptable dog that can accept city or indoor living conditions, if its considerable exercise and companionship needs are met.*[8]

The Australian Cattle Dog can be put to work in a number of ways. Cattle Dogs are service dogs for people with a disability or are therapy dogs,*[27] some work for customs agencies in drug detection, some as police dogs,*[26] others haze pest animals, such as geese, for city or state agencies,*[29] and some work as scat-detection dogs, tracking

endangered wildlife species.*[30]

30.3 Health and lifespan



An active seventeen-year-old Australian Cattle Dog

30.3.1 Lifespan

In a small sample of 11 deceased dogs, Australian Cattle Dogs had a median longevity of 11.7 years (maximum 15.9 yrs).*[31] A larger survey of 100 deceased dogs yielded a mean longevity of 13.41 years with a standard deviation of 2.36 years.*[32] The median longevities of breeds of similar size are between 11 and 13 years.*[33] There is an anecdotal report of a Cattle Dog named Bluey, born in 1910 and living for 29.5 years, but the record is unverified.*[34] Even if true, Bluey's record age would have to be regarded more as an uncharacteristic exception than as an indicator of common exceptional longevity for the entire breed.*[32] It remains, however, that Australian Cattle Dogs generally age well and appear to live on average almost a year longer than most dogs of other breeds in the same weight class.*[32] Many members of the breed are still well and active at 12 or 14 years of age, and some maintain their sight, hearing and even their teeth until their final days.*[21]

30.3.2 Common health problems

The Australian Cattle Dog carries recessive piebald alleles that produce white in the coat and skin and are linked to congenital hereditary deafness, though it is possible that there is a multi-gene cause for deafness in a dog with the piebald pigment genes.*[35] Around 2.4% of Cattle Dogs in one study were found to be deaf in both ears and 14.5% were deaf in at least one ear.*[36]

The Australian Cattle Dog is one of the dog breeds affected by progressive retinal atrophy. It has the most common form, Progressive Rod/Cone Degeneration (PRCD), a condition that causes the rods and cones in the retina of the eye to deteriorate later in life, resulting in blindness. PRCD is an autosomal recessive trait and a dog can be a carrier of the affected gene without developing the condition.*[37]



Cattle Dogs have more injuries than illnesses.

Hip dysplasia is not common in the breed,^{*[21]} although it occurs sufficiently often for many breeders to have their breeding stock tested. The Cattle Dog has a number of inherited conditions,^{*[38]} but most of these are not common. Hereditary polioencephalomyopathy of the Australian Cattle Dog is a very rare condition caused by an inherited biochemical defect. Dogs identified with the condition were completely paralysed within their first year.^{*[39]} Based on a sample of 69 still-living dogs, the most common health issues noted by owners were musculoskeletal (spondylosis, elbow dysplasia, and arthritis) and reproductive (pyometra, infertility, and false pregnancy), and blindness.^{*[31]} A study of dogs diagnosed at Veterinary Colleges in the United States and Canada over a thirty-year period described fractures, lameness and cruciate ligament tears as the most common conditions in the Australian Cattle Dogs treated.^{*[40]}

30.4 History

30.4.1 In Australia

George Hall and his family arrived in the New South Wales Colony in 1802. By 1825, the Halls had established two cattle stations in the Upper Hunter Valley, and had begun a northward expansion into the Liverpool Plains, New England and Queensland. Getting his cattle to the Sydney markets presented a problem in that thousands of head of cattle had to be moved for thousands of kilometres along unfenced stock routes through sometimes rugged bush and mountain ranges. A note, in his own writing, records Thomas Hall's anger at losing 200 head in scrub.^{*[41]}

A droving dog was needed, but the colonial working dogs are understood to have been of the Old English Sheepdog type, commonly referred to as Smithfields. Descendants of these dogs still exist, but are useful only over short distances and for yard work with domesticated cattle. Thomas Hall addressed the problem by importing several of the dogs used by drovers in Northumberland, his parents' home county. At that time dogs were generally described by their job, regardless of whether they constituted a breed as it is currently understood. In the manner of the time, the Hall family historian, A. J. Howard, gave these blue mottled dogs a name: Northumberland Blue Merle Drovers Dog.^{*[42]}

Thomas Hall crossed his Drovers Dogs with dingoes he had tamed, and by 1840 was satisfied with his resulting progeny. During the next thirty years, the Halls Heelers, as they became known, were used only by the Halls. Given



An early Australian Cattle Dog, photographed in 1902

that they were dependent on the dogs, which gave them an advantage over other cattle breeders, it is understandable that the dogs were not distributed beyond the Hall's properties. It was not until after Thomas Hall's death in 1870, when the properties went to auction with the stock on them, that Halls Heelers became freely available.* [43]



Cattle Dogs were accustomed to horses in the 1900s.

By the 1890s, the dogs had attracted the attention of the *Cattle Dog Club of Sydney*, a group of men with a recreational interest in the new practice of showing dogs competitively. None were stockmen working cattle on a daily basis, and initially they were interested in a range of working dogs, including the Smithfield. They reportedly adopted the term “Australian Cattle Dog” to refer to the dogs being bred from bloodlines originating from Thomas Hall’s “heelers”, and prominent members of the group concentrated on breeding these lines.*[44] Of these breeders, the Bagust family was the most influential. Robert Kaleski, of Moorebank, a young associate of Harry Bagust, wrote “in 1893 when I got rid of my cross-bred cattle dogs and took up the blues, breeders of the latter had started breeding ... to fix the type. I drew up a standard for them on those lines”.*[45] This first breed standard for the Cattle Dog breed was published, with photographs, by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture in 1903.*[46]

Kaleski's standard was adopted by breed clubs in Queensland and New South Wales and re-issued as their own, with local changes. His writings from the 1910s give an important insight into the early history of the breed. However, dog breeder and author Noreen Clark has noted that his opinions are sometimes just that, and he introduces some contradictory assertions in his later writings, as well as some assumptions that are illogical in the light of modern science.*[47] Some of these have persisted; for example he saw the red colour form as having more dingo in it than the blue form, and there is a persistent belief that reds are more vicious than blues. The most enduring of Kaleski's myths relate to *Dalmatian* and *Kelpie* infusions into the early Cattle Dog breed. These infusions are not referred to in Kaleski's writings until the 1920s and it seems likely that Kaleski sought to explain the Cattle Dog's mottled colouration and tan on legs by similarity to the Dalmatian and Kelpie, respectively.*[48] The genetics of coat colour, and the current understanding of hereditary characteristics, make the infusion of Dalmatian to increase the cattle dog's tolerance of horses an extremely unlikely event. There were relatively few motor vehicles in Australia at the beginning of the 20th century, so most dogs of any breed would have been accustomed to horses.*[49] The Kelpie breed was developed after the Cattle Dog type was described, so its infusion is unlikely.*[50] It is possible that there was some infusion of *Bull Terrier* but there is no verifiable record of this, and the Cattle Dog has not had the Bull Terrier's instinct to bite and hold, which would have been an undesirable trait.*[51] Early in the 1900s there was considerable in-fighting amongst members of the Cattle Dog Club, and a series of arguments about the origin of the breed appeared in newspapers and journals of the time. While many of these arguments were misleading, some irrational, and the majority not supported by historical facts, they continue to be circulated,*[44] resulting in a number of theories on the origins of the breed. In recent years, information technology enabling the manipulation of large databases combined with advances in the understanding of canine genetics has allowed a clearer understanding of the development of the breed.*[52]

Through the 1890s, Cattle Dogs of Halls Heeler derivations were seen in the kennels of exhibiting Queensland dog breeders such as William Byrne of Booval, and these were a different population from those shown in New South Wales. *Little Logic* was bred in Rockdale, New South Wales, however Sydney exhibitors saw *Little Logic* for the first time after the dog had been added to the *Hillview* kennels of Arch Bevis in Brisbane. The show records of *Little Logic* and his offspring created a demand in New South Wales for Queensland dogs.*[53] By the end of the 1950s, there were few Australian Cattle Dogs whelped that were not descendants of *Little Logic* and his best known son, *Logic Return*. The success and popularity of these dogs led to the growth of the nickname “Queensland Heeler”.*[54]

The prominence of *Little Logic* and *Logic Return* in the pedigrees of modern Australian Cattle Dogs was perpetuated by Woolston Kennels. For some twenty years, Woolston supplied foundation and supplementary breeding stock to breeders in Australia, North America and Continental Europe. As a result, *Woolston Blue Jack* is ancestral to most, if not all, Australian Cattle Dogs whelped since 1990 in any country.*[55]

30.4.2 In the United States

In the 1940s Alan McNiven, a Sydney veterinarian, introduced Dingo, Kelpie, German Shepherd, and Kangaroo Hound into his breeding program; however, the Royal Agricultural Society Kennel Club (RASKC) would not register the cross breeds as Australian Cattle Dogs, even though McNiven argued they were true to conformation, colour and temperament. McNiven responded by giving his pups registration papers from dead dogs, and was consequently expelled from the RASKC and all of his dogs removed from the registry. Meanwhile, Greg Louher, a Napa, California cattle rancher who met Alan McNiven while stationed in Australia during World War II, had imported several adults and several litters from McNiven. After his de-registration McNiven continued to export his “improved” dogs to the United States. Many U.S. soldiers who were stationed in Queensland or NSW during the War discovered the Australian Cattle Dog and took one home when they returned.*[56]

In the late 1950s a veterinarian in Santa Rosa, California, Jack Woolsey, was introduced to Louher's dogs. With his partners, he bought several dogs and started breeding them. The breeders advertised the dogs in *Western Horsemen* stating they were guaranteed to work and calling them Queensland Heelers. Woolsey imported several purebred



A medal awarded to A. Bevis, owner of Little Logic

Australian Cattle Dogs to add to his breeding program, including *Oaklea Blue Ace*, *Glen Iris Boomerang* and several *Glen Iris* bitches. The National Stock Dog Registry of Butler, Indiana, registered the breed, assigning American numbers without reference to Australian registrations.*[56]

Australian Cattle Dogs had been classified in the “miscellaneous” category at the American Kennel Club (AKC) since the 1930s; to get the breed full recognition, the AKC required that a National Breed Parent Club be organised for promotion and protection of the breed.*[56] In 1967 Esther Ekman met Chris Smith-Risk at an AKC show, and the two fell into conversation about their Australian Cattle Dogs and the process of establishing a parent club for the breed. By 1969 the fledgling club had 12 members and formally applied to the AKC for instructions. One of the requirements was that the Club had to start keeping its own registry for the breed and that all dogs on the registry would have to be an extension of the Australian registry, tracing back to registered dogs in Australia.*[56] The AKC Parent Club members began researching their dogs, including exchanging correspondence with McNiven, and discovered that few of them had dogs that could be traced back to dogs registered in Australia. The AKC took over the club registry in 1979 and the breed was fully recognised in September 1980. The Australian Cattle Dog Club of America is still active in the promotion of the breed and the maintenance of breed standards. The National Stock Dog Registry continued to recognise Cattle Dogs without prerequisite links to Australian registered dogs, on the condition that any dog of unknown parentage that was presented for registry would be registered as an “American Cattle Dog”, and all others would still be registered as “Australian Cattle Dogs”.*[56]

30.4.3 In Canada

The breed gained official recognition from the Canadian Kennel Club in January 1980 after five years of collecting pedigrees, gathering support, and lobbying officials by two breeders and enthusiasts.*[57] The small number of Australian Cattle Dogs in Canada at the time were primarily working dogs on farms and ranches scattered across large distances. However, the fledgling breed club held conformation shows, obedience and agility competitions, and entered their dogs in sports including flyball and lure coursing. At the end of 1980, *Landmaster Carina* was named the first Australian Cattle Dog in Canada to gain both her conformation and obedience titles.*[57]



Soldiers stationed in Australia during WWII played a role in the breed's introduction to the US.



US soldiers met the Cattle Dog mascots of Australian divisions overseas. This puppy is being bathed in preparation for a visit by General Douglas MacArthur.

30.4.4 In the United Kingdom

The first registered Australian Cattle Dogs to arrive in the United Kingdom were two blue puppies, *Lenthal Flinton* and *Lenthal Darlot*, followed in 1980 by *Landmaster Darling Red* in whelp.*[26] *Landmaster Darling Red* was imported by John and Mary Holmes, and proved to be an outstanding brood bitch. Over the next few years additional Cattle Dogs arrived in the UK from the Netherlands, Kenya, Germany and Australia, although prior to relaxation of rules regarding artificial insemination, the UK gene pool was limited. In 1985 an Australian Cattle Dog Society was formed and officially recognised by the Kennel Club; before this they had to compete in the category “Any Variety Not Separately Classified”. Australian Cattle Dogs were competing successfully in obedience and working trials in the UK during the 1980s.*[26]

30.5 Cross breeds

The Texas Heeler is a cross between the Australian Cattle Dog and the Australian Shepherd that was first registered with the Animal Research Foundation (ARF) in 1970. The ARF has registered Australian Cattle Dogs without papers as “Australian Cattledog Queensland Heelers” since 1965 and was the first organisation to recognise the Australian Shepherd.*[58] Although originally bred for its ability to work cattle,*[59] the Texas Heeler is increasingly used as a pet and a companion in dog sports. As with most cross breeds, the Texas Heeler's size and appearance is a variable combination of the parent breeds.

30.6 See also

- Australian Shepherd
- Australian Kelpie

30.7 Notes

[1] In the reports the Department of Local Government advises that care should be taken when interpreting the figures, as breed is a poor indicator of whether or not an animal is going to be aggressive.

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30.10 External links

- Australian Cattle Dog at DMOZ

Chapter 31

Australian Kelpie

This article is about the dog breed. For the aquatic creature from Celtic mythology, see [kelpie](#).

The **Australian Kelpie**, or simply **Kelpie**, is an **Australian sheep dog** successful at **mustering** and **droving** with little or no guidance. It is a medium-sized dog and comes in a variety of colours. The Kelpie has been exported throughout the world and is used to muster livestock, primarily **sheep**, **cattle** and **goats**.

The breed has been separated into two distinct varieties: the Show (or Bench) Kelpie and the Working Kelpie.*[2] The Show Kelpie is seen at **conformation dog shows** in some countries and is selected for appearance rather than working **instinct**, while the Working Kelpie is bred for working ability rather than appearance.*[2]

31.1 Appearance

The Kelpie is a smooth-coated, medium-sized dog, generally with prick ears and an athletic appearance. Coat colours include black, black and tan, red, red and tan, blue, blue and tan, **fawn**, fawn and tan, cream, black and blue, and white and gold. The Kelpie generally weighs 14–20 kg (31–44 lb) and measures 41–51 cm (16–20 in) at the **withers**.*[3]

31.1.1 Breed standards

Robert Kaleski published the first standard for the Kelpie in 1904. The standard was accepted by leading breeders of the time and adopted by the Kennel Club of New South Wales.*[4] Contemporary breed standards vary depending on whether the **registry** is for working or show Kelpies. It is possible for a dog to both work and show, but options for competition in conformation shows might be limited depending on ancestry and the opinions of the **kennel clubs** or **breed clubs** involved.

In Australia, there are two separate registries for Kelpies. **Working Kelpies** are registered with the Working Kelpie Council (WKC)*[5] and/or the Australian Sheepdog Workers Association.*[6] The WKC encourages breeding for working ability, and allows a wide variety of coat colours. **Show Kelpies** are registered with the **Australian National Kennel Council**, which encourages breeding for a certain appearance and limits acceptable colours. The wide standards allowed by the WKC mean that Working Kelpies do not meet the standard for showing.

Outside Australia

In the US, the Kelpie is not recognised as a breed by the **American Kennel Club** (AKC).*[7] However, the **United Kennel Club** and the **Canadian Kennel Club** recognise the Kelpie and allow them to compete in official events.*[8]*[9]

31.1.2 Working Kelpie

The Working Kelpie comes in three coat types: smooth, short, and rough. The coat can be almost every colour from black through light tan or cream. Some Kelpies have a white blaze on the chest, and a few have white points. Kelpies



Black and tan Kelpie

sometimes have a double coat, which sheds out in spring in temperate climates. Agouti is not unusual, and can look like a double coat.

Working Kelpies vary in size, ranging from about 19 inches to as much as 25 inches and from 28-60 lbs. The dog's working ability is unrelated to appearance, so stockmen looking for capable working dogs disregard the dog's appearance.

A Working Kelpie can be a cheap and efficient worker that can save farmers and graziers the cost of several hands when mustering livestock.* [10] The good working Kelpies are herding dogs that will prevent stock from moving away from the stockman.* [11] This natural instinct is crucial when mustering stock in isolated gorge country, where a good dog will silently move ahead of the stockman and block up the stock (usually cattle) until the rider appears. The preferred dogs for cattle work are Kelpies, often of a special line, or a Kelpie cross.* [12] They will drive a mob of livestock long distances in extremes of climates and conditions. Kelpies have natural instincts for managing livestock. They will work sheep, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, and other domestic livestock. The Kelpie's signature move is to jump on the backs of sheep and walk across the tops of the sheep to reach the other side and break up the jam. A good working Kelpie is a versatile dog—they can work all day on the farm, ranch, or station, and trial on the weekends. Kelpies compete and are exhibited in livestock working trials, ranging from yards or arenas to large open fields working sheep, goats, cattle, or ducks.* [13]

31.2 Show Kelpies

Show Kelpies are restricted to solid colours (black, chocolate, red, smoky blue, fawn, black and tan, red and tan) in a short double coat with pricked ears. It was during the early 20th century that Kelpies were first exhibited, at the



Chocolate brown Kelpie

Sydney Royal Easter Show.*[13] Different kennel clubs' breed standards have preferences for certain colours. Show Kelpies are generally heavier and shorter than working Kelpies.

31.3 Temperament

Show Kelpies generally excel in **agility** trials and may be shown in conformation in Australia. 'Riley', an Australian Kelpie, set the world record for dog jumping when he jumped 2.95 metres at the Casterton, Victoria Kelpie Festival. In his previous 30 high jumping competitions he was defeated only twice.*[14]



Kelpie walking across the backs of sheep

31.4 Health

Kelpies are a hardy breed with few health problems, but they are susceptible to disorders common to all breeds, like cryptorchidism, hip dysplasia, cerebellar abiotrophy and luxating patella. Current research is underway to find the genetic marker for cerebellar abiotrophy in the breed.

31.5 History

The ancestors of the Kelpie were simply (black) dogs, called Colleys or Collies. The word “collie” has the same root as “coal” and “collier (ship)”.^{*[15]*[16]} Some of these collies were imported to Australia for stock work in the early 19th century, and were bred to other types of dogs (possibly including the occasional Dingo), but always with an eye to working sheep without direct supervision. Today's Collie breeds were not formed until about ten or 15 years after the Kelpie was established as a breed,^{*[17]} with the first official Border Collie not brought to Australia until after Federation in 1901.^{*[18]}

Kelpies have been claimed to have some Dingo blood; as it was illegal to keep dingoes as pets, some dingo owners registered their animals as Kelpies or Kelpie crosses. Kelpies and dingoes are similar in conformation and colouring. There is no doubt that some people have deliberately mated dingoes to their Kelpies, and some opinion holds that the best dilution is 1/16–1/32, but that 1/2 and 1/4 will work.^{*[19]} As the Dingo has been regarded as a savage



An Australian Kelpie competing in a cattle dog trial, Woolbrook, NSW.

sheep-killer since the first European settlement of Australia, few will admit to the practice.*[19]

The first "Kelpie" was a black and tan female pup with floppy ears bought by Jack Gleeson about 1872*[20] from a litter born on Warrock Station near Casterton, owned by George Robertson, a Scot. This dog was named after the mythological kelpie from Celtic folklore.*[21] Legend has it that "Kelpie" was sired by a dingo, but there is little evidence for or against this. In later years she was referred to as "(Gleeson's) Kelpie", to differentiate her from "(King's) Kelpie", her daughter. The second "Kelpie" was "(King's) Kelpie", another black and tan bitch out of "Kelpie" by "Caesar", a pup from two sheep-dogs imported from Scotland. Again, there are legends that these two sheep-dogs may never have seen Scotland, and may have had dingo blood. "(King's) Kelpie" tied the prestigious Forbes Trial in 1879,*[22] and the strain was soon popularly referred to as "Kelpie's pups", or just Kelpies. The King brothers joined another breeder, McLeod, to form a dog breeding partnership whose dogs dominated trials during 1900 to 1920.*[20]

An early Kelpie, Sally was mated to Moss a smooth haired Collie and she produced a black pup that was named Barb after the black horse, The Barb who won the Melbourne Cup in 1866. This then was how black Kelpies became known as Barb Kelpies.*[13]

There were a number of Kelpies called 'Red Cloud'. The first and most famous was John Quinn's Red Cloud in the early 20th century, and then in the 1960s another "Red Cloud" that became very well known in Western Australia. This started the tradition in Western Australia of calling all red or red and tan Kelpies, especially those with white chests, Red Cloud Kelpies.*[23]

Kelpies have now been exported to many countries including Argentina, Canada, Italy, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States for various pursuits.*[13]

Recently Kelpies have been trained as scent dogs with good success rates. In Sweden they are widely used for tracking and rescue work.*[13]

The Australian legend Red Dog died November 21, 1979. A movie based on this story was made in 2011.



Kelpie going back down a race to move the sheep forward.

31.6 Show coat colours

- Black Kelpie
- Chocolate Kelpie
- Red Kelpie
- Black and tan Kelpie
- Red and tan Kelpie
- Smokeblue Kelpie
- Fawn Kelpie

31.7 Notable specimens

- Gunner
- Red Dog

31.8 See also

- Australian Cattle Dog
- Australian Shepherd

- Sheep husbandry
- Working Group (dogs)

31.9 References

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31.10 Further reading

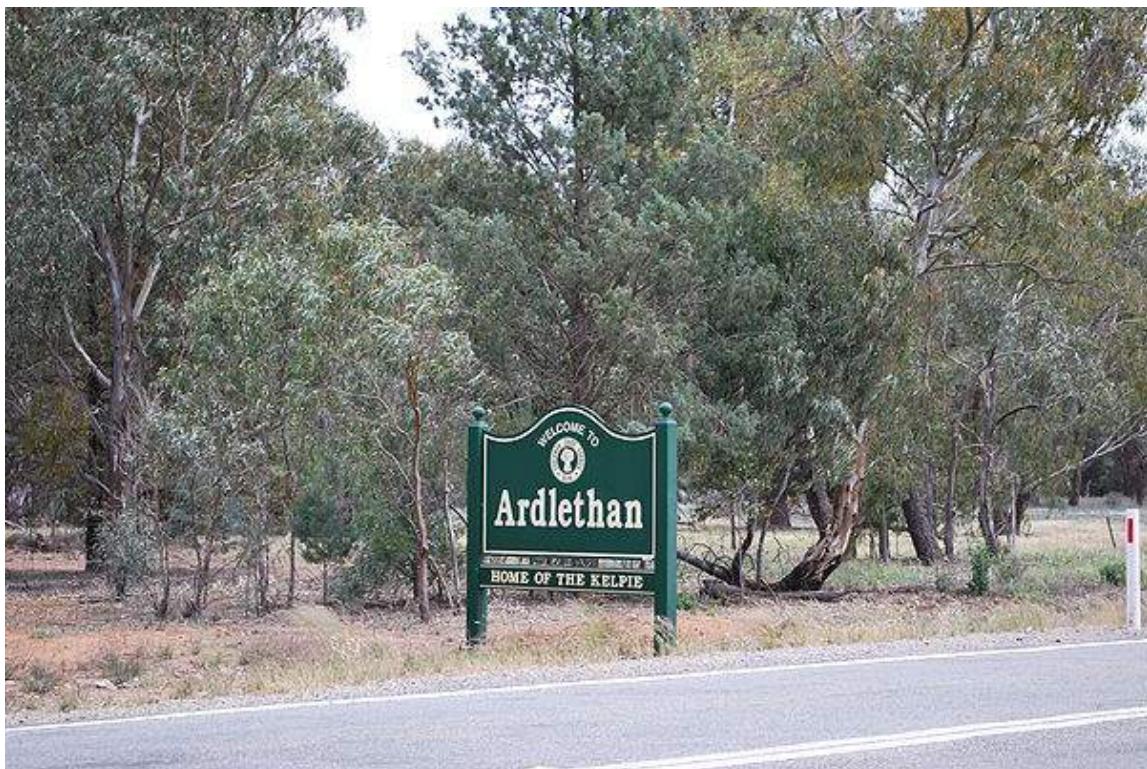
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31.11 External links

- Working Kelpie Council
- North American Australian Kelpie Registry
- Kelpie coat colour genetics
- Kelpiegallery - online photogallery of Australian Kelpie registered in FCI/ANKC
- Australian Kelpie - photo gallery of Australian Kelpie



Kelpie competing in a dog jumping class



Sign at Ardlethan, New South Wales, claiming the town as “The home of the Kelpie”



Kelpie circa 1915

Chapter 32

Australian Shepherd

The **Australian Shepherd**, commonly known as the **Aussie**, is a medium size breed of dog that was developed on ranches in the western United States.^{*[2]} Despite its name, the breed was not developed in Australia, but rather in the United States where they were seen in the West as early as the 1800s.^{*[3]*[4]*[5]} The breed rose gradually in popularity with the boom of western riding after **World War I**. They became known to the general public through rodeos, horse shows, and Disney movies made for television.

For many years, Aussies have been valued by stockmen for their versatility and trainability. They have a similar look to the popular **English Shepherd** and **Border Collie** breeds. While they continue to work as **stock dogs** and compete in **herding trials**, the breed has earned recognition in other roles due to their trainability and eagerness to please and are highly regarded for their skills in obedience.^{*[6]} Like all working breeds, the Aussie has considerable energy and drive and usually needs a job to do. It often excels at **dog sports** such as **dog agility**, **flyball**, and **frisbee**. They are also highly successful **search and rescue dogs**, **disaster dogs**, **detection dogs**, **guide dogs**, **service dogs**, and **therapy dogs**.

32.1 Physical traits

32.1.1 Size

The Australian shepherd is a medium-sized breed of solid build. They can be anywhere from 14–29 kilograms (30–65 lb) and anywhere from 43–66 centimetres (17–26 in) in height. The ASCA standard calls for the Australian shepherd to stand between 46–58 centimetres (18–23 in) at the withers, females being 46–53 centimetres (18–21 in) and males measuring 51–58 centimetres (20–23 in); however, quality is not to be sacrificed in favor of size.^{*[1]}

32.1.2 Color

Aussie colors are black, red (sometimes called *liver*), blue merle (marbled black, white and gray), and red merle (marbled red, white and buff).^{*[6]} Each of these colors may also have copper (tan) points or white markings in various combination on the face, chest, and legs. A black or red dog with copper and white trim is called *tricolor* or *tri*, a black or red dog with white trim but no copper is called *bicolor* or *bi*. White, rather than pigment, on or around the ears is an indicator of increased risk for white-related deafness. Excessive white on the face and ears can place an individual dog at greater risk for sunburn and subsequent skin cancer.

The wide variation of color combinations comes from the interaction between the a color allele, which is either black (B) dominant or red (b) recessive, and the dominant merle allele (M). Together, these provide four coat-color aspects that can appear in any combination:^{*[7]}

- Black, with tan points, white markings, or both on the face, collar, legs, chest, underbelly. Solid black dogs are equally desirable as ones with tan or white.
- Red (Liver) with or without tan points or white markings on the face, collar, legs, chest, underbelly. Either white or tan points are required. Solid Red dogs are equally desirable as ones with tan or white.



Australian Shepherd



Variations of Australian Shepherd Colors



Black-white-copper tricolor Australian shepherd

- Blue Merle (a mottled patchwork of gray and black) with or without tan points or white markings on the face, collar, legs, chest, underbelly. Neither white nor tan points are required. Solid Merle dogs are equally desirable as ones with tan or white.
- Red Merle (a mottled patchwork of cream and liver red) with or without tan points or white markings on the face, collar, legs, chest, underbelly. Neither white nor tan points are required. Solid Merle dogs are equally desirable as ones with tan or white.*[8]

The **merle** allele, which produces a mingled or patchwork combination of dark and light areas, is the coat pattern most commonly associated with the breed. This merle (M) is dominant so that heterozygous dogs (Mm) show the pigmentation pattern; however, when two merles are bred, there is a statistical risk that 25% of the offspring will end up with the two copies of the merle gene (homozygous). These dogs usually have a mostly white coat and blue irises, and are often deaf, blind, or both. In this case, the deafness and blindness are linked to having two copies of the merle gene, which disrupts pigmentation and produces these health defects.*[9]

All black and blue merle dogs have black noses, eye rims, and lips. All red and red merle dogs have liver or brown noses, eye rims, and lips.



Red merle with copper points and one brown eye and one blue eye. Blue merle with copper points with blue eyes

There is also great variety in the Aussie's eye color and they are often heterochromatic. An early nickname for the breed was "ghost-eye dog". Aussie eyes may be any shade of brown, or blue; they may have two different colored eyes, or even have bicolored or "split eyes" (for example, a half-brown, half-blue eye), which appear to be linked to the merle coloration. Merled eyes occur as well, where one color is mixed in and swirled with another. Any combination of eye color is acceptable in the breed standard, so long as the eyes are healthy. In general, however, black Aussies (self, bi-color or tri-color) tend to have brown eyes, while red (self, bi-color or tri-color) Aussies tend to have amber eyes, though these Aussies may also carry the blue-eyed gene. These dogs are also brown in color.

32.1.3 Tail

A hallmark of the breed, some Aussies are born with naturally bobbed tails (NBT). Others have full long tails, and others with natural partial bobs, where the tail is midlength and appears stubby. Breeders have historically docked the tails when the puppies are born. Even without a tail, the wagging movement still occurs as the dog wiggles or shakes their hind end. In the United States and Canada, the standard calls for a natural bob or docked tail not to exceed four inches as a defining characteristic; however, some long-tailed examples have been successfully shown and been given recognition. Any natural tail length is permitted when showing in Europe, where docking has been banned in some countries.

32.2 Temperament



Blue merle and bi-color black/white Aussies running

The breed is typically highly energetic, requiring a great deal of exercise and attention,^{*[6]} although some can be calm and easy-going. An Australian shepherd enjoys working, whether it is learning and practicing tricks, competing in dog agility, or engaging in any other physically and mentally involving activity.^{*[10]}

Dogs may show reserved and cautious guarding behaviors. They are kind, loving, and devoted to those they know. They are very loyal to their owners, and are rewarding dogs if treated well.^{*[10]} Because the breed was developed to serve on the ranch, a job which includes being protective of its property, it is inclined to bark warnings about neighborhood activity. It is not inclined toward obsessive barking.

The Aussie is intelligent, learns quickly, and loves to play.^{*[11]} This means that a bored, neglected, unexercised Aussie may invent its own games, activities, and jobs, which to a busy owner might appear to be hyperactivity: for example, an Aussie may go from being at rest to running at top speed for several “laps” around the house before returning to rest. Without something to amuse them, Aussies can become destructive. Aussies also do best with plenty of human companionship: they are often called “Velcro Dogs” for their strong desire to always be near their owners and for their tendency to form intense, devoted bonds with select people.^{*[10]}

The Australian shepherd has a reputation as a highly intelligent and versatile stock dog with a range of working styles.^{*[12]} A good working Aussie is quick, thoughtful, and easy with its stock. The ability for the breed to adapt to the situation and think for itself makes it an excellent all-around worker. For this reason the Aussie is often chosen to work unusual livestock such as ducks, geese, and commercially raised rabbits.

Australian shepherds can become extremely destructive if their energy is not directed in a positive way. These dogs require a minimum of 2–3 hours a day of play, exercise, and attention. They thrive in rural, ranch like conditions, and need space to run and play in an urban setting. The Australian shepherd is a high-spirited dog, that requires much attention and work. Teaching them tricks keeps them focused and happy, which also keeps their minds working. The breed also has great stamina and can live in a variety of terrain. That's why they are a popular pick as trail dogs and working dogs.^{*[11]}

32.3 Health

There are several health problems that an Australian shepherd can have. Vision problems are common.^{*[13]} Epilepsy is also a concern. In merle to merle breeding, the puppies who have inherited two copies of the merle gene have an increased risk of being born blind or deaf.^{*[14]}

32.3.1 Mortality

Australian Shepherds have a surprisingly long lifespan for a dog of their size, living significantly longer than most dogs of a similar weight. Results of a 1998 internet survey with a sample size of 614 Australian shepherds indicated a median longevity of about 12.5 years, but that longevity may be declining.*[15] A 2004 UK survey found a much shorter median longevity of 9 years, but their sample size was low (22 deceased dogs).*[16]

The median life spans for breeds similar in size to Australian shepherds are mostly between 11 and 13 years,*[17] so, assuming the results of the UK study are not representative of the population there, Aussies appear to have a typical life span for a breed their size. Leading causes of death in the UK survey were cancer (32%), “combinations” (18%), and old age (14%).

32.3.2 Morbidity

Based on a sample of 48 still-living dogs, the most common health issues noted by owners were eye problems (red eye, epiphora, conjunctivitis, and cataracts).*[16] Dermatological and respiratory problems also ranked high.

Collie eye anomaly (CEA) is rare in the breed, but it and cataracts are a concern*[18] in Aussies. Other conditions to note include iris coloboma, canine hip dysplasia (CHD), Pelger-Huet anomaly, hypothyroidism, and nasal solar dermatitis. Prior to breeding, the Aussie should be checked for Hip and Elbow Dysplasia, DNA tests performed to show the dog to be free of the MDR1 mutation, cataract mutation, and CEA. Tests should also include those for thyroidism and clearances for other known eye diseases like colobomas, PRA and retinal folds.

Some Australian shepherds (as well as collies, German shepherds and many other herding dogs) are susceptible to a genetic mutation of the MDR1 gene.*[19] Dogs with the mutation can suffer toxicity from anti-parasitics such as Ivermectin in high doses, and other drugs.*[20] A test is available to determine if a particular dog carries the mutated gene.*[21]

32.3.3 Double merle

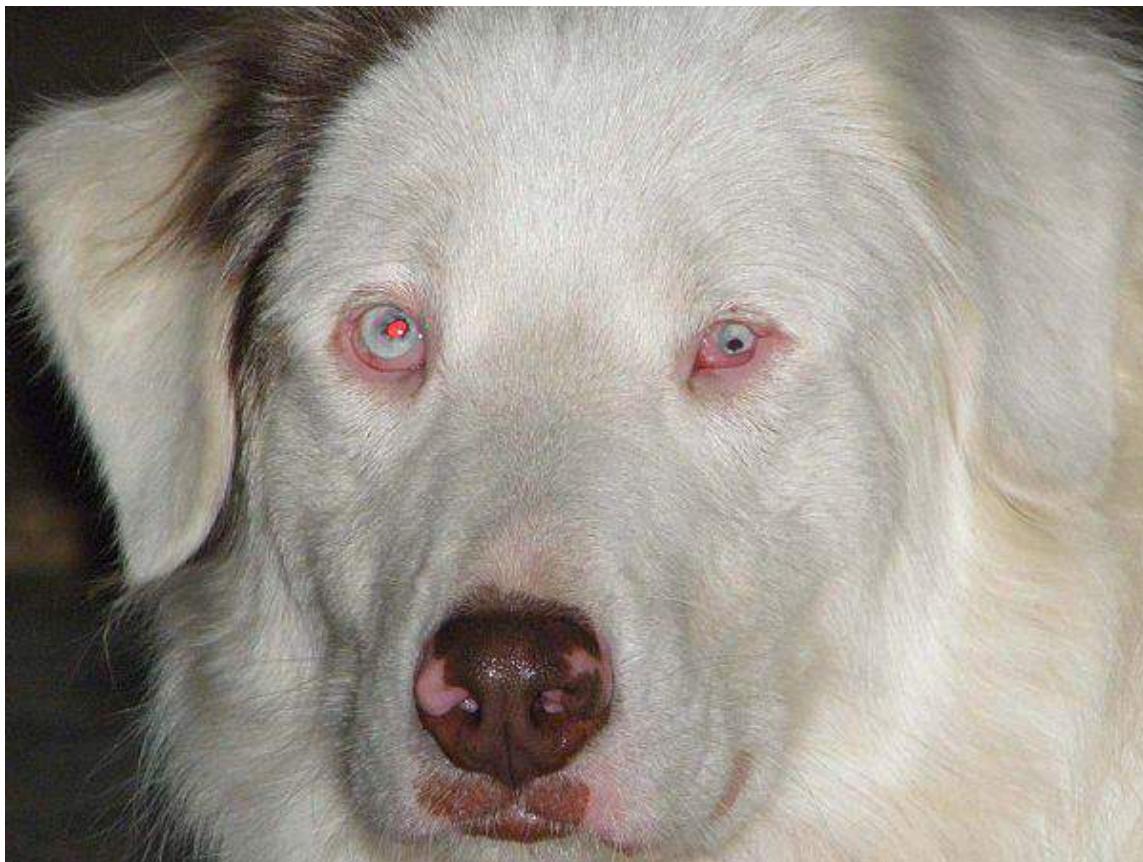
Double merling or homozygous merle occurs when the resulting offspring of two merled parents inherit two copies of the dominant merle gene. The odds of this are 25% for each pup born from such a litter.*[9] Double merles often have excessive white and can have hearing and vision problems as a result of having two copies of the merle gene. Homozygous merles can be deaf or blind, or express iris colobomas and microphthalmia. Not all homozygous merles are affected, but most are, making the breeding of two merles a very touchy subject. Some breeders euthanize mostly white pups while others may attempt to sell them as “rare” white Aussies without disclosing the potential for health defects.*[22] A large percentage of homozygous merles sold eventually end up in rescue and shelters as the average family is ill prepared to take on a deaf or blind pet. However, deaf or blind Australian shepherds can make wonderful pets given a home prepared for their special needs. They are an intelligent breed, who generally learn hand signals with ease.

The term “lethal white” originated from horses born with **lethal white syndrome**, and has since evolved to often describe dogs born with the double merle trait. This trait is found in many breeds, but most commonly found in Australian Shepherds. The name “lethal white” is a misnomer, as this genetic condition is not lethal to the dogs; it is often the breeder who is lethal to the pups by culling them immediately after birth.*[23] Many consider the term “lethal white” to be derogatory.*[24]

32.4 Available health tests

Many diagnostic tests are available for concerned Aussie owners to check the overall health of an Aussie. Also, the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) has an extensive database to track results and provide statistics for the following concerns: hips, elbows, heart, patellar luxation (knees), and thyroid (autoimmune) disease. The OFA database also includes the results for eye exams performed by a Canine Eye Registration Foundation (CERF) veterinarian, but only if the owner of the Aussie submits the results. This database is a great resource to investigate the lineage and related health of the progenitors of some dogs, at least regarding hip ratings.

Many tests have been developed by, or are processed at, laboratories to check for the 11 health concerns that plague the Australian shepherd breed. Some of those labs are Optigen, Animal Health Trust, Endocrine Diagnostic Center,



An example of an abnormal eye of a double merle, aka “lethal white”, Australian Shepherd. The abnormally small left eye is known as **microphthalmia**, and the pupil shows signs of **subluxation** which is dropped, not centered.

Animal Health Laboratory, Washington State University Veterinary Clinic, Vet DNA Center, and HealthGene. These labs might perform one or many of the tests that have been developed.

Tests or evaluations have been developed for:

- Hip and Elbow Dysplasia
- Patellar Luxation (knees)
- Eyes
- Collie Eye Anomaly (CEA)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA)
- Thyroid (Autoimmune) – Multiple labs perform this test-check OFA application for list
- Congenital Cardiac (heart)
- Multi Drug Resistance Gene (MDR1)
- Hereditary Cataracts (HSF4)
- Pelger Huet Anomaly

Other areas that are currently not health concerns, but tests have been developed for, are:

- Coat Color (red carrier/red factored) – Vet DNA Center and HealthGene process this sample
- Dilute Gene Carrier – Vet DNA Center and HealthGene process this sample

DNA testing to either certify parentage (CP) or to verify parentage (VP) for Australian shepherds is also another test that can be performed and as of January 2010 all adults producing a litter will be required to be DNA tested to allow a breeder to register a litter with the Australian Shepherd Club of America (ASCA).

There is a list of costs, labs, applications, and samples required for the above tests at Pure Stock Aussies

32.5 History

The Australian Shepherd's history is vague, as is the reason for its misleading name. It is believed by some that the breed has Basque origins in Spain and was used there by shepherds.^{*[6]} Those shepherds might, then, have emigrated to the West Coast of the United States via Australia.^{*[25]*[26]} However, scientific evidence has shown that the breed has lineage from American dogs that originally came over the Bering Land Bridge.^{*[27]} What is known is that it developed in western North America in the 19th and early 20th centuries.



An Australian shepherd from working lines; early breeders chose dogs for their abilities rather than conformation.

The Australian Shepherd was a particularly tireless sheep herder in the Rocky Mountains because it is relatively unaffected by altitude. Ranchers in Boulder, Colorado, began breeding the dogs, which would attract purchasers from as far west as California for their legendary sheep herding abilities.

Breeds as we know them today did not exist before Victorian times, but local variations of the ancestors of current breeds came into America along with their owners and livestock. Included are some that are now extinct or that have merged into other breeds. These may have included some British herding dogs, native dogs from North America (originating in Asia/Siberia) as well as dogs from Germany, Spain including the Carea Leonés.^{*[28]} For many

centuries, shepherds were more interested in dogs' working abilities than their appearance. As a result, over time, shepherds interbred dogs that they believed would produce better workers for the given climate and landscape. In the eastern U.S., terrain and weather conditions were similar to that of Europe, however, so the existing imported breeds and their offspring worked well there.*[7]

In the American West, conditions were quite different. Spanish flocks were introduced for food and fiber which was mainly the Churra. The Spanish dogs that accompanied them to American West proved well suited for their job in the wild and dangerous territory. They were highly valued for their ability to herd and protect their charges from predators on the open range.*[29] In the arid and semiarid areas inhabited by early Spanish settlers, temperatures reached extremes of hot and cold, and fields varied in altitude from sea level to the higher, rougher Sierra Nevada and similar mountain ranges.*[7] The ranchers in these areas often pastured livestock on remote ranges. They preferred more aggressive herding dogs that served in the capacity of herder and guardian.*[30]

With the 1849 California Gold Rush, a massive migration occurred to the west coast. The Gold Rush and the Civil War brought great demand for mutton and wool.*[31] Along with easterners came flocks of sheep and their eastern herding dogs; from the southwest came people and sheep. But it was just as effective to bring sheep in by ship, and in they came, including flocks from Australia and other regions, along with shepherds and their own herding breeds.*[7]

It is not clear where the name "Australian" came from, although a theory suggests that they were named for those imported sheep that they herded. It is also possible that many of the dogs coming from Australia were blue merle and the adjective "Australian" became associated with any dogs of that coat color.*[7] The Australian Shepherd was initially called by many names, including Spanish Shepherd, Pastor Dog, Bob-Tail, New Mexican Shepherd, California Shepherd, and Austrian Shepherd.*[32]

32.5.1 Recent history

Development of the breed began in the American west. The breed's foundation bloodlines are depicted in the *Australian Shepherd Genealogy Chart* showing the relationship between the early families of dogs.*[33] The American Kennel Club ranked the Australian Shepherd as the 20th most popular breed in the United States in 2013.*[34]

Selective breeding for many generations focused on aspects of the dog that enabled it to function as an effective stockdog in the American west. It had to handle severe weather; have plenty of speed, athleticism, energy, and endurance; and be intelligent, flexible, and independent, while remaining obedient. The actual foundation for the Australian shepherd was established between the 1940s and the early 1970s, when the Australian Shepherd Club of America was formed and the registry was started.*[35] They became popular as performing dogs in rodeos.

Their stunts and skills earned them places in several Disney films, including *Run Appaloosa Run* and *Stub: The Greatest Cowdog in the West.*[7]*[35]* An Australian shepherd was featured in the film *Flight of the Navigator* (1986) and the TV series *Flash Forward* (1996). More recently, an Australian shepherd starred in the film *Famous Five* (2012) and its sequels.

32.6 Activities

Like other herding breeds, these dogs excel at many dog sports, especially herding, dog agility, frisbee, and flyball.*[6] Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive instinct tests. Aussies that exhibit basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in ASCA stock dog trials or AKC herding events.*[6]*[36]

The dog has a stride in which its front and back legs cross over, making for an appearance of "on the edge" speed. The dogs instinctively use a "pounce" position to deal with cattle trying to kick them. They also have strong hips and legs, allowing for fast acceleration and high jumping, sometimes as high as 4 ft (1.3m).

An Australian shepherd named Pockets is credited as being the oldest dog to earn a title in AKC history, having earned the Rally Novice title at the age of 15 years, 5 weeks.*[37]

32.7 Miscellaneous

The Australian Shepherd Club of America (ASCA) was founded in 1957 to promote the breed. The National Stock Dog Registry became its official breed registry, which continued until ASCA took over in 1972.*[38]



Filmdog Coffey which plays Timmy the dog in the film *Famous Five* (2012) on the Schleswig-Premiere

In 1975, ASCA created a **breed standard**, describing exactly how an Australian shepherd should look and be constructed (its *conformation* to the Standard). It developed more uniformity in the breed and standardized the type.

In the United States, the **American Kennel Club** is the primary registry for purebred dogs. The **American Kennel Club** first recognized the Australian Shepherd in 1991 as a member of the Herding Group.* [6] However, many Aussie breeders felt that AKC put too much emphasis on breed conformity and not enough on performance, so the ASCA declined to join the AKC. Those breeders who felt that AKC membership had its advantages split off from ASCA to form their own Australian shepherd club, the United States Australian Shepherd Association, created their own breed standard, and joined the AKC in 1993. The decision about affiliation with the AKC remains controversial, as it does with many performance breeds.

The Fédération Cynologique Internationale recognized the Australian shepherd for international competition in 2007, in Group 1 *Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs* as breed number 342.

The **miniature Australian shepherd** was developed by breeders looking for smaller dogs ranging in size from 14 inches and up to the Aussie standard. In 2010, NAMASCUSA renamed the breed, Miniature American Shepherds and subsequently changed their name to MASCUSA, The Miniature American Shepherd Club of the USA. This new breed gained acceptance into the AKC Miscellaneous class in June 2012 with the sizes written in the standard



A blue merle in a dog agility competition

as females from 13-17 inches and males from 14-18 inches.

In addition, there is an emergence of an even smaller version, referred to as the toy Australian shepherd, with adult males tipping the scales at a mere 12 to 15 pounds (5.5 to 7 kg) and all dogs falling under a 14' height at the withers. Many breeders and owners of Australian shepherds consider the Mini and Toy to be separate breeds; others consider them to be downsized versions of the same breed. While the Mini size can be attained through selective breeding of small Australian Shepherds, the Toy size is typically a result of cross breeding with other toy breeds. ASCA and AKC consider both variants to be separate breeds.* [1]

32.8 See also

- Australian Cattle Dog
- Australian Kelpie



Australian Shepherd catching a frisbee

32.9 References

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32.11 External links

- Australian Shepherd at DMOZ – An active listing of Australian Shepherd links.

Chapter 33

Australian Silky Terrier

The **Australian Silky Terrier** is a small breed of dog of the terrier dog type. The breed was developed in Australia, although the ancestral types and breeds were from Great Britain. It is closely related to the Australian Terrier and the Yorkshire Terrier. The breed is called the *Silky Terrier* in North America, but is called the *Australian Silky Terrier* in its country of origin and in the rest of the world.

33.1 Appearance



Australian Silky Terriers

The Australian Silky Terrier is a small and compact short legged terrier, 23 to 26 cm (9.1 to 10.2 in) at the withers, alert and active. The long silky grey and white or blue and tan coat is an identifying feature, hanging straight and parted along the back, and described as “flat, fine and glossy” .*[1] All proportions and aspects of the body and

head as well as desirable shades of grey and white and placement of markings are extensively described in the breed standard.* [2]

The Silky Terrier should be slightly longer than tall (about one fifth longer than the height at withers). This is a dog that was historically used for hunting and killing rodents and snakes, so its body should have enough substance to fit this role. The coat requires quite a lot of regular grooming and shampooing to retain its silkiness.

The Silky Terrier has a strong, wedge-shaped head. The eyes are small and almond-shaped. According to the standards, light-colored eyes are considered a fault. The ears are small and carried erect. The Silky Terrier has a high-set tail and small, almost catlike, feet. The coat should be long, but not so long to approach floor length. The hair on the face and ears is normally cut.

33.2 History



A Silky Terrier puppy.

The ancestors of the Australian Silky Terrier include the Yorkshire Terrier and the Australian Terrier (which descends from the rough coated type terriers brought from Great Britain to Australia in the early 19th century); few records indicate whether early dogs were just Australian Terriers born with silky fur, or whether there was an attempt to create a separate breed.* [3] According to the American Kennel Club, the breed began at the end of the 19th century when they were crossed with the Australian Terriers.* [4] At first the breed was known as the Sydney Silky, as it was

found primarily in the city of Sydney, Australia.*[1] Although most other Australian breeds were working dogs, the Silky Terrier was bred primarily to be an urban pet and companion, although it is also known for killing snakes in Australia.*[3]

Up until 1929 the Australian Terrier, the Australian Silky Terrier, and the Yorkshire Terrier were not clearly defined. Dogs of three different breeds might be born in the same litter, to be separated by appearance into the different types once they were grown.*[4] After 1932 in Australia, further crossbreeding was discouraged, and in 1955 the breed's name officially became the Australian Silky Terrier. The breed was recognised by the Australian National Kennel Council in 1958 in the Toy Group.*[3]

During and after World War II American servicemen that had been stationed in Australia brought back to the United States a few Silky Terriers. Newspaper photographs of the breed in 1954 caused an upsurge of popularity and hundreds of Silkies were imported from Australia to the United States.*[5] The American Kennel Club recognised the breed as the Silky Terrier in 1959, as did the United Kennel Club (US) in 1965 where it is shown as a Terrier; it is also recognised as the Silky Terrier by the Canadian Kennel Club. The breed is recognised by all the major kennel clubs in the English speaking world, and internationally by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale as breed number 236. It may also be recognised by various minor kennel clubs and internet breed registry businesses.

33.2.1 Breed Groups

The Australian Silky Terrier is a terrier, but is usually placed in the Toy Group rather than the Terrier Group due to its small size. As breed groupings are done mostly to organise groups of breeds for dog shows, it is safer for the little dogs to be with others their own size, rather than with larger dogs. The Fédération Cynologique Internationale has a special Section of the Terrier Group that includes only the smallest dogs, while other kennel clubs place the breed in the Toy Group, but universally everyone agrees that the breed's type is Terrier.



An adult male Silky Terrier.

33.3 Temperament

The breed standard describe the ideal Australian Silky Terrier temperament as keenly alert and active.*[6] They love to be given chances to run and play, but must have a tightly fenced yard. They also enjoy brisk walks and playing ball. The Silky is able to do well in an apartment, although they are also an active indoor breed. It is important they are kept busy and social to discourage boredom. In a recent survey reported (on Dogs 101) of 91 small breed dogs (16 inches and under 22 lbs) the Silky Terrier was ranked in the top 20 in learning the quickest. The Silky Terrier is the best of both worlds temperament wise. They love to sit on your lap and do “toy dog” things but have an easy going more laid back Terrier personality ready for just about any activity.

33.4 Care

The Silky Terrier's coat is highly susceptible to tangles and matting and requires daily brushing and combing. This breed requires a deep commitment from the owners. To keep the coat lustrous, regular shampooing is necessary. Using an Avocado and Oatmeal Shampoo will help alleviate the itchy, dry skin of this breed.

This particular breed should be taken to a groomer every three weeks; its teeth should be brushed while there. Terriers are known to have teeth and gum problems. Care should also be taken with grooming near the neck area and a harness leash should be used to protect the Silky Terrier from tracheal collapse.*[7]

33.5 See also

- Yorkshire Terrier
- Australian Terrier

33.6 References

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33.7 External links

- International Australian Silky Terrier database
- Australian Silky Terrier at DMOZ

Chapter 34

Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog

The **Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog** is a bobtailed, medium-sized breed of dog. The Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog was developed in Australia to herd cattle, and descends from crosses between European herding dogs and the Australian dingo.

34.1 History

The Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog descended from Smithfield Cattle Dogs in England, which were brought to Australia in the early 19th century and crossed with the dingo. Records of working dogs are scarce from this time period, and there are several different accounts of the breed's development. One is that a drover named Timmins from Bathurst, New South Wales, crossed the Smithfield dogs with the dingo, producing a type of working dog called Timmin's Biters.*[1] In order to mute their dingo characteristics and make the dogs easier to handle, further crosses were made with Scottish smooth collies, producing speckled red and blue dogs that were often born tailless.

In the book *A Dog Called Blue*, author Noreen Clark makes the case that both the tailless Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog and the Australian Cattle Dog descended from the same stock, called Halls Heelers, kept in the 1830s by a very large cattle operation run by Thomas Hall. The dogs which were also crosses of Smithfield Cattle Dogs and dingo, but the breeds diverged at some point in the late 19th century.*[2] Selective breeding of the tailless or short tailed dogs has fixed the characteristic of today's breed.*[1] A summary of both versions of the breed's history is found in the Fédération Cynologique Internationale breed standard.*[3]

The Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog is recognised in its native country by the Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog Club of New South Wales and by the Australian National Kennel Council in the Working Dogs Group. It is also recognised by the New Zealand Kennel Club in its Working Group, and in the United States by the United Kennel Club in its Herding Group. The Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog was provisionally accepted by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale in 2005, in Group 1, Section 2 : Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle Dogs) as breed number 351.*[3] The breed may also be listed by minor kennel clubs, working or herding dog clubs, or internet based dog registry businesses, and promoted as a rare breed pet.

34.2 Appearance

The Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog is a normally proportioned, rugged dog with pricked (standing up) ears and long legs. The breed's most distinctive feature, for which the breed is named, is the frequent lack of a tail. When there is a tail, it is quite short, no longer than 10 cm (4 ins), and never docked.*[4] The coat is medium length to short, straight, dense and harsh. The coat color is a speckled red or speckled blue.*[5] 46–51 centimetres (18–20 in) at the withers for dogs, with females slightly smaller. The Australian Cattle Dog is a related breed (with a long tail) that is similar in appearance to the Stumpy, but the Australian Cattle Dog is proportionally heavier and less leggy. The Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog also does not have the tan color seen in the Australian Cattle Dog. See the article Dog terminology for an explanation of terms.



34.3 Temperament

The ideal temperament of the Stumpy is described in the breed standard as alert and watchful, as well as responsive to its owner and reserved around strangers, but also notes that “it must be amenable to handling” at shows.^{*[4]} All working dogs need early socialization with people, and consistent training and activity throughout their lives.

34.4 Activities

Stumpy Tail Cattle 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. Stumpys exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.*[6]

34.5 See also

- Anatomical terms of location
- Dog terminology

34.6 References

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34.7 External links

- Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog at DMOZ

Chapter 35

Australian Terrier

The **Australian Terrier** is a small breed of dog of the terrier dog type. The breed was developed in **Australia**, although the ancestral types of dogs from which the breed descends were from Great Britain.

35.1 Appearance



An Australian Terrier circa 1915

The Australian Terrier is a small dog with short legs, weighing around 6.5 kilograms (14 lb) and standing about 25 centimetres (9.8 in) at the withers, with a medium length shaggy harsh double coat that is not normally trimmed. Fur is shorter on the muzzle, lower legs, and feet, and there is a ruff around the neck. The coat colours are shades of blue or red with a lighter coloured topknot, and with markings on face, ears, body and legs of a colour described in the breed standard as “tan, never sandy”. The tail was traditionally docked. As with most pet dog breeds, all proportions and aspects of the body and head as well as colours and markings are extensively described in the breed



Australian Terrier Puppy

standard.*[1]

35.2 History

The Australian Terrier is descended from the rough coated type terriers brought from Great Britain to Australia in the early 19th century. The ancestral types of all of these breeds were kept to eradicate mice and rats. The Australian Terrier shares ancestors with the Cairn Terrier, Shorthaired Skye Terrier, and the Dandie Dinmont Terrier; Yorkshire Terriers and Irish Terriers were also crossed into the dog during the breed's development.*[2]

Development of the breed began in Australia about 1820, and the dogs were at first called the Rough Coated Terrier. The breed was officially recognised in 1850, and later renamed as the Australian Terrier in 1892.*[3] The Australian Terrier was shown at a dog show for the first time in 1906 in Melbourne, and was also shown in Great Britain about the same time.*[2] The Kennel Club (UK) recognised the breed in 1933. The American Kennel Club recognised the



Young male Australian Terrier

Australian Terrier in 1960, and the United Kennel Club (US) in 1970. It is now recognised by all of the kennel clubs in the English speaking world, and also is listed by various minor kennel clubs and other clubs and registries.

35.3 Health

There are three completed health surveys for Australian Terriers.* [4] Two surveys, one in 1997 and one in 2002, have been conducted by the Australian Terrier Club of America.* [5] The Club is currently collecting data for their next survey.* [6] The UK Kennel Club has a 2004 survey, but it has a much smaller sample size than the Australian Terrier Club of America surveys.* [7] Some of the respondents in the American surveys were from Australia, but there is no separate Australian health survey.

35.4 Mortality

In both 1997 and 2002 Australian Terrier Club of America surveys, median longevity of Australian Terriers was 11 years (total sample size of 230 deceased dogs).* [5] In the Kennel Club (UK) 2004 survey, median longevity was 12.1 years, but the sample size was only 11 deceased dogs.* [7] 11 years is a typical median longevity for purebred dogs in general, but on the low end of longevities for breeds similar in size to Australian Terriers.* [8]

Major causes of death in the 2002 survey were cancer (67%), old age (17%), undetermined (16%), and diabetes (13%).* [5]

35.5 Morbidity

Among 619 living dogs in the 2002 Australian Terrier Club of America survey, the most commonly reported health problems were endocrine (primarily diabetes), allergic dermatitis, and musculoskeletal (primarily luxating patella and ruptured cranial cruciate ligament).* [5] Other conditions reported among more than 4% of the surveyed dogs were adult onset cataracts and ear infections.* [5] The much smaller 2004 UKC survey, with 28 living dogs, suggested similar health concerns.* [7]

35.6 Temperament

The breed standard describes the ideal Australian Terrier temperament as spirited, alert, “with the natural aggressiveness of a ratter and hedge hunter”.* [9] Aussies rank 34th in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*, being of above average “Working and Obedience” intelligence, indicating good trainability.* [10] As with other terriers, they can be dog-aggressive and somewhat bossy, and care must be taken when living in a multi-pet household. In general, adult male terriers do not get along well with other adult male dogs.* [11] Since the Australian Terrier was also bred for companionship, they tend to be very people friendly, and enjoy interacting with people.

35.7 See also

- Terrier
- Australian Silky Terrier
- Terrier Group

35.8 References

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35.9 External links

- Australian Terrier at DMOZ

Chapter 36

Austrian Black and Tan Hound



Austrian Black and Tan Hound.

The **Austrian Black and Tan Hound** is a breed of dog originating in Austria.

36.1 History

It is thought to be the true descendant of the original **Celtic Hounds**, although there is no known history of the Austrian Black and Tan Hound until after the middle of the 19th century. This large sized hound was used for tracking wounded game, most commonly **hare**, in high altitudes.*[1]

36.2 Description

36.2.1 Appearance

Colouring in this breed is highly important; they must be black with small, clearly defined, light to dark fawn markings. Two fawn marks above the eyes must be present. The coat is smooth, dense and short (about 2 cm in length). The long tail is slightly bent and the ears are medium in length and lie flat with rounded tips. Males are 50–56 centimetres (20–22 inches), while females are 48–54 centimetres (19–21 inches).^{*[2]} They weigh 15 to 22 kg (33–49 pounds).^{*[3]}

36.2.2 Temperament

It has a keen sense of smell. It is an elegant runner, used in all sorts of game. It has a lovely voice, and makes a great pet due to its good-natured personality. It is not a dog wanting to be in a city. A suitable home will be in a rural area where the dog will have lots of space to run unrestricted by a leash. It loves to work.^{*[4]}

36.3 Care

It needs daily exercise. The breed will only require a once-a-week brushing and only bathing when necessary. Nails need to be trimmed regularly and ears need to be cleaned every day to avoid ear infections. There are no genetic diseases known to affect this breed, which is fairly healthy, and lives up to 12 to 14 years of age.^{*[5]}

36.4 Etymology

Brandlbracke is a compound word, stemming from “Brand” (harmful fire, fire that went out of control) which refers to the fawn markings and “Bracke”, a type of hunting dog.

Vieräugl is the Austro-Bavarian diminutive of “Vierauge”, meaning: somebody or something having four eyes. It refers to the distinctive fawn markings above the eyes.

36.4.1 References

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Chapter 37

Austrian Pinscher

The **Austrian Pinscher** (*Österreichischer Pinscher*, FCI No. 64) is a medium large breed of pinscher-type dog from Austria, where dogs of the type were originally farm dogs, keeping barns free of rats and acting as home guards, livestock guardians, and drovers. The name originally given to the breed in 1928 was the *Österreichischer Kurzhaarpinscher* (*Austrian Shorthaired Pinscher*) to differentiate it from similarly named breeds, but today in its country of origin the breed is officially called the Österreichischer Pinscher, or Austrian Pinscher in English.

37.1 Appearance

Like other farm dogs raised for work rather than for pets or show, the appearance can vary a great deal, although there is a definite breed standard.* [1] In general, the Austrian Pinscher is a normally proportioned strong and sturdy dog, 33 – 48 cm (13 - 19 inches) at the withers. The breed has button ears and a head described as being shaped like a pear. The double coat is short to medium long, in a variety of yellow, red or black and tan colours, usually with white markings on the face, chest, feet and tip of the tail. The long tail is held high, and dogs of this breed should look lively and alert.* [2] They are heavier, more rugged and rectangular in appearance than the German Pinscher.

37.2 History

The Austrian Shorthaired Pinscher was recognised as a breed for the first time in 1928, but the breed was developed from an old type of pinscher found on farms in the Austrian countryside, a mixture of German Pinschers and the local dogs.* [3] Claims of great antiquity have been made for the old pinscher type. Since there are no records, it is not possible to tell how the old type is related to the modern-day breed, although they do look somewhat similar.

At the end of the 19th century, the farm dogs began to die out when the work they did was no longer needed.* [4] In the early 20th century Emil Hauck, looking for an aboriginal dog type identified in 1843 by H. von Meyer as *Canis palustris* or *dog of the marshes** [5] (a type of dog, not an actual species), found what he believed were some examples of similar dogs in the Austrian countryside.* [6] In 1921 he began serious breeding to revive and define the type of the breed, to separate them from other landrace pinschers of the area. The Austrian Kennel Club (Austrian Kynologenverband) first recognised the breed as the *Österreichischer Kurzhaarpinscher* (translates in English as Austrian Shorthaired Pinscher) in 1928. The name was given to the breed to identify its place of origin as Austria (Österreich), and to differentiate it from the Schnauzer which at that time was called the *Rough-haired Pinscher* (rauhaariger Pinscher). After World War II, though, the breed almost vanished. In the 1970s only one registered dog of the breed remained, named Diokles of Angern. Breeding this dog with other dogs identified as of the old pinscher type in the area ("Landpinschern") has brought the breed back, although there are still only a small number of them.* [6]

Ark Austria (Arche Austria), an association for the preservation of endangered indigenous breeds, lists the Austrian Pinscher and states that it is highly vulnerable, with only 6 to 12 breeding animals, who are being carefully bred to preserve health and breed type.* [7]

The breed is recognised in its country of origin by the Austrian Kynologenverband (ÖKV, Austrian Kennel Club) and internationally by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale in the Pinscher section of Group 2. It is also recognised by the United Kennel Club in the United States as the Austrian Pinscher as of 2006, in the Terrier Group, for its

background as a rat hunter.*[3] In addition it is recognised by a number of minor kennel clubs and internet based dog registry businesses under a variety of translations of the name, who may rewrite the standard to suit producers of dogs for the rare breed pet market. Purchasers of puppies and dogs from groups outside the Austrian breed restoration program should read the original standard (obtainable in translation from the FCI) and their dog's pedigree to make sure they are buying an Austrian Pinscher and not an excessively inbred or a random-bred dog.

37.3 Health

No data have been collected on the breed's health, but good health is a stated objective of the breed restoration breeding in Austria.*[7]

37.3.1 Temperament

The breed is described as “a pleasant companion” for rural and suburban areas.*[7] The breed standard describes the ideal Austrian Pinscher's temperament and character as playful, not inclined to be a hunter, and being an “in-corruptible guard”.*[2]

37.4 See also

- Preservation breeding
- Landrace
- German Pinscher
- Mixed breed dog
- Pinscher
- Breed Groups
- Terrier Group
- Standard Schnauzer

37.5 References

- [1] The Look Austrian Pinscher Club (in German)
- [2] Breed Standard
- [3] Clark, Anne Rogers; Andrew H. Brace (1995). *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs*. Howell Book House. p. 98. ISBN 0-87605-624-9.
- [4] Situation Today from the Austrian Pinscher Club (Klub für österreichische Pinscher) in Austria (in German)
- [5] The History of the Geological Society of London, by Horace Bolingbroke Woodward, pg 79 Longmans, Green and Co publishers, New York, 1908
Note: the *C. palustris* idea came from the early days of scientific thinking about animals, and is not and has never been an actual species. All dogs are *Canis familiaris*.
- [6] Breed History
- [7] Österreichischer Pinscher, Arche Austria (in German)

37.6 External links

- Ark Austria (Arche Austria), an association for the preservation of endangered indigenous Austrian breeds
- Austrian Pinscher at DMOZ

Chapter 38

Azawakh

The **Azawakh** is a sighthound dog breed from Africa.

38.1 Description



38.1.1 Appearance

Morphology is very similar to that of the Middle Eastern and South Indian sight hounds, all swift, high-bred coursing hounds, although there are several obvious differences. For example, a short, flat back combined with long legs place the hips higher than the withers. The Azawakh is almond eyed and thin. It moves with a distinctly feline gait and can be found in a variety of colors as well as varying degrees of refinement, though format is basically constant.

38.1.2 Height and weight

The standards call for a hound from 33 to 55 pounds (15 to 25 kg); its height is 24 to 29 inches (61 to 74 cm). The coat is very short and almost absent on the belly. Its bone structure shows clearly through the skin and musculature. Its muscles are “dry”, meaning that they are quite flat, unlike the Greyhound and Whippet. In this respect it is similar in type to the Saluki.

38.1.3 Colors

In Africa, Azawakh are found in a variety of colors such as red, blue fawn (that is, with a lilac cast), grizzle, and, rarely, blue and black. The Azawakh in its native land also comes with various white markings including Irish marked (white collar) and particolour (mostly white).^{*[1]} Because of this wide color variation in the native population, the American standard used by the AKC and UKC allows any color combination found in Africa. In the United States, the FCI standard is modified to have no color restrictions at a minimum and there is a strong sentiment that the FCI standard should be heavily edited or replaced.^{*[2]}

Colors permitted by the FCI breed standard are clear sand to dark fawn/brown, red and brindle (with or without a dark mask), with white bib, tail tip, and white on all feet (which can be tips of toes to high stockings). Currently, white stockings that go above the elbow joint are considered disqualifying features in France, as is a white collar or half collar (Irish marked).

38.1.4 Movement

The Azawakh's light, supple, lissome gait is a notable breed characteristic, as is an upright double suspension gallop.

38.2 Health

Azawakhs are an incredibly sound coursing hound. Serious coursing injuries are rare. The dogs heal very quickly from injury.

Azawakh have no known incidence of hip dysplasia. There is a small occurrence of adult-onset idiopathic epilepsy in the breed. Wobbler disease, or cervical vertebral instability, does rarely occur. Some breeders believe this is largely a developmental problem where puppies grow too quickly due to a high-protein Western diet.

38.3 Reproduction

Like the Basenji and Tibetan Mastiff, the Azawakh often has a single annual estrus. Unassisted birth of healthy puppies is normal. Litter sizes are usually from four to six puppies, but litters as small as one and as large as ten occur.

38.4 Care

Azawakh need a fairly high level of exercise and should have regular runs off lead in large enclosed areas to run off steam. The dogs are very social and emotional. They need a master that provides firm but fair leadership. Azawakh thrive on companionship of other Azawakh.

38.5 Temperament

Unlike other sighthounds, the primary function of the Azawakh in its native land is that of protector. It develops an intense bond with its owner, yet can perform independently from its master. With those they accept, Azawakh are gentle and extremely affectionate. With strangers many are reserved and prefer not to be touched, but are not



inherently aggressive. Although raised to protect livestock, they do not have innate aggression toward canines or humans unless they are threatened.



Azawakh

Azawakh have high energy and tremendous endurance. They are excellent training companions for runners and are nearly impervious to heat. They will happily run in weather over 100 degrees Fahrenheit that would kill a Greyhound. Many Azawakh dislike rain and cold weather.

Azawakh are pack oriented and form complex social hierarchies. They have tremendous memories and are able to recognize each other after long periods of separation. They can often be found sleeping on top of each other for warmth and companionship.*[3]



Azawakh

Alberto Rossi: “To raise an Azawakh is like building a very fragile construction, which takes a lot of sensibility and can be destroyed from one minute to the next. But every minute it lasts, it fills you with great happiness.” Every time I’m sitting in a chair or sofa at least one of my dogs tries to take a seat on my lap. The same happens to those of my guests which they love. In these moments they seem to be the image of calmness, gentleness, and trust. But one should not be deceived about this. In the deepest place of their soul resides something wild and native, and they will remind us about it with the first occasion and we should not forget, even for a moment, not to treat them like a normal dog.”

38.6 History

Bred by the Tuareg, Fula and various other nomads of the Sahara and sub-Saharan Sahel in the countries of Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and southern Algeria, the breed is used there as a guard dog and to hunt gazelle and hare at speeds up to 40 miles per hour. The austerity of the Sahel environment has ensured that only the most fit dogs survive and has accentuated the breed's ruggedness and independence. Unlike some other sighthounds, the Azawakh is more

of a pack hunter and they bump down the quarry with hindquarters when it has been tired out. In role of a guard dog, if an Azawakh senses danger it will bark to alert the other members of the pack, and they will gather together as a pack under the lead of the alpha dog, then chase off or attack the predator. The **Sloughi**, by comparison, is more of an independent lone hunter and has a high hunting instinct.

They are relatively uncommon in Europe and North America but there is a growing band of devotees. Azawakhs have a range of temperaments from lap dog to quite fierce. Lifelong socialization and firm but gentle handling are critical. Well socialised and trained, they can be good with other dogs, cats, children, and strangers. Azawakh may be registered with the FCI in the USA via the Federación Canófila de Puerto Rico (FCPR).^{*[4]} European FCI clubs and the AKC recognize the FCPR as an acceptable registry. The **AKC** currently recognizes Azawakh as a **Foundation Stock Service**^{*[5]} breed and they are eligible to participate in AKC-sanctioned Companion & Performance events. The breed will enter the AKC Miscellaneous Class on June 30, 2011. The American Azawakh Association (AAA).^{*[6]} is the AKC Parent Club for the Azawakh. Azawakh may be registered with the **UKC** and **ARBA**. The breed is not yet registered by **CKC**. Azawakh are eligible for **ASFA** and **AKC** lure coursing and **NOFCA** open field coursing events.

38.6.1 Origin



Azawakh among the **Tuareg**

Genetic, blood protein and archaeological studies, as well as direct observation in the field, offer a glimpse into the origin of the contemporary Azawakh breed. It originated from the pariah dogs of sub-Saharan Africa—also called *bush dogs* or *basenji*—and is also closely related to the **Sloughi** of the **Maghreb**. Despite morphological similarities, mitochondrial DNA evidence shows that it is only very distantly related to other sight hounds. Azawakh have a rare glucose isomerase allele (**GPI*B**) that occurs only in foxes, jackals, Italian wolves, Sloughi dogs and a handful of other quite unrelated rare dogs found mostly in Japan. The presence of the **GPI*B** suggests an ancient differentiation of the Azawakh from other dog populations near the base of the dog family tree divergence from wolves or perhaps a uniquely African cross-breeding with local African canids such as jackals. Petroglyph rock art dating from 8,000 to 10,000 years ago during the **Green Sahara** (also known as the Holocene and Neolithic Subpluvial) shows cursorial dogs in conjunction with hunters. Archaeologists have found dog bones buried in Holocene settlements in the Sahara. At the close of the Holocene Wet Phase in the 4th millennium BCE, the Sahara returned to desert and created a formidable physical barrier to travel. Together, this evidence suggests that the Azawakh population has a unique



Azawakh in motion

genetic heritage that has been largely isolated from other dog populations for millennia.

In the **common era** the Sahel dogs are almost totally isolated from northern dogs by the Sahara, but the ties to the pariah dogs to the south are extremely close. Azawakh are virtually indistinguishable from the Sahel pariah dog population from which they are drawn. In addition to a basic physical structure, the Azawakh share a number of unique traits with the pariah dogs:

- intense suspicion of the unknown
- strong guarding instinct
- pack hunting behavior
- complex social hierarchies
- unique vocalizations
- extra pre-molar teeth
- strong instinct to dig dens

Throughout the Sahel, very elegant puppies can be found among rustic siblings. The Sahel nomads do not have the same breed concepts as in the West and, unlike the **Bedouin** of the North, do not recognize a strict separation of *al hor* (noble) from *kelb* (mongrel) dogs. The nomads act as an extra level of selection on top of the intense natural selection pressure of the Sahel environment. The approach to selection is diametrically opposed to Western breeding. Instead of selecting which dogs to breed upon maturity, they decide which puppies should live. This approach has the advantage of maintaining a large reservoir of genetic variability and resilience.

The peoples of the Sahel control dam lines and cull puppies heavily at birth according to locally held aesthetic criteria that are not yet fully understood. In the Sahel, color is not a selection criterion. The alpha male dog from the local population is usually the sire. Unless it is a wet year, only one puppy from a litter might be selected to live. Females are usually culled unless the family projects a need for more dogs in the future.

38.7 References

- [1] Tombouktous-azawakhs.de (German)
- [2] 02/03/2009, Moore and Reiter, The Azawakh Club of America
- [3] Tombouktous-azawakhs.de (German)
- [4] Federación Canófila de Puerto Rico (Spanish)
- [5] Smart, Sylvia (2008), *Dog Breeders Professional Secrets: Ethical Breeding Practices*, Dogwise Publishing, p. 44, ISBN 978-1-929242-59-7
- [6] American Azawakh Association
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 - *Dogs of Africa*, 2003, by Sian Hall, Alpine Blue Ribbon Books.
 - *Dog's Best Friend*, 1999, by Ursula Birr, Gerald Krakauer and Daniela Osiander, Park Street Press.
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 - *Sloughi*, 2004, by Dr. M.-D Crapon de Caprona, Kennel Club Books.
 - *American Azawakh Association*

38.8 External links

- Association Burkinabe Idi du Sahel
- Rare Breed Network: The Azawakh
- American Azawakh Association
- Azawakh Community Pedigree Database
- Azawakh Friends
- Foundation Azawakhs and Other Imports from Africa
- World Wide Azawakhs
- Azawakh Breed Dog from dogsindepth.com the online dog encyclopedia

Chapter 39

Bakharwal dog

The **Bakharwal Dog** is an ancient working breed of dog found in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in India, where it has been bred for many centuries by the Bakarwal and Gujjar nomadic tribes as a livestock guardian dog and settlement protector. A recent study says that this species is on verge of extinction.*[1]

39.1 References

- [1] Bukhari, Shuaat (November 16, 2011). “Fear of Bakerwali dog going extinct” . *The Hindu* (Chennai, India).

Chapter 40

Barbet (dog)

For other uses, see Barbet.

The **Barbet** is a breed of dog; it is a medium-sized French water dog. It is listed in Group 8 (retrievers, flushing dogs, water dogs) by the Société Centrale Canine, the French Kennel Club.

40.1 Description

The Barbet is a rare breed. Most Barbets, especially those shown in conformation shows, are entirely black, black and white, or brown. It is common to see white chest spots and white paws or legs on black or brown coated dogs. Parti, Creme, and Pied variations are being born but in very limited numbers.

Male Barbets usually grow to be about 21-25 inches (52 cm to 65 cm) tall, and they weigh between 40 and 60 pounds (18 kg to 27 kg), while the females usually grow to be about 20 to 23 inches (50 cm to 53 cm) tall, and they weigh between 30 and 50 pounds (13.5 kg to 23 kg).

40.1.1 Appearance

The breed stands 58 to 65 cms (20.5-25.5 inches) for the males in height, 52 to 61 (20.47-24.01 inches) for the females with a tolerance of 1 cm +/- and weighs 17 to 28 kg (35-60 pounds). The Barbet is a prototypic water dog, with a long, woolly, and curly coat. Their coats grow long and must be groomed regularly, otherwise the coat can become matted and the barbet may lose small tufts of hair like tumbleweeds.

The accepted colours of the breed are solid black, brown, fawn, grey, pale fawn, white, or more or less pied. All shades of red-fawn and pale fawn are permitted. The shade should, preferably, be the same as the colour of the body. Grey and white are extremely rare; mixed colours (except with white) are considered as a fault. The most common colors are black or brown with white markings. The birth figures worldwide for 2007 are 176. All born were black or brown some with white markings on the chest, chin, and legs.

40.1.2 Temperament

The Barbet's personality is described as companionable, joyful, obedient, and intelligent. They are quick to learn and need lifelong obedience training. They are a great with children, families, and the elderly. Barbets will bond with their family and prefer to be in the same room with the family at all times. They need exercise daily to keep the dog in a healthy state of mind and body.

They are capable retrievers for waterfowl hunting. In France the Barbet can take the Test d'Aptitudes Naturelles (T.A.N.) a basic water retrieving test and has recently been permitted to participate in the BCE. (Brevet de Chasse a l'Eau) which is a general hunting test involving field and water trials. In Germany the Barbet takes part in field trials.



Two Barbets - females

40.1.3 Genetic diseases

As with all dogs, Barbets are vulnerable to certain genetic defects. Due to the limited gene pool for this breed, conscientious breeders carefully study pedigrees and select dogs to minimize the chance of genetic diseases. Unfortunately, like many breeds, a growing popularity has encouraged breeding by people who are not knowledgeable about the breed. Of the few health issues that have exhibited themselves; epilepsy, hernias, hip dysplasia and entropion, most problems can be traced back 4-6 generations. Often this was due to limited breeding stock as well as the fact that many matings were with dogs of unknown medical history.

40.2 Overall Health

Due to the extremely low number of Barbets in the world, little is known about long term health issues. Some issues that have exhibited themselves are ear infections, hip dysplasia, hernias, undescended testicles, undershot/overshot bites, and epilepsy. However, a study has just begun in France about health issues in the Barbet as several breeds have recently “contributed” to the Barbet. Most breeders today hipscore the parents before any matings and A, B, and C hipscores can be used.

The most common of these issues are ear infections, a problem in most water dog varieties. Ear problems can be minimized by proper ear care. A veterinarian should be consulted if the dog shows signs of an ear infection. The ear should always be clear of any hair, and inspected very regularly.



The Barbet's personality is described as companionable.



40.2.1 Hip dysplasia

Like poodles, Barbets are vulnerable to **hip dysplasia**. However, the risk of a Barbet developing hip dysplasia can be greatly reduced by thoroughly checking the pedigrees and health clearances in both the sire and dam of your dog.

40.2.2 Lifespan

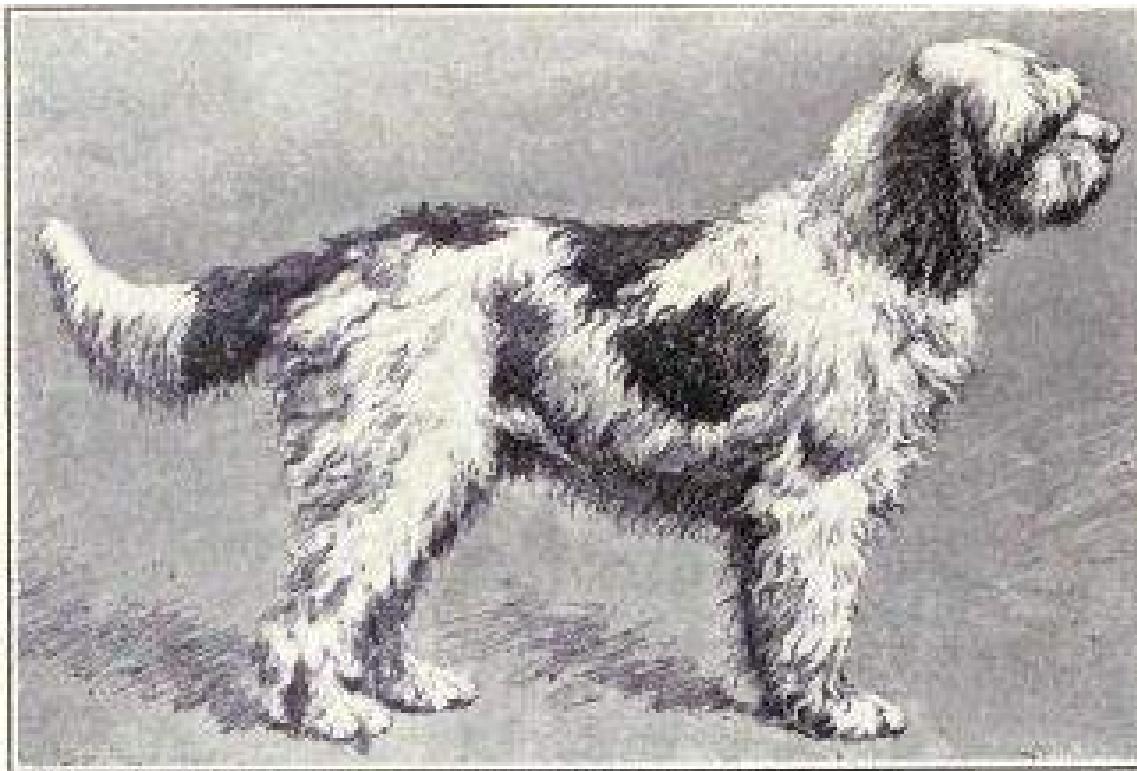
Lifespan of the Barbet averages 13–15 years with one recorded living until 19 years of age.

40.3 History

The Barbet breed is an integral part of dog history, and many familiar breeds have Barbet in their ancestry. Depending on geography and necessity, the Barbet connected through the centuries in various capacities, and as a companion dog, but more as an all-around working dog. The name Barbet became throughout centuries a “generic” name for a dog with a long, curly, woolly coat.*[1]

The 'Grand Barbet' depicted in Count George Louis Buffon's book 'Histoire Naturelle' (1750) is thought to be the original source of the various water dog breeds (**Poodle**, **Portuguese Water Dog**, **American Water Spaniel**, and so on). Its actual origin is lost in antiquity but probably stems from corded herding stock.

The Barbet is a French water dog and the breed's name “Barbet” comes from the French word barbe, which means beard. The Barbet has also worked as sailor’s assistants, much like the Portuguese Water Dog. It was best known for being a waterfowl retriever in the marshes, wetlands and estuaries of France*[2] which is where the expression “muddy as a barbet” came from in the 19th century. Between the late 18th to early 19th century the same dog was known as the barbet in France, the barbone in Italy, and the pudel in Germany; for almost a hundred years the **barbet** and **poodle** were considered one and the same. With the advent of dog shows and selective breeding based purely on aesthetics the poodle was developed to be more elegant and of a solid colour to distinguish it from its more common past. The versatile nature of the Barbet has meant its survival, and many of today's Barbet **still** have the



Barbet d'Arret circa 1915

assets attributed to them from the past and the Barbet origins and bloodlines can be traced back to the writing of the first standard in 1891.

The breed is gaining popularity in Scandinavian countries and North America as more and more people are becoming interested in this all-around working dog or just as a pet.

40.4 Status in the United States

There are very few Barbets in the United States. Estimated Barbet living in America as of 2013 are somewhere between 150-200. Steps are being taken to slowly and responsibly increase the Barbet population in the States, through careful breeding and imports from Canada and Europe.

Currently, Barbets may be fully registered in the United States with ARBA or the UKC, and there has been a recent acceptance in the AKC Foundation Stock Service Program.* [3] According to the AKC, to get full recognition there needs to be at least 150 Barbets registered with the AKC's Foundation Stock Service to apply for full recognition.

Additionally, there needs to be an active Barbet Club promoting the breed through meet the breeds, fun matches, rally, obedience, hunting, and showing active membership as well as interest in the breed. It is crucial that every Barbet imported or born in America be registered with the AKC FSS for the breed to survive in America. In 2009, there was one litter of 6. In 2011 there were two Barbet litters: 5 brown puppies born in April, and 11 puppies (5 brown, 6 black) born on Thanksgiving. In 2012 there were two litters born in America. In 2013 there were 3 litters born in the states.

40.5 Status in Great Britain (UK)

In modern times, the first barbet, a male, was brought into the UK in 2001 although he did not reproduce. In 2007 two unrelated females were brought in from France having completed their period of quarantine and the majority of barbets currently in the UK are descendants of these. Since then, further examples of the breed have been imported from France, Holland, Canada and Poland. Several UK born barbets have been used in the breeding programmes of



Barbet Puppy



UK born barbet

other countries and their offspring can be found in Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Finland and Canada.

As of 2014, the barbet is not a breed recognized by The Kennel Club and so barbets born in the UK are registered in France (the country of origin) by the Société Centrale Canine which is a full F.C.I. member. There are on average only one or two litters born per year in the UK. As of 2014 there are approximately 50 barbets living in the UK.

The majority of barbets in the UK are kept as pets, although a small number are used regularly as gun dogs; they can also take part in `Conformation Shows` in F.C.I. member countries with two achieving French Champion status in 2014.

40.6 References

- [1] Le chien: histoire naturelle, races d'utilité et d'agrément. By Eugene Gayot. Pub : Firmin-Didot, France 1867
- [2] Le chiens D'Arret —Francais et Anglais, by A. De La Rue, pub: Paris, Librairie Firmin-Didot et Cie, 1881
- [3] Smart, Sylvia (2008), *Dog Breeders Professional Secrets: Ethical Breeding Practices*, Dogwise Publishing, p. 44

40.7 External links

- Barbet (dog) at DMOZ

Chapter 41

Basenji

The **Basenji** is a breed of hunting dog. It was bred from stock that originated in central Africa. Most of the major kennel clubs in the English-speaking world place the breed in the **Hound Group**—more specifically, in the **sighthound type**. The **Fédération Cynologique Internationale** places the breed in group five, spitz and primitive types, and the United Kennel Club (US) places the breed in the **sighthound & pariah group**.

The Basenji produces an unusual *yodel*-like sound commonly called a *barroo*, due to its unusually shaped larynx.*[1] This trait also gives the Basenji the nickname “barkless dog.” *[2]

Basenjis share many unique traits with **pariah dog** types. Basenjis, like **dingoes** and some other breeds of dog, come into **estrus** only once annually—as compared to other dog breeds, which may have two or more breeding seasons every year. Both dingoes and basenji lack a distinctive odor,*[3]*[4] and are prone to howls, yodels, and other vocalizations over the characteristic bark of modern dog breeds. One theory holds that the latter trait is the result of selecting against dogs that frequently bark—in the traditional Central African context—because barking could lead enemies to humans' forest encampments. While dogs that resemble the Basenji in some respects are commonplace over much of Africa, the breed's original foundation stock came from the old growth forest regions of the **Congo Basin**, where its structure and type were fixed by adaptation to its habitat, as well as use (primarily net hunting in extremely dense **old-growth forest** vegetation).

41.1 Characteristics

41.1.1 Appearance

Basenjis are small, short-haired dogs with erect ears, tightly curled tails and graceful necks. A Basenji's forehead is wrinkled, even more so when they are young or extremely excited. A Basenji's eyes are typically almond-shaped. Basenjis typically weigh about 9.1–10.9 kg (20–24 lb) and stand 41–46 cm (16–18 in) at the shoulder. They are a square breed, which means they are as long as they are tall with males usually larger than females. Basenjis are athletic dogs, and deceptively powerful for their size. They have a graceful, confident gait like a trotting horse, and skim the ground in a double suspension gallop, with their characteristic curled tail straightened out for greater balance when running at their top speed. Basenjis come in a few different colorations: red, black, tricolor, and brindle, and they all have white feet, chests and tail tips. They can also come in *trundle*, which is a tricolor with brindle points, a rare combination.

41.1.2 Temperament

The Basenji is alert, energetic, curious and reserved with strangers. The Basenji tends to become emotionally attached to a single human. Basenjis may not get along with non-canine pets. Basenjis dislike wet weather, like to climb, can easily get over chain wire fences.

Basenjis often stand on their hind legs, somewhat like a **meerkat**, by themselves or leaning on something; this behavior is often observed when the dog is curious about something. Basenjis have a strong prey drive. According to the book *The Intelligence of Dogs*, they are the second least trainable dog. However, Basenjis are extremely intelligent and



Red Basenji with white markings

respond to training that is consistent and positive with plenty of treats. Basenjis do not respond well to punishment, such as yelling and hitting, which can cause them to utter a warning growl.

41.2 Health

There is apparently only one completed health survey of Basenjis,^{*} [5] a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey.^{*} [6]

Basenjis are prone to blindness from PRA (progressive retinal atrophy), and kidney failure from Fanconi syndrome. They can also suffer from Hypothyroidism, IPSID (immunoproliferative systemic intestinal disease), and HA (Hemolytic Anemia). Basenjis are also sensitive to environmental and household chemicals, which may cause liver problems.

41.2.1 Longevity

Basenjis in the 2004 UK Kennel Club survey had a median lifespan of 13.6 years (sample size of 46 deceased dogs),^{*} [6] which is 1–2 years longer than the median lifespan of other breeds of similar size.^{*} [7] The oldest dog in the survey was 17.5 years. Most common causes of death were old age (30%), urologic (incontinence, Fanconi syndrome, chronic kidney failure 13%), behavior (“unspecified” and aggression 9%), and cancer. (9%).^{*} [6]

Among 78 live dogs in the 2004 UKC survey, the most common health issues noted by owners were dermatologic and urologic^{*} [6] (urologic issues in Basenjis can be signs of Fanconi syndrome).

Fanconi Syndrome

Fanconi syndrome, an inheritable disorder in which the kidneys fail to reabsorb electrolytes and nutrients,^{*} [8] is unusually common in Basenjis.^{*} [9] Symptoms include excessive drinking, excessive urination, and glucose in the urine, which may lead to a misdiagnosis of diabetes. Fanconi syndrome usually presents between 4 and 8 years of



Two Basenjis

age, but sometimes as early as 3 years or as late as 10 years. Fanconi syndrome is treatable and organ damage is reduced if treatment begins early. Basenji owners are advised to test their dog's urine for glucose once a month beginning at the age of 3 years. Glucose testing strips designed for human diabetics are inexpensive and available at most pharmacies. Steve Gonto, M.M.Sc., Ph.D., has a 'Fanconi Disease Management Protocol for Veterinarians' that is commonly used by many veterinarians with Fanconi syndrome afflicted dogs.*[10]

Fanconi DNA Linkage Test In July 2007, Dr. Gary Johnson of the University of Missouri released the [linked marker](#) DNA test for Fanconi Syndrome in Basenjis. It is the first predictive test available for Fanconi Syndrome.*[11] With this test, it is possible to more accurately determine the probability of a dog carrying the gene for Fanconi Syndrome.

Dogs tested using this "linkage test" return one of the following statuses:

- **Probably clear/Normal**

Indicates the individual has most likely inherited normal DNA from both parents. It is unlikely that basenjis that test this way will produce affected puppies, no matter which dog they breed with.

- **Probably Carrier**

Indicates the individual has most likely inherited normal DNA from one parent and DNA with the Fanconi syndrome mutation from the other parent. This basenji is unlikely to develop Fanconi syndrome, but could produce puppies that do. To minimize the chances of this happening it is recommended carriers be bred only to those that test as Probably clear/Normal for Fanconi Syndrome.



A Basenji puppy

- **Probably Equivocal/Indeterminate**

Indicates the individual's DNA contained features found in both "normal" and "carrier" basenjis. At present it cannot be predicted whether these basenjis are carriers or normal; however, it is unlikely that they will develop Fanconi syndrome. The safest strategy would be to treat them as "carriers" and only bred to those basenjis that test as Probably Clear/Normal for Fanconi Syndrome.

- **Probably Affected**

Indicates the individual is likely to develop clinical Fanconi syndrome and is likely to produce puppies with Fanconi Syndrome if bred to basenjis other than those that test as Probably Clear/Normal for Fanconi Syndrome.

This linkage test is being provided as a tool to assist breeders whilst research continues towards the development of the direct fanconi test.

The direct Fanconi DNA test has now been developed and may be ordered from the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals at <http://www.offa.org/dnatesting/fanconi.html>.

For more information about the linkage test visit: Basenji Health Endowment Fanconi Test FAQ.



Basenji

Other basenji health issues

Basenjis sometimes carry a simple recessive gene that, when homozygous for the defect, causes **genetic Hemolytic Anemia**.^{*} [12] Most 21st-century basenjis are descended from ancestors that have tested clean. When lineage from a fully tested line (set of ancestors) cannot be completely verified, the dog should be tested before breeding. As this is a non-invasive DNA test, a basenji can be tested for HA at any time.

Basenjis sometimes suffer from **hip dysplasia**, resulting in loss of mobility and arthritis-like symptoms. All dogs should be tested by either **OFA** or **PennHIP** prior to breeding.

Malabsorption, or immunoproliferative enteropathy, is an autoimmune intestinal disease that leads to **anorexia**, **chronic diarrhea**, and even death. A special diet can improve the quality of life for afflicted dogs.

The breed can also fall victim to **progressive retinal atrophy** (a degeneration of the retina causing blindness) and several less serious hereditary eye problems such as **coloboma** (a hole in the eye structure), and **persistent pupillary membrane** (tiny threads across the pupil).

41.3 History

Among breeds recognized by the AKC, the Basenji is arguably the most **ancient dog breed**; that is to say that the common ancestor it shares with all other existing dogs lived longer ago than the common ancestor of any two other living dogs.^{*} [13] However, this is not to say that most ancient common ancestor of all dogs was a Basenji, as the characteristics that define the breed may have evolved since then. Although the modern Basenji is from central Africa, at some point long ago its ancestor arrived there from eastern Asia, having evolved from either Chinese or southeast Asian wolves.^{*} [14]

Originating on the continent of **Africa**,^{*} [15] basenji-like dogs have lived with humans for thousands of years. Dogs resembling modern Basenjis can be seen on stelae in the tombs of **Egyptian pharaohs**, sitting at the feet of their



A tricolour Basenji with white markings

masters, looking just as they do today, with pricked ears and tightly curled tails. Dogs of this type were originally kept for hunting small game by tracking and driving the game into nets.^{*[2]*[16]}

Europeans first described the type of dog the Basenji breed derives from in 1895—in the Congo. These local dogs, which Europeans identified as a unique breed and called *basenji*, were prized by locals for their intelligence, courage, speed, and silence. An article published called The Intelligence of Dogs by Stanley Coren, Ph.D. questions this. It ranks the breed at #78 out of 79, which is the second to lowest rank in intelligence. Some consider this an unreliable list, as it only focuses on ability to listen to a first command. Some consider independent dogs such as Basenjis and Afghan Hounds more intelligent than obedient breeds because of their ability to recognize which actions benefit them, and which simply please another.^{*[17]}

Basenjis were assistants to the hunt, chasing wild game into nets for their masters. The Azande and Mangbetu people from the northeastern Congo region describe basenjis, in the local Lingala language, as *mbwá na basénzi*. Translated, this means “dogs of the savages”, or “dogs of the villagers”. In the Congo, the basenji is also known as “dog of the bush.” The dogs are also known to the Azande of southern Sudan as Ango Angari.^{*[18]} The word *basénzi* itself is the plural form of *moséñzi*. In Swahili, another Bantu language, from East Africa, *mbwa shenzi* translates to “wild dog”. Another local name is *m’ bwa m’ kube m’ bwa wamwitu*, or “jumping up and down dog”, a reference to their tendency to jump straight up to spot their quarry.



A portrait of a black and white Basenji

Several attempts were made to bring the breed to England, but the earliest imports succumbed to disease. In 1923, for example, Lady Helen Nutting brought six Basenjis with her from Sudan, but all six died from distemper shots they received in quarantine.*[19] It was not until the 1930s that foundation stock was successfully established in England, and then to the United States by animal importer Henry Trefflich. So it is likely that nearly all the Basenjis in the Western world are descended from these few original imports.*[20] The breed was officially accepted into the AKC in 1943. In 1990, the AKC stud book was reopened to 14 new imports at the request of the Basenji Club of America.*[21] The stud book was reopened again to selected imported dogs from 1 January 2009 to 31 December

2013.*[22] An American-led expedition collected breeding stock in villages in the Basankusu area of the Democratic Republic of Congo, in 2010.*[23] Basenjis are also registered with the UKC.

The popularity of the Basenji in the United States, according to the American Kennel Club, has declined over the past decade, with the breed ranked 71st in 1999, decreasing to 84th in 2006, and to 93rd in 2011.*[24]

Further study is needed to determine whether they belong to the subspecies *Canis lupus familiaris*, as is the case with most dogs, or rather into the subspecies *Canis lupus dingo*, like the Australian Dingo.*[25]

- Basenji
- Tri-Colored Basenji
- Trindle Basenji
- Basenji showing characteristic large, forward-pointing ears.
- A pair of red Basenjis

41.4 In popular culture

- The title character of the 1954 novel *Good-bye, My Lady*, by James H. Street, is a basenji. The book was made into a movie of the same name in 1956, with a cast that included Brandon deWilde, Walter Brennan, and Sidney Poitier.*[26]
- Veronica Anne Starbuck's 2000 novel *Heart of the Savannah* features a basenji named Savannah. Savannah narrates this story about her adventures as an African-bred dog brought to America. Starbuck also wrote a sequel titled *August Magic*.
- Simon Cleveland wrote a novel titled *The Basenji Revelation*, published by Lulu Press in 2004, in which a government agent suffers amnesia and undergoes a change in personality after inheriting a basenji from his late mother.
- The true story of a basenji was featured in the episode *The Cat Came Back**[27] on the radio program *This American Life*.
- According to the webcomic *Achewood*, if Jesus Christ were a dog, he'd be a basenji.*[28]
- Basenjis are featured in an episode of the animated television series *The Wild Thornberrys* In episode 3.04 “Tyler Tucker, I Presume?”. Nigel Thornberry encounters a group of tribesmen along with their Congolese hunting dogs. The series' director, Mark Risley owns several basenjis, and his dogs provided the recorded “voices” for their animated counterparts.
- An episode of *Pound Puppies*, “The Pups Who Loved Me”, revolves around a basenji secret agent character by the name of Bondo. The dog is drawn with an appropriate likeness, but appears to bark, which is uncharacteristic of the breed.

41.5 See also

- Indian pariah dog
- Pariah dog

41.6 References

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- [2] BCOA African Stock Project – 1945 Letter from Africa
- [3] <http://akc.org/breeds/basenji/> AKC Meet the Breeds: Basenji. AKC. Retrieved 2009-09-14
- [4] Right Pet: Dingo
- [5] <http://users.pullman.com/lostriver/breeddata.htm> Dog Longevity Web Site, Breed Data page. Compiled by K. M. Cassidy. Retrieved 8 July 2007
- [6] <http://www.thekennelclub.org.uk/item/570> Kennel Club/British Small Animal Veterinary Association Scientific Committee. 2004. Purebred Dog Health Survey. Retrieved 5 July 2007
- [7] http://users.pullman.com/lostriver/weight_and_lifespan.htm Dog Longevity Web Site, Weight and Longevity page. Compiled by K. M. Cassidy. Retrieved 5 July 2007
- [8] Easley; Breitschwerdt (1976). *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* **168** (10): 938–943. Missing or empty `title=` ([help](#))
- [9] Noonan, CHB, Kay JM 1990. Prevalence and Geographic-distribution of Fanconi Syndrome in Basenjis in the United-States *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 197(3)345–349
- [10] <http://basenjicompanions.org/health/images>. The current DNA test for Fanconi syndrome may be ordered from <http://www.offa.org/dnatesting/fanconi.html> /Protocol2003.html
- [11] “Basenji Health Endowment: Fanconi Linkage Test FAQ” . Archived from the original on 1 December 2007. Retrieved 1 December 2007.
- [12] Basenji Health Issues
- [13] www.nature.com
- [14] <http://www.dibubasenjis.com/papers/domestication.pdf>
- [15] Basenji Club Of America Introduction to Basenjis
- [16] Dollman, Guy., 1937 The Basenji Dog *Journal of the Royal African Society* Vol 36, No. 143 pp. 148–149
- [17] Basenji Club Of America Understanding Basenjis
- [18] BCOA African Stock Project – My Journey into the Home of the Basenji
- [19] BCOA African Stock Project – Lady Helen Nutting
- [20] BCOA African Stock Project – History of the Breed Presented to the AKC
- [21] <http://www.basenji.org/NativeStock/Correspondence/FirstLetterToAKC.pdf>
- [22]
- [23] Dibu Basenjis Expedition to Basankusu.
- [24] “AKC Dog Registration Statistics” . *American Kennel Club*. Retrieved 3 June 2012.
- [25] p.223
- [26] Good-bye, My Lady (1956)
- [27] The Cat Came Back | This American Life
- [28] An Afternoon With Molly Sanders

41.7 External links

- Basenji at DMOZ

Chapter 42

Villanuco de Las Encartaciones

The **Villanuco de Las Encartaciones** (Basque: *Enkarterriko billanuko*, Cantabrian: *Villanucu*, English: Little Villein of Las Encartaciones) is a Spanish breed of dog typical of the region of Las Encartaciones (Biscay), Cantabria and northern Burgos (Spain).

It is a ratter, used as a “door dog” for its speed advising the arrival of strangers. The census estimated that believed that there is about 50 dogs with what is in a critical state of conservation. Although its small size and character are prized as pets.

Chapter 43

Basque Shepherd Dog

The **Basque Shepherd Dog** (Basque: *Euskal artzain txakurra*) is a breed of dog originating in the Basque Country and traditionally used by the local shepherds to help them take care of their cattle and sheep. **Pastor Vasco** or **Perro de Pastor Vasco** is the Spanish name, and **Euskal Artzain Txakurra**, is the Basque, by which they are known in their homeland. It is believed that they originated from Central European shepherd dogs.

43.1 Appearance

These dogs are well proportioned, with strong, rectangular bodies and trotter features. Their eyes are oval and are brown or amber. Their ears are medium-sized, triangular and sometimes show folds. The vivid yellow medium length rough coat is longer over the trunk than over the head and is shorter on the face, but does not hide the eyes. The relation between height and length is about 1/1.2. The head is rather light relative to the trunk, which is attached by a short neck and muscular.

Of the two distinct types of Basque Shepherd Dog, the more outgoing Gorbeikoa^{*[1]} is the more pure and ancient of the two. It is recognized by the distinct cinnamon colored moderate length hair coat.

43.2 History

This sheepdog is one of the oldest dog breeds. Skeletal remains were found in Neolithic caves dated to 12,000 years ago. They are interpreted as demonstrating that the people living in the area of what is now Basque Country were shepherds. In frescoes and paintings of the sixteenth century there are representations of the Basque Shepherd Dog. Nevertheless, their recognition has required extensive research on records from throughout the Basque Country. Only after demonstrating their differences from other breeds such as the Pyrenean Shepherd and the Catalan sheepdog, did the Royal Canine Society of Spain recognize the Basque Shepherd Dog as a breed with two varieties: Iletsua and Gorbeikoa, in January 1996.

43.3 Activities

The Basque Shepherd Dog can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, Rally obedience, Schutzhund, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Basque Shepherd Dogs that exhibit basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.^{*[1]}

43.4 Basque Sheepdogs in America

Some Basque herders brought their sheepdogs to the Western United States when they journeyed to the United States in the 1950s under sheep herding contracts with the Western Range Association in an agreement with the Spanish government.^{*[2]}

43.5 See also

- Basque sheepdog trials
- Basque breeds and cultivars

43.6 References

- [1] Hartnagle-Taylor, Jeanne Joy; Taylor, Ty (2010). *Stockdog Savvy*. Alpine Publications. ISBN 978-1-57779-106-5.
- [2] <http://www.lasrocosa.com/aussiehistory3.html> Basque herders and their dogs

43.7 External links

- (English) bad link: *Euskal Artzain txakurra*
- (Spanish) Portal: Euskal Artzain Txakurra
- (Spanish) Portal: Euskal Artzain Txakurra, Euskera
- (English) Basque Sheepdogs in America

Chapter 44

Basset Artésien Normand

The **Basset artésien normand** (*Norman Artesian Basset*) is a short legged hound type dog developed in France. The word *Basset* refers to short legged hounds.

44.1 History

Documenting of the French Basset as a purebred breed began in 1870, and from a common ancestral type, two strains were developed. One had straight front legs (Chien d'Artois) and the other had crooked front legs (Normand). The breed club was formed in 1910 and the breed was given its present name in 1924.*[1]

Bassets are walking hounds, which are followed by the hunter on foot. The short legs mean that they would not get too far away from the hunter. The *Basset artésien normand* was used to hunt rabbits and other small game alone or in packs, but today they are primarily bred to be pets.

44.2 Appearance

The height of the *Basset artésien normand* is between 30 and 36cms (11.8 to 14.2ins), with a ratio of the height to the body length of about 5 : 8. Weight is roughly 17 kg (37.4 lbs). The coat is short and tricolored (fawn and white with black *blanket*, a patch across the back) or bicolored (fawn and white). The head and long ears are distinctive, and the temperament should be calm and good-natured.*[2]

44.3 Recognition

The original breed club is the *Club français du Basset artésien normand & du Chien d'Artois*, and the breed is recognised by the *Fédération Cynologique Internationale* as breed number 34 in Group 6, Scenthounds. It is also recognised by the *United Kennel Club* (US) in the *Scenthound Group*. The breed may also be recognised by any of the various minor kennel clubs and internet based dog registry businesses, as well as hunting dog registries and clubs. As the breed is few in number outside of France, it is also promoted by rare breed breeder organisations for puppy buyers seeking an unusual pet.

44.4 See also

- Basset Hound

44.5 References

[1] Breed standard, Brief Historical Summary (DOC file)

[2] The French national bred club for the Basset artésien normand (in French)

Chapter 45

Basset Bleu de Gascogne



A Basset Bleu de Gascogne with its owner.

The **Basset Bleu de Gascogne** (French pronunciation: [base blø də gas'kɔɲ]), also known as the **Blue Gascony Basset**, is a long-backed, short legged breed of dog of the hound type. The breed originated in the Middle Ages, descended from the **Grand Bleu de Gascogne**. It nearly went extinct around the early 19th century; its salvation was attributed to one Alain Bourbon. A French native breed, it is rare outside of its homeland. It is recognized internationally by the **Fédération Cynologique Internationale**, in the UK by **The Kennel Club**, and by the **United Kennel Club** in the United States. The “bleu” of its name is a reference to its coat which has a ticked appearance.

45.1 Appearance

The color of their coat is predominantly white, ticked so as to give a bluish appearance, with brown spots and tan markings above the eyes and on the ears.^{*[1]} They are a smooth-coated breed.^{*[2]} Height at the withers is usually between 34 and 42 centimetres (13 and 17 in) although the **Kennel Club** standard specifies 30–38 centimetres (12–15 in).^{*[1]*[3]} Their general appearance is usually not too heavy, and they weigh between 16 and 18 kilograms (35 and

40 lb). They have dark brown eyes and low-set ears that can reach at least the end of their muzzle.*[1] Because of their working nature as a hunting hound, effects of this work such as scars, nicks, notches on the ears and so on are not considered a fault in the show ring.*[4]

45.2 History



A drawing of a Basset Bleu de Gascogne from 1915.

The Basset Bleu de Gascogne descended directly from the old breed of Grand Bleu de Gascogne.*[4] They have been recorded in paintings from the 14th century in Gascony, southwest France. The exact origin of the breed is debated, one theory is that it is a cross of the Grand Bleu with the Saintongeais Basset, another theory is that the Basset Bleu is a natural mutation of the Grand combined with selective breeding for shorter legs in order to slow down the breed.*[5] It is thought that Gaston III of Foix-Béarn kept a pack of these dogs to hunt wild boar and wolves.*[6] He is known as the writer of the *Livre de chasse*, considered the classic treatise on medieval hunting.*[7]

Prior to the French Revolution, hunting was reserved for the nobility who generally hunted on horseback. Following the French Revolution, hunting was opened up to the common people who would hunt on foot and found following a large hunting dog difficult. From this the slower, shorter legged Basset Bleu de Gascogne may have been created.*[5]

During the early 19th century the breed nearly went extinct with a declining popularity in hunting. However, the breed was saved and revived by the work of Alain Bourbon.*[5]

Today, the Basset Bleu is one of six types of Basset Hound recognised by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale.*[8]

45.3 Recognition and categorisation

The Kennel Club of the UK recognizes the Basset Bleu De Gascogne in the imported breed register and in the Hound Group.*[3] The United Kennel Club recognised the breed in 1991,*[5] and both they and the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) list the Basset Bleu De Gascogne in the Scenthound Group.*[4]*[9] The breed is also known as the Blue Gascony Basset in the FCI.*[9] The Basset Bleu De Gascogne is not recognized by the American Kennel Club or the Canadian Kennel Club. In addition to the major registries, the Basset Bleu De Gascogne is also recognized by many minor registries and specialty registries, including as a rare breed under the American Rare Breed Association which uses the FCI standard.*[10]

45.4 See also

- Basset Hound
- Basset Fauve de Bretagne
- Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen
- Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen

45.5 References

- [1] Cunliffe, Juliette (1999). “The Hound Group” . *The Encyclopedia of Dog Breeds*. Parragon. p. 208. ISBN 978-0-7525-8018-0.
- [2] Hutchinson, Robert (2005-02-07). “The Low-down on Dachshunds and Bassets” . *For The Love Of Dachshunds*. Brown-Trout Publishers. p. 36. ISBN 978-1-56313-903-1. Retrieved 2010-01-29.
- [3] “Basset Bleu De Gascogne Breed Standard” . The Kennel Club. 06-05-05. Retrieved 2010-01-29. Check date values in: |date= (help)
- [4] “Basset Bleu de Gascogne (Revised January 1, 2009)”. United Kennel Club. 2009-01-01. Retrieved 2010-01-29.
- [5] “Basset Bleu de Gascogne Information” . Sarah's Dogs. Retrieved 2010-01-30.
- [6] “Le Basset Bleu de Gascogne” (in French). Elevage Amateur Du Mas Gauthier. Retrieved 2010-01-30.
- [7] Tuchman, Barbara (1987-07-12). *A Distant Mirror: The Calamitous 14th Century* (Reissue paperback ed.). Ballantine Books. ISBN 978-0-345-34957-6.
- [8] Fogle, Bruce (2002). *Dogalog*. Dorling Kindersley. p. 48. ISBN 978-0-7894-8394-2.
- [9] “Blue Gascony Basset” . Fédération Cynologique Internationale. 1996-01-24. Retrieved 2010-01-29.
- [10] “Blue Gascony Basset” . American Rare Breed Association. Retrieved 2010-01-29.

45.6 External links

- Excellent video of a pack of Basset Bleu de Gascognes hunting YouTube
- Basset Bleu de Gascogne at DMOZ

Chapter 46

Basset Fauve de Bretagne

The **Basset Fauve de Bretagne** is a short-legged hunting breed of dog of the scent hound type, originally from Brittany, a historical kingdom of France.

46.1 Appearance

The Basset Fauve de Bretagne is a smallish hound, built along the same lines as the Basset Hound, but lighter all through and longer in the leg. Wire-coated, the coat is very harsh to the touch, dense, red-wheaten or fawn. He measures 32 – 38 cm in height and weighs between 36 - 40 lbs but due to the old, and no longer permitted, practice of registering mixed litters of Griffon and Basset Fauves sometimes a litter of bassets will produce a long legged dog more akin to the Griffon. They have coarse, dense fur which may require stripping. The hair on the ears is shorter, finer and darker than that on the coat. The ears just reach the end of the nose rather than trailing on the ground and should be pleated. They should have dark eyes and nose and ideally no crook on the front legs. The French standard says these are the shortest backed of all the basset breeds so they generally do not appear as exaggerated as the British Basset.

46.2 Health

There is apparently only one completed health survey of Basset Fauve de Bretagnes,*[1] a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey with a small sample size.*[2] The French Basset Fauve de Bretagne kennel club, Club du Fauve de Bretagne (<http://fauvedebretagne.free.fr/> - in French), is currently (as of July 15, 2007) conducting a health survey, but the questionnaire asks owners about all of their dogs collectively (rather than each individual dog) and does not ask about longevity. The UK Club is planning a new, in depth health survey to be run late 2012 early 2013 in the hope that the longevity can be more accurately represented.

46.2.1 Mortality

Based on a small sample size of 15 deceased dogs, Basset Fauve de Bretagnes in the 2004 UK Kennel Club survey had a median longevity of 10.4 years (maximum 13.9 years),*[2] which is a typical median longevity for purebred dogs, but a little low compared to other breeds of similar size.*[3] Most common causes of death were road traffic accidents, cancer, heart failure, and kidney failure.*[2] The high incidence of road traffic accidents may be perhaps blamed on this dog's love of the scent. Many pet Fauves go AWOL when they find a scent and this character trait is something an owner must never forget. Fauves can be trained very well in a controlled environment but training is rapidly forgotten once a fresh rabbit trail is found.

46.2.2 Morbidity

Among 84 live dogs in the 2004 UKC survey, the most common health issues noted by owners were reproductive, aural (otitis media and otitis externa), and ocular (corneal ulcers and cataracts).*[2]

46.3 History

The breed was developed in France as a hunting dog from the larger Grand Fauve de Bretagne, a breed that is now extinct. There was a rumour that the Basset Fauve de Bretagne was also close to extinction after the Second World War, and the breed was recreated using the remaining examples of the breed and crossing in **Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen** and standard wirehaired **Dachshunds**. However, the French club denies this, and says that Basset Fauve numbers were never so low. The middle breed, the **Griffon Fauve de Bretagne**, still exists but it is certainly rarer than the Basset. The breed in the UK is mainly seen as a show dog and family pet, finally coming off the Kennel Club's rare breed register in 2007. It can also be found in other parts of Europe where it is used to **scent trail** and also as a family pet. They are loving, happy, outgoing dogs and are good with children, but it must be remembered that they are scent hounds and do retain their love of the hunt so may not suit every family. In the UK the breed has no hereditary faults; however, epilepsy has been identified in some breeding lines in France and other parts of Europe. Some Fauves are born with black in the coat; this may or may not go with maturity. It is less common to see them with white patches but when they do occur it is generally confined to the chest and top of the head. However, even though the black ticking and white patches are not accepted colours, of course it does not interfere with their hunting ability, which is their prime job, and so these colour Fauves are still seen and occur fairly often in litters. The correct colour for a Fauve is anything from fawn to red but it should be solid with darker shaded ears.

46.4 Breed description

The Basset Fauve de Bretagne is a neat looking hound, free from exaggeration and lively and friendly; as a scenthound, though, he has the usual failing of becoming absorbed with what he's scenting. He is agile enough to trouble any rabbit he scents. Where the Basset Fauve de Bretagne is still used for hunting it is either singly or in pairs. The Basset Fauve de Bretagne became established as a distinct breed early in the 19thC and were introduced to the UK in 1983, and their cheerful disposition has earned them a good many friends. Overall a very sound dog they do not appear to suffer from any particular hereditary defects. However, like all hounds they are of an independent turn of mind, and early training in puppyhood will reap dividends later. It is never realistic to expect a hound to be obedient, as they have their own agenda much of the time, but they should become fairly co-operative. The coat is easy to care for; a regular brush will keep it smart, but, like a terrier he will need stripping two or three times a year. This is not a difficult task though you may prefer to leave it to a grooming parlour. A cheerful and equable breed, the Basset Fauve de Bretagne is of a size to make a handy housedog, though he has a great taste for exercise and thoroughly enjoys getting out into the fields. Most Basset Fauve de Bretagne's can be understood because their eyes are very clear and their ears turn out when they are nervous or unsure.

46.5 See also

- Basset Bleu de Gascogne
- Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen
- Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen
- Basset Hound
- Coat (dog)
- Rare breed (dog)

46.6 References

- [1] <http://users.pullman.com/lostriver/breedback.htm> Dog Longevity Web Site, Breed Data page. Compiled by K. M. Cassidy. Retrieved July 8, 2007
- [2] <http://www.thekennelclub.org.uk/item/570> Kennel Club/British Small Animal Veterinary Association Scientific Committee. 2004. Purebred Dog Health Survey. Retrieved July 5, 2007

[3] http://users.pullman.com/lostriver/weight_and_lifespan.htm Dog Longevity Web Site, Weight and Longevity page. Compiled by K. M. Cassidy. Retrieved July 5, 2007

Chapter 47

Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen

The **Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen** is a dog breed from France.

47.1 History

The Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen is derived, like all bassets, from hounds of superior size, in this case the Grand Griffon. The first selections were made at the end of the 19th century by the Comte d'Elva who was looking for subjects with “straight legs”. But it was Paul Dézamy who was especially responsible for fixing the type. He had understood that in order to catch a hare, dogs of a certain size were needed. He fixed the size at about 43 cm. Today used primarily when hunting with a gun, it is capable of hunting all furry game, from the rabbit to the wild boar. A team of Grand Bassets won the 5th edition of the European Cup for hare.^{*[1]}

47.2 Appearance

47.3 Basset

Grand Basset Griffon Vendéens are long-backed, short legged hunting breeds of dog of the hound type, originating in the Vendée region of France. They are still used today to hunt boar, deer, and to track rabbit and hare, but are more commonly kept as a domestic pet.

They are pack dogs, so owners should either spend a lot of time with them or get a second dog or cat. They have a happy and confident personality, which can sometimes manifest itself as disobedience, but they are great companions.

47.4 Health

The UK Kennel Club conducted a health survey of Basset Griffon Vendéens (Petit and Grand varieties combined) in 2004.^{*[2]} This is apparently the only completed health survey (as of July 16, 2007)^{*[3]} that might include Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen, but it is unclear what proportion of dogs in the survey were Grand Basset Griffon Vendéens instead of the more common Petit.

47.4.1 Longevity

Average longevity of 76 deceased Basset Griffon Vendéens (varieties combined) in the 2004 UK Kennel Club survey was 12.1 years (maximum 17.3 years).^{*[2]} Leading causes of death were cancer (33%), old age (24%), and cardiac (7%).

Compared to surveyed longevities of other breeds of similar size, Basset Griffon Vendéens have a typical or somewhat higher than average life expectancy.^{*[4]}



Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen

Among 289 live Basset Griffon Vendéens (varieties combined) in the 2004 UKC survey, the most common health issues noted by owners were reproductive, dermatologic (dermatitis and mites), and aural (otitis externa, excessive ear wax, and ear mites).* [2]

47.5 See also

- Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen
- Basset Fauve de Bretagne
- Basset Bleu de Gascogne
- Basset Hound

47.6 References

- [1] http://www.grand-basset-griffon-vendeen.com/Breed_Standard.htm
- [2] “Purebred Dog Health Survey” . *KC/BSAVA Scientific Committee*. The Kennel Club. Retrieved 5 July 2007.
- [3] “Dog longevity web site, breed data page” . *K. M. Cassidy*. Retrieved 8 July 2007.
- [4] “Weight and longevity page” . *K. M. Cassidy*. Retrieved 5 July 2007.

“Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen” FCI-Standard N° 33 14February 2001 World Canine Federation

47.7 External links

- Club du Griffon Vendéen - In french

Chapter 48

Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen

The **Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen** (/pe̩ti:bæ̩ seɪgr̩fɔ̩nvə:ndər'ɑ:n/ *pe-TEE bas-SAY gri-FON vahn-day-AHN*), or **dog**, is a breed of **dog** of the **scent hound** type, bred to trail hares in bramble-filled **terrain** of the Vendée district of France.

48.1 Description

48.1.1 Appearance

Both, males and females should be of similar size, range between 12.5 and 15.5 inches (32 to 40 cm) at the withers and between 25 and 40 pounds (15 to 20 kilograms).

Like the other 3 Griffon Vendéen breeds: the Grand Griffon Vendéen, Briquet Griffon Vendéen, and the Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen; they are solid dogs that appear rough and unrefined yet casual. They have short legs, a sturdy bone structure, and a body that is only slightly longer than it is tall at the withers. The body length is not as extreme as that of a basset hound or dachshund.

The dogs have a tousled appearance, with a harsh double **coat** that is both long and rough. The hair on the face and legs may be softer than body hair. The fur on the face resembles a beard and moustache. They usually have very long eyelashes.

The skull is domed, with drop, oval ears like many hounds share, though dogs tend to have higher domes than bitches. The ears are set low and hanging, and if stretched out should reach the tip of the nose. The tail is usually held upright, and is long and tapered to the end, similar in shape to a saber.

The coloring is primarily white with spots of orange, lemon, black, grizzle (gray-and-white hairs), or sable, sometimes with tan accents. They may be bicolor, tricolor, or have grizzling.

48.1.2 Temperament and breeding

PBGVs are extroverted, friendly, and independent hounds. Sometimes called the “happy breed,” PBGVs have tirelessly wagging tails and expressive, intelligent eyes. PBGVs are typically active and lively. While good with children, other dogs and pets, they may be unsuitable for very young children because of their energy and tendency to play bite. The PBGV standard states that the dog should “give voice freely”—as is typical of hounds, petits are outspoken dogs. If their ‘pack’ begins howling or singing, the dog will join in, with amusing results. PBGVs may howl alone or with a companion; they may howl to music, for fun, or in protest at being left alone. PBGV companions report that sleeping dogs have been known to awaken and howl along with favorite songs.

The PBGV is not a quiet dog. While no PBGV would ever be called “yippy,” their assertive, hound-bray is uncharacteristically loud for their petite stature. The outspoken nature of a PBGV varies from dog to dog, but even the shyest Petit will greet other dogs with a bark or call.

Like other **hounds**, Petits are stubborn, and sometimes may not respond well to training.

Because they are so extroverted, friendly, and happy, PBGVs make excellent **therapy dogs**.

PBGVs are excellent hunting and tracking dogs. A "Hunting Instinct Test" with associated AKC certification is currently in development as a part of optional breed credentialing. Petits who work in this manner do not hunt to kill. In the Vendee region of France, the dogs are used to flush and track rabbit in the bramble, sending rabbit out into the open where the hunter takes the rabbit with a shot. Skilled hunting dogs work well with other dogs in the pack, alerting the pack to the presence of a rabbit, or to a rabbit in motion down a trail. "Saber tails," another PBGV nickname, are typically white at the tip of the tail, so the tail is easily identified by a hunter above the bramble and brush.

As a companion animal, this occasionally pronounced hunting instinct may manifest in the home as a dog that gives chase to birds, squirrel, and cats. For some PBGVs, this instinct may be difficult to overcome with training. Most PBGVs make fine companion animals, and have suitable manners to live among cats and other animals without assuming a hunting role. Potential PBGV owners are cautioned to be aware of this instinct and, if cats are present in the home, work to acclimate the puppy or dog to recognize that the cat is part of the home "pack."

As scent hounds, most PBGVs should be kept on-leash when in open outdoor areas. Even the most obedient dog may give chase when a scent is found. Petits are natural athletes, and they can run fast and long where scent is involved. Scent will typically trump obedience in the mind of a PBGV.

The outspoken nature and erect tail of a PBGV can be misinterpreted by other dogs, as these manners typically express dominance to other dogs. PBGVs can inspire a misguided need to express dominance on the part of passing dogs. PBGV owners need to be alert to this potential misinterpretation, as Petits are easily outclassed in both size and aggressiveness.

48.2 Health

The UK Kennel Club conducted a health survey of Basset Griffon Vendéens (both Petit and Grand varieties combined) in 2004.*[1] The Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen (PBGV) Club of America has conducted two health surveys, one in 1994 and one in 2000.*[2] The club is currently conducting another survey.*[3] These are apparently the only completed or on-going health surveys for Basset Griffon Vendéens * [4] (as of July 2007).

48.2.1 Mortality

Average longevity of PBGVs in the 2000 Club of America survey was 12.7 years (standard deviation 3.9).*[2] Sample size was not clear, but it appeared to be 45 dogs.*[5] No longevity data were collected in the 1994 survey. There was no information on causes of death.

Average longevity of 76 deceased Basset Griffon Vendéens (both varieties) in the 2004 UK Kennel Club survey was 12.1 years (maximum 17.3 years).*[1] Leading causes of death were cancer (33%), old age (24%), and cardiac (7%).

Compared to surveyed longevities of other breeds of similar size, Basset Griffon Vendéens have a typical or somewhat higher than average life expectancy.*[6]

48.2.2 Morbidity

In the PBGV Club of America 2000 survey, the most common diseases reported by owners of 640 dogs were persistent pupillary membranes, recurrent ear infections, hypothyroidism, neck pain, and epilepsy.*[2]

Among 289 live Basset Griffon Vendéens (both varieties) in the 2004 UKC survey, the most common health issues noted by owners were reproductive, dermatologic (dermatitis and mites), and aural (otitis externa, excessive ear wax, and ear mites).*[1]

48.3 Care

They should have daily walks to burn off excess energy. They need to be brushed regularly, but not daily, to avoid matting and tangles. To keep the coat well groomed it must be stripped. Hairs must be pulled out of the coat using either a special stripping tool or the finger and thumb. The coat is shallow rooted and is made to come out if trapped,

so this grooming method causes no pain. They need regular ear cleanings to prevent yeast infections and clipping of the claws is normally needed once or twice a month.

Part of the charm of a PBGV is its tousled, unkempt appearance.

48.4 Crufts 2013



Soletrader Peek A Boo, winner of Crufts 2013

Winner of the world's biggest dog show, Crufts, in 2013, the four-year-old Soletrader Peek A Boo ("Jilly") beat more than twenty thousand dogs to take the coveted title. She won the Hound Group on the first day of the show and then proceeded to win Best of Show on the fourth day. Jilly was previously Reserve Best of Show at Crufts in 2011.

48.5 See also

- Basset Hound
- Basset Bleu de Gascogne
- Basset Fauve de Bretagne
- Coat (dog)

48.6 References

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48.7 External links

- Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America
- Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of Great Britain - Breed club for the Petit and Grand Basset Griffon Vendeens

Chapter 49

Basset Hound

The **Basset Hound** is a short-legged breed of dog of the **hound** family, as well as one of six recognized Basset breeds in France; furthermore, Bassets are scent hounds that were originally bred for the purpose of hunting rabbits and hare. Their sense of smell for tracking is second only to that of the **Bloodhound**.^[1] The name *Basset* is derived from the French word *bas*, meaning “low”, with the attenuating suffix *-et*, together meaning “rather low”. Basset Hounds are usually **Bicolors** or **Tricolors** of standard hound coloration.

In this article “Basset” (with a capital B) is used to distinguish the modern breed from other basset-type dogs

49.1 Description

49.1.1 Appearance

Bassets are large, short, solid and long, with curved sabre tails held high over their long backs. Everett Millais, founder of the modern Basset Hound, is quoted as saying “Oh, he’s about 4 feet long and 12 inches high.” in reference to his French basset. An adult dog weighs between 20 and 35 kilograms (44 and 77 lb).

This breed, like its ancestor the **Bloodhound**, has a hanging skin structure, which causes the face to occasionally look sad; this, for many people, adds to the breed's charm. The **dewlap**, seen as the loose, elastic skin around the neck, and the trailing ears which along with the Bloodhound are the longest of any breed, help trap the scent of what they are tracking. Its neck is wider than its head. This, combined with the loose skin around its face and neck means that flat **collars** can easily be pulled off. The looseness of the skin results in the Basset's characteristic facial wrinkles. The Basset's skull is characterised by its large **Dolichocephalic** nose, which is second only to the Bloodhound in scenting ability and number of **olfactory receptor cells**.

The Basset's short legs are due to a form of dwarfism. Their short stature can be deceiving; Bassets are long and can reach things on table tops that other dogs of similar height can not. Because Bassets are so heavy and have such short legs, they are not able to hold themselves above water for very long when swimming.

Coat

The short-haired coat of a Basset is long, smooth and soft, and sheds constantly. They are usually black, tan and white tricolors or tan and white bicolors. Some Bassets are also classified as gray or blue.

They usually have a clearly defined white **blaze** and a white tip to their tail, intended to aid hunters in finding their dogs when tracking through underbrush.

49.1.2 Temperament

The Basset Hound is a friendly, outgoing, and playful dog. They can be extremely tolerant of children and other pets. Bassets will not respond to punishment-based training, and have therefore been described as “stubborn”. They respond very well to food-based training.



Adult Basset Hound



Eight-week-old Basset Hound

Bassets are known to be a vocal breed.



Basset Hounds are renowned for their gentle, docile demeanor.*[2]

49.2 Health

49.2.1 Ears

Basset Hounds have large pendulant ears,*[3] (known as “leathers”) that do not allow air to circulate inside them, like other breeds with erect or more open ears. This can result in infections and ear mites if their ears are not kept clean and dry.*[4] If their ears are allowed to dangle on the ground or in food on a daily basis, they may develop chronic and potentially fatal ear diseases. Young puppies trip over their long ears and may bite their ears accidentally if they dangle in their food. This can lead to infection if they break the skin.

49.2.2 Short stature

The Basset Hound's short stature is due to the genetic condition Osteochondrodysplasia (meaning abnormal growth of both bone and cartilage).*[5] Dwarfism of this type in most animals is traditionally known as Achondroplasia. Basset Hounds, Dachshunds and Bulldogs are a few of the dog breeds classified as Achondroplastic.*[6]*[7] This bone growth abnormality may be a predisposing factor in the development of elbow dysplasia seen in the breed, which leads to arthritis of the elbow joint.*[8]

Because of a basset's body build, if they fall too far, they can hurt their hips, injure their spine or break a leg. Many ageing bassets have been euthanized due to such injuries. If a puppy sustains one of these injuries, the damage can be permanent.

49.2.3 Other health issues

In addition to ear problems, basset hounds may be susceptible to eye issues. Because of their droopy eyes, the area under the eyeball will collect dirt and become clogged with a mucus.



An adult Basset Hound with a puppy

Bassets are bred for endurance. Being overweight leads to paralysis in Bassets.

Basset Hounds are prone to yeast infections in the folds around the mouth, where drool can collect without thoroughly drying out.

The only recent mortality and morbidity surveys of Basset Hounds are from the UK:^{*[9]} a 1999 longevity survey with a small sample size of 10 deceased dogs^{*[10]} and a 2004 UK Kennel Club health survey with a larger sample size of 142 deceased dogs and 226 live dogs.^{*[11]} See **Mortality** and **Morbidity** below.

49.2.4 Longevity

Median longevity of Basset Hounds is about 10.3 years in France and 11.3 years in the UK,^{*[9]*[12]} which is a typical median longevity for purebred dogs and for breeds similar in size to Basset Hounds.^{*[13]} The oldest of the 142 deceased dogs in the 2004 UK Kennel Club survey was 16.7 years.^{*[11]} Leading causes of death in the 2004 UK Kennel Club survey were cancer (31%), old age (13%), Gastric dilatation volvulus (11%), and cardiac (8%).



Basset Hound puppy

49.2.5 Morbidity

Among the 226 live Basset Hounds in the 2004 UKC survey, the most-common health issues noted by owners were dermatologic (e.g., dermatitis), reproductive, musculoskeletal (e.g., arthritis and lameness), and gastrointestinal (e.g. GDV and colitis).^{*} [11] Basset Hounds are also prone to epilepsy, glaucoma, luxating patella, thrombopathia, Von Willebrand disease, hypothyroidism, hip dysplasia, and elbow dysplasia.^{*} [8]

49.3 History

The earliest-known depictions of short-legged hunting dogs are engravings from the Middle Kingdom of Egypt.^{*} [14] Mummified remains of short-legged dogs from that period have been uncovered in the Dog Catacombs of Saqqara, Egypt.^{*} [15] Scent Hounds were used for hunting in both Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome.

49.3.1 St Hubert's Hound

See also: Bloodhound

The basset type originated in France, and is descended from the 6th century hounds belonging to St Hubert of Belgium, which through breeding at the Benedictine Abbey of St. Hubert eventually became what is known as the St Hubert's Hound around 1000AD. St Hubert's original hounds are descended from the Laconian (Spartas) Hound,^{*} [16]



Two Basset Hounds

one of four groups of dogs discerned from Greek representations and descriptions. These scent hounds were described as large, slow, 'short-legged and deep mouthed' dogs with a small head, straight nose, upright ears and long neck, and either tan with white markings or black with tan markings.*[17] Laconian Hounds were reputed to not give up the scent until they found their prey. They eventually found their way to Constantinople, and from there to Europe.*[16]

49.3.2 France

The first mention of a “basset” dog appeared in *La Venerie*, an illustrated hunting text written by Jacques du Fouilloux in 1585. The dogs in Fouilloux’s text were used to hunt foxes and badgers. It is believed that the Basset type originated as a mutation in the litters of **Norman** Staghounds, a descendant of the St Hubert’s Hound. These precursors were most likely bred back to the St. Hubert’s Hound, among other derivative French hounds. Until after the **French Revolution** around the year 1789, **hunting from horseback** was the preserve of kings, large aristocratic families and of the country squires, and for this reason short-legged dogs were highly valued for hunting on foot.

Basset type hounds became popular during the reign of Emperor **Napoleon III** (r. 1852-1870). In 1853, **Emmanuel Fremiet**, “the leading sculptor of animals in his day” exhibited bronze sculptures of Emperor Napoleon III’s basset hounds at the Paris Salon.*[18] Ten years later in 1863 at the first exhibition of dogs held in Paris, basset hounds attained international attention.*[19]

The controlled breeding of the short haired basset began in France in the year 1870. From the existing Bassets, Count Le Couteulx of Canteleu fixed a utilitarian type with straight front legs known as the **Chien d’Artois**, whereas Mr. Louis Lane developed a more spectacular type, with crooked front legs, known as the **Basset Normand**. These were bred together to create the original **Basset Artésien Normand**.*[20]



Basset Hound

49.3.3 England

French bassets were being imported into England at least as early as the 1870s. While some of these dogs were certainly Basset Artésien Normands, by the 1880s linebreeding had thrown back to a different heavier type. Everett Millais', who is considered to be the father of the modern Basset Hound, bred one such dog, Nicholas, to a Bloodhound bitch named Inoculation through artificial insemination in order to create a heavier basset in England in the 1890s. The litter was delivered by caesarean section, and the surviving pups were refined with French and English bassets.*[21] The first breed standard for what is now known as the Basset Hound was made in Great Britain at the end of 19th century.*[22] This standard was updated in 2010.*[23]

49.4 Hunting with bassets

The Basset Hound was bred to hunt. Its keen nose and short stature are suited to small-game hunting on foot, and it particularly enjoys running in a pack. There are a number of groups that promote hunting with bassets.

There is a variety of Basset Hound developed purely for hunting by Colonel Morrison that were admitted to the Masters of Basset Hounds Association in 1959 via an Appendix to the Stud Book. This breed differs in being straighter and longer in the leg and having shorter ears.*[24]

49.5 In popular culture

On February 27, 1928, *Time* magazine featured a basset hound on the front cover.*[25] The accompanying story was about the 52nd annual Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show at Madison Square Garden as if observed by the basset hound puppy.

Many cartoon dogs are based on the basset, such as Barnyard Dawg and Tex Avery's Droopy, with several Bassets



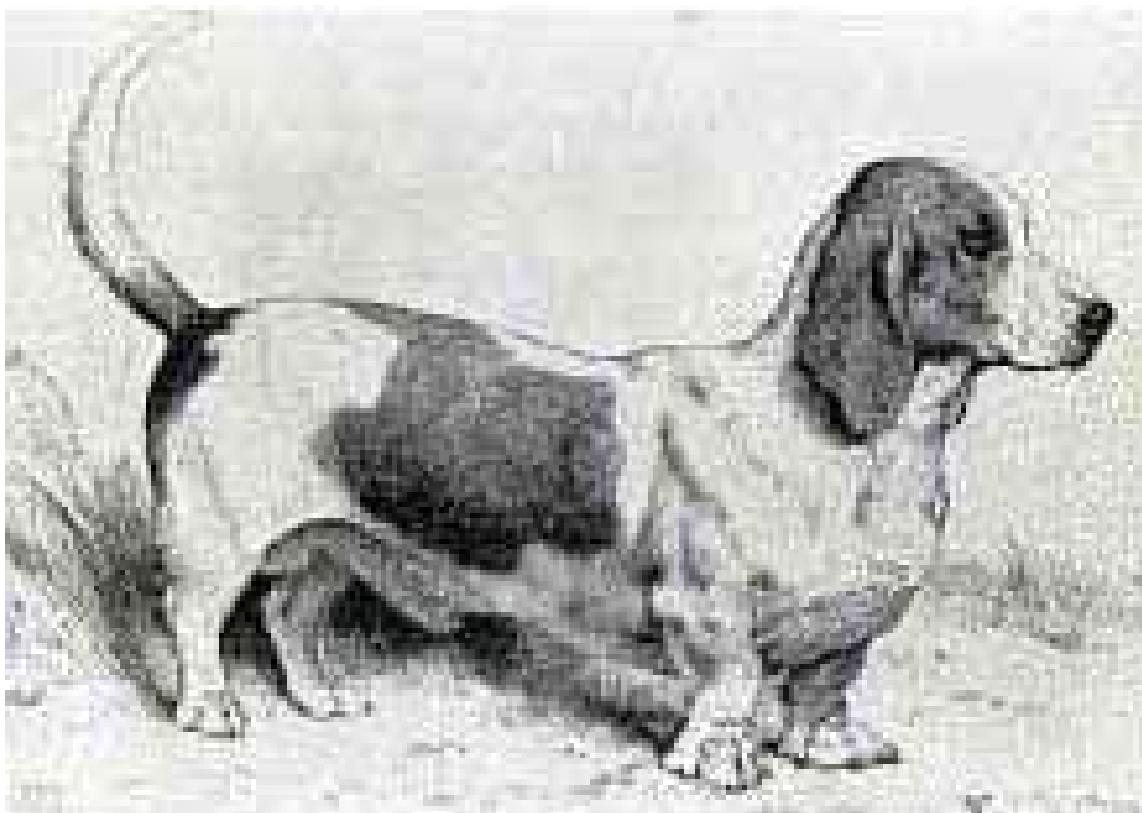
An early 20th century basset type hound.

appearing in animated Disney films. Syndicated comic strip **Fred Basset** has been a regular feature in newspapers since 1963.

Various advertising logos feature basset hounds. The logo for **Hush Puppies** brand shoes prominently features a basset hound whose real name is Jason.* [26] Basset hounds are occasionally referred to as “hush puppies” for that reason. A basset hound also serves as the companion to the lonely Maytag Man in **Maytag** appliance advertisements. Tidewater Petroleum advertised its “Flying A” gasoline using a basset hound named Axelrod.

In the early days of television, **Elvis Presley** sang “**Hound Dog**” to a basset hound named Sherlock on *The Steve Allen Show* on July 1, 1956. A basset called Morgan (1946–1960) was discovered by Herbie Sanford, the producer of “The Garry Moore Show,” on which he appeared frequently. He was also seen on “The Jackie Gleason Show,” “Captain Video” (where he played a dog from Pluto), and “The Kyle MacDonnell Show. He also appeared in a Dean Martin-Jerry Lewis movie. His last appearance was in a drama, where he co-starred with Tom Bosley. Lassie had a basset friend named Pokey early in the *Lassie* television series. Other TV bassets include the wisecracking Cleo from *The People's Choice*, Columbo's dog Dog, and the sheriff's dog called “Flash” in *The Dukes of Hazzard*. Henry from “Emergency!”, Governor from “The Governor & J.J.” , Quincey, from “Coach” , Sam from “That's So Raven” , Chips from “EastEnders” , Arthur in “Our House” and Socrates in “Judging Amy” . Fictional **Dukes of Hazzard** sheriff character Rosco P. Coltrane was often accompanied by his basset hound name Flash. Some artists, such as director Mamoru Oshii and webcomic artist Scott Kurtz regularly feature their pet Bassets in their work.

Bassets in film include Fred, the companion of Cledus in the 1977 movie **Smokey and the Bandit** and its two sequels. A basset, Gabriel, appears as Batou's basset hound in *Ghost in the Shell 2: Innocence*. Gabriel is in fact director Mamoru Oshii's real life pet, and is included in many of his films including the 2001's *Avalon*. In a scene most likely referencing *Smokey and the Bandit*, a truck driver has a Basset Hound beside him in *American Pie 2*. Basset Hounds are featured prominently in off-beat roles as well—one gets hit by a car and survives in *The Rage: Carrie 2*, and in the film *Monkeybone* a basset has its own nightmarish dream sequence. In *The Cassandra Crossing* a basset is airlifted by helicopter off a doomed train allowing officials to identify a deadly plague (and thus becomes one of the



1879 woodcut of Everett Millais' first basset type Hound 'Model' who was imported from France in 1874.

few survivors of the all-star cast disaster film). Finally, bassets appear in such other mainstream films as *The Lost Treasure of Sawtooth Island* (where it prominently appears alongside star Ernest Borgnine on the film poster/DVD cover), *An American Werewolf in Paris*, *Nanny McPhee*, *Spider-Man 2*, *Kit Kittredge: An American Girl* and *The Smurfs*.

49.6 Civic events

In the US, Basset Hound picnics and “waddles” are traditions in many regions and draw impressive crowds and participations from hundreds or even thousands of Bassets and their owners. Most events are held to raise funds for local and regional Basset rescue groups.

49.7 Related breeds

- Basset Fauve de Bretagne
- Basset Bleu de Gascogne
- Basset Artesien Normand
- Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen
- Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen

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Hush Puppies®

Jason the Hush Puppies dog

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49.9 External links

- Basset Hound at DMOZ - An active listing of Basset Hound links.

Chapter 50

Bavarian Mountain Hound

The **Bavarian Mountain Hound** (German = “Bayerischer Gebirgsschweißhund”) is a breed of dog from Germany. It is a scent hound and has been used in Germany since the Middle Ages to trail wounded game. It is a cross between the Bavarian Hound and the Hanover Hound.

50.1 Appearance

The Bavarian Mountain Hound's head is strong and elongated. The skull is relatively broad and slightly domed. It has a pronounced stop and a slightly curved nosebridge. The muzzle should be broad with solid jaws, and its lips fully covering the mouth. Its nose is black or dark red with wide nostrils. Its ears are high set and medium in length. They are broader at the base and rounded at the tips, hanging heavily against the head. Its body is slightly longer than it is tall and slightly raised at the rump. The neck medium in length, strong, with a slight dewlap. Topline sloping slightly upward from withers to hindquarters. Chest well-developed, long, moderately wide, and well let-down with a slight tuck-up. It has a long, fairly straight croup and solid back. While its tail is set on high, medium in length and hanging to the hock, carried level to the ground or hanging down.

50.1.1 Size

Bavarian Mountain Hounds weigh between 20 to 25 kg, males are 47 to 52 cm (18.5 - 20.5 in) high, while females are 44 to 48 cm (17–19 in).

50.1.2 Coat and color

The coat is short, thick and shiny, lying very flat against the body, and moderately harsh. It is finer on the head and ears, harsher and longer on the abdomen, legs, and tail. Its coat can come in all shades of black-masked fawn or brindle.

50.1.3 Temperament

Bavarian Mountain Hounds are calm, quiet, poised, and very attached to their masters and family. When hunting, they are hard, single-minded, and persistent, courageous, spirited, fast, and agile, they are at ease on a rugged terrain, with a superb nose and powerful hunting instinct. However, they need a patient, experienced trainer.

50.2 Care

The Bavarian Mountain is not suited for city life. It is in regular need of space and exercise and also requires regular brushing. They are not dogs for the casual hunter. Most are owned and used by foresters and game wardens.

50.3 History

The Bavarian Mountain Dog specialises in tracking injured big game following the traces of blood the prey loses after being shot. This hunting discipline comes from the Middle Ages. The weapons used then were imprecise and the animals were frequently wounded and not killed so the dogs were necessary to track them. Gaston Phébus wrote in 1387:

“It is a great amusement and a really nice hunt when you have a tracking dog and a good dog for the blood…”

The Germans were really meticulous in order not to lose any prey and developed a technique for which they bred resistant dogs with a great sense of smell, a strong bone structure, dropping ears and a steady temperament. These dogs were medium-sized and reliable. The Bavarian Mountain Dog was developed in the 19th century by crossbreeding specimens of the Hannoversche Schweißhund breed and hunting dogs from the Montes Alpes. The result was a hunting dog ideal for the work in the mountains. In 1912, the “Klub für Bayrische Gebirgsschweißhunde”, (Club for Bavarian Mountain hound), was founded in Munich. Afterwards, this breed started gaining popularity in Austria and Hungary.*[1]

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Chapter 51

Beagle

This article is about the dog breed. For other uses, see Beagle (disambiguation).

The **Beagle** is a breed of small to medium-sized dog. A member of the hound group, it is similar in appearance to the foxhound, but smaller with shorter legs and longer, softer ears. Beagles are scent hounds, developed primarily for tracking hare, rabbit, deer, and other small game. They have a great sense of smell and tracking instinct that sees them employed as detection dogs for prohibited agricultural imports and foodstuffs in quarantine around the world. Beagles are intelligent but single-minded, and popular pets because of their size, even temper, and lack of inherited health problems.

Although beagle-type dogs have existed for 2,500 years, the modern breed was developed in Great Britain around the 1830s from several breeds, including the Talbot Hound, the North Country Beagle, the Southern Hound, and possibly the Harrier.

Beagles have been depicted in popular culture since Elizabethan times in literature and paintings, and more recently in film, television, and comic books. Snoopy of the comic strip *Peanuts* has been promoted as “the world's most famous beagle” .*[1]

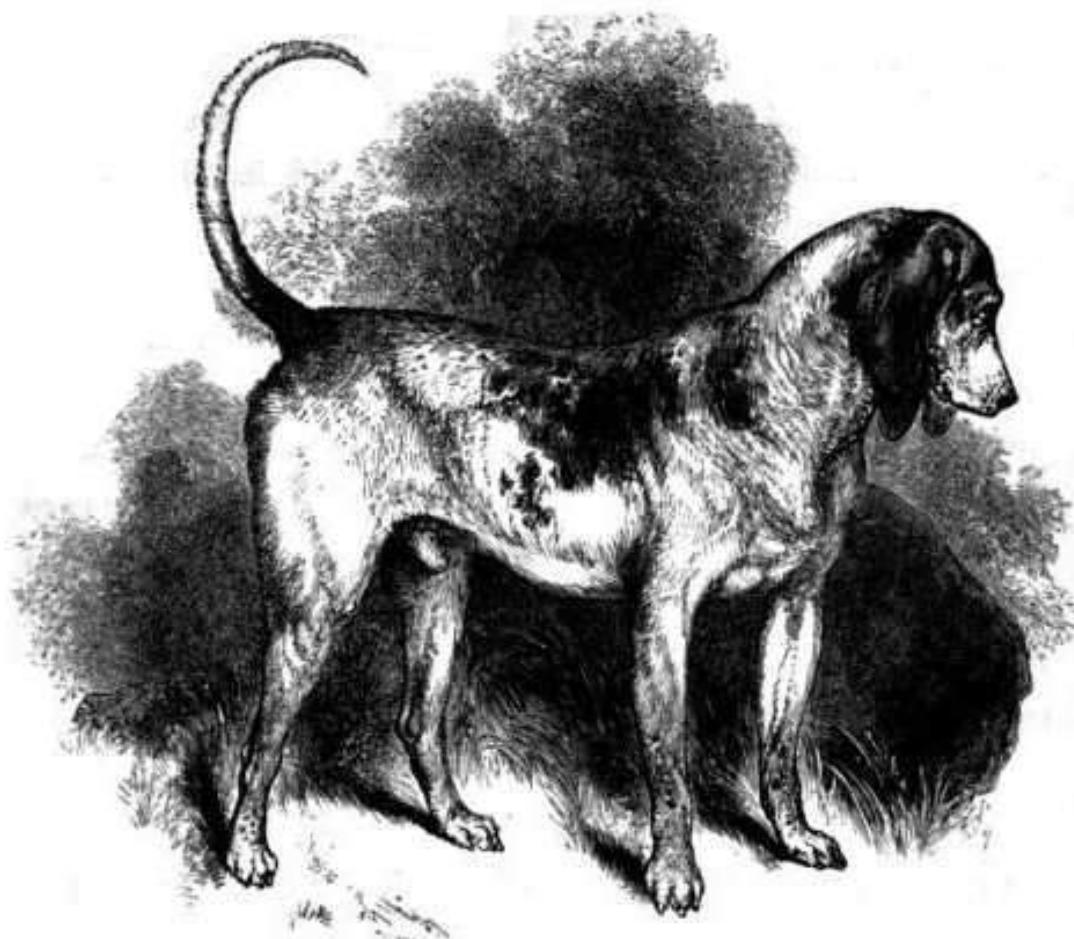
51.1 History

51.1.1 Early beagle-type dogs

Dogs of similar size and purpose to the modern Beagle*[a] can be traced in Ancient Greece*[2] back to around the 5th century BC. Xenophon, born around 430 BC, in his *Treatise on Hunting* or *Cynegeticus* refers to a hound that hunted hares by scent and was followed on foot. Small hounds are mentioned in the Forest Laws of Canute which exempted them from the ordinance which commanded that all dogs capable of running down a stag should have one foot mutilated.*[3] If genuine, these laws would confirm that beagle-type dogs were present in England before 1016, but it is likely the laws were written in the Middle Ages to give a sense of antiquity and tradition to Forest Law.*[4]

In the 11th century, William the Conqueror brought the Talbot hound to Britain. The Talbot was a predominantly white, slow, deep-throated, scent hound derived from the St. Hubert Hound which had been developed in the 8th century. At some point the English Talbots were crossed with Greyhounds to give them an extra turn of speed.*[5] Long extinct, the Talbot strain probably gave rise to the Southern Hound which, in turn, is thought to be an ancestor of the modern-day Beagle.*[b]

From medieval times, *beagle* was used as a generic description for the smaller hounds, though these dogs differed considerably from the modern breed. Miniature breeds of beagle-type dogs were known from the times of Edward II and Henry VII, who both had packs of Glove Beagles, so named since they were small enough to fit on a glove, and Queen Elizabeth I kept a breed known as a Pocket Beagle, which stood 8 to 9 inches (20 to 23 cm) at the shoulder. Small enough to fit in a “pocket” or saddlebag, they rode along on the hunt. The larger hounds would run the prey to ground, then the hunters would release the small dogs to continue the chase through underbrush. Elizabeth I referred to the dogs as her *singing beagles* and often entertained guests at her royal table by letting her Pocket Beagles cavort amid their plates and cups.*[6] 19th-century sources refer to these breeds interchangeably and it is possible that the



The Southern Hound is thought to be an ancestor of the Beagle

two names refer to the same small variety. In George Jesse's *Researches into the History of the British Dog* from 1866, the early 17th-century poet and writer Gervase Markham is quoted referring to the Beagle as small enough to sit on a man's hand and to the:

little small mitten-beagle, which may be companion for a ladies kirtle, and in the field will run as cunningly as any hound whatere, only their musick is very small like reeds. ^{*}[7]

Standards for the Pocket Beagle were drawn up as late as 1901; these genetic lines are now extinct, although modern breeders have attempted to recreate the variety. ^{*}[8]

51.1.2 Eighteenth century

By the 18th century two breeds had been developed for hunting hare and rabbit: the **Southern Hound** and the **North Country Beagle** (or Northern Hound). The Southern Hound, a tall, heavy dog with a square head, and long, soft ears, was common from south of the River Trent and probably closely related to the Talbot Hound. Though slow, it had stamina and an excellent scenting ability. The North Country Beagle, possibly a cross between an offshoot of the Talbot stock and a Greyhound, was bred chiefly in **Yorkshire** and was common in the northern counties. It was smaller than the Southern Hound, less heavy-set and with a more pointed muzzle. It was faster than its southern counterpart but its scenting abilities were less well developed. ^{*}[9] As fox hunting became increasingly popular, numbers of both



This image from the turn of the 19th century shows a dog with a heavier body and lacking the features of later strains.

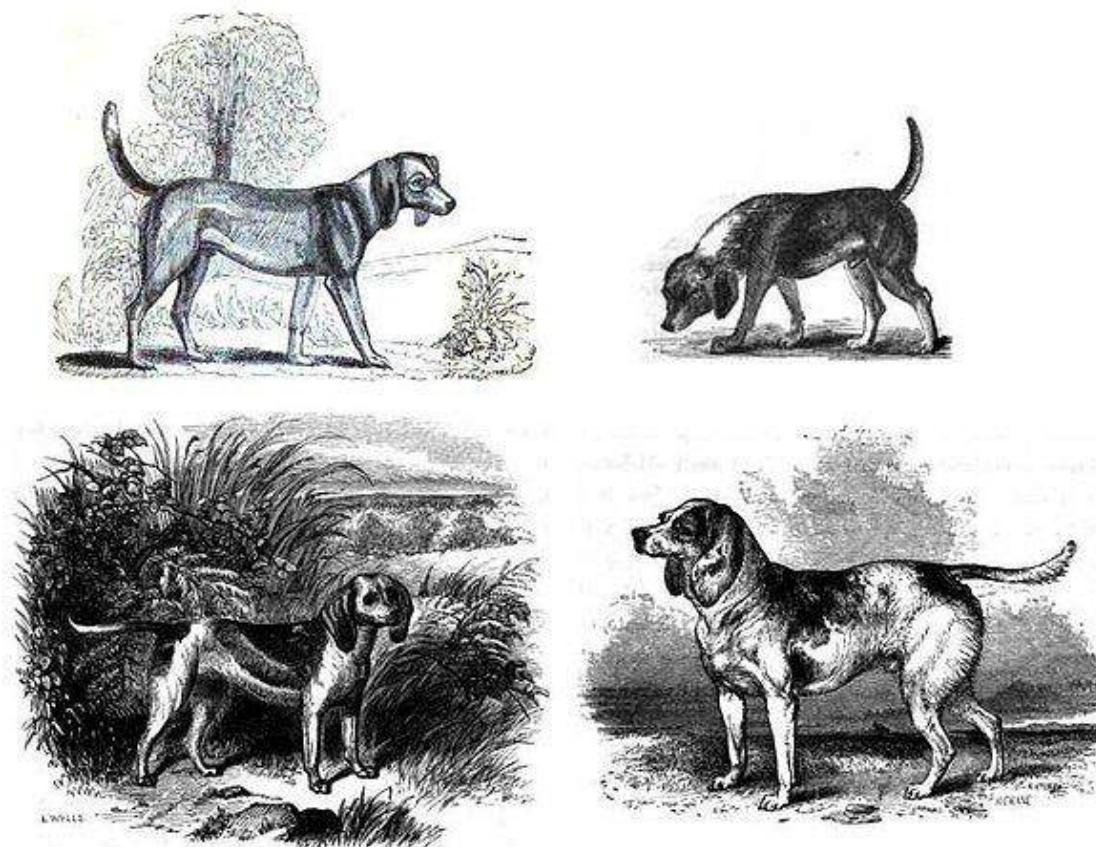
types of hound diminished. The beagle-type dogs were crossed with larger breeds such as Stag Hounds to produce the modern Foxhound. The beagle-size varieties came close to extinction but some farmers in the South ensured the survival of the prototype breeds by maintaining small rabbit-hunting packs.

51.1.3 Development of the modern breed

Reverend Phillip Honeywood established a Beagle pack in Essex in the 1830s and it is believed that this pack formed the basis for the modern Beagle breed. Although details of the pack's lineage are not recorded it is thought that North Country Beagles and Southern Hounds were strongly represented; William Youatt suspected that Harriers formed a good majority of the Beagle's bloodline, but the origin of the Harrier is itself obscure.* [10] Honeywood's Beagles were small, standing at about 10 inches (25 cm) at the shoulder, and pure white according to John Mills (writing in *The Sportsman's Library* in 1845). Prince Albert and Lord Winterton also had Beagle packs around this time, and royal favour no doubt led to some revival of interest in the breed, but Honeywood's pack was regarded as the finest of the three.* [11]

Although credited with the development of the modern breed, Honeywood concentrated on producing dogs for hunting and it was left to Thomas Johnson to refine the breeding to produce dogs that were both attractive and capable hunters. Two strains were developed: the rough- and smooth-coated varieties. The rough-coated Beagle survived until the beginning of the 20th century, and there were even records of one making an appearance at a dog show as late as 1969, but this variety is now extinct, having probably been absorbed into the standard Beagle bloodline.* [12]

In the 1840s, a standard Beagle type was beginning to develop; the distinction between the North Country Beagle and Southern Hound had been lost, but there was still a large variation in size, character, and reliability among the emerging packs.* [13] In 1856, "Stonehenge" (the pseudonym of John Henry Walsh), writing in the *Manual of British Rural Sports*, was still dividing Beagles into four varieties: the medium Beagle; the dwarf or lapdog Beagle; the fox Beagle (a smaller, slower version of the Foxhound); and the rough-coated or terrier Beagle, which he classified as a



Early images of the Beagle (clockwise from top left): 1833, 1835, Stonehenge's Medium (1859, reusing Youatt's 1852 "Beagle" image) and Dwarf Beagle (1859).

cross between any of the other varieties and one of the Scottish **terrier** breeds.*[14] Stonehenge also gives the start of a standard description:

In size the beagle measures from 10 inches, or even less, to 15. In shape they resemble the old southern hound in miniature, but with more neatness and beauty; and they also resemble that hound in style of hunting.*[14]

By 1887 the threat of extinction was on the wane: there were 18 Beagle packs in England.*[15] The Beagle Club was formed in 1890 and the first standard drawn up at the same time.*[16] The following year the Association of Masters of Harriers and Beagles was formed. Both organisations aimed to further the best interests of the breed, and both were keen to produce a standard type of Beagle.*[17] By 1902, the number of packs had risen to 44.*[15]

51.1.4 Export

Beagles were in the United States by the 1840s at the latest, but the first dogs were imported strictly for hunting and were of variable quality. Since Honeywood had only started breeding in the 1830s, it is unlikely these dogs were representative of the modern breed and the description of them as looking like straight-legged **Dachshunds** with weak heads has little resemblance to the standard. Serious attempts at establishing a quality bloodline began in the early 1870s when General **Richard Rowett** from **Illinois** imported some dogs from England and began breeding. Rowett's Beagles are believed to have formed the models for the first American standard, drawn up by Rowett, L. H. Twadell, and Norman Ellmore in 1887.*[18] The Beagle was accepted as a breed by the **American Kennel Club** (AKC) in 1885.*[19] In the 20th century the breed has spread worldwide.



Beagle dog

51.1.5 Popularity

On its formation, the Association of Masters of Harriers and Beagles took over the running of a regular show at Peterborough that had started in 1889, and the Beagle Club in the UK held its first show in 1896.*[16] The regular showing of the breed led to the development of a uniform type, and the Beagle continued to prove a success up



An attractive uniform type for the breed developed at the start of the 20th century

until the outbreak of World War I when all shows were suspended. After the war, the breed was again struggling for survival in the UK: the last of the Pocket Beagles was probably lost during this time, and registrations fell to an all-time low. A few breeders (notably Reynalton Kennels) managed to revive interest in the dog and by World War II, the breed was once again doing well. Registrations dropped again after the end of the war but almost immediately recovered.*[20]

As purebred dogs, Beagles have always been more popular in the United States and Canada than in their native country England. The National Beagle Club of America was formed in 1888 and by 1901 a Beagle had won a Best in Show title. As in the UK, activity during World War I was minimal, but the breed showed a much stronger revival in the U.S. when hostilities ceased. In 1928 it won a number of prizes at the Westminster Kennel Club's show and by 1939 a Beagle – Champion Meadowlark Draughtsman – had captured the title of top-winning American-bred dog for the year.*[21] On 12 February 2008, a Beagle, K-Run's Park Me In First (Uno), won the Best In Show category at the Westminster Kennel Club show for the first time in the competition's history.*[22] In North America they have been consistently in the top-ten most-popular breeds for over 30 years. From 1953 to 1959 the Beagle was ranked No. 1 on the list of the American Kennel Club's registered breeds;*[23] in 2005 and 2006 it ranked 5th out of the 155 breeds registered.*[24] In the UK they are not quite so popular, placing 28th and 30th in the rankings of registrations with the Kennel Club in 2005 and 2006 respectively.*[25] In the United States the Beagle ranked 4th most popular breed in 2012 and 2013, behind the Labrador Retriever (#1), German Shepherd (#2) and Golden Retriever (#3) breeds.*[26]

51.1.6 Name

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the first mention of the beagle by name in English literature dates from ca. 1475 in the *Esquire of Low Degree*. The origin of the word “beagle” is uncertain, although it has been suggested that the word derives from the French *begueule* (meaning “open throat” from *bayer* “open wide” and *gueule* “mouth”)*[27] or from an Old English, French, or the Gaelic word *beag*, meaning “little.” Other possibilities include the French *beugler* (meaning “to bellow”) and the German *begele* (meaning “to scold”).

It is not known why the black and tan **Kerry Beagle**, present in Ireland since **Celtic** times, has the *beagle* description, since at 22 to 24 inches (56 to 61 cm) it is significantly taller than the modern day Beagle, and in earlier times was even larger. Some writers suggest that the Beagle's scenting ability may have come from cross-breeding earlier strains with the Kerry Beagle. Originally used for hunting stags, it is today used for hare and drag hunting.

51.2 Description

51.2.1 Appearance



The Kennel Club (UK) standard states the Beagle should give the impression of quality without coarseness.

The general appearance of the Beagle resembles a miniature **Foxhound**, but the head is broader and the muzzle shorter, the expression completely different and the legs shorter in proportion to the body.* [28] They are generally between 13 and 16 inches (33 and 41 cm) high at the **withers** and weigh between 18 and 35 lb (8.2 and 15.9 kg), with females being slightly smaller than males on average.* [29]

They have a smooth, somewhat domed **skull** with a medium-length, square-cut **muzzle** and a black (or occasionally liver) gumdrop nose. The jaw is strong and the teeth scissor together with the upper teeth fitting perfectly over the lower teeth and both sets aligned square to the jaw. The eyes are large, hazel or brown, with a mild hound-like pleading look. The large ears are long, soft and low-set, turning towards the cheeks slightly and rounded at the tips. Beagles have a strong, medium-length neck (which is long enough for them to easily bend to the ground to pick up a scent), with little folding in the skin but some evidence of a dewlap; a broad chest narrowing to a tapered abdomen and waist and a long, slightly curved tail (known as the “stern”) tipped with white. The white tip, known as the flag has been selectively bred for, as it allows the dog to be easily seen when its head is down following a scent.* [30] The tail does not curl over the back, but is held upright when the dog is active. The Beagle has a muscular body and a medium-length, smooth, hard coat. The front legs are straight and carried under the body while the rear legs are muscular and well bent at the **stifles**.* [31]



A pair of Polish show Beagles showing a faded tricolour

51.2.2 Colouring

Beagles appear in a range of colors. Although the tricolour (white with large black areas and light brown shading) is the most common, Beagles can occur in any hound colour.

Tricoloured dogs occur in a number of shades, from the “Classic Tri” with a jet black saddle (also known as “Blackback”), to the “Dark Tri” (where faint brown markings are intermingled with more prominent black markings), to the “Faded Tri” (where faint black markings are intermingled with more prominent brown markings). Some tricoloured dogs have a broken pattern, sometimes referred to as *pied*. These dogs have mostly white coats with patches of black and brown hair. Tricolour Beagles are almost always born black and white. The white areas are typically set by eight weeks, but the black areas may fade to brown as the puppy matures. (The brown may take between one and two years to fully develop.) Some Beagles gradually change colour during their lives, and may lose their black markings entirely.

Two-colour varieties always have a white base colour with areas of the second colour. Tan and white is the most common two-colour variety, but there is a wide range of other colours including lemon, a very light tan; red, a reddish, almost orange, brown; and liver, a darker brown, and black. Liver is not common and is not permitted in some standards; it tends to occur with yellow eyes. Ticked or mottled varieties may be either white or black with different coloured flecks (*ticking*), such as the blue-mottled or bluetick Beagle, which has spots that appear to be a midnight-blue colour, similar to the colouring of the **Bluetick Coonhound**. Some tricolour Beagles also have ticking of various colours in their white areas.*[32]*[33]

51.2.3 Sense of smell

Alongside the **Bloodhound** and **Basset Hound**, the Beagle has one of the best developed senses of smell of any dog.*[34] In the 1950s, John Paul Scott and John Fuller began a 13-year study of canine behaviour. As part of this research, they tested the scenting abilities of various breeds by putting a mouse in a one-acre field and timing how long it took the dogs to find it. The Beagles found it in less than a minute, while **Fox Terriers** took 15 minutes and **Scottish Terriers** failed to find it at all. Beagles are better at ground-scenting (following a trail on the ground) than they are at air-scenting, and for this reason they have been excluded from most **mountain rescue** teams in favour of collies, which use sight in addition to air-scenting and are more biddable.*[34] The long ears and large lips of the Beagle probably assist in trapping the scents close to the nose.*[35]

51.3 Variations

51.3.1 Breed varieties

The American Kennel Club recognizes two separate varieties of Beagle: the 13-inch for hounds less than 13 inches (33 cm), and the 15-inch for those between 13 and 15 inches (33 and 38 cm). The Canadian Kennel Club recognizes a single type, with a height not exceeding 15 inches (38 cm). The Kennel Club (UK) and FCI affiliated clubs recognize a single type, with a height of between 13 and 16 inches (33 and 41 cm).



A *Puggle*, a Beagle/Pug cross, shows traits from both breeds.

English and American varieties are sometimes mentioned. However, there is no official recognition from any Kennel Club for this distinction. Beagles fitting the American Kennel Club standard – which disallows animals over 15 inches (38 cm) – are smaller on average than those fitting the Kennel Club standard which allows heights up to 16 inches (41 cm).

Pocket Beagles are sometimes advertised for sale but the bloodline for this variety is extinct, and, although the UK Kennel Club originally specified a standard for the Pocket Beagle in 1901, the variety is not now recognised by any Kennel Club. Often, small Beagles are the result of poor breeding or dwarfism.*[8]

A strain known as Patch Hounds was developed by Willet Randall and his family from 1896 specifically for their rabbit hunting ability. They trace their bloodline back to Field Champion Patch, but do not necessarily have a patchwork

marking.*[36]*[37]

51.3.2 Crossbreeds

In the 1850s, Stonehenge recommended a cross between a Beagle and a Scottish Terrier as a retriever. He found the crossbreed to be a good worker, silent and obedient, but it had the drawback that it was small and could barely carry a hare.*[38]

More recently the trend has been for "designer dogs" and one of the most popular has been the Beagle/Pug cross known as a Puggle. Less excitable than a Beagle and with a lower exercise requirement, these dogs are suited to city dwelling.*[39]

51.4 Temperament



Beagles are happy to rest without being exercised to exhaustion.

The Beagle has an even temper and gentle disposition. Described in several breed standards as "merry", they are amiable and typically neither aggressive nor timid, although this depends on the individual. They enjoy company, and although they may initially be standoffish with strangers, they are easily won over. They make poor guard dogs for this reason, although their tendency to bark or howl when confronted with the unfamiliar makes them good watch dogs. In a 1985 study conducted by Ben and Lynette Hart, the Beagle was given the highest excitability rating, along with the Yorkshire Terrier, Cairn Terrier, Miniature Schnauzer, West Highland White Terrier, and Fox Terrier.*[40]*[c]

Beagles are intelligent but, as a result of being bred for the long chase, are single-minded and determined, which can make them hard to train. They can be difficult to recall once they have picked up a scent, and are easily distracted by smells around them. They do not generally feature in obedience trials; while they are alert, respond well to food-reward training, and are eager to please, they are easily bored or distracted. They are ranked 72nd in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*, as Coren places them among the group with the lowest degree of working/obedience intelligence. Coren's scale, however, does not assess understanding, independence, or creativity.*[41]*[42]



Playful Beagle

Beagles are excellent with children and this is one of the reasons they have become popular family pets, but they are pack animals, and can be prone to separation anxiety.*[43] Not all Beagles will howl, but most will bark when confronted with strange situations, and some will bay (also referred to as “speaking”, “giving tongue”, or “opening”) when they catch the scent of potential quarry.*[44] They also generally get along well with other dogs. They are not too demanding with regard to exercise; their inbred stamina means they do not easily tire when exercised, but they also do not need to be worked to exhaustion before they will rest. Regular exercise helps ward off the weight gain to which the breed is prone.*[45]

51.5 Health

The typical longevity of Beagles is 12–15 years,*[46] which is a common lifespan for dogs of their size.*[47]

Beagles may be prone to epilepsy, but this can often be controlled with medication. Hypothyroidism and a number of types of dwarfism occur in Beagles. Two conditions in particular are unique to the breed: “Funny Puppy”, in which the puppy is slow to develop and eventually develops weak legs, a crooked back and although normally healthy, is prone to a range of illnesses;*[48] Hip dysplasia, common in Harriers and in some larger breeds, is rarely considered a problem in Beagles.*[49] Beagles are considered a chondrodystrophic breed, meaning that they are prone to types of disk diseases.*[50]

In rare cases, Beagles may develop immune mediated polygenic arthritis (where the immune system attacks the joints) even at a young age. The symptoms can sometimes be relieved by steroid treatments.*[48] Another rare disease in the breed is neonatal cerebellar cortical degeneration. Affected puppies are slow, have lower co-ordination, fall more often and don't have a normal gait. It has an estimated carrier rate of 5% and affected rate of 0.1%. A genetic test is available.*[51]*[52]

Their long floppy ears can mean that the inner ear does not receive a substantial air flow or that moist air becomes trapped, and this can lead to ear infections. Beagles may also be affected by a range of eye problems; two common ophthalmic conditions in Beagles are glaucoma and corneal dystrophy.*[53] "Cherry eye", a prolapse of the gland



Day-old Beagle puppies



Weight gain can be a problem in older or sedentary dogs, which in turn can lead to heart and joint problems.

of the **third eyelid**, and **distichiasis**, a condition in which eyelashes grow into the eye causing irritation, sometimes exist; both these conditions can be corrected with surgery.*[48] They can suffer from several types of **retinal atrophy**. Failure of the nasolacrimal drainage system can cause dry eye or leakage of tears onto the face.*[48]

As field dogs they are prone to minor injuries such as cuts and sprains, and, if inactive, obesity is a common problem

as they will eat whenever food is available and rely on their owners to regulate their weight.* [48] When working or running free they are also likely to pick up parasites such as fleas, ticks, harvest mites, and tapeworms, and irritants such as grass seeds can become trapped in their eyes, soft ears, or paws.* [54]

Beagles may exhibit a behaviour known as **reverse sneezing**, in which they sound as if they are choking or gasping for breath, but are actually drawing air in through the mouth and nose. The exact cause of this behaviour is not known, but it is not harmful to the dog.

51.6 Working life

51.6.1 Hunting

Main article: [Beagling](#)

Beagles were developed primarily for hunting hare, an activity known as **beagling**. They were seen as ideal hunting



The Caynsham Foot Beagles (c.1885)

companions for the elderly who could follow on horseback without exerting themselves, for young hunters who could keep up with them on ponies, and for the poorer hunters who could not afford to maintain a stable of good hunting horses.* [55] Before the advent of the fashion for foxhunting in the 19th century, hunting was an all day event where the enjoyment was derived from the chase rather than the kill. In this setting the tiny Beagle was well matched to the hare, as unlike Harriers they would not quickly finish the hunt, but because of their excellent scent-tracking skills and stamina they were almost guaranteed to eventually catch the hare. The Beagle packs would run closely together ("so close that they might be covered with a sheet" * [10]) which was useful in a long hunt, as it prevented stray dogs from obscuring the trail. In thick undergrowth they were also preferred to **spaniels** when hunting **pheasant**.* [56]

With the fashion for faster hunts, the Beagle fell out of favour for chasing hare, but was still employed for rabbit hunting. In *Anecdotes of Dogs* (1846), Edward Jesse says:

In rabbit-shooting, in gorse and thick cover, nothing can be more cheerful than the beagle. They also are easily heard over long distances and in thick cover. They have been called rabbit-beagles from

this employment, for which they are peculiarly qualified, especially those dogs which are somewhat wire-haired.*[6]



The Beagle has been used for rabbit-hunting since the earliest development of the breed.

In the United States they appear to have been employed chiefly for hunting rabbits from the earliest imports. Hunting hare with Beagles became popular again in Britain in the mid-19th century and continued until it was made illegal in Scotland by the Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002 and in England and Wales by the Hunting Act 2004. Under this legislation Beagles may still pursue rabbits with the landowner's permission. Drag hunting is popular where hunting is no longer permitted or for those owners who do not wish to participate in hunting a live animal, but still wish to exercise their dog's innate skills.

The traditional foot pack consists of up to 40 Beagles, marshalled by a Huntsman who directs the pack and who is assisted by a variable number of whippers-in whose job is to return straying hounds to the pack. The Master of the Hunt is in overall day-to-day charge of the pack, and may or may not take on the role of Huntsman on the day of the hunt.

As hunting with Beagles was seen as ideal for young people, many of the British public schools traditionally maintained Beagle packs. Protests were lodged against Eton's use of Beagles for hunting as early as 1902 but the pack is still in existence today,*[57] and a pack used by Imperial College in Wye, Kent was stolen by the Animal Liberation Front in 2001.*[58] School and university packs are still maintained by Eton, Marlborough, Wye, Radley, the Royal Agricultural University and Christ Church, Oxford.*[59]

In addition to organized beagling, beagles have been used for hunting or flushing to guns (often in pairs) a wide range of game including Snowshoe Hare, Cottontail rabbits, game birds, Roe Deer, Red Deer, Bobcat, Coyote, Wild Boar and foxes, and have even been recorded as being used to hunt Stoat.*[60]*[61] In most of these cases, the Beagle is employed as a gun dog, flushing game for hunter's guns.*[60]

51.6.2 Quarantine

Beagles are used as detection dogs in the Beagle Brigade of the United States Department of Agriculture. These dogs are used to detect food items in luggage being taken into the United States. After trialling several breeds, Beagles were chosen because they are relatively small and unintimidating for people who are uncomfortable around dogs, easy to care for, intelligent and work well for rewards.*[62] They are also used for this purpose in a number of other countries including by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in New Zealand, the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, and in Canada, Japan and the People's Republic of China.*[63] Larger breeds are generally used



Beagles have excellent noses; this dog is employed by the US Customs and Border Protection Agency.

for detection of explosives as this often involves climbing over luggage and on large conveyor belts, work for which the smaller Beagle is not suited.* [64]

51.6.3 Testing

Beagles are the dog breed most often used in animal testing, due to their size and passive nature. Beagles are used in a range of research procedures: fundamental biological research, applied human medicine, applied veterinary medicine, and protection of man, animals or the environment.^{*[65]*[66]} Of the 8,018 dogs used in testing in the UK in 2004, 7,799 were Beagles (97.3%).^{*[67]} In the UK, the **Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986** gave special status to primates, equids, cats and dogs and in 2005 the Animal Procedures Committee (set up by the act) ruled that testing on mice was preferable, even though a greater number of individual animals were involved.^{*[68]} In 2005 Beagles were involved in less than 0.3% of the total experiments on animals in the UK, but of the 7670 experiments performed on dogs 7406 involved Beagles (96.6%).^{*[65]} Most dogs are bred specifically for this purpose, by companies such as **Harlan**. In the UK companies breeding animals for research must be licensed under the **Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act**.^{*[68]}

Testing of cosmetic products on animals is banned in the member states of European Community,^{*[69]} although France protested the ban and has made efforts to have it lifted.^{*[70]} It is permitted in the United States but is not mandatory if safety can be ascertained by other methods, and the test species is not specified by the **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**.^{*[71]} When testing toxicity of food additives, food contaminants, and some drugs and chemicals the FDA uses Beagles and **miniature pigs** as surrogates for direct human testing.^{*[72]} Minnesota was the first state to enact a Beagle freedom adoption law in 2014, mandating that dogs and cats are allowed to be adopted once they have completed with research testing.^{*[73]}

Anti-vivisection groups have reported on abuse of animals inside testing facilities. In 1997 footage secretly filmed by a freelance journalist inside **Huntingdon Life Sciences** in the UK showed staff punching and screaming at Beagles.^{*[74]} **Consort Kennels**, a UK-based breeder of Beagles for testing, closed down in 1997 after pressure from animal rights groups.^{*[75]}

51.6.4 Other roles

Although bred for hunting, Beagles are versatile and are nowadays employed for various other roles in detection, therapy, and as family pets.^{*[30]} Beagles are used as sniffer dogs for termite detection in Australia,^{*[76]} and have been mentioned as possible candidates for drug and explosive detection.^{*[77]*[78]} Because of their gentle nature and unimposing build, they are also frequently used in **pet therapy**, visiting the sick and elderly in hospital.^{*[79]} In June 2006, a trained Beagle assistance dog was credited with saving the life of its owner after using her owner's mobile phone to dial an emergency number.^{*[80]} In the aftermath of the 2010 Haiti earthquake, a Beagle **search and rescue** dog with a Colombian rescue squad was credited with locating the owner of the **Hôtel Montana**, who was subsequently rescued after spending 100 hours buried in the rubble.^{*[81]}

51.7 In popular culture

Beagles have been featured across a wide range of media. References to the dog appear before the 19th century in works by such writers as **William Shakespeare**, **John Webster**, **John Dryden**, **Thomas Tickell**, **Henry Fielding**, and **William Cowper**, as well as in **Alexander Pope**'s translation of Homer's *Iliad*.^{*[d]} Beagles appeared in funny animal comic strips and animated cartoons from the 1950s with the **Peanuts** character **Snoopy** billed as "the world's most famous Beagle";^{*[1]} **Walt Disney**'s **Beagle Boys**; **Garfield**'s friend and "chew dog" **Odie**; and **Beagle Beagle**, the constant companion of **Hanna-Barbera**'s **Grape Ape**. They have appeared in numerous films, taking a central role in *Underdog*, *Cats & Dogs* and its sequel, and the title role in the adaptation of **Phyllis Reynolds Naylor**'s book *Shiloh*. They have played supporting roles in films including *Audition*, *The Monster Squad*, *I Am Number Four*, and *The Royal Tenenbaums*, and on television in *Star Trek: Enterprise*, *EastEnders*, *The Wonder Years*, and *To the Manor Born*, among others. Former US President **Lyndon Baines Johnson** had several Beagles, and caused an outcry when he picked up one of them by its ears during an official greeting on the White House lawn.^{*[82]} The ship on which **Charles Darwin** made the **voyage** which provided much of the inspiration for *On the Origin of Species* was named **HMS Beagle** after the breed, and, in turn, lent its name to the ill-fated British Martian lander **Beagle 2**. A Canadian bred 15 inch female Beagle with the registered name of **Gr Ch Tashtins Lookin For Trouble** and the pet name of "Miss P" won the 2015 Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show.^{*[83]}

51.8 Notes

- a. *[▲] In this article “Beagle” (with a capital B) is used to distinguish the modern breed from other beagle-type dogs.
- b. *[▲] Youatt states that the Southern Hound may have been native to the British Isles and used on hunts by the Ancient Britons.*[84]
- c. *[▲] The Harts posed the following question to a panel of 96 experts, half of which were veterinary surgeons and the other half dog obedience trial judges:

A dog may normally be quite calm but can become very excitable when set off by such things as a ringing doorbell or an owner's movement toward the door. This characteristic may be very annoying to some people. Rank these seven breeds from least to most excitable.

- d. *[▲] The specific references in each of the author's works are as follows:
 Shakespeare: "Sir Toby Belch: She's a beagle, true-bred, and one that adores me: what o' that?" *Twelfth Night* (c.1600) Act II Scene III
 Webster: "Mistress Tenterhook": You are a sweet beagle" *Westward Ho* (1607) Act III Scene IV:2
 Dryden: "The rest in shape a beagle's whelp throughout, With broader forehead and a sharper snout" *The Cock and the Fox*, and again: "About her feet were little beagles seen" in *Palamon and Arcite* both from *Fables, Ancient and Modern* (1700)
 Tickell: "Here let me trace beneath the purpled morn, The deep-mouth'd beagle, and the sprightly horn" *To a Lady before Marriage* (published posthumously in 1749)
 Fielding: "'What the devil would you have me do?' cries the Squire, turning to Blifil, 'I can no more turn her, than a beagle can turn an old hare.'" *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1749) Chapter 7.
 Cowper: "For persevering chase and headlong leaps, True beagle as the staunchest hound he keeps" *The Progress of Error* (1782)
 Pope: "Thus on a roe the well-breath'd beagle flies, And rends his hide fresh-bleeding with the dart" *The Iliad of Homer* (1715–20) Book XV:697–8

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51.11 External links

- Beagle at DMOZ

Chapter 52

Beagle-Harrier

The **Beagle Harrier** is a scenthound. It is a breed of dog originating from France.

52.1 Characteristics

52.1.1 Appearance

The Beagle Harrier appears to be either a larger Beagle or a smaller Harrier. It is a medium-sized dog, between 45 and 50 centimeters (18 to 20 inches) tall at the withers,^{*[1]} and it weighs between 19 and 21 kilograms (42 to 46 pounds).^{*[2]} Its coat is usually tricolor, featuring the colors fawn, black, tan, or white. There are also grey-coated (tricolor) Beagle Harriers.^{*[3]} The Beagle-Harrier's body is usually muscular and its coat smooth and thick.^{*[4]}

52.1.2 Temperament

The Beagle Harrier is generally good with children and other pets. They are loyal, have lots of determination and are calm and relaxed when at home, making them a good family pet. They are a hunting breed and so require a lot of exercise and space.

52.2 Health

The Beagle Harrier is generally very healthy and has a life span of 12 to 13 years. Hip dysplasia could cause a big problem.^{*[5]}

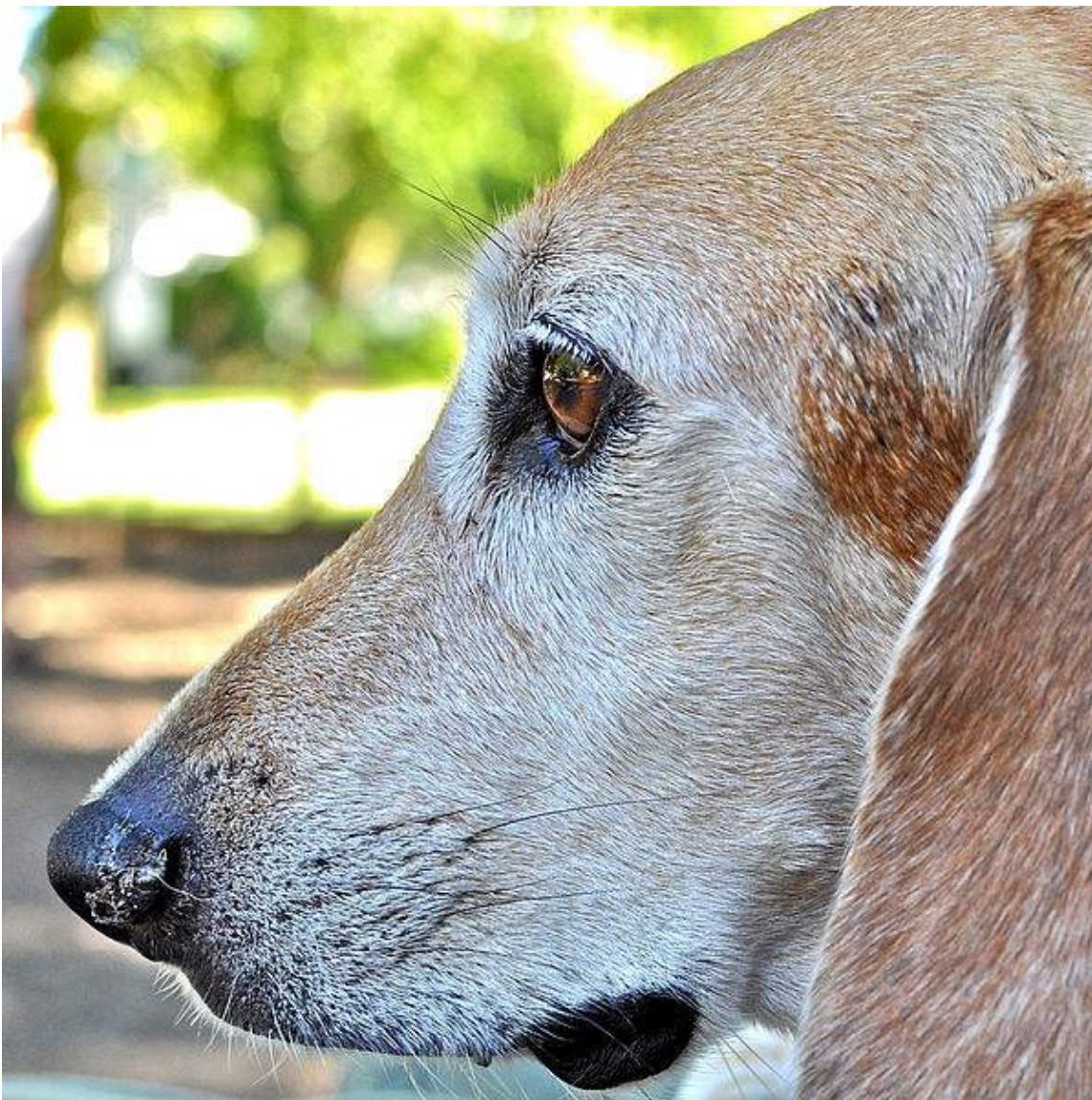
52.3 History

Beagle Harriers were bred in France in the 19th century by Baron Gerard.^{*[6]} The Beagle Harrier could be a mixture of the two breeds, the Beagle and the Harrier, or the midpoint in breeding between the two breeds.^{*[7]} It was recognized by the FCI in 1974.^{*[8]} The Beagle-Harrier is also recognised by the Continental Kennel Club in their Hound group.^{*[9]}

The Beagle Harrier can now be quite rarely found in France and are even more rare in other countries.^{*[10]}

52.4 See also

- Beagle
- Harrier



Head profile of a Beagle Harrier.

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52.6 External links

- Club du Beagle, de Beagle Harrier et du Harrier (In French)

Chapter 53

Bearded Collie

The **Bearded Collie**, or **Beardie**, is a herding breed of dog once used primarily by Scottish shepherds, but now mostly a popular family companion.

Bearded Collies have an average weight of 18–27 kilograms (40–60 lb). Males are around 53–56 centimetres (21–22 in) tall at the withers while females are around 51–53 centimetres (20–21 in) tall.*^[1]

53.1 History



Bearded Collie, circa 1915

The Bearded Collie's history is a combination of fact and legend. Kazimierz Grabski, a Polish merchant, reportedly

traded a shipment of grain for sheep in Scotland in 1514 and brought six Polish Lowland Sheepdogs to move them. A Scottish shepherd was so impressed with the herding ability of the dogs that he traded several sheep for several dogs.^{*[2]} The Polish sheepdogs were bred with local Scottish dogs to produce the Bearded Collie.

It is generally agreed that Mrs. G. Olive Willison founded the modern Bearded Collie in 1944 with her brown bitch, Jeannie of Bothkennar.^{*[3]} Jeannie was supposedly a Shetland Sheepdog, but Mrs. Willison received a Bearded Collie by accident. She was so fascinated by the dog that she wanted to begin breeding, so she began searching for a dog for Jeannie. While walking along the beach, Mrs. Willison met a man who was emigrating from Scotland; she became the owner of his grey dog, David, who became Bailie of Bothkennar.

Bailie and Jeannie of Bothkennar are the founders of the modern breed; there are only a few other registerable blood lines, preserved in large part by the perseverance of Mr. Nicolas Broadbridge (Sallen) and Mrs. Betty Foster (Bredon). These are based on Turnbull's Blue—a Bearded Collie from pure working stock, registered in ISDS when ISDS still registered non-Border Collies. He sired three litters of registerable Bearded Collies.

The breed became popular during the last half of the 20th century—propelled, in part, by Potterdale Classic at Moonhill, a Bearded Collie who won Best in Show at Crufts in 1989. The Bearded Collie Club celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 2005. The bearded collie is also very good natured and is good as a family pet and a working dog and a show dog.

53.2 As pets

The Bearded Collie ranks 117 out of 175 breeds in popularity in the United States, according to the American Kennel Club's yearly breed ranking.^{*[4]} A Bearded Collie is best obtained from a reputable breeder or a dog rescue.^{*[5]*[6]} There are Beardie rescue associations, such as Beardie Collie Rescue^{*[7]} and “Rescue Me” . These organisations attempt to place unwanted puppies and dogs into appropriate, loving homes. Most Bearded Collie breeders take great care in breeding, raising and placing their puppies.^{*[8]} Due to this, Bearded Collies are considered an “unspoiled” breed.^{*[9]}

Bearded Collies make excellent pets for those willing to accommodate their high energy level and grooming requirements. Weekly brushing is mandatory for keeping their long hair mat-free. Some Bearded Collie owners opt to keep their pets in a “puppy cut” haircut, which reduces (but does not eliminate) the need for brushing. Bearded Collies are an energetic breed, originally intended to work in the Scottish Highlands herding sheep; they also excel at dog agility and Obedience trials. A loyal and family-friendly dog, the Beardie can add years of pet-ownership enjoyment to the home. They have keen problem-solving abilities, and are entertaining to watch.

Female Beardies are often more outgoing and headstrong than males. In training, males are more likely to follow instructions and females are more independent. Females often become the alpha dog if there is a male and female Beardie in the household. Regardless of the Beardie's sex, they are a very active breed. One of the most common problems for new Beardie owners is the breed's advanced age of maturity; standard puppy issues last longer, and Beardies frequently fail “puppy school” if entered at the same age as other breeds.

53.3 Working life

The Bearded Collie is used to herd both sheep and cattle. It is essentially a working dog—bred to be hardy and reliable, able to stand up to the harshest conditions and the toughest sheep. The working Bearded Collie has become less common in the last few decades and might have died out; however, thanks to the efforts of a few shepherds like Tom Muirhead and Peter Wood, the “working Beardie” has survived and is becoming more popular. It has been exported to Australia and the United States, and finds favour among those looking for an independent and intelligent sheepdog. The Working Bearded Collie Society's mission is to preserve the working abilities of non-registered working dogs from “bearded” ancestors. The website Shepherds with beardies has much valuable information on the small population of working Beardies.

The KC-registered Bearded Collie has fallen into disfavour with the shepherds of Wales, Scotland and elsewhere because of the show-breeding community's lack of interest in producing “hardy and reliable” animals; show-bred lines tend to develop excessive coats, in particular. However, in some countries (notably Sweden and the United States) herding programmes have been developed for the breed. The breed organisations in those countries actively encourage breeders to emphasise qualities other than appearance.



A Bearded Collie with a toy rope.



A Bearded Collie herding sheep.

The Bearded Collie may have earned its nickname “bouncing Beardie” because the dogs would work in thick underbrush on hillsides; they would bounce to catch sight of the sheep. Beardies also have a characteristic way of facing a stubborn ewe, barking and bouncing on the forelegs. Whatever the reason, a typical Bearded Collie is an enthusiastic herding dog which requires structure and care; it moves stock with body, bark and bounce as required. Very few Beardies show “eye” when working; most are upright.

Hherding instincts and tractability can be assessed in noncompetitive herding tests. Beardies exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.*[10]

53.4 Health

The size of an average litter is seven pups.

53.4.1 Mortality

The median longevity (the age at which half of the population has died and half is still alive) of Bearded Collies from recent UK and USA/Canada surveys (the weighted average of all surveys) is 12.8 years; Beardies in the UK surveys lived longer (median ~13.4 years) than their USA/Canada counterparts (median 12.0 years).*[11] Most purebred breeds have median longevities between 10 and 13 years and most breeds similar in size to Bearded Collies have median longevities between 11 and 13 years,*[12] so the lifespan of Bearded Collies appears to be on the high end compared with other breeds (at least in the UK). Individual dogs may die much earlier or later than the median. In a 1996 USA/Canada survey, 32% of Beardies died (including accidental deaths) before the age of nine; however, 12% lived longer than 14 years.*[13] The eldest of the 278 deceased dogs in the 2004 UK Kennel Club survey died at 19.5 years;*[14] the age at death of the oldest dog in the USA/Canada survey was not reported.

Leading causes of death among Beardies in the UK are old age (26%), cancer (19%), cerebrovascular disease (9%), and chronic kidney failure (8%).*[14] Leading causes of death among Beardies in the US and Canada are old age



A three-year-old Bearded Collie in Scotland.

(18%), cancer (17%), kidney failure (8%), cerebrovascular disease(4%) and Addison's disease (4%).*[13]

53.4.2 Morbidity

Bearded Collie owners in the UK reported that the most common health issues among living dogs were musculoskeletal—mostly arthritis and **cruciate ligament** rupture (CLR)—gastrointestinal (primarily colitis and diarrhea) and urologic diseases.*[14] Beardie owners in the US and Canada reported that the most common health problems were hypothyroidism, cancer, Addison's disease, arthritis and skin problems. Morbidity in the two studies is not easily compared, however; the UK report grouped diseases, while the USA/Canada report ranked more specific conditions.

53.4.3 Addison's Disease

Beardie owners should be aware of the frequency of Addison's disease (insufficient production of glucocorticoids and/or **mineralocorticoids** in the **adrenal cortex**) in this breed. It occurs in at least 2%–3.4% of Beardies in the USA/Canada survey,*[13] and is the cause of death in at least 1% of Beardies in the UK survey.*[14] Although these numbers seem low compared with those of other health issues, the percentages are much higher than for the general dog population (0.1%) and Addison's is responsible for a disproportionate number of deaths among young dogs.*[13] Addison's is often undiagnosed, since early symptoms are vague and easily mistaken for other conditions. Bearded Collies with unexplained lethargy, frequent gastric disturbances, or an inability to tolerate stress should be tested for Addison's. Addison's can cause fatal sodium/potassium imbalances but, if caught early and treated with lifelong medication, most dogs can live a relatively normal life.

53.5 Bearded Collies in Popular Culture

- The role of Nana in the original production of the James Barrie play Peter Pan was performed by a Bearded Collie.
- Cole, is a Bearded Collie and is featured in the 2006 film, **The Shaggy Dog**.
- A Bearded Collie is also featured in the 2009 film, **Hotel for Dogs**.



Bearded Collie in Nova Scotia, Canada.

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53.7 External links

- Bearded Collie at DMOZ

Chapter 54

Beauceron

The **Beauceron** is a guard dog and herding dog breed falling into the working dog category whose origins lie in the plains of Northern France. The Beauceron is also known as *Berger de Beauce* (sheepdog from Beauce) or *Bas Rouge* (red-stockings).

54.1 History

A French herding breed known for centuries in western Europe, the Beauceron is noted as one of the breeds used to create the **Doberman Pinscher**. The regional name is somewhat misleading: the breed was found throughout northern France, rather than just in the **Beauce** region. Although quite different in appearance, the Beauceron and the long-haired sheep dog, the **Briard**, stem from similar ancestral stock, sharing the trait of double dewclaws on the hind legs. Both were used to herd sheep and cattle. Like the Beauceron, the Briard is found throughout northern France, and despite implications from its name, also did not come exclusively from the **Brie** region.

In 1809, Abbé Rozier wrote an article on these French herding dogs, in which he described the differences in type and used the terms Berger de Brie and Berger de Beauce.

In 1893, the veterinarian Paul Megnin differentiated between the long-haired Berger de la Brie and the short-haired Berger de Beauce. He defined the standard of the breed, with the assistance of M. Emmanuel Ball. In 1922, the Club des Amis du Beauceron was formed under the guidance of Dr. Megnin.

In 2008, the Beauceron made its debut in the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show.

54.1.1 History as a working breed

A versatile breed, the *Bas Rouge* is used to both guard and herd **sheep** and **cattle**. It was once very useful against **wolves**, now long gone from northern France. The breed served in both world wars as messenger dog, supply transport dog, **land mine** detection dog, search dog, police dog and rescue dog.

54.2 Appearance

This breed stands 61 to 70 cm (24 to 27.5 inches) in height and weighs 30 to 45 kg (66 to 100 pounds). The Beauceron has a hard outer coat and a woolly undercoat that grows thick in cold weather, especially if the dog sleeps outdoors. Its standard colouring is black and tan (the latter colour referred to in French as *rouge écureuil*, squirrel-red) or grey, black and tan called harlequin or merle in English, *harlequin* in French. Other colours, such as the once prevalent tawny, grey or grey/black, are now banned by the breed standard. The merle coats should have more black than gray with no white. In the black and tan dogs the tan markings appear in two dots above the eyes, on the sides of the muzzle, fading off to the cheeks, but do not reach the underside of the ears. Also on the throat, under the tail and on the legs and the chest. Tan markings on the chest should appear as two spots but a chest plate is acceptable.

Although most breeds may or may not have **dewclaws** (many owners of other breeds remove dewclaws, especially if the dog is used for field and hunting), an important feature of the Beauceron is the double dewclaw. In order to



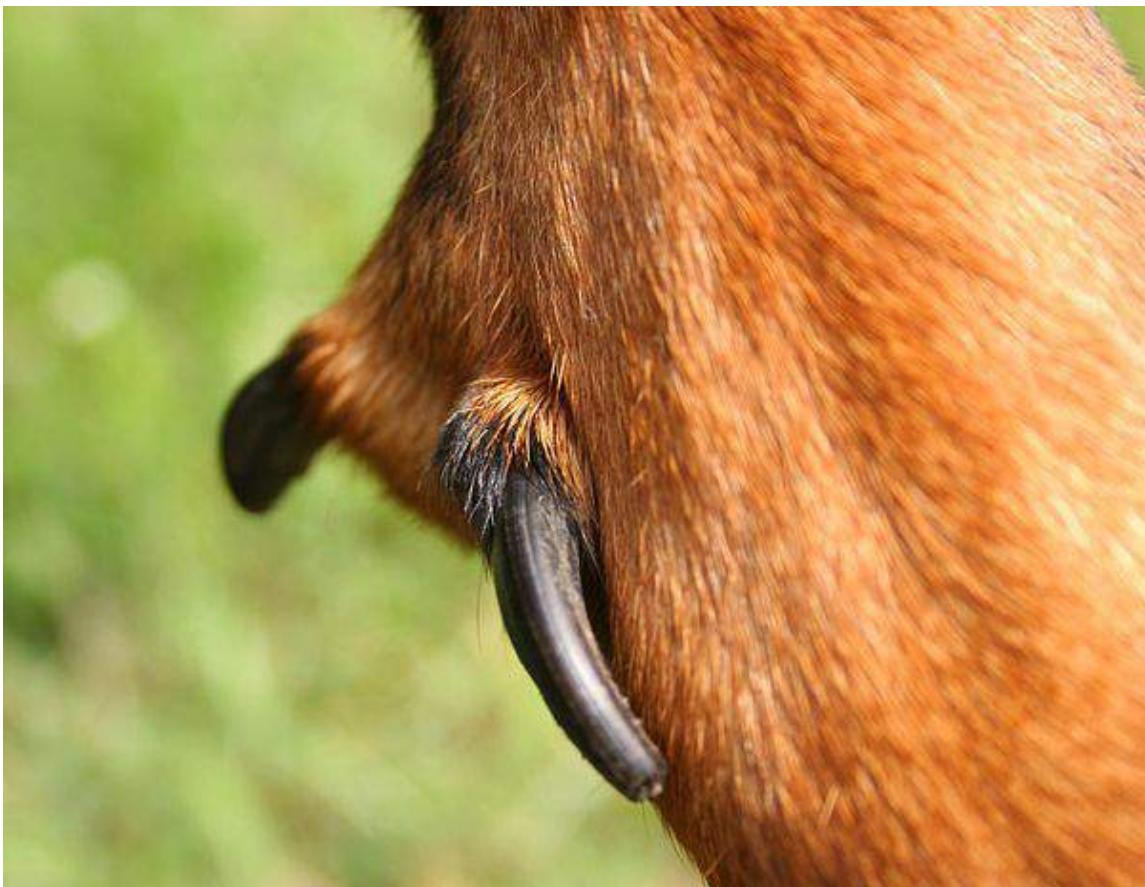
A harlequin and a black and tan Beauceron

be shown, a beauceron must have double dewclaws that form well-separated “thumbs” with nails on each rear leg; anything less will result in disqualification from dog shows.*[1]*[2]*[3]

Ear cropping is no longer allowed in the UK or Europe.

54.3 Temperament

The Beauceron is known in France as a guard dog, a helper around the farm (herding sheep or cattle), and/or a **ring sport** dog (primarily protection training). This athletic, healthy and long-lived breed has been bred to be intelligent, calm, gentle, and fearless.*[4] Adults are typically suspicious of strangers and are excellent natural guard dogs. On the other hand they typically take their cue from their handlers when it comes to greeting strangers, and are neither



Double dewclaws are a characteristic of the Beauceron.

sharp nor shy. They do best when raised within the family but they can sleep outside, the better to act as guards (their weatherproof coats make them ideal kennel users even in the coldest winters). They are eager learners and can be trained to a high level. However, their physical and mental development is slow, relative to other similar breeds (e.g. German and other large shepherds): they are not mentally or physically mature until the age of about three years, so their training should not be rushed. Several five- or ten-minute play-training exercises per day in the early years can achieve better results than long or rigorous training sessions.

54.4 Activities

Beaucerons can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Beaucerons exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.*[5]

54.5 Popular culture

- There is a Beauceron named Bosco in the film, *Marmaduke*.
- A dog of the same breed is also in the film, *Hotel for Dogs*. His name is Henry.
- A pack of hunting Beaucerons appeared in the 1988 movie, *The Bear*.
- A Beauceron was also seen in the film, *The Wild Child*.
- Two Beaucerons appear in the James Bond movie *Moonraker*
- There was a Beauceron used extensively in the Search and Rescue efforts in the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001.*[6]



A Beauceron

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- *Beauceron*, written by Meg Purnell Carpenter, published by Kennel Club Books, May, 2007, ISBN 978-1-59378-371-6, 160 pages
- *Le Beauceron* (French), written by Monique Reverdy, published by Artémis, May 21, 2003, ISBN 2-84416-181-2, 144 pages

54.8 External links

- (French) *Club des Amis du Beauceron*
- American Beauceron Club
- Beauceron Club of Belgium
- About Beaucerons
- Beauceron Club UK
- Beauceron from Poland
- Beauceron Details

Chapter 55

Bedlington Terrier

For the football club, see Bedlington Terriers F.C..

The **Bedlington Terrier** is a breed of small dog named after the mining town of Bedlington, Northumberland in North East England. Originally bred to hunt vermin in mines, the Bedlington Terrier has since often been used in dog racing and in conformation shows numerous dog sports, and as a companion dog. It is closely related to the Dandie Dinmont Terrier, Whippet and Otterhound.

It is described as a very versatile yet contradictory dog, being both good with children and “fit to kill any other dog of his weight”.^{*[2]} They have powerful swimming skills, comparable to those of water dogs such as the Newfoundland, and are noted for being very quick and having high endurance. Bedlingtons are noted for their similarity in appearance to lambs. The dogs have blue, liver or sandy colouration, all three of which may have tan points. Their fur forms a distinctive top knot on the dog's head.

Originally known as the Rothbury or Rodbury Terrier, the name *Bedlington Terrier* was not applied to the breed until 1825, but some dogs have pedigrees that can be traced back as far as 1782. The first dog show with a class for Bedlington Terriers was held in 1870 at Bedlington. Bedlington Terriers shown at early shows were frequently dyed to improve the look of their fur. In 1948, a Bedlington Terrier known as Rock Ridge Night Rocket won best in show at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show. The breed has a high instance of copper toxicosis, but with the exception of eye problems, it is mostly free from health complaints.

55.1 Description

55.1.1 Appearance

The Bedlington Terrier has been described as resembling a lamb.^{*[3]*[4]} At the same time, Frank Barton said that “the Bedlington can hardly be regarded as a handsome dog.”^{*[5]} It has also been compared to a miniature version of the Scottish Deerhound.^{*[6]} George Shields stated that exceedingly well-bred dogs possess the spirit of a thoroughbred racehorse.^{*[6]}

The dogs have blue, liver or sandy colouration, all three of which may have tan points.^{*[3]} Bedlingtons carry what is known as the greying gene, a dominant trait carried on the G locus.^{*[7]} This gene causes puppies born with black or dark brown fur to lighten to grey or liver with age.^{*[7]} The fur of the Bedlington creates a shape on the top of the dog's head known as a topknot. Although most modern breed standards call for the dog's topknot to be lighter than its body, when the breed was first being formed there was at least one prominent breeder, Mr. Pickett, who believed that the topknot should be darker, not lighter.^{*[6]}

The dog's coat has been described as shaggy, hard, and rugged in style^{*[8]} and it has also been described as linty in texture, giving the breed the nickname of “linty-haired terrier”.^{*[2]} Frank Barton refers to the Bedlington Terrier as a “broken-coated terrier”.^{*[5]} Its coat is made up of a combination of hard and soft hairs.^{*[1]} It is extremely difficult to maintain the shape of their coats, even for professionals, and grooming can be quite expensive.^{*[1]*[4]} Dogs in what is referred to as *show clip*, or groomed for the show ring, cannot have fur that stands out more than 1 inch (2.5 centimetres) from their body, and the coat must have a “crisp” texture.^{*[3]*[5]} If grooming is not performed



Bedlington Terrier puppies are dark in color, but as they age their fur lightens.

regularly, the coat's condition rapidly deteriorates.*[5] Before the rise of professional grooming, Bedlingtons were frequently *plucked*, or had undesirable or loose fur simply pulled from their body.*[9] Bedlington Terriers have been referred to as a nonshedding *hypoallergenic* breed.*[10]

The head of the dog must be rounded in shape with no stop.*[3] Their eyes are almond-shaped and small, and the lips are close-fitting and lack *flews*.*[3] The back must be arched, and the body should be slightly longer in length than in height.*[3] Although 16.5 inches (42 cm) is the preferred height for male dogs, a range from 16 to 17.5 inches (41 to 44 cm) is allowed; for females, the preferred height is 15.5 inches (39 cm) and the acceptable range is from 15 to 16.5 inches (38 to 42 cm).*[3] Both genders must weigh between 17 and 23 pounds (7.7 and 10.4 kg).*[3] They possess a light, springy gait.*[1]

55.1.2 Temperament

Bedlington Terriers are extremely active and *gamey* dogs,*[1] and so stubborn they would “rather die than succumb” in any situation.*[2]*[8] Bedlingtons are sharp and *plucky*. Their bark has been called *hound-like**[2] and has been compared to the firing of a *machine gun*.*[4] They are picky eaters*[2] and have been accused of being generally *lazy*.*[2] Fast dogs with high endurance,*[1] the Bedlington Terrier is just as quick in water as it is on land, and their swimming speed rivals that of the *Newfoundland*.*[2] Bedlington Terriers “have pace enough to keep up with the ordinary speed of a horse.” * [6] Because of the *Whippet* in their lineage, they have a tendency to bolt.*[1] Their versatility has been praised, with some dogs willing to “[be] a house-dog, a gun-dog, a rat-dog, a badger-dog, or, if needed, [to] bolt a fox...” *[9]

Their courage has been compared to a *bulldog*'s, and some dogs have extinguished *candles* at the request of their owner.*[2] They are also known for their intelligence and tenacity when it comes to taking on *vermin*.*[2] Bedlingtons are quite fond of fighting, and are prone to *jealousy* when around other dogs.*[2] One dog would become so jealous when around other dogs that he would grab them by the throat and attempt to kill them.*[2] One man stated that “this dog was about fit to kill any other dog of his weight” *[2] and compared him to the *fighting dogs* used in *dog fighting*.*[2] They have also been used in *pit fighting*.*[4]



Bedlington Terrier



Bedlington Terriers are known for their speed and endurance, traits which makes them candidates for dog agility.

However, both the AKC and the ASPCA call the breed “mild” and “gentle” and recommends it as being good with children.*[3]*[11] PetFinder says the breed is soft in temperament, companionable, demonstrative, loyal, and a quiet housedog.*[12] Although the breed may chase small animals outside, it is accepting of them inside.*[12] Playful and cheerful, the breed can be high-strung and excitable, and is prone to being headstrong.*[13] The New Zealand Kennel Club warns against keeping them with dogs that have dominant personalities, “as once challenged they are terrifying fighters, despite their gentle appearance”,*[13] but otherwise the breed is good with other dogs.*[13]



Bedlington Terrier

Some breeders, notably George Newcombe, have argued that the working ability and courage of the Bedlington terrier has declined since it began being bred for show.^{*[14]} Poodle may have been introduced into the breed to make the coat easier to groom and maintain.^{*[14]} George Newcombe of the Working Bedlington Terrier Club said that “the pure [Bedlington Terrier] could no longer be considered a serious working breed” and proceeded to cross his dogs with Lakeland Terriers in an attempt to bring back the Bedlington's working qualities.^{*[14]}

55.2 History

Bred in the village of Bedlington in Northumberland, the Bedlington Terrier has been described as “the favorite companion of the northern miners”.^{*[2]*[8]} They were originally known as Rodbury Terriers,^{*[1]} Rothbury Terriers,^{*[1]*[3]} or “Rothbury's Lambs”,^{*[3]} because the Lord of Rothbury had taken a particular liking to the dogs.^{*[3]} Before this, they were known as “gypsy dogs”, as gypsies and poachers used them to hunt.^{*[3]} The first mention of the Bedlington terrier, or as it was then known, the Rothbury or Rodbury Terrier,^{*[8]} was in 1825,^{*[2]} most likely in *The Life of James Allen*,^{*[8]} but some dogs' pedigrees have been traced as far back as 1782.^{*[2]} James' father, William, was much in demand as an otter hunter, and he kept Bedlington Terriers in order to help him hunt.^{*[8]} They were also valued by their owners as rabbit coursing dogs and racing dogs,^{*[2]} until the Whippet became more popular as a racing dog and a courser.^{*[9]}

The Bedlington Terrier name was first given to a dog named Young Piper, which was owned by a man named Joseph Ainsley.^{*[2]*[8]} Ainsley's Piper has been called “the best of his race”^{*[2]} and “had a reputation for great pluck and courage”.^{*[2]} Piper began working with badgers at eight months old, and carried on hunting other animals generally regarded as vermin until he was blind.^{*[2]} Piper is also known for saving a child from a pig, keeping the animal at bay until help arrived.^{*[2]} Piper died at fifteen.^{*[2]}

The first shows that had a class for the Bedlington Terrier were held in 1870 at Bedlington.^{*[2]} The following year, there was a Bedlington Terrier class at a show held at Crystal Palace, where a red dog named Miner took first prize.^{*[2]} Miner also won a show held at Birmingham.^{*[2]} The Bedlington Terrier Club was established in 1875.^{*[2]*[9]} Many



An image of a Bedlington Terrier, circa 1889.

dogs in early shows were clipped and dyed to bring them closer to the breed standard and improve their chances of winning.* [2]

It is unknown if the judges of the time were aware of this practice, or if they cared.* [2] The practice of trimming was eventually accepted by The Kennel Club, under the pretense that the trimming was being done to “smart a dog to show his shape and general contour.” * [15]

Bedlington Terriers are closely related to the Dandie Dinmont Terrier.* [2]* [8] In fact, the Earl of Antrim once exhibited two terriers from the same litter, and one won shows as a Dandie Dinmont, while the other won shows as a Bedlington.* [2] Bedlington Terriers are also related to the Kerry Blue Terrier and the Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier.* [3] The shape of its back suggests that it may relate to the Whippet* [3] and it may also be related to the otterhound.* [10] Bedlington Terriers have been crossed with Whippets to produce a Lurcher with “extra guts, pep, [and] fire.” * [14]

In 1948, Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket took best in show at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show and was subsequently featured in LIFE magazine.* [10] One of his descendants, Ch. Femars' Cable Car, was featured on the cover of Sports Illustrated in the February 8, 1960 edition.* [16]

55.3 Health

55.3.1 Longevity

Median longevity of Bedlington Terriers, based on two recent UK surveys, is about 13.5 years,* [17] which is longer than for purebred dogs in general and longer than most breeds similar in size.* [18] The longest-lived of 48 deceased dogs in a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey was 18.4 years.* [19] Leading causes of death among Bedlington Terriers in the UK were old age (23%), urologic (15%), and hepatic (12.5%).* [19] The leading “hepatic” cause of death was



A painting of a Bedlington Terrier (left) and a Dandie Dinmont Terrier, circa 1881.

copper toxicosis.*[19] Dogs that died of liver diseases usually died at a younger age than dogs dying of most other causes.*[19]

Bedlington Terrier owners in the UK reported that the most common health issues among living dogs were reproductive, heart murmur, and eye problems such as epiphora, retinal dysplasia, and cataracts.*[11]*[19] Bedlings seem to be more prone to these eye diseases than other breeds.*[1] They also have a high incidence of kidney problems.*[11] Copper toxicosis occurred among about 5% of living dogs. Inbreeding is a concern, as some dogs "[having] been bred in and in to a damaging extent." *[2]*[9] Excepting these problems, Bedlings are generally a very healthy breed.*[6]

55.3.2 Copper toxicosis

Copper toxicosis, also known as *copper storage disease* and *copper overload syndrome*, is an autosomal recessive disease that is characterized by an accumulation of copper in the liver.*[20] It is closely related to Wilson's disease in humans.*[20] Bedlington Terriers are more prone to copper toxicosis than most other dog breeds.*[20] West Highland White Terriers, Skye Terriers, and Doberman Pinschers are also prone to copper storage disease.*[20] Bedlington Terriers are the only breed of dog in which haemolysis has been reported, but there have been no reports of neurological involvement in any dog breed.*[20] Studies have shown that in Bedlings, the disease is caused by a defective metallothionein* [21] that causes cell lysosomes to become saturated with copper.*[20] This causes the cell to store copper in the nucleus.*[20] There are three varieties of the disease: the *Asymptomatic Form* occurs when copper accumulates but there are no clinical symptoms of the disorder; the *Fulminating Form* which is seen mostly in young dogs, causes death in two to three days, and is thought to be caused by stress; and the *Chronic Form*, which is characterized by an extended period of time in which liver disease slowly causes the death of the dog.*[20] Bedlings also have a tendency to accumulate iron in the liver, but not nearly to the extent that they accumulate copper.*[21]



Bedlington Terrier



Two Bedlington Terrier liver-colored and gray, fading to white at its points.

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55.5 External links

- Bedlington Terrier at DMOZ

Chapter 56

Groenendael (Belgian Shepherd Dog)

The **Groenendael** /'grōnindæl/ is a dog that is included in the Belgian Shepherd breed. In the United States it is generally recognized under the name **Belgian Sheepdog**.^{*[1]} The Groenendael is recognized by all major kennel clubs.^{*[2]}

Like all Belgium Shepherd, the Groenendael is a medium-sized, hard-working, square-proportioned breed of dog in the sheepdog family.^{*[1]} The Groenendael is recognized by its distinctive black coat.

56.1 Description

56.1.1 Appearance

The Groenendael should be athletic, strong, imposing, rustic, and balanced in appearance. It should look natural, never as though it has been prepared just for the show ring. Its coat should be profuse, but never look as though it would inhibit the dog's working ability in any way. The colour is always black, with small white markings being allowed on the chest. When being shown, its handler should never have to force it into position; ideally the handler should not have to touch the dog at all.

Size

The Groenendael should be 60–66 centimetres (24–26 in) at the withers for males, and 56–62 centimetres (22–24 in) for females. The weight should be approximately 25–30 kilograms (55–66 lb) for males, and 20–25 kilograms (44–55 lb) for females.

Coat

The Groenendael has a thick, double coat. The texture should be hard and dense, never woolly, silky, frizzy, fine, or wiry. The undercoat should be thick and profuse. In conformation shows, dogs without an undercoat are heavily penalized.

56.1.2 Temperament

The Groenendael is (very) intelligent, active, loyal and quietly affectionate. Groenendaels are not a breed for the faint of heart. However for those who have plenty of time, energy, confidence and love, they are wonderful friends. Training and socializing is essential. They are wary of strangers and protective. They love children as long as they are introduced to them at an early age. The Groenendael bonds deeply to its people and cannot live outdoors or in a kennel. It needs to spend time with its family every day and may experience separation anxiety if left alone for long periods of time.



10-year-old Groenendael

56.2 Care

The Groenendael needs a large amount of exercise as a rule. Expect to spend about two hours a day working with it. Exercise should include not only a walk, but also a training session to keep the dog mentally stimulated. These dogs have great “work ethic” and need a job to do, such as obedience, flyball, schutzhund training, dog agility or livestock work in order to be happy. They are a sensitive breed and cannot be trained using harsh training methods.



A Groenendael at 4 months

They need thorough grooming once a week, however when shedding (which happens once or twice a year) they lose massive amounts of coat and need grooming every day.

56.3 Health

See also: Belgian Shepherd § Health

56.4 Activities

Belgian Shepherds can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at non-competitive herding tests. Groenendael exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.* [3] One of the basic activities of the Belgian Shepherd was guarding the flock. This make that the Belgian shepherd is extremely useful for protection purposes. The Malinois is famous for its IPO or Police-dog performance, but the Groenendael can also be used for this purpose.

56.5 See also

- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Laekenois)
- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Malinois)
- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Tervuren)
- Schipperke

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56.7 External links

- Groenendael (Belgian Shepherd Dog) at DMOZ

Chapter 57

Laekenois (Belgian Shepherd Dog)

The **Belgian Shepherd Dog (Laekenois)** is a breed of dog, sometimes classified as a variety of the Belgian Shepherd Dog rather than as a separate breed. “Laekenois” is pronounced /lækɪnwa:/ **LAK-in-wah.***[1] This breed is not fully recognized in the United States. However, they can be shown in Britain, Canada, Australia, and throughout Europe, along with all three of the closely related breeds which share a heritage with the Laekenois: the Tervuren, the Malinois, and the Groenendael, the last being shown in the U.S. as the Belgian Sheepdog.

57.1 Appearance

Like all Belgian Shepherds, the Laekenois is a medium-sized, hard-working, square-proportioned dog in the sheepdog family with sharply triangular ears. The Laekenois is recognized by its woolly brown and white coat, intermixed so as to give a tweedy appearance. Most kennel clubs' standards allow for black shading, principally in muzzle and tail, indicating the presence of the melanistic mask gene.

57.2 History

The Belgian Laekenois originated as a dog for herding sheep at the Royal Castle of Laeken.*[2] Besides its role as a herding dog, this breed is also used to guard linen that is placed in fields to dry. In the First and Second World War, the Laekenois was used a messenger dog.*[3]

The Laekenois is considered both the oldest and the most rare of the Belgian Shepherd Dogs. Until the advent of dog shows in the early 1900s, the four varieties were freely intermixed, in fact, there are only three genes (short/long coat, smooth/wire coat, fawn/black coat) that separate the varieties genetically. Purebred Laekenois occasionally give birth to smooth-coated puppies, which, depending on the pure-bred registry, can be registered as Malinois.

The Laekenois is currently in the American Kennel Club's Miscellaneous Class and is assigned the Herding Group.*[4]

57.3 Health

See Health section of [Belgian Shepherd](#) for more information.

57.4 Activities

Laekenois can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Belgian Shepherds exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.*[5]

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57.6 External links

- Belgian Shepherd Dog Association of Great Britain
- The Northern Belgian Shepherd Dog Club
- Belgian Shepherd Dog Club of Canada Breed club for all four Belgian Shepherd breeds.
- Belgian Shepherd Dog Association of Finland
- American Belgian Laekenois Association

57.7 See also

- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Groenendael)
- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Malinois)
- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Tervueren)
- Schipperke

Chapter 58

Malinois (Belgian Shepherd Dog)

The **Malinois** /'mælinwa:/ is a medium breed of dog, sometimes classified as a variety of the Belgian Shepherd Dog, rather than as a separate breed. The Malinois is recognized in the United States under the name **Belgian Malinois**. Its name is the French word for Mechlinian, which in Dutch is either *Mechelse herder* or *Mechelaar* (one from Mechelen). The breed is used as a working dog for tasks including detection of odors such as explosives, accelerants (for arson investigation), and narcotics; tracking of humans for suspect apprehension in police work; and search and rescue missions. The U.S. Secret Service uses the Malinois Dogs to guard the grounds of the White House.*[1]

58.1 Appearance

Like all Belgian Shepherds, the Malinois is a medium-sized and square-proportioned dog in the sheepdog family. The Malinois has a short mahogany coat with black markings. It has black erect ears and a black muzzle. It has a square build in comparison to the German Shepherd.

58.1.1 Coat and color

Due to its history as a working dog (i.e., being bred for function over form), the Malinois can vary greatly in appearance. The acceptable colors of pure-bred Malinois are a base color fawn to mahogany and tan with a black mask and black ears with some degree of black tipping on the hairs, giving an overlay appearance. The color tends to be lighter with less black agouti or overlay on the dog's underside, breeching, and inner leg. White markings are also allowed on the tips of the toes and the chest, as long as the white on the chest does not extend up to the neck.

The other varieties of Belgian Shepherd are distinguished by their coats and colors: the Tervuren is the same color as the Malinois but has long hair, the wire-coated Laekenois is fawn and lacks the black mask and ears, and the Groenendael (registered as Belgian Sheepdog by the American Kennel Club) has long hair and is solid black.

58.1.2 Size

Male dogs are about 61–70 cm (24–28 in), while females are about 56–61 cm (22–24 in) at the withers. Female Malinois are said to average 25–30 kg (55–66 lb), while males are heavier at 29–34 kg (64–75 lb).

58.2 Temperament

Well-raised and trained Malinois are usually active, intelligent,*[2]*[3]*[4] friendly,*[2] protective,*[3] alert and hard-working. Belgian Malinois exhibit energy levels that are among the highest of all dog breeds. A typical Malinois will have puppy-like energy until the age of 3, though it is not uncommon for them to exhibit this energy level until the age of five. Many have excessively high prey drive. Some may be excessively exuberant or playful, especially when young.*[2]*[3] They can be destructive or develop neurotic behaviors if not provided enough stimulation and exercise. This often causes problems for owners who are unfamiliar with the breed and are not prepared to provide the exercise



A Malinois with a black mask.



A Malinois puppy.

they require or a job for them to do. They are medium-sized, strong dogs that require consistent obedience training, and enjoy being challenged with new tasks. They are known to be very easy to train, due to their high drive for rewards.*[2]*[3]

58.3 Working dog

In Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and other European countries, as well as in the United States, Canada, Australia and Hong Kong, the Malinois is bred primarily as a working dog for personal protection, detection, police work, search and rescue, and sport work like Schutzhund. The United States Secret Service and Royal Australian Air Force*[5] use the breed along with other working lines such as Dutch Shepherd, and also GSD.*[6]*[7]*[8] In the United States Armed Forces, German shepherd dogs lead the way, but close behind follows the Belgian Malinois.*[9]

In India, the National Security Guard(NSG) commando unit have inducted Malinois breed into its K-9 Unit.*[10]

The dog is also used by Israel Defense Forces. Malinois are the perfect size to be picked up by their handlers, while still being able to attack their enemies, and their shorter coats and fair and neutral colors make them less prone to heatstroke.

Malinois are also the dog chosen by the Secret Service to protect the President and Whitehouse.

United States Navy SEALS used a Belgian Malinois war dog named Cairo in Operation Neptune Spear, in which Osama bin Laden was killed.*[11]*[12]*[13] The breed is relied upon by the US Military in a number of roles. The dogs, using video cameras, will enter certain danger zones, allowing their handlers to see what's ahead before humans follow. SEAL dogs are also trained parachutists, jumping either in tandem with their handlers or solo if the jump is into water. In 2010, a canine parachute instructor and his dog Cara set the world record for highest man-dog parachute deployment, jumping from more than 30,100 feet up—the cruising altitude of transoceanic passenger jets. Both the instructor and Cara were wearing oxygen masks and skin protectors for the jump.*[14]

58.4 Activities

Malinois can compete in dog agility trials and in flyball, herding, obedience, showmanship, and tracking events, and are one of the most popular breeds used in protection sports such as the Schutzhund. In America herding is a popular activity.

Herding instincts can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. In 2011 alone, the AKC awarded 39 new herding titles to Belgian Malinois.*[15]*[16]

58.5 Health

The average lifespan of the Belgian Malinois is 10–12 years.*[3] Notable health problems prevalent to the Malinois include cataracts,*[4] epilepsy,*[4]<ref name =sup> “BSDCC faq”</ref> “Health and Temperament”. The Belgian Shepherd Dog Club of Canada. Retrieved 2011-05-07.</ref> thyroid disease, progressive retinal atrophy, hip dysplasia,*[3]*[4] and pannus, although these problems have been minimized through selective breeding.

58.6 In popular culture

58.6.1 Literature

- Kane, the co-star of James Rollins and Grant Blackwood's Tucker Wayne series, is a Belgian Malinois.*[17]

58.6.2 Television

- The American science fiction crime drama television series *Person of Interest* features a Malinois named Bear as a regular cast member.*[18]

58.7 See also

- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Groenendael)
- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Laekenois)
- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Tervuren)
- Schipperke

58.8 References

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58.10 External links

Malinois (Belgian Shepherd Dog) at DMOZ



Belgian Malinois at 10 weeks



Malinois in the ring competing in dog agility



A Belgian Malinois working with Naval Security.



Whitehouse Malinois



Secret Service Malinois



Whitehouse Malinois



A U.S. Air Force Belgian Malinois atop an M2A3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle in Iraq in 2007.

Chapter 59

Tervuren (Belgian Shepherd Dog)

The **Tervuren** /tər'vjʊrən/ (sometimes spelled *Tervueren*), is a member of the Belgian Shepherd family of dog breeds, named after a village in Belgium. Its classification varies, being classified under some breed standards as a breed in its own right, and in others as one of several acceptable variations of the Belgian. It is usually listed within breed standards under one or other, or a combination, of these names.

In the United States, since 1960, the AKC recognizes it under the name **Belgian Tervuren**. Prior to that date, all recognized varieties of the Belgians were called Belgian Sheepdog.

In Canada, the Canadian Kennel Club recognizes the Tervuren as a variety of the Belgian Shepherd (prior to 2005, Belgian Shepherd Dogs were called Belgian Sheepdogs).^{*} [1]

59.1 Description

Like all four of the Belgian Shepherds, the Tervuren is a medium-sized, square-proportioned dog in the Herding dog group. Males stand between 24 and 26 inches, and weigh approximately 65 lb. Females are finer and smaller. It is recognized by its thick double coat, generally mahogany with varying degrees of black overlay (completely missing overlay on males is a serious fault), including a black mask. A small patch of white on the chest is permissible, as well as white tips on toes. The Tervuren may also be sable or grey, but this may be penalized in the show ring in some countries according to the standard of the registering body. While the FCI permits any type of red (mahogany) coat including pale yellow (sand colour) and grey the AKC has stricter rules regarding colour. While the FCI states that fawn/mahogany is to be preferred, grey colour is a fault under AKC rules.

59.2 Temperament

Tervurens are highly energetic, intelligent dogs who require a job to keep them occupied. This can be herding, obedience, agility, flyball, tracking, or protection work. They are also found working as Search and Rescue (SAR) dogs, finding missing people and avalanche victims. Tervurens that are not kept sufficiently busy can become hyperactive or destructive.

As companion animals, Tervurens are loyal and form strong bonds with their family, leading some to be shy around strangers. They are good watch dogs, being very observant and attentive to the slightest change in their environment. Some can be nervous, depending on breeding and early experiences, so care must be taken to adequately socialize Tervuren puppies to a wide variety of people and situations.

As with all the Belgian Shepherds, Tervurens are not generally recommended to first-time dog owners due to their high maintenance level.

Their appearance projects alertness and elegance. The breed is known for its loyalty and versatility. Those who own them report being charmed by their intelligence, and trainability.

59.3 Activities

Tervuren can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, Schutzhund, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Belgian Shepherds exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.*[2]

59.4 Health

Generally healthy, but Tervurens can have a susceptibility to hip dysplasia, epilepsy, gastric problems (including bloats and torsions) and some eye and skin problems.

59.5 Grooming

The Tervuren has a thick, double coat similar to the Groenendael. Regular brushing is necessary to remove loose undercoat, but in general, the fur is not prone to matting but occasionally, they can get hairballs. A properly textured Tervuren coat is slightly hard,*[3] laying flat against the body (unlike, for instance, the Samoyed's off-standing fur). It naturally sheds dirt and debris, but burrs and seeds may stick to the feathering on the legs.

The Tervuren is shown in a natural state, with minimal trimming and cosmetic products. Bathing, brushing, and trimming the fur on the feet with scissors to emphasize their tight, cat-footed shape is the extent of most exhibitors' grooming routines. Products that alter the coloration of the coat and masking are not allowed in the ring.

59.6 Faults (AKC)

Padding, hackneying, weaving, crabbing and similar movement faults are to be penalized according to the degree with which they interfere with the ability of the dog to work.

In his relationship with humans he is observant and vigilant with strangers, but not apprehensive. He does not show fear or shyness. He does not show viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attack. He must be approachable, standing his ground and showing confidence to meet overtures without himself making them. With those he knows well, he is most affectionate and friendly, zealous for their attention and very possessive.*[4]

59.7 Famous Tervuren

- For the film *The Company of Wolves* the wolves are primarily played by dyed Tervurens.
- Wellard from *EastEnders*.*[5]
- A Tervuren is featured in *Agent Cody Banks 2: Destination London* as a test subject for a mind-control device.
- A Tervuren is also featured in *Friday Night Dinner* as neighbour Jim's dog, Wilson
- A Tervuren is featured in *Inspector Lewis* Season 1 Episode Sons of the Twice Born

59.8 See also

- Belgian Shepherd
- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Groenendael)
- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Laekenois)
- Belgian Shepherd Dog (Malinois)
- Schipperke

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59.10 External links

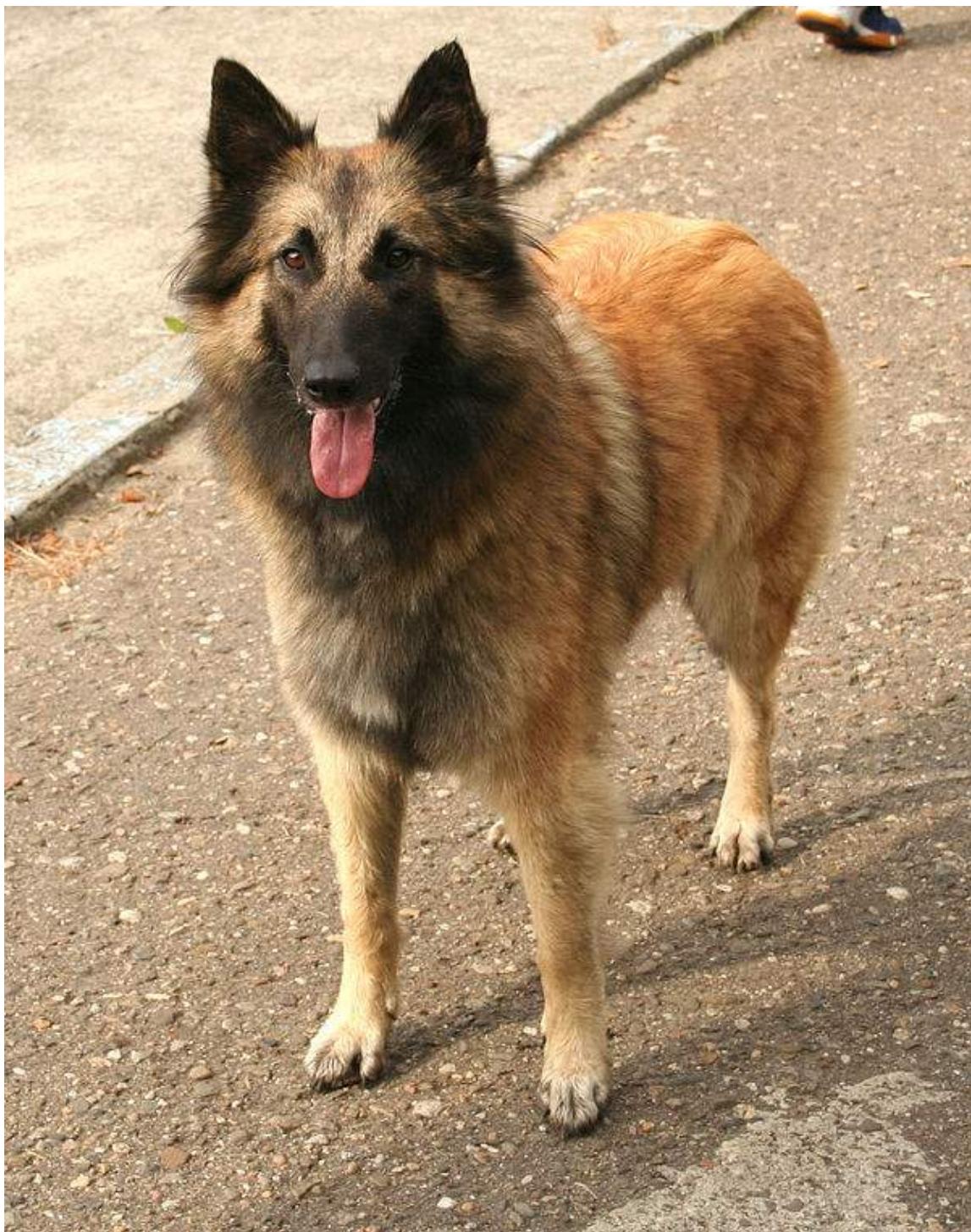
- Tervuren (Belgian Shepherd Dog) at DMOZ





Infini Toujours Jeune

A Belgian Tervuren doing agility.



A fairly light-coloured Tervuren

Chapter 60

Bergamasco Shepherd

The **Bergamasco** is a breed of dog with its origins in the Italian Alps near Bergamo, where it was originally used as a herding dog.

60.1 Appearance

The Bergamasco is used in herding and guarding sheep and cattle. This ancient dog breed is found in the Italian Alps, especially in the region of Bergamasca valley. The Bergamasco should be a medium size dog, well-proportioned and harmonious, having a rustic appearance. The Bergamasco has a square body. It is a solidly compact dog with a strong, powerful build that gives it great resistance without taking away any of its agility and speed of movement. Males weigh 32–38 kilograms (71–84 lb) and females weigh 26–32 kilograms (57–71 lb). Their height is around 54–62 centimetres (21–24 in) and the life expectancy is 13–15 years. The rims of its lips are well pigmented, and it has a scissor bite. Its skull is broad and the eyes are dark chestnut color, ears are set high. Its back is straight and well-muscled. Its coat is dense abundant, long and dense, and the texture is harsh. Its undercoat is short and dense. Its muscles are well developed. In action the dog wags his tail. This breed of dog can easily run long distances for a comparatively long time.*[1]

60.2 Coat and color

The breed's most distinctive feature is the unusual felted coat, a normal and healthy characteristic of the breed. The coat is characterized by three types of hair: a fine, dense, oily undercoat, long harsher hairs similar to a goat's and a top woolly outer-coat.*[2] The three types of hair weave together as the dog gets older to form flat mats or flocks. The mats start from the spine and go down the flanks, growing every year to reach the ground. The color of the coat can be anything from an appearance of gray or silver gray (in fact a merle) to a mixture of black to coal, with brown shades also intermixed. These colors may have served as a camouflage when working in the mountains. Bergamascos are born with short, smooth fur, which slowly develops the characteristic mats as the dog grows. The coat is solid grey or with grey patches of all possible shades from a most delicate grey to a brighter shade of grey on to black; Isabel and light fawn shades are permitted. An all-black coat is allowed providing the black is really opaque. An all-white coat is prohibited. White patches are tolerated as long as their surface is not more than a fifth of the total surface of the coat.*[3]

60.3 Temperament

The Bergamasco is an alert, observant and patient dog breed with good self-control and balance. This breed is suited even as a guard and companion dog. The Bergamasco establishes close bond with his owner. Aggressive or overly shy behavior is a fault.



Bergamasco is a medium size dog with a rustic appearance

60.4 Activities

Bergamasco can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Bergamasco exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.*[4] The Bergamasco is still used in the Alps in Italy and in Switzerland to herd cattle. The cattlemen just let the dog go and the dog brings the herd back to the stable without human supervision. Bergamascos are often photographed herding sheep, but they are actually superb cattle dogs, who can perform in a mountain environment.

60.5 Health

Health information for this breed is sparse. The only health survey appears to be a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey, which had a sample size of 0 deceased dogs and 10 living dogs, far too few dogs from which to draw any conclusions.*[5]



Bergamasco with puppies

60.6 See also

- Komondor
- Puli

60.7 References

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60.8 External links

- Pastore Bergamasco video
- International Bergamasco Sheepdog Association
- Bergamasco Sheepdog Club of America
- Bergamasco Sheepdog Association of Canada



Bergamasco in the Italian Alps at work

Chapter 61

Berger Blanc Suisse

The **Berger Blanc Suisse** (English: Swiss White Shepherd, German: *Weisser Schweizer Schäferhund*, Italian: *Pastore Bianco Svizzero*) is a breed of dog from Switzerland. It is of the same origins as the White Shepherd and the German Shepherd Dog, and has been recognized as a separate breed by the FCI.

61.1 History

The first German Shepherd Dog registered by the Society for German Shepherd Dogs (*Verein für deutsche Schäferhunde*) was Horand Von Grafrath. Neither he nor any of his documented progeny were white, although his great-grand sire on his mother's side was white.*[1]

At the creation of the German Shepherd Dog breed, all colours were accepted. It was in the first decades of the 20th century that the white exemplars began to be excluded in Europe.

The first White Shepherd club was founded during the 1970s in America. Meanwhile, the breed appeared again in Europe, at first in Switzerland, then Denmark and Germany came next. Slowly, the European cynological societies began to open their stud books to the White Shepherd.

The white-coated dog *Lobo*, born in the U.S. in 1966, was registered in Switzerland. The *Berger Blanc* (English: White Shepherd) breed was recognized in Switzerland 1991 and in the Netherlands in 1992. The Czech Republic, Austria and Denmark also recognized the breed.

61.2 Temperament

Most Berger Blanc Suisse dogs are gentle, very intelligent and learn easily. They are loyal to their family and may be wary around strangers, but are not to show shy or fearful behavior. Some people think the Arctic Wolf was mixed with the breed to create its caution, however this is not true. The Berger Blanc Suisse breed derived from decades of evolution to a distinct breed type from the German Shepherd Dog. The Berger Blanc Suisse are suited for a variety of services to man from search and rescue to medical alert to therapy. They are also structured and have temperaments to succeed at performance events such as: obedience, rally, agility, lure coursing, barn hunt (ratting), protection sports, dock diving, fly ball, truffling, and other scent/tracking oriented training. They are natural herders, can cart, and are very well suited as an all around utility farm dog.

The character of the Berger Blanc Suisse is gentler and mellower than that of the working lines of German Shepherd Dog, but are still very protective of their people and dog pack.

61.3 Activities

Berger Blanc Suisse can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Berger Blanc Suisse exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.*[2]



Berger Blanc Suisse

61.4 References

- [1] http://www.pedigreedatabase.com/german_shepherd_dog/dog.html?id=1208



Berger Blanc Suisse in the snow

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

61.5 External links

- Pastore Svizzero Bianco
- [http://whiteswisshepherd.org](http://whiteswissshepherd.org)

Chapter 62

Berger Picard

The **Berger Picard** (pronounced “Bare-ZHAY Pee-CARR”) or **Picardy Shepherd** is a French breed of dog of the herding group of breeds. These dogs nearly became extinct after both **World War I** and **World War II***[\[1\]](#) and remain a rare breed. This breed of dog is people-oriented, loyal, and can make a good family pet if properly socialized early in life.

The producers of the 2005 American movie *Because of Winn-Dixie* brought five Picards over from Europe (“Scott”, “Laiko” and “Tasha” performed in the movie). The trainer wanted a dog that resembled the scruffy mutt on the original book’s cover but needed several that looked alike so that production could continue smoothly, thus he decided on this rare purebred dog from France. It is this breed’s rustic mutt-like appearance that has prevented it from being rapidly popularized and exploited in the United States by the movie release, as has been the fate of some other breeds. People are often fooled into thinking “Winn-Dixie” is a mixed breed.*[\[2\]](#)

Like any breed of dog, the Picardy Shepherd is not for everyone, and much thought must be devoted to choosing the right dog. As more Picard puppies are imported into the US from France and other countries, it is important that owners and future breeders remain responsible; they will determine the fate of this breed in the United States. In 2006 the **Berger Picard Club of America** was formed to help promote and protect this breed. The Berger Picard will be fully recognized in the herding group by the American Kennel Club on July 1, 2015.

62.1 Appearance

The Berger Picard is a medium-sized, well-muscled dog, slightly longer than tall with a tousled yet elegant appearance. Their ears are naturally erect, high-set and quite wide at the base. Their eyebrows are thick, but do not shield their dark frank eyes. They are known for their smile. Their natural tail normally reaches to the hock and is carried with a slight J-curve at the tip. Their weather-proof coat is harsh and crisp to the touch, not excessively long with a minimal undercoat. Coat colors fall into two colors, fawn and brindle with a range of shade variations.*[\[3\]](#)

62.2 Temperament

The Berger Picard's attributes include a lively, intelligent personality and a sensitive and assertive disposition that responds quickly to obedience training. By and large, Picards are laid back and mellow but they are known for having a stubborn streak and being reserved towards strangers. They require a lot of socialization during the first two years of their lives.

Picards are energetic and hard working, alert, loyal and sweet-tempered with children. They are happiest when they have a job to do. They also have a protective nature, making them good guard dogs. However, they are not excessive barkers. Some Picards are notoriously picky eaters, and it may be difficult to decide on a diet that you and the dog agree on.

The breed also has a well-developed sense of humor, making them an endearing companion, and they continue to be used very effectively as both sheep and cattle herder in their native land and elsewhere.*[\[4\]](#)

Like many herding breeds, Picards require human companionship and lots of it. Since they can be demonstrative



Picards of both colors

to their owners and enthusiastic friends towards other animals, formal obedience training and plenty of positive socialization is a must. Athletic, loyal and filled with a desire to work a long day, the breed excels in any “job” as long as enthusiasm and praise is a part of the task.

62.3 Health

Berger Picards due to lack of over breeding are a relatively healthy breed. Hip dysplasia is known, as are several eye disorders, including progressive retinal atrophy or PRA. A reputable breeder will have hips certified by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) or by PennHip with the results posted at the [OFA database](#). Eyes will be certified for hereditary diseases through the OFA as well (previously through the Canine Eye Research Foundation) and results should also be published on the OFA database.

The Berger Picard also participates in the [Canine Health Information Center](#). To obtain a CHIC number, dogs must have their hips and eyes checked with the results published on the OFA website and their blood banked for DNA plus one elective, either elbows, thyroid or heart evaluated.

The breed's life expectancy is 12 to 14 years.^{*} [2]

62.4 Care

62.4.1 Exercise and activities

Bred to work the fields, Picards are very athletic and revel in exercise. A good deal of exercise is therefore a must for this breed. Otherwise boredom will give way to destructive behavior and rowdy play. They enjoy swimming, running beside a bike, and nice long walks. The Berger Picard makes an excellent jogging companion. The breed's intelligence and sensitivity have made it increasingly popular in dog sports such as agility trials, Tracking, obedience, showmanship, Schutzhund, Flyball, Lure coursing, French Ring Sport and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Berger Picards exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.* [5]



62.4.2 Living conditions

Despite being more suited for being outdoors, Picards can do surprisingly well in city life provided they are given enough energy-releasing exercise. However, the Picard always tries to stay close to its owner and family, so when given a choice between being alone in a big yard or inside with its master the Picard would rather be with his "shepherd." Inside the house the Picard is usually a very quiet dog, waiting for its time to go out to run, play and sniff around.

They are very loyal and enjoy a lot of attention and may suffer from separation anxiety (even if being left alone inside for short periods of time).

62.4.3 Grooming

The Berger Picard is a low maintenance dog. The rough, tousled coat can mat if not brushed on a regular basis (once every other week) but the coat does not require special care to yield its rustic appearance. Bathing is rarely done. Their fur should never be trimmed except maybe hand stripping the ears. They are light shedders and have little “doggie odor” .

62.5 History

Thought to be the oldest of the French Sheepdogs, the Berger Picard was brought to northern France and the Pas de Calais, in the 9th century by the Franks.*[1]

Some experts insist that this breed is related to the more well-known Briard and Beauceron, while others believe it shares a common origin with Dutch and Belgian Shepherds. Although the Berger Picard made an appearance at the first French dog show in 1863, the breed's rustic appearance did not lead to popularity as a show dog.*[4]

The breeding stock of the Berger Picard, was decimated by the ravages of World War I and World War II. With its population concentrated on the farms of north-eastern France, trench warfare in the Somme reduced the breed to near extinction.*[1]

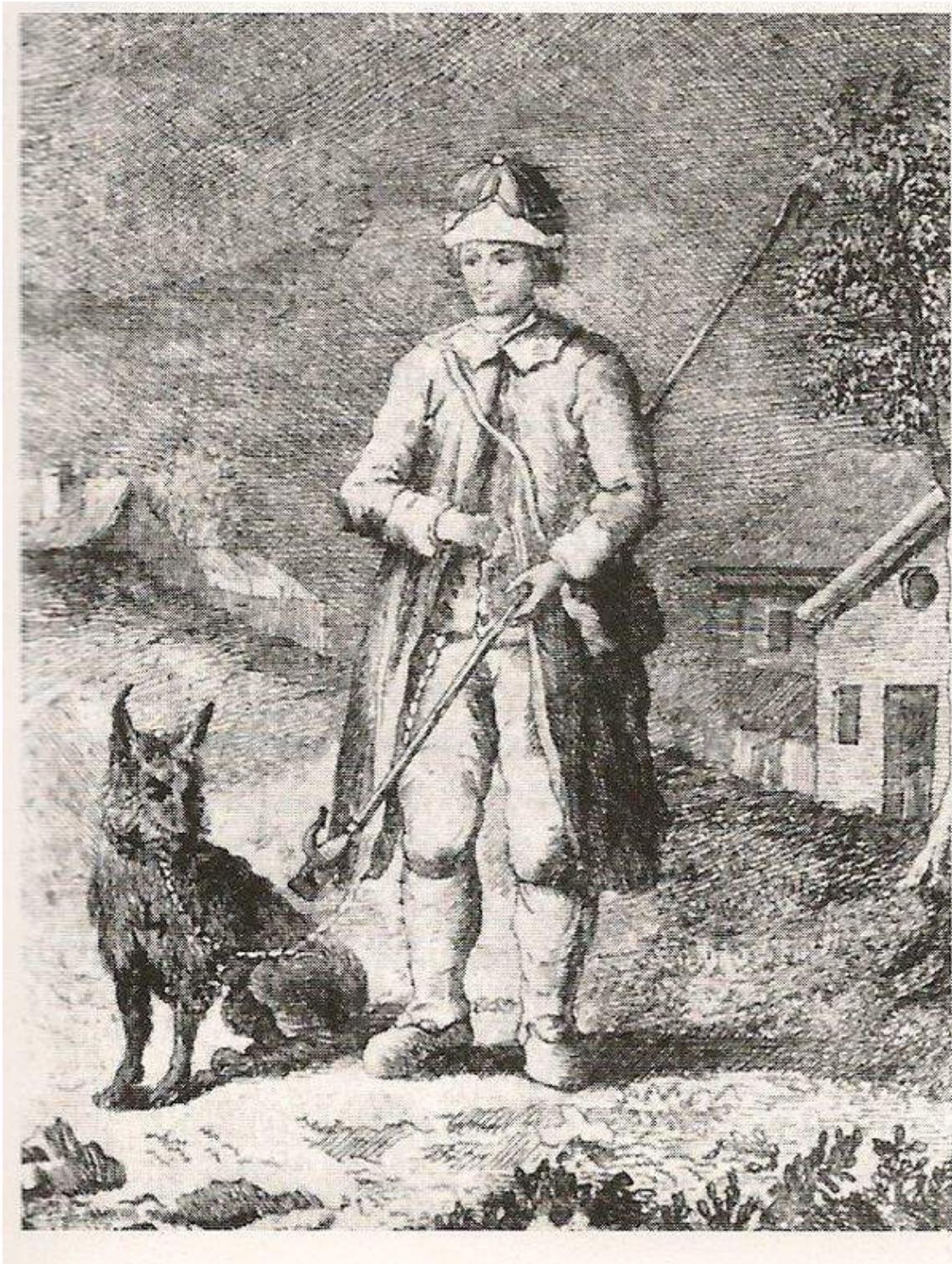
The Picard's easy care and mellow, yet mischievous, temperament have started the breed back on the road to recovery. Nevertheless its numbers are still limited, even in its native country. As mentioned previously, today in France there are approximately 3500 dogs and in Germany approximately 500 of this breed. At present there are approximately 400 Berger Picards in the United States and Canada.

In December 2006, the Berger Picard Club of America was formed to protect and promote the breed in the United States. The Berger Picard has been recorded in the Foundation Stock Service of the American Kennel Club since April 2007. On October 12, 2011, the American Kennel Club chose the Berger Picard Club of America as the official parent club, as the breed moves towards full recognition.*[6] At the February 2012 Meeting of the American Kennel Club Board of Directors, the Board voted to move the Berger Picard into the Miscellaneous Group effective January 1, 2013. At the April 22, 2014, The AKC Board voted to approve a request from the Berger Picard Club of America to approve the breed standard submitted as the official breed standard for the Berger Picard breed, move the Berger Picard from the Foundation Stock Service into the Stud Book of the American Kennel Club on June 1, 2015, and approve the Berger Picard to compete in the Herding Group, effective July 1, 2015.*[7]

The Berger Picard is a recognized breed by the Canadian Kennel Club. It is in the Herding Group, Group 7. The Standard for this breed is available through the Canadian Kennel Club, Group 7 breed standards. The national breed club is Berger Picard Club Canada.

62.6 Interesting facts

- Sheepdogs resembling Berger Picards have been depicted for centuries in tapestries, engravings and woodcuts. One renowned painting, in the Bergerie Nationale at Rambouillet, the National Sheepfold of France, dating to the start of the 19th century, shows the 1st Master Shepherd, Clément Delorme, in the company of a medium-sized, strong-boned dog with mid-length crisp coat and naturally upright ears, resembling in many ways a Berger Picard of today.
- The first Berger Picards were shown together in the same class with Beaucerons and Briards in 1863 but it was more than 50 years later in 1925 that the Picard was officially recognized as a breed in France.
- Berger Picards, with their crisp coats, were reportedly used to smuggle tobacco and matches across the Franco-Belgian border. The tobacco would be put in goatskin pouches, hairy side up, and attached to the dog's shaven back. From a distance, dogs carrying such loads would not draw attention, particularly at dusk or at night.
- Berger Picards can be seen in three movies, *Because of Winn Dixie*, *Daniel and the Superdogs* and *Are We Done Yet?*, but Picards are often mistaken for another canine actor, the wire haired Portuguese Podengo Medio.



An old picture of a Berger Picard.

- In 2012, BPCA member and Picard owner Christina Potter wrote a book, *Chester Gigolo: Diary of a Dog Star* (Aperture Press), based on her weekly blog about the antics of her Picard Chester's life and ambitions. Chester has appeared in advertisements for The Company Store, J. Crew and Verizon. Christina proudly donates 10% of royalties to Picard DNA collection and health projects.

62.7 References

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62.9 External links

- Berger Picard Club of America, official AKC Parent Club
- Les Amis du Berger Picard (French Website)
- Berger Picard Club Canada
- American Rare Breed Association

Chapter 63

Berner Niederlaufhund

The **Berner Niederlaufhund** (known in the United States as the **Small Bernese Hound**) is a **scent hound** standing around 15 to 23 inches, which originated in Switzerland. It is a medium dog that is very powerful, and was used to **hunt** big game. The Berner Niederlaufhund is considered a “Hunting Dog in the Most Specific Meaning of the Word.” *[1] The Berner Niederlaufhund is considered by many hunters to be the best **hunting dog** in the world. It is a tri-colored hound, but one in every 20 or more dogs has a rough coat.

63.1 History

Around the 1900 the hunting activities were restricted to districts and since the hound used till then were too fast for this limited areas it was decided to establish a new type of hound. Using selected specimens of the medium sized Swiss Laufhund a smaller hunting dog was created. On July 1, 1905 the Swiss Niederlaufhund-Club (SNLC) was founded.*[2]

63.2 Usage

The Swiss Niederlaufhund is an excellent hunting dog used to find and follow a scent even through difficult ground. He hunts really independently. This dog is also often used to pursue and find wounded animals.*[3]

63.2.1 FCI classification

Group 6 - Scent hounds and related breeds 1. Scent Hounds 2. Scent Hounds hunted on leash 3. Related Breeds

63.3 Description

These dogs ‘height lies between 35 and 43 cm for the males and 33 and 40 for the females. They appear to be square but are a little longer than they are tall and well-structured. The head is well clearly shaped and noble with a friendly and alert expression. The chest. The legs are strong with a robust structure. At a calm pace they carry the tail low, when they run it is a bit lifted. There are four different color variations: the Berner Niederlaufhund, the Jura Niederlaufhund, the Luzerner Niederlaufhund and the Schwyz Niederlaufhund. The coat can be short and smooth or a bit longer and stiff depending on the type.*[4]

63.3.1 Berner Niederlaufhund

This type is bred short-haired and wire-haired and always tri-colored. : white, black and maroon. The base color is white with big black spots. Some little spots are allowed. Over the eyes and on the cheeks these dogs have maroon-



Franz Rudolf Frisching in the uniform of an officer of the Bernese Huntsmen Corps with his Berner Laufhund, painted by Jean Preudhomme in 1785

colored spots. A black mantle is allowed. The skin is black pigmented under the dark coat and marbled under the white coat. * [5]

63.3.2 Jura Niederlaufhund

This type usually has a smooth coat. A deep black color with some maroon colored spots over the eyes, on the cheeks, chest and legs is preferred. A maroon base color with a black mantle is also allowed. White spots are tolerated only

on the chest if they are not too big. The skin is dark pigmented under the black coat and paler under the spots.*[6]

63.3.3 Luzerner Niederlaufhund

This type has a smooth, short coat. The base color is white, white and gray mottled or white and black mottled. Some bigger black spots or mantle are allowed. Marooned colored spots over the eyes and on the cheeks can appear. The skin is dark pigmented under the black coat and paler under the mottled coat.*[7]

63.3.4 Schwyzer Niederlaufhund

This type has a smooth coat. The base color is white with reddish colored spots. Some smaller spots and a mantle are allowed. The skin is dark grey colored under the reddish coat and marbled under the white coat.*[8]

63.4 Temperament

The Niederlaufhunde have a great sense of smell, they are fast and agile and passionate hunters which keep good track of the scent they are supposed to follow. Their voice is pleasant. These dogs are friendly and courageous and never aggressive. Some specimens are calmer than others.*[9]

63.5 Internal link

- Schweizer Laufhund

63.6 References

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- [7] de:Schweizerischer Niederlaufhund
- [8] de:Schweizerischer Niederlaufhund
- [9] de:Schweizerischer Niederlaufhund

Chapter 64

Bernese Mountain Dog

The **Bernese Mountain Dog**, called in German the *Berner Sennenhund*, is a large-sized breed of dog, one of the four breeds of Sennenhund-type dogs from the Swiss Alps. The name *Sennenhund* is derived from the German *Senne* (“alpine pasture”) and *Hund* (“dog”), as they accompanied the alpine herders and dairymen called *Senn*. *Berner* (or *Bernese* in English) refers to the area of the breed’s origin, in the canton of Bern in Switzerland. This mountain dog was originally kept as a general farm dog. Large Sennenhunde in the past were also used as draft animals, pulling carts. The breed was officially established in 1907.*[3] In 1937, the American Kennel Club recognized it* [4] as a member of the Working Group.*[5]

64.1 Appearance

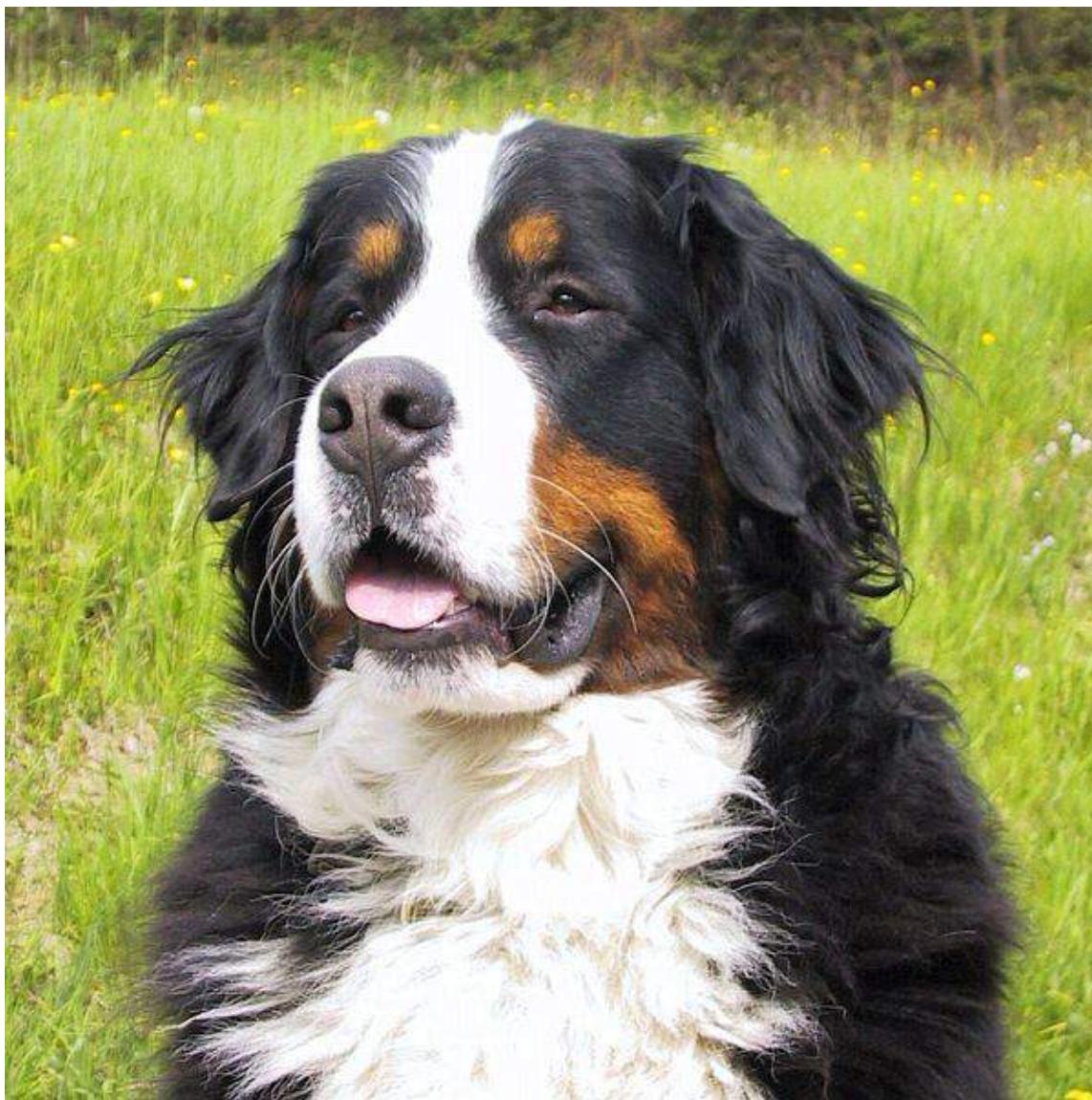


Bernese Mountain Dog

64.1.1 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



Bernese portrait

64.1.2 Coloring

Like the other Sennenhunde, the Bernese mountain dog is a large, heavy dog with a distinctive tri-colored coat, black with white chest and rust colored markings above eyes, sides of mouth, front of legs, and a small amount around the white chest. An ideal of a perfectly marked individual gives the impression of a white horseshoe shape around the



A 60-pound, eight-month-old Bernese Mountain Dog puppy

nose and a white “Swiss cross” on the chest, when viewed from the front. A “Swiss kiss” is a white mark located typically behind the neck, but may be a part of the neck. A full ring would not meet type standard. The AKC breed standard lists, as disqualifications, blue eye color, and any ground color other than black.*[6]*[7]

64.1.3 Height and weight ranges

Height at the withers is 25–27.5 in (64–70 cm) for males, while it is 23–26 in (58–66 cm) for females. Weight is 80–120 lb (35–55 kg) for males, while it is 75–100 lb (35–45 kg) for females.*[8]

64.1.4 Build and proportions

The Bernese mountain dog is slightly longer than it is tall, and it is highly muscular.

64.1.5 Other physical traits

The head of the Bernese mountain dog is flat on the top with a moderate stop, and the ears are medium-sized, triangular, set high, and rounded at the top. The teeth have a scissors bite. The legs of the Bernese are straight and strong, with round, arched toes. The dewclaws of the Bernese are often removed. Its bushy tail is carried low.

64.2 Temperament

The breed standard for the Bernese mountain dog states that dogs should not be “aggressive, anxious or distinctly shy”, but rather should be “good-natured”, “self-assured”, “placid towards strangers”, and “docile”.*[7] The temperament of individual dogs may vary, and not all examples of the breed have been bred carefully to follow the standard. All large breed dogs should be well socialized when they are puppies, and given regular training and activities throughout their lives.

Bernese are outdoor dogs at heart, though well-behaved in the house; they need activity and exercise, but do not have a great deal of endurance. They can move with amazing bursts of speed for their size when motivated. If they are sound (no problems with their hips, elbows, or other joints), they enjoy hiking and generally stick close to their people.*[9] Not being given the adequate amount of exercise may lead to barking and harassing in the Bernese.*[10]

Bernese mountain dogs are a breed that generally does well with children, as they are very affectionate.*[9] They are patient dogs that take well to children climbing over them.*[9] Though they have great energy, a Bernese will also be happy with a calm evening.*[9]

Bernese work well with other pets and around strangers.*[9]

64.3 History

Historically, in some locales at least, the breed was called a *Dürrbachhund*.*[11]

The breed was used as an all purpose farm dog for guarding property and to drive dairy cattle long distances from the farm to the alpine pastures. The type was originally called the *Dürrbächler*, for a small town (Dürrbach) where the large dogs were especially frequent.*[12] In the early 1900s, fanciers exhibited the few examples of the large dogs at shows in Berne, and in 1907 a few breeders from the Burgdorf region founded the first breed club, the *Schweizerische Dürrbach-Klub*, and wrote the first Standard which defined the dogs as a separate breed. By 1910, there were already 107 registered members of the breed. There is a photo of a working Bernese Mountain Dog, dated 1905 at the Fumee Fall rest area in Quinnesec, MI.

In the US, the Bernese Mountain Dog is growing in popularity, ranking in 32nd place by the American Kennel Club in 2013.*[13]



Benno Adam, Bernese Mountain Dog and Her Pups, 1862

64.4 Health

64.4.1 Medical problems

Cancer is the leading cause of death for dogs in general, but Bernese Mountain Dogs have a much higher rate of fatal cancer than other breeds; in both U.S./Canada and UK surveys, nearly half of Bernese Mountain Dogs die of cancer,^{*[14]*[15]} compared to about 27% of all dogs.^{*[14]} Bernese Mountain Dogs are killed by a multitude of different types of cancer, including malignant histiocytosis, mast cell tumor, lymphosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, and osteosarcoma.^{*[15]} A four-year-old Bernese with lymphoma named Dylan was one of the first dogs to receive chemotherapy at the Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine, and it was successful.^{*[16]}

Bernese Mountain Dogs also have an unusually high mortality due to musculoskeletal causes. Arthritis, hip dysplasia, and cruciate ligament rupture were reported as the cause of death in 6% of Bernese Mountain Dogs in the UK study;^{*[14]} for comparison, mortality due to musculoskeletal ailments was reported to be less than 2% for pure-bred dogs in general.

Several inherited medical problems that a Bernese Mountain Dog may face are malignant histiocytosis, hypomyelination, progressive retinal atrophy, and possibly cataracts and hypoadrenocorticism.^{*[17]} The breed is also prone to histiocytic sarcoma, a cancer of the muscle tissue that is very aggressive,^{*[18]} and hereditary eye diseases are common among larger dogs.^{*[19]}

Mobility

Owners of Bernese Mountain Dogs are nearly three times as likely as owners of other breeds to report musculoskeletal problems in their dogs.^{*[14]} The most commonly reported musculoskeletal issues are cruciate ligament rupture, arthritis (especially in shoulders and elbows), hip dysplasia, and osteochondritis.^{*[14]*[15]} The age at onset for musculoskeletal problems is also unusually low. For example, in the U.S./Canada study, 11% of living dogs had arthritis



Bernese Mountain Dog puppy

at an average age of 4.3 years.* [15] Most other common, non-musculoskeletal morbidity issues strike Berners at rates similar to other breeds.* [14]

In short, prospective Bernese Mountain Dog owners should be prepared to cope with a large dog that may have mobility problems at a young age. Options to help mobility-impaired dogs may include ramps for car or house access, lifting harnesses and slings, and dog wheelchairs (ex: Walkin` Wheels). Comfortable bedding may help alleviate joint pain.



Bernese Mountain Dog standing

64.4.2 Life expectancy

Compared to breeds of similar size as well as purebred dogs in general, the Bernese is one of the short-lived dog breeds.* [20]* [21] The average life expectancy of a Bernese Mountain Dog is approximately 7 to 8 years.* [20]* [2] Most other breeds of a similar size have median longevities of 10–11 years.* [22] In a 2004 UK survey, the longest-lived of 394 deceased Bernese Mountain Dogs died at the age of 15.2 years.* [14]

64.5 Care

64.5.1 Activities

The Bernese's calm temperament makes them a natural for pulling small carts or wagons, a task they originally performed in Switzerland. With proper training they enjoy giving children rides in a cart or participating in a parade, such as the [Conway, New Hampshire](#) holiday parade.* [23] The Bernese Mountain Dog Club of America offers drafting trials open to all breeds; dogs can earn eight different titles —four as individual dogs (Novice Draft Dog, Advanced Novice Draft Dog, Draft Dog, and Master Draft Dog) and four brace titles, in which two dogs work one cart together. Regional Bernese clubs often offer [carting](#) workshops.* [24]

On July 1, 2010, the Bernese Mountain Dog became eligible to compete in AKC Herding Events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Berners exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.* [25]



Bernese Mountain Dog

64.5.2 Grooming

See also: Dog grooming

Bernese Mountain Dogs shed year-round, and the heaviest shedding is during seasonal changes.*[26] Usually the Bernese will only require a brushing once a week, with more in spring and fall, to keep its coat neat and reduce the amount of fur on the floor and furniture.*[26] The Bernese will only require a bath about once every couple of months or so, depending on how high its activity level is and how often it spends its time in the dirt.*[26]

Special attention should be paid to the ears of the Bernese Mountain Dog, as they can trap bacteria, dirt, and liquid.* [26] The risk of an ear infection drops with weekly ear cleanings using a veterinarian-recommended cleanser.* [26]

64.6 Notable Bernese Mountain Dogs

- **Hercules** is Pittsburgh Steelers quarterback Ben Roethlisberger's dog that he brought home from the Emmental region of Switzerland during a 2006 weeklong trip to discover his family's roots in the country.*[27]*[28]
- **Sasha** was a Bernese Mountain Dog that followed a goat off of a cliff and managed to survive the fall as well as three days on an ice shelf waiting for rescue.*[29]
- A Bernese Mountain Dog character named **Shep** was voiced by Carl Reiner in the 2003 movie *Good Boy!*
- The characters Bryan (Andrew Rannells) and David (Justin Bartha) in the 2012 TV series *The New Normal* own a Bernese Mountain Dog named “Smelly”.*[30]
- **Hola**, the titular dog in Martin Kihn's memoir *Bad Dog: A Love Story*, is a Bernese Mountain Dog.
- **Ohly** was a Bernese Mountain Dog who achieved notoriety in Canada after disappearing and then being found on Mount Seymour in a dangerous area known as “Suicide Gulley.” Members of North Shore Rescue, a local mountain rescue team, tracked, located and rescued Ohly.*[31]*[32]*[33]*[34]
- **Benson** was a Bernese Mountain Dog who features in the memoir, *The Boy Who Got A Bernese Mountain Dog* by Brook Ardon. Benson had a great temperament the breed is famous for, he lived near the beach in New Zealand.
- **Quincey von Wiesmadern**, has appeared in various videos with Hansi Hinterseer, an Austrian singer, entertainer and former member of the Austrian Ski Team.*[35]
- **Hannah** is the real-life inspiration for the protagonist of children's books such as *A Beach Day for Hannah* and *A Snow Day for Hannah* by Linda Petrie Bunch.*[36]
- **Argus and Fiona** were two Bernese mountain dogs that were shot and killed when they entered a neighbor's yard.*[37] The neighbor who shot the dogs admits that he was overreacting.*[37] A Pennsylvania state law states that humans are free to kill animals attacking domestic animals.*[38] The man feared a possible attack on his sheep, who were in their fenced off grazing area. Attacks on a neighbor's farm had taken place and resulted in the death of several animals sometime the previous year, although the type of dog who ruthlessly attacked those animals was not a Bernese. However, since no attack was in progress at the time of the shooting, the shooter was charged with two counts of cruelty to animals and one count of recklessly endangering another person, the latter a result of there being a house within the possible line of fire. There were no residents at home at the time of the shooting.*[38] On September 11, 2013, the shooter was convicted on two counts of animal cruelty. He faces up to five years in jail for each count.*[39]
- Nico (2015) a recently adopted Bernese mountain dog became a hero when he saved two people who were being swept out into the ocean by a California rip current.*[40]*[41]

Various celebrities have owned Berners.*[upper-alpha 1]

64.7 See also

- Carting
- Guard dog
- Molosser
- Sennenhund



Bernese Mountain Dog portrait

64.8 References

64.8.1 Footnotes

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64.8.2 Notes

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64.10 External links

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Chapter 65

Bichon Frise

A **Bichon Frisé** (/bɪʃən'friz/ or /bɪʃənfrɪ'zeɪ/; French, meaning *curly lap dog*), is a small breed of dog of the Bichon type. The Bichon Frise is a member of the Non-Sporting Group of dog breeds in the US,^{*[1]} and a member of the Toy Dog group in the UK.^{*[2]}

65.1 Etymology and history



Bichon Frise

The Bichon Frisé descended from the Barbet or Water Spaniel and the Standard Poodle. The word *bichon* comes from Middle French *bichon* (“small long-haired dog”), a diminutive of Old French *biche* (“bitch, female dog”), from Old English *bicce* (“bitch, female dog”), related to Old Norse *bikkja* (“female dog”) and German *Betze*

(“female dog”).*[3]*[4] Some speculate the origin of *bichon* to be the result of the apheresis, or shortening, of the word *barbichon* (“small poodle”), a derivative of *barbiche* (“shaggy dog”); however, this is unlikely, if not impossible, since the word *bichon* (attested 1588) is older than *barbichon* (attested 1694).*[5]*[6] Bichons were first bred around the year 1300, in France; the queen at the time named them Bichon Frise. They were the result of breeding her poodle and a Maltese. They were the Queen’s lapdog.

The Bichons were divided into four categories: the Bichon Maltese, the Bichon Bolognese, the Bichon Havanese and the Bichon Tenerife. All originated in the Mediterranean area.*[7] Because of their merry disposition, they traveled much and were often used as barter by sailors as they moved from continent to continent. The dogs found early success in Spain and it is generally believed that Spanish seamen introduced the breed to the Canary Island of Tenerife. In the 14th century, Italian sailors rediscovered the little dogs on their voyages and are credited with returning them to the continent, where they became great favorites of Italian nobility. Often, as was the style of the day with dogs in the courts, they were cut “lion style,” like a modern-day Portuguese Water Dog.

Though not considered a retriever or water dog, the Bichon, due to its ancestry as a sailor’s dog, has an affinity for and enjoys water and retrieving. On the boats however, the dog’s job was that of a companion dog.

The “Tenerife”, or “Bichon”, had success in France during the Renaissance under Francis I (1515–1547), but its popularity skyrocketed in the court of Henry III (1574–1589). The breed also enjoyed considerable success in Spain as a favorite of the Infantas, and painters of the Spanish school often included them in their works. For example, the famous artist, Francisco de Goya, included a Bichon in several of his works.

Interest in the breed was renewed during the rule of Napoleon III, but then waned until the late 19th century when it became the “common dog”, running the streets, accompanying the organ grinders of Barbary, leading the blind and doing tricks in circuses and fairs.

On 5 March 1933, the official standard of the breed was adopted by the Société Centrale Canine, the national kennel club for France.*[8] This was largely due to the success of the French-speaking Belgian author Hergé’s *The Adventures of Tintin*, which featured a small, fluffy, white fox terrier dog named Milou (Snowy in the English editions). As the breed was known by two names at that time, “Tenerife” and “Bichon”, the president of the Fédération Cynologique Internationale proposed a name based on the characteristics that the dogs presented – the Bichon Frisé. (“Frisé” means “curly”, referring to the breed’s coat.) On 18 October 1934, the Bichon Frisé was admitted to the stud book of the Société Centrale Canine.

The Bichon was popularized in Australia in the mid-1960s, largely thanks to the Channel Nine mini-series *Meweth*, starring Bruce Gyngell alongside his pet Bichon, Molly. The show ran for one season only, however it gained a cult following. In subsequent years Bichon ownership, especially in the Eastern states, climbed dramatically.

The Bichon was brought to the United States in 1955.*[9] The first US-born Bichon litter was whelped in 1956. In 1959 and 1960, two breeders in different parts of the USA acquired Bichons, which provided the origins for the breed’s development in the USA.

The Bichon Frise became eligible to enter the AKC’s Miscellaneous Class on 1 September 1971. In October 1972, the breed was admitted to registration in the American Kennel Club Stud Book. On 4 April 1973, the breed became eligible to show in the Non-Sporting Group at AKC dog shows. In 2001, a Bichon Frise named JR won best-in-show at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show. In the United States the Bichon Frise was ranked the 40th most popular breed in 2013 according to the American Kennel Club.*[10]

65.2 Description

65.2.1 Appearance

The Bichon Frise is a small dog that weighs approximately 5–10 kg (10–20 lbs) and stands 23–30 cm (9–12 in) at the withers, but slightly larger dogs are not uncommon. The skull is slightly rounded and the muzzle is not pointy. The tail is groomed to be long and curly and is carried over the back. It has a black nose and dark round eyes; its white hair consists of a curly, dense coat with little shedding (much like a poodle in this respect), although many of the breed do tend to have less curly hair than others. A small amount of buff, cream, or apricot color may be seen around its ears, snout, paws or body, but normally these colors do not exceed 10% of its body. Coat colors are solid white, apricot or grey. A white coat is preferred in the show ring. The head and legs are proportionate in size to the body, and the ears and tail are natural (not docked or cropped).*[11] The coat is trimmed often to make the hair seem like an even length. Bichon Frises can have a medium-high intelligence



Bichon Frise with a Puppy Cut (also known as a Teddy Bear or Pet Cut)

65.2.2 Temperament

The American Kennel Club (AKC) refers to the Bichon Frise as “merry” and “cheerful”, *[12] and the breed standard calls for a dog that is “gentle mannered, sensitive, playful and affectionate”. The Bichon Frise loves human company and demands much of your attention. They are generally very sociable and do well with an owner that takes them along on outings. They are charming, affectionate, and intelligent. Bichons do well with children because they are playful and have lots of energy. If affiliated with a particular territory and encouraged by owners, they can become very territorial.*[13] Bred to be companion dogs, the Bichon Frise tends to get along well with both children and other animals.

Bichon Frises are very obedient if training is started early and continued constantly.

65.3 Hypoallergenic qualities and shedding

Bichon Frises often appear on lists of dogs that do not shed (moult).*[14] The grooming required to maintain the Bichon Frise's coat helps remove loose hair, and the curl in the coat helps prevent dead hair and dander from escaping into the environment, as with the poodle's coat. The frequent trimming, brushing, and bathing required to keep the Bichon looking its best removes hair and dander and controls the other potent allergen, saliva. *[15]

It is best to have a Bichon Frise groomed approximately every four to eight weeks. Daily brushing of the coat helps to prevent matting. If a Bichon's coat gets severely matted, they may develop a **hematoma**, most likely in the ears.

Bichon Frises are considered suitable for people with allergies,*[16] as they are bred to be hypoallergenic. It is important to note that human sensitivity to dog fur, dander, and saliva varies considerably. Although hair, dander, and saliva can be minimized, they are still present and can stick to “clothes and the carpets and furnishings in your home”; inhaling the allergens, or being licked by the dog, can trigger a reaction in a sensitive person.*[17]



Bichon Frise, Pet Cut

65.3.1 Lifespan

Bichon Frise in (combined) UK and USA/Canada surveys had an average life span of about 12–13 years, with Bichon Frises in the UK tending to live longer than Bichon Frises in the US/Canada.* [18] This breed's longevity is similar to other breeds of its size, and somewhat longer than purebred dogs in general.* [19] The longest lived of 34 deceased Bichons in a 2004 UK survey died at 16.5 years.* [20]

The oldest Bichon Frises for which there are reliable records in various US/Canada surveys have died at 19 years.* [21]

In a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey, the leading causes of Bichon Frise death were old age (23.5%) and cancer (21%).* [20] In a 2007 USA/Canada breeders survey, the leading causes of death were cancer (22%), unknown causes (14%), hematologic (11%), and old age (10%).* [21] Hematologic causes of death were divided between autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA) and immune-mediated thrombocytopenia (ITP). AIHA and ITP were responsible for the greatest amount of Bichon Frise “years lost.” “Years lost” is a measure of the extent to which a condition kills members of a breed prematurely. While cancer is a more common cause of death than AIHA/ITP, Bichon Frises that died of cancer died at a median age of 12.5 years.* [21] Hematologic deaths occurred at a median age of only 5 years. Bichon Frises in the UK survey had a lower rate of hematologic deaths (3%) than in the USA/Canada survey (11%).* [20]

Bichons are also prone to liver shunts. These often go undetected until later in life, leading to complications that cannot be fixed, and therefore liver failure. Bichons who are underweight, runts of the litter, or have negative reactions to food high in protein are likely to be suffering from a shunt. When detected early, shunt often can be corrected through surgery. However, the later in life the shunt is detected, the lower the likelihood of surgery being a success. Shunts can be kept under control through special diets of low protein and through medications to support liver function, help flush toxins that build up in the kidneys and liver, and control seizures that often occur as a symptom of the shunt. Without surgery, Bichons with shunts on average live to be 4–6 years old. Owners of a smaller than average size bichon must consult a vet. Other symptoms include dark urine, lethargy, loss of appetite, increase in drinking. Seizures come in all forms; episodes of seizures can begin early on but go undetected. Early seizures can appear to be the bichon in a hypnotic state (staring at something not there), or to be experiencing an episode of vertigo, or being

drunk. Shunts are a serious condition of smaller breeds, and often not associated with Bichons.



Two Bichons Frises in Show Cut

65.3.2 AIHA and ITP

Because autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA, also called immune-mediated hemolytic anemia, or IMHA) and immune-mediated thrombocytopenia (ITP) are responsible for premature Bichon Frise deaths, Bichon Frise owners should be particularly alert to the symptoms of these conditions. In AIHA, the dog's immune system attacks its own red blood cells, leading to severe, life-threatening anemia. Symptoms include weakness, loss of energy, lack of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, rapid heart rate, rapid breathing, dark urine, and pale or yellow gums.* [22] Thrombocytopenia often accompanies AIHA.* [23] In ITP, blood platelets (which cause blood clotting) are destroyed. The most common clinical signs are hemorrhages of the skin and mucus membranes.* [23] Owners of Bichon Frises showing suspicious symptoms should seek immediate veterinary care as these diseases can strike with little or no warning and kill very quickly. Mortality rates of 20% to 80% are reported.* [22]

65.4 See also

- Companion Dog Group
- Toy Group
- Non-Sporting Group

65.5 References

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- [8] “Bichon Frise Page” . Akc.org. Retrieved 10 October 2012.
- [9] “Get to Know the Bichon Frise” , *The American Kennel Club*, Retrieved 30 April 2014
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65.6 External links

Bichon Frise at DMOZ

Chapter 66

Billy (dog)

A **Billy** is a large scenthound originating from central western France.

66.1 Description

Billys can come in pure and off-white, possibly with orange or with lemon spots on the head and body; their coat is short and smooth. They can weigh between 52–70 lbs and they stand around 60–70 cm at the shoulder for males and 58–62 cm for females. The **Fédération Cynologique Internationale** standard suggests the dog should gallop easily in its movement.* [1] The standard for the breed was established in 1886.

The Billy is not an apartment dog and needs a lot of exercise, like most large hounds they are difficult off the lead and extremely fast. They have been known to be same sex aggressive and do not always get along with other dogs, they are very intelligent and courageous, and have been used in obedience competition.

66.2 History and use

The Billy was created by Monsieur Gaston Hublot de Rivault in the 19th century, and was named after his home the **Château de Billy**, in **Poitou**. Billys were created by combining the three original strains of the **Poitevin**, the **Montemboeuf**, **Ceris** and **Larrye**. Whereas the modern Poitevin more closely resembles the original Tri-coloured Larrye line, Rivault was more drawn to the paler colours associated with the Montemboeuf and Ceris lines, and colouration was a major determinant when selecting foundation stock.* [2] The pack was dispersed in 1927 and the breed almost faced extinction, only two hounds survived **World War II**,* [3] however de Rivault's son, Anthony, set about reviving the breed by judicious use of the Poitevin, the Porcelaine and the **Harrier**.* [4]

The Billy was one of the foundation breeds used in the development of the **Grand Anglo-Français Blanc et Orange** in the late 19th century.

The Billy remains a rare breed, although there are several packs in its native France used to hunt the **Roebuck**, and two packs to hunt **Wild boar**.* [5]

66.3 See also

- Scenthound
- Scenthound Group
- Hound

66.4 References

66.4.1 Footnotes

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- [2] Alderton, *Hounds of the World*, p 94.
- [3] Fogle, *The Encyclopedia of the Dog*, p 196.
- [4] Alderton, *Hounds of the World*, pp 94-95.
- [5] ibid, p 95.

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Chapter 67

Black and Tan Coonhound

The **Black and Tan Coonhound** is a breed of dog used primarily for trailing and treeing raccoons. It was developed from crosses between the **Bloodhound**, and the **Black and Tan Virginia Foxhound**. The Black and Tan Coonhound runs its game entirely by scent.

67.1 Description

67.1.1 Appearance

67.1.2 Size

According to the **FCI** breed standard Black and Tan Coonhound males should be 25–27 inches (64–69 cm) in height with females slightly smaller at 23–25 inches (58–64 cm) although it does not specify a weight range.^{*[1]} The **United Kennel Club** does however include guideline weights of males 50–75 pounds (23–34 kg) with females ranging from 40–65 pounds (18–29 kg).^{*[2]} The height proportions quoted by the UKC differ from the FCI and allow males to be 23–27 inches (58–69 cm) and females 21–26 inches (53–66 cm).^{*[2]} The coat is short, dense and glossy.

67.1.3 Eyes

The eyes are **hazel** to brown, the ears are extremely long, wide, and thin, are set low and far back on the dog's head, and hang well down the neck. The black and tan markings are similar to the **Doberman's** and the **Rottweiler's**. The Black and Tan Coonhound's bark is loud and baying; it has been described as a deep howl. The breed standard includes muscular legs that are long in proportion to body length. The tail is set slightly below the natural line of the back. If the dog is alert or excited it carries its tail at a right angle. Males are usually larger and heavier than females.

67.1.4 Temperament

Not the **prototypical** house dog, the Black and Tan Coonhound, nonetheless, makes an exemplary pet. It is mellow, amiable, calm, and unobtrusive indoors. Outdoors, its strong hunting instincts take over, and it can be difficult to turn it from a track after it starts trailing. As befitting a dog with its heritage, it is strong, independent, and stubborn. The Black and Tan Coonhound is gentle and tolerant with children, but it may be too independent to satisfy a playful child. It is reserved with strangers and in their presence may bay and howl. The Black and Tan Coonhound can run for miles although it is usually content with a moderate jog or long walk, with an occasional excursion into the field. It can wander if it catches a scent, so a safe area is mandatory.

67.1.5 Use

The courage of the Coonhound also makes it proficient on the hunt for deer, bear, cougar and other big game although many US states are restricting the hunting of antlered animals with dogs. The general impression is that of power,



A Black and Tan Coonhound

agility and alertness, as well as the ability to cover ground swiftly with powerful rhythmic strides. Each hound has its own distinctive voice which is often recognizable to its owners from a great distance.

67.1.6 General care

Its coat needs only occasional brushing. Most Coonhounds drool to some extent, and the face may need regular wiping. The ears should also be checked regularly.

67.1.7 Health

Generally healthy, there is some risk of hip dysplasia, ear cancer and other ear infections, and eye problems. Litter size is generally eight puppies. Expected longevity is 10–12 years.



Black and Tan Coonhound

67.2 History

The Black and Tan Coonhound is descended from the **Talbot Hound**, found in medieval England after the eleventh century. Its ancestry is then traced through the **Bloodhound** and the **Foxhound** to the Black and Tan Virginia Foxhound.*[3]*[4]

In 1945, the Black and Tan Coonhound became the only one of the six varieties of **Coonhound** to be recognized by the **American Kennel Club**, in the **Hound Group**.*[5] The **Redbone Coonhound** and the **Plott Hound** have since been recognized in the **Miscellaneous Class**. The other three varieties of Coonhound are the **Bluetick Coonhound**, the **English Coonhound**, and the **Treeing Walker Coonhound**.

67.3 References

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67.4 External links

- American Black And Tan Coonhound Association

- American Black And Tan Coonhound Rescue

Chapter 68

Black and Tan Virginia Foxhound

The **Black And Tan Virginia Foxhound** is an **American** dog breed; one of four foxhound breeds. In the 18th century it was crossbred with the **Bloodhound**, and gave rise to the **Black and Tan Coonhound**. It is also good for fox hunting.

68.1 History

The Black and Tan **Virginia Foxhound** is an **American** foxhound breed. It resulted of a cross breed with Bloodhounds in the 1700s. The breed was developed by the landed gentry in order to get a dog suitable for fox hunting, so most American foxhounds were born. Besides the Black and Tan there are the **Walker**, **Calhoun**, **Penn-Marydel**, **Goodman**, **July** and **Trigg**. The Black and Tan is believed to descend from hunting dogs imported to America by **Robert Brooke** in 1650. These hunting dogs were the ancestors of several varieties of American hounds and stayed with the Brooke family for more than 300 years. Afterwards **French Foxhounds** were bred in after **George Washington** received them as gifts from the **Marquis de Lafayette**. Much later, the breed's speed and stamina were improved introducing **Irish Foxhounds**.^{*[1]}

68.2 Characteristics

The American foxhounds are lighter, taller and more agile than the English ones. They can grow to a height of 21-25 inches and can weigh between 65 and 75 pounds. These dogs have a keen sense of smell and are faster than other hounds. They are large dogs with long, straight-boned front legs and a large skull with pendant ears which frame the face. They are wide and flat to the head. The eyes are wide set and large with a friendly and intelligent expression. The tail is set moderately high with a slight upward curve and the coat is hard and short, and as the name suggests, a combination of black and tan on a white base. These dogs are not suitable to apartment living because they need a lot of exercise and also tend to put on weight easily. Otherwise, they are fairly healthy and not plagued by genetic disorders involving the hip and bones. Their life span is about 10–12 years. This breed has a friendly, pleasant, loyal and reliable temperament.^{*[2]}

68.3 Care

Due to their energetic temperament they require a lot of exercise and room, if this is not provided they could become destructive in order to entertain themselves. This can also be prevented by a careful, patient training. They also need socialization outside. They are not suitable for apartment living because they are too energetic and need a lot of exercise to stay in shape.^{*[3]}

68.4 See also

- Foxhound
- Fox hunting

68.5 References

- [1] <http://www.differentbreedsofdogs.org/Black-and-Tan-Virginia%20Foxhound.htm/>
- [2] <http://www.differentbreedsofdogs.org/Black-and-Tan-Virginia%20Foxhound.htm/>
- [3] <http://www.differentbreedsofdogs.org/Black-and-Tan-Virginia%20Foxhound.htm/>

Chapter 69

Black Norwegian Elkhound

The **Black Norwegian Elkhound** (Norsk Elghund Sort) is a modern variant of the Grey Norwegian Elkhound. It is a small **Spitz** breed and is very rare outside the **Nordic countries of Scandinavia**. It is bred for the same purpose as the Grey Norwegian Elkhound but is smaller, more agile, and easier to recognize in the snow. Historically, it is a much “younger” breed, first bred in **Norway** during the early 19th century. It is classified by the **FCI** as a hunting dog,^{*[1]} although it is also used as a watchdog, guarddog and herder.

The **AKC** breed name “Elkhound,” comes directly from its original Norwegian name “Elghund,” meaning “moose dog.” In Norwegian, “elg” refers to the animal English speakers know as a “moose”, and “hund” means “dog.”

69.1 Description

69.1.1 Appearance



Black Norwegian Elkhound puppy

The Black Norwegian Elkhound is a typical Spitz breed with a short compact body, dark eyes, ears standing straight

up, and a curly tail carried over the back. It has a rich coat that does not stand out from the body. This is an all-weather hunting dog and the coat is very important. It must be able to keep out the heavy autumn rain in Scandinavia and endure the cold weather, which it does very well.

It has a dense, short, thick, coarse, double coat and is solid black. A mature dog stands between 40 and 51 centimeters (16"-20") - 47 cm (+3/-4) for males and 44 cm (+3/-4) for females - and weighs between 16 kilograms (35 lb) and 20 kilograms (44 lb).

69.1.2 Temperament

The Black Norwegian Elkhound is a very robust and hardy dog: very alert and full of power and pride. It is more strong-minded than the Grey Elkhound. The most recommended training method is one that focuses on motivating the dog; such as clicker training or reward-based training methods. Using punishment or dominance-based methods could negatively impact training with the Black Norwegian Elkhound. It is easy to train, but always needs something to do to be happy. It needs continuous exercise and activity in concert with its superb intelligence to do well. It is an excellent hunting dog and loves to be in the forest.

Hunting

The Black Elkhound is used in all types of hunts but excels best in hunting large game such as elk, moose and bear. It is very good at tracking and makes an excellent watch dog. It is a good family dog but can sometimes be a bit contentious in relations with other dogs. The Elkhound has been an important dog for farmers in Scandinavia for hundreds of years.

69.2 Care

69.2.1 Grooming

Its coat requires frequent brushing.

69.3 See also

- Karelian Bear Dog
- Norwegian Buhund
- Norwegian Elkhound
- Norwegian Lundehund
- Swedish Jamthund
- Swedish Lapphund
- Swedish Vallhund
- Tahltan Bear Dog (extinct)

69.4 Resources

• Books

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69.5 References

[1] “FCI Standard Number 268: Norwegian Elkhound Black” . Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI). 9 August 1999. Archived from the original on 1 November 2013.

69.6 External links

- Norwegian Elkhound Association of America
- Norwegian Elkhound Club of Great Britain

Chapter 70

Black Russian Terrier

The **Russian Black Terrier** (Russian: Чёрный терьер), abbreviated as BRT, also known as the **Tchiorny Terrier** (*tchiorny* being Russian for black) is a breed of dog created in USSR in Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda) Kennel during the late 1940s and the early 1950s for use as a military/working dogs. At the present time, the Russian Black Terrier is a breed recognized by the FCI (FCI's from September 1983), AKC (AKC's from July 2004), CKC, KC, ANKC, NZKC and other cynological organizations. The contemporary Russian Black Terrier is a working dog, guarding dog, sporting and companion dog.

Despite its name, the Russian Black Terrier is not a true terrier: it is believed that about seventeen breeds were used in its development, including the Airedale, the Giant Schnauzer, the Rottweiler, the Newfoundland, the Caucasian Ovtcharka and other breeds.

70.1 History

The Russian Black Terrier was developed in the former USSR in Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda) Kennel by the state for use as a military/working dogs. The breeding stock was largely imported from the occupied countries, especially East Germany. Breeds used in the development include the Giant Schnauzer, Airedale Terrier, Rottweiler, Newfoundland, Caucasian Ovcharka and other breeds. BRT were bred for working ability, rather than appearance, and early examples only resembled today's Russian Black Terrier in their build and coat type. The BRT was bred solely by the state owned Red Star Kennel in Moscow until 1957, when some puppies were sold to civilian breeders. These breeders began to breed for looks (as the original was rather plain) while retaining working ability. In time, the breed spread to the other parts of USSR like Saint Petersburg, Siberia, Ukraine and later to the first European country Finland and next to the other European countries: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany and finally to the United States, Canada, Australia and others.

70.2 Description

70.2.1 Coat

The coat is a double coat with a coarse outer guard hair over a softer undercoat. The coat is hard and dense, never soft, woolly, silky or frizzy. It should be between 5 to 15 cm (2-6 inches)^{*[1]} in length. It should form a beard and eyebrows on the face, and a slight mane around the withers and neck that is more pronounced in males. The coat is low-shedding and the colour is black or black with some scattered gray hairs. Sometimes puppies are born with a non standard color (black with lightening gene, steel-silver, black and tan and very rarely wheat or sable).

70.2.2 Size

According to the FCI standard^{*[1]} the male stands 72 to 76 cm and not more than 78 cm at the withers compared to the female's 68–72 cm and not more than 74 cm. The male weighs between 50 and 60 kg (110-132 lbs), and the



females weigh between 45 and 50 kg (99-110 lbs). Nowadays, even larger individuals are tolerated if the dog is well proportioned and retains correct movements.

At maturity (over 18 months of age), the AKC standard^{*[2]} recommends 27-30 inches for males with the desired height between 27 and 29 inches and 26 and 29 inches for females with the desired height between 26 and 28 inches. A mature male less than 27 inches or more than 30 inches at the withers is considered a serious fault. A mature female less than 26 inches or more than 29 inches at the withers is considered a serious fault. Although the standard also states "Height consideration should not outweigh that of type, proportion, movement and other functional attributes." In proportions, a Black Russian Terrier should be slightly longer than tall, a ratio of 9 ½ to 10 being ideal.^{*[2]}

70.2.3 Temperament

The character and temperament of the Russian Black Terrier is of utmost importance. The Russian Black Terrier is a calm, confident, courageous and self-assured dog. He is highly intelligent and adapts well to training. The Russian Black Terrier was initially bred to guard and protect. He is alert and responsive, instinctively protective, determined, fearless, deeply loyal to family, is aloof and therefore does not relish intrusion by strangers into his personal space. Shyness or excessive excitability is a serious fault.

70.3 Care

The Russian Black Terrier, because of its breeding as a working dog, has a very strong "work ethic", and needs a job to do in order to be happy. Early training is a must and they are very responsive to firm, consistent training, excelling at **Obedience** competitions. They also perform well in other dog sports, such as **Agility**, and **Schutzhund** training. They have a low-shedding coat, and need grooming several times a week. Dogs who compete in conformation need to be groomed a minimum of every three weeks to keep the coat in show condition. The Russian Black Terrier needs lots of exercise, and may become **hyperactive** and destructive if it does not have a chance to burn off its energy.



BRTs have traditionally been used for a wide variety of tasks, such as carting

70.4 Health

The Russian Black Terrier is a generally healthy and somewhat long-lived dog (lifespan of 9–14 years), however it is prone to certain hereditary diseases:

Major concerns: * [3]

- Hip dysplasia
- Elbow dysplasia
- Hyperuricosuria * [4]
- Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis & Polyneuropathy * [5]

Minor concerns

- Hypertrophic osteodystrophy (HOD) - a nutritionally based developmental disease especially in young, heavy, fast-growing puppies;
- Panosteitis (Pano or Wandering Lameness) - a nutritionally based developmental disease especially in young, heavy, fast-growing puppies;

- Heart Disease - the most common heart problems are aortic stenosis, mitral valve dysplasia, cardiomyopathy;
- Eyes Disease - the most common eyes problems are ectropion, entropion, conjunctivitis;
- Allergies are a common ailment in dogs, and the Black Russian Terrier is no exception. There are three main types of allergies: food allergies, contact allergies and inhalant allergies;

Other problems

- Hot spot;
- Fungal infection - especially in ears and beard area.

This is why it is extremely important to screen any potential breeders as well as their breeding stock. A well intended breeder will have all health checks on all breeding stock before making the decision to breed their dogs. While health checks on breeding stock can not guarantee a puppy will not develop any health issues later on, it is important to “do your homework” on any potential breeder.

70.5 References

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- [3] “Black Russian Terrier”. Canine Health Information Centre. *Archived* from the original on 19 November 2014. Retrieved 19 November 2014.
- [4] “Canine Hyperuricurosia” . Veterinary Genetics Laboratory.
- [5] “Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis & Polyneuropathy (JLPP) in Black Russian Terriers” . *Canine Genetic Diseases Network*. Retrieved 19 November 2014.

70.6 External links

- Black Russian Terrier at DMOZ
- Black Russian Terrier Breed Database
- Black Russian Terrier - Database
- All about Russian Black Terrier in Poland but not only
- BRT Foundation “Czernysz w Potrzebie”

Chapter 71

Black Mouth Cur

The **Black Mouth Cur** is a hunting and cattle dog that has its origins in the Southern Eastern United States of America.

71.1 Description

The Black Mouth Cur is a well-muscled rugged herding, hunting, and all around utility dog whose coat comes in a number of colors and shades, generally red, yellow, fawn, or buckskin. Solid white and piebald colors are not allowed in Black Mouth Curs, but in rare occasions may appear in a litter due to recessive genes from several generations back matching up. According to the breed standard of the United Kennel Club, up to ten percent of the coat may be white with the amounts of white on the toes, tail, nose and chest are acceptable but not desired. As of this date the Louisiana Catahoula Leopard Cur is recognized by AKC as the Catahoula Leopard Hound and the Plott Cur has been renamed the Plott Hound. It is hoped that the Black mouth Cur does not become recognized, renamed, and made into a show dog whose champions are judged only by their looks and not their working performance.*[1]

The name "cur" is a descriptive term for a general, short-coated, drop-eared, farm and ranch working dog. Primarily BMCs are herding dogs able to hunt big or small game, but they are also suitable as family dogs.*[2]

The breed has a litter of 3-12, and a lifespan of 12–18 years. *[3]

71.2 Appearance

Black Mouth Curs have short coats, either coarse or fine, and a combination of the two types may appear in the same litter. Black Mouth Curs come in many colors. All shades of red, yellow and fawn; black; brown; buckskin; or brindle; with or without black muzzle or mask. Very small amounts of white are allowed under the chin, around the nose, on the neck, chest, legs, and tip of tail, provided that no more than ten percent total of the dog's body may be white. Dilute coat colors are acceptable and may be identified by the following traits: green, yellow, or light brown eyes; white toenails; red or yellow coat without any trace of black hair. Never spotted, mottled, merle, or with white collar. A disqualification is albinism.*[4]

The muzzle is square-shaped. It may have a melanistic mask, which is most often black. Maskless dogs are allowed but not preferred. The name 'Black Mouth' refers to the dark pigmentation around the lips that also extends into the interior of the mouth including the roof of the mouth, gums, and cheeks, excluding the tongue. The ears are medium-sized and hanging and may either be melanistic like the muzzle or the same color as the coat.

The tail of a Black Mouth Cur can be of any length; long, medium, bob tailed, or none at all. Some owners of curs that are born with a tail will dock their dog's tail, and some cur dogs are born with little or no tail at all. The feet are of moderate size, compact and well arched. Pads are large, tough, and well cushioned. Toes may be webbed. Single or double dewclaws may be present.*[4]

The adult weight ranges depending on the line from 35 pounds minimum for tree dogs (i.e. Ladner BMCs) to 50 pounds and over a hundred pounds for herding or hog dogs (i.e. the Weatherford Ben line). Their height can also vary with a minimum height of 16 inches tall. Males in the same lines are normally larger than females.*[5]



Portrait of a Black Mouth Cur showing the typical melanistic mask around the muzzle.

71.3 Temperament

Black Mouth Curs are great family dogs. They are very social dogs if trained properly. The BMC is a “extremely smart” *[2] breed who “by nature need to bond a few weeks” *[2] with their owner/trainer before training can begin. The breed shows great loyalty and will willingly give their life to save their owner. Great around children if introduced correctly, they have great potential to “make wonderful family dogs.” *[2] As they grow older they become very laid back. “The BMC was bred as a homestead dog that would protect its family and home against intruders. This means that a well-bred BMC is territorial. Most BMCs off their ‘turf’ work well with other dogs, hunting or herding stock, but on their family property will chase the same dog away. Their turf can be viewed by the dog as the family’s home, land, truck, or sometimes proximity to ‘their person’.” *[6]

71.4 Health

Over all, the BMCs enjoy some of the best health of any breed or mixed breed of dog. But all dogs with dropped ears can be subject to ear infections, especially if worked under very wet conditions, as for example, hunting wild boar in swamps. Humidity in general will cause the inner ear to sweat creating a great environment for ear mites and infection. It’s a good idea to check your dog’s ears on a regular basis (weekly). You should look for clean skin, and smell to see if there is any bad aroma. If either ear has excessive wax build up, lots of dirt or a bad smell, take the dog to the vet for a check up. Just a helpful note, it’s easier and cheaper to prevent a problem than to correct one later.*[7]

71.5 Activities

"The BMC is genetically very athletic and eager to please. Given proper guidance and training, a BMC can excel in just about any activity you could imagine. They can herd animals, track or trail game, pull weights, run in a coursing event, work as a Search and Rescue dog, or anything else a smart, athletic dog that wants to please its owner can do."

*[8] Black Mouth Curs are used for herding cattle, baying hogs, hunting squirrel, raccoon, bear and mountain lion. All Black Mouth Curs excel at baying and herding. They will also tree game. The BMC is a very versatile dog, and a single dog can be used to bay, herd, and tree depending upon the handler's desire. They have also been noted to be successful deer tracking dogs in the South.

71.6 History

The Cur dogs were developed by the Celts and when the Irish, Scots and or Celtic people settled in southeastern America, they brought their trusted working dogs with them. It is doubtful if the southern United States could have been settled without the cur dogs. The Black Mouth Curs, as a breed, have varied historical documentation dependent upon region. Among them are the Southern Black Mouth Cur from Alabama, Foundation Black Mouth Cur from Texas, Ladner Yellow Black Mouth Cur from Mississippi, and the Florida Black Mouth Cur, sometimes called a cracker cur.

The first Black Mouth Curs registered with a national kennel registry were the Ladner Black Mouth Curs through the National Kennel Club in April 1964. Mr L.H. Ladner had such extensive written documentation of his family's breeding curs that the NKC recognized their dogs as a breed.

The Texas Black Mouth Cur comes from a line of curs well-documented in the book *Big Thicket Legacy*.*[9] They are used primarily for herding cattle.

The Florida Black Mouth Cur, used for herding cattle, are featured in old paintings hanging in local barber shops and homes, so their existence and history in Florida is documented.

The Southern Black Mouth Cur, is believed to have originated in Alabama, though there are Southern Black Mouth Cur in Florida and Tennessee. The Howard Line of Southern Black Mouth Curs were first registered Line of Black Mouth Curs, with a legitimate, and well documented outside source. They were registered with the courthouse around Howardtown, Alabama about 40 miles north of Mobile and nearby Tibbie in the early 1940s. These dogs were bred for well over 100 years prior to registration with the courthouse. They were used as multipurpose pioneer dogs that would hunt, protect the home, and gather in the cattle and pigs at slaughter time.*[10] Several breeders through the South continue to work toward retaining and improving the Southern Black Mouth Cur. Through the efforts of several Black Mouth Cur breeders, the United Kennel Club later recognized the breed. Some of the first dogs originate with the Howard family. Mr. JD Howard can be found as being a descendant of Howardtown, and the Southern Black Mouth Cur heritage. Mr. JD Howard carried on the long family tradition for many years. His legacy is being continued by family member Mr. Steve Howard, who is still actively improving and breeding the Southern Black Mouth Cur.

71.7 References

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- [3] <http://www.BlackMouthCur.com>
- [4] http://blackmouthcur.com/ukc_standards.htm
- [5] <http://blackmouthcur.com/standards.htm>
- [6] "FAQ's" . Blackmouthcur.com.
- [7] <http://blackmouthcur.com/FAQs.htm#What%20type%20of%20health%20problems>
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71.8 External links

- Media related to Blackmouth Cur at Wikimedia Commons

Chapter 72

Grand Bleu de Gascogne

The **Grand Bleu de Gascogne** (FCI No.22) is a breed of dog of the scenthound type, originating in France and used for hunting in packs. Today's breed is the descendant of a very old type of large hunting dog, and is an important breed in the ancestry of many other hounds.

72.1 Description

The Grand Bleu de Gascogne is an imposing large dog, a typical hunting pack hound of the oldest type, with a lean and muscular body, long legs, slightly domed head, long drop ears, and drooping lips. Size is 65 to 72 cm (25.6 to 28.3 ins) at the withers, females slightly smaller. Dogs of this breed should show an attitude of calm strength and nobleness.*[1]

The colour of the coat is white mottled with black, giving a slate blue overall appearance. There are black patches on either side of the head, with a white area on top of the head which has in it a small black oval. Tan "eyebrow" marks are over each eye. Faults are deviations in appearance that have an effect on the health and working ability of the dog, as well as an absence of expected features of colour, structure, and size, indicating that a dog with such faults should not be bred. Faults include aggression or fearfulness, anatomical malformation, and lack of type.*[1]

Although these are large dogs, "Grand" does not necessarily refer to the size of the dogs. "In most cases it is simply a label for a pack that is used for larger game".*[2] Today, the breed is used in hunting boar, deer, and other game.*[3] The Grand Bleu de Gascogne is a very large dog weighing 80-120 lbs

72.1.1 Health and temperament

No unusual health problems or claims of extraordinary health have been documented for this breed. Temperament of individual dogs may vary.

72.2 History and use

The Grand Bleu de Gascogne may descend from dogs left by Phoenician traders,*[4] its ancestors were contemporaries with the St Hubert Hound and English Southern Hound,*[5] Comte de Foix kept a pack in the 14th century and Henry IV of France kept a pack in the late 16th & early 17th centuries.

The Grand Bleu de Gascogne has a long history in the US, the first dogs were bred there in the 18th century, there are now more Grand Bleu's in the US than France.*[4] General Lafayette presented a pack of seven Grand Bleus to George Washington in 1785, who compared their melodious voices to the bells of Moscow.*[6]

The Grand Bleu de Gascogne is noted for its focus on the hunt as well as a good nose and distinctive sonorous, deep howl, the breed is "instinctively a pack hound".*[1] In the past it was used to hunt deer, wolves and boar, in the field it is considered a rather slow and ponderous worker and today is predominantly used to hunt hares.*[6]

The Grand Bleu de Gascogne has had a significant influence on the development of several breeds of Scenthounds,

after the French Revolution it was used to revitalise the old Saintongeois, creating the Gascon Saintongeois, the Bluetick coonhound is considered a direct descendant of the Grand Bleu. The Grand Bleu de Gascogne was used by Sir John Buchanan-Jardine in the development of the Dumfriesshire Hound, in Britain any native hound with a blue marbled coat are still referred to as 'Frenchies' after this breed.* [7]

72.3 See also

- Anglo French and French Hounds
- Dog terminology
- Petit Bleu de Gascogne
- Griffon Bleu de Gascogne
- Basset Bleu de Gascogne

72.4 References

72.4.1 Footnotes

- [1] FCI *Grand Gascony Blue*
- [2] Clarke, Brace, & Sporre-Willes, p 87.
- [3] UKC, 2009
- [4] Fogle, p 162.
- [5] Alderton, p 95.
- [6] Alderton, p 96.
- [7] Hancock, p 149.

72.4.2 Bibliography

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72.5 External links

- Search The Open Directory Project (DMOZ) links for clubs and information about the Grand Bleu de Gascogne

Chapter 73

Petit Bleu de Gascogne

The **Petit Bleu de Gascogne** (FCI No.31) Is a breed of dog of the scenthound type, originating in France and used for hunting in packs. Today's breed is the descendant of a very old type of large hunting dog. The Petit Bleu de Gascogne is not a small (petite) dog, the name comes from its use on small game.

73.1 Appearance

The Petit Bleu de Gascogne is directly descended from the **Grand Bleu de Gascogne**, a hound of ancient type. Smaller examples of the Grand Bleu de Gascogne were selected for hunting small game such as **hare** (the Grand Bleu de Gascogne was developed to hunt wolves, bears and boars) and eventually became a separate breed. It is a medium-large size dog, not a small dog, standing 52 to 58 cm (20.5 to 23 ins) at the **withers**, with females slightly smaller.*[1]

The colour of the coat is the same as the Grand Bleu de Gascogne, white mottled with black, giving a slate blue overall appearance. There are black patches on either side of the head, with a white area on top of the head which has in it a small black oval. Tan "eyebrow" marks are over each eye give a 'quatreoeillé' (four-eyed) effect. Faults are deviations in appearance that have an effect on the health and working ability of the dog, as well as an absence of expected features of colour, structure, and size, indicating that a dog with such faults should not be bred. Faults include aggression or fearfulness, anatomical malformation, and lack of **type**.*[1]

The Petite Bleu de Gascogne is noted for working well in a pack and being calm and easy to handle.*[1]

73.2 History

The Grand Bleu de Gascogne's ancestors were contemporary with the St.Hubert Hounds, dogs that were hunted in packs by the 14th century Comte de Foix on wolves, bears and boars. The slightly smaller Petit Bleu de Gascogne used on small game may have existed along with the boar hunting dog for centuries.*[1]

"Petite" does not necessarily refer to the size of the dogs, but refers to the French expression for hounds used for smaller game.*[2]

73.3 Health and temperament

No unusual health problems or claims of extraordinary health have been documented for this breed. Temperament of individual dogs may vary, but in general dogs bred to be pack hunting dogs do not make good **pets**.

73.4 See also

- Anglo French and French Hounds

- Dog terminology
- Grand Bleu de Gascogne
- Griffon Bleu de Gascogne
- Basset Bleu de Gascogne

73.5 References

- [1] Breed Standard
- [2] Clark, Anne Rogers; Andrew H. Brace (1995). *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs*. Howell Book House. p. 87. ISBN 0-87605-624-9.

73.6 External links

- Search The Open Directory Project (DMOZ) links for clubs and information about the Petite Bleu de Gascogne

Chapter 74

Bloodhound

For other uses, see [Bloodhound \(disambiguation\)](#).

The **bloodhound** is a large **scent hound** originally bred for hunting **deer** and **wild boar**, but also used from the Middle Ages onwards for tracking human beings, and now most often bred specifically for that purpose. Thought to be descended from hounds once kept at the Abbey of St Hubert in Belgium, it is known to French speakers as the *Chien de Saint-Hubert*.

This dog is famed for its ability to discern human odors even days later, over great distances, even across water. Its extraordinarily keen **sense of smell** is combined with a strong and tenacious tracking instinct, producing the ideal scent hound, and it is used by police and law enforcement all over the world to track escaped prisoners, missing people, lost children and lost pets.

74.1 Appearance

Bloodhounds weigh from 36 to 50 kg (80 to 110 lbs), though some individuals weigh as much as 72 kg (160 lb). They stand 58 to 69 cm (23 to 27 inches) high at the withers. According to the **AKC** standard of the breed, larger dogs are preferred by conformation judges. Acceptable colors for bloodhounds are black, liver, tan, or red. Bloodhounds possess an unusually large skeletal structure with most of their weight concentrated in their bones, which are very thick for their length. The coat typical for a scenthound is hard and composed of fur alone, with no admixture of hair.

74.2 Temperament

This breed is gentle, but is tireless when following a scent. Because of its strong tracking instinct, it can be willful and somewhat difficult to obedience train and handle on a leash. Bloodhounds have an affectionate and even-tempered nature with humans, making excellent family pets. However, like any pet, they require supervision when around small children.

74.3 Colour types

Main article: [Coat \(dog\)](#)

Up to at least the seventeenth century bloodhounds were of all colours,^{*[1]} but in modern times the colour range has become more restricted. The colours are usually listed as black and tan, liver and tan, and red. White is not uncommon on the chest, and sometimes appears on the feet. Genetically, the main types are determined by the action of two genes, found in many species. One produces an alternation between black and brown (liver). If a hound inherits the black allele (variant) from either parent, it has a black nose, eye rims and paw-pads, and if it has a saddle,



Bloodhound puppy

it is black. The other allele suppresses black pigment and is recessive, so it must be inherited from both parents. It produces liver noses, eye rims, paw-pads, and saddles.

The second gene determines coat pattern. It can produce animals with no saddle (essentially all-tan, but called ‘red’ in bloodhounds); ones with saddle-marking; or ones largely covered with darker (black or liver) pigment, except for tan lips, eyebrows, forechest and lower legs. These last are sometimes referred to as ‘blanket’ or ‘full-coat’ types. In a pioneering study in 1969*[2] Dennis Piper suggested 5 alleles in the pattern-marking gene, producing variants from the red or saddle-less hound through three different types of progressively greater saddle marking to the ‘blanket’ type. However, more modern study*[3] attributes the variation to 3 different alleles of the *Agouti* gene. A^{*}y produces the non saddle-marked “red” hound, A^{*}s produces saddle-marking, and a^{*}t produces the blanket or full-coat hound. Of these A^{*}y is dominant, and a^{*}t is recessive to the others. The interaction of these variants of the two genes produces the six basic types shown below.

- *Black and tan, 'blanket' or full-coat type*
- *Liver and tan, 'blanket' or full-coat type*
- *Black and tan saddle type*
- *Liver and tan saddle type*
- *Red, black-pigmented type*
- *Red, liver-pigmented type*

74.4 Health

74.4.1 Illnesses

Compared to other purebred dogs, Bloodhounds suffer an unusually high rate of gastrointestinal ailments, with bloat being the most common type of gastrointestinal problem.*[4] The breed also suffers an unusually high incidence of eye, skin, and ear ailments.*[4] thus these areas should be inspected frequently for signs of developing problems. Owners should be especially aware of the signs of bloat, which is both the most common illness and the leading cause of death of Bloodhounds. The thick coat gives the breed the tendency to overheat quickly.

74.4.2 Lifespan

Bloodhounds in a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey had a median longevity of 6.75 years,*[4] which makes them one of the shortest-lived of dog breeds.*[5] The oldest of the 82 deceased dogs in the survey died at the age of 12.1 years. Bloat took 34% of the animals, making it the most common cause of death in Bloodhounds. The second leading cause of death in the study was cancer, at 27%; this percentage is similar to other breeds, but the median age of death was unusually young (median of about 8 years).*[4] In a 2013 survey, the average age at death for 14 Bloodhounds was 8.25 years.*[6]

74.5 History



Bloodhounds circa 1915

74.5.1 Chien de Saint-Hubert

The St Hubert was, according to legend, first bred ca. 1000 AD by monks at the **Saint-Hubert** Monastery in Belgium; its likely origins are in France, home of many of modern **hounds**. It is held to be the ancestor of several other breeds, like the extinct Norman hound, and Santongeois, and the modern Bleu de Gascogne, Gascon Santongeois, Ariegois and Artois Normande, as well as the bloodhound. It has been suggested that it was a mixed breed, not at all uniform in type.*[7]

Whether they originated there, or what their ancestry was, is uncertain, but from ca. 1200, the monks of the Abbey of St Hubert annually sent several pairs of black hounds as a gift to the King of France. They were not always highly thought of in the royal pack. Charles IX 1550-74, preferred his white hounds and the larger Chiens-gris, and wrote that the St Huberts were suitable for people with gout to follow, but not for those who wished to shorten the life of the hunted animal. He described them as pack-hounds of medium stature, long in the body, not well sprung in the rib, and of no great strength.^{*[8]} Writing in 1561 Jaques du Fouilloux describes them as strong of body, but with low, short legs. He says they have become mixed in breeding, so that they are now of all colours and widely distributed.^{*[9]} Charles described the 'true race' of the St Hubert as black, with red/tawny marks above the eyes and legs usually of the same colour, suggesting a 'blanket' black and tan (see Section on Colour types above). To De Fouilloux the 'pure black' were the best of this mixed breed. Both writers thought them only useful as leash hounds. They both refer to a white hound, also a St Hubert, which by their time had disappeared, having been interbred with another white hound, the greffier, to produce the king's preferred pack hound, sometimes called the chien blanc du roi.

They appear to have been more highly thought of during the reign of Henry IV (1553–1610), who presented a pack to James I of England. By the end of the reign of Louis XIV (1715), they were already rare.^{*[10]*[11]} In 1788, D' Yauville, who was master of the Royal hounds, says those sent by the St Hubert monks, once much prized, had degenerated, and scarcely one of the annual gift of six or eight was kept.^{*[12]}

Upon the French Revolution of 1789, the gifts ceased, and hunting in France went into a decline until the end of the Napoleonic wars. When it recovered during the 19th Century, huntsmen, with many breeds to choose from, seem to have had little interest in the St Hubert. An exception was Baron Le Couteulx de Canteleu, who tried to find them. He reported that there were hardly any in France, and those in the Ardennes were so cross-bred that they had lost the characteristics of the breed.^{*[11]*[13]}

Writers on the bloodhound in the last two centuries generally agreed that the original St Hubert strain died out in the nineteenth century, and that the European St Hubert owes its present existence to the development of the Bloodhound.^{*[10]*[13]*[14]*[15]}

74.5.2 Bloodhound

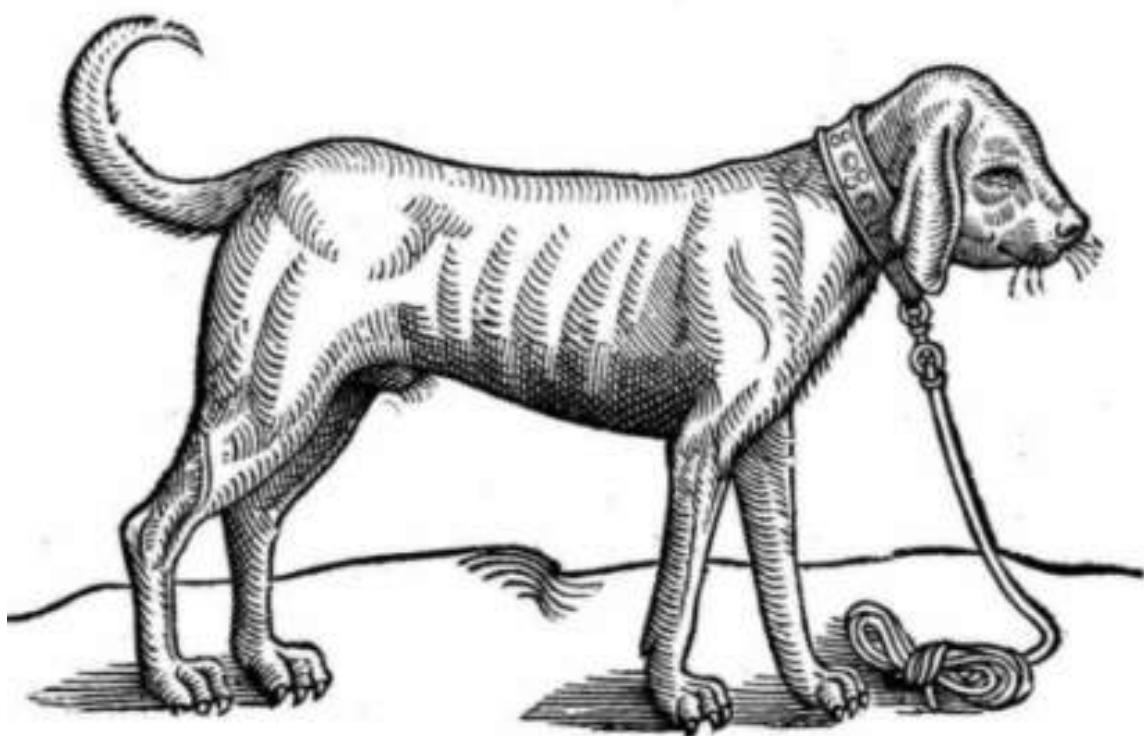
References to bloodhounds first appear in English writing in the early to mid 14th century, in contexts that suggest the breed was well established by then.^{*[16]*[17]*[18]} It is often claimed that its ancestors were brought over from Normandy by William the Conqueror, but there is no actual evidence for this. That the Normans brought hounds from Europe during the post-Conquest period is virtually certain, but whether they included the Bloodhound itself, rather than merely its ancestors, is a matter of dispute that probably cannot be resolved on the basis of surviving evidence.

In Medieval hunting the typical use of the Bloodhound was as a 'limer', or 'lyam-hound', that is a dog handled on a leash or 'lyam', to find the hart or boar before it was hunted by the pack hounds (*raches*).^{*[19]} It was prized for its ability to hunt the cold scent of an individual animal, and, though it did not usually take part in the kill, it was given a special reward from the carcass.^{*[20]}

It also seems that from the earliest times the Bloodhound was used to track people. There are stories written in Medieval Scotland of Robert the Bruce (in 1307), and William Wallace (1270–1305) being followed by 'sleuth hounds'.^{*[21]*[22]} Whether true or not, these stories show that the sleuth hound was already known as a man-trailer, and it later becomes clear that the sleuth hound and the Bloodhound were the same animal.

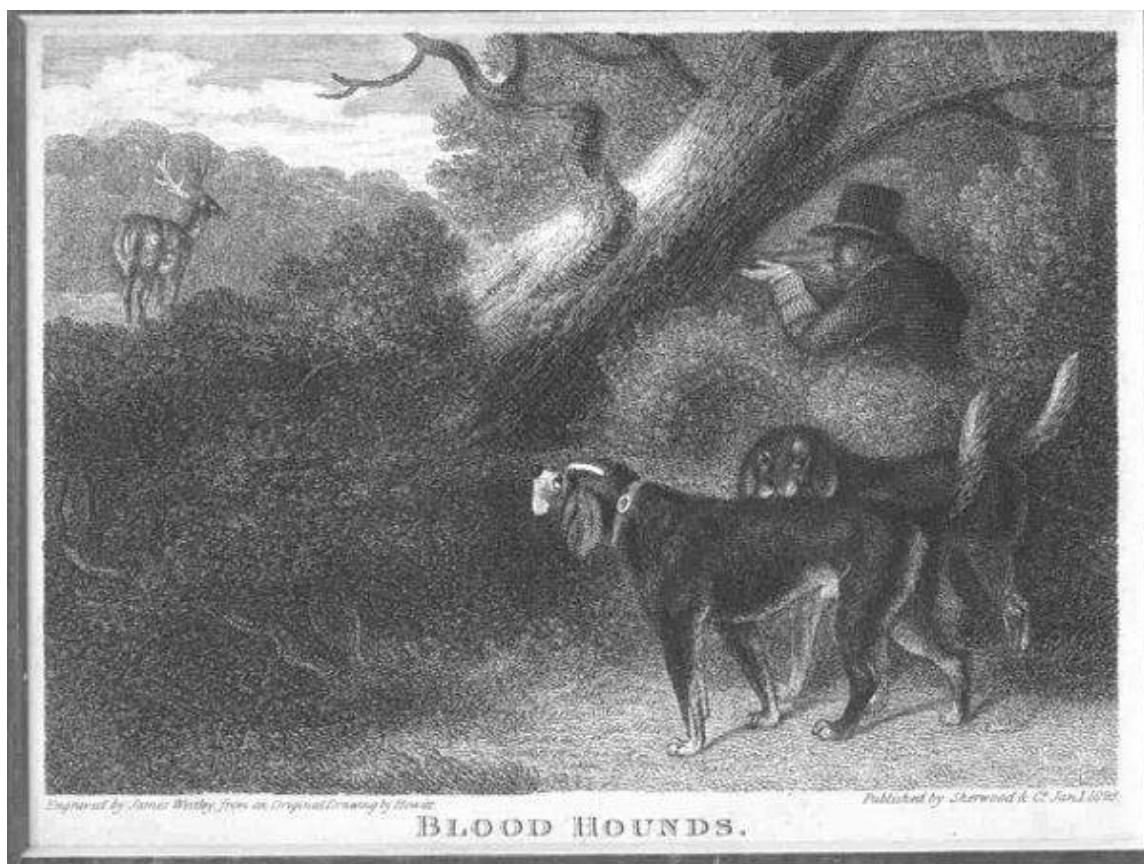
In the 16th century, John Caius,^{*[23]} in unquestionably the most important single source in the history of the Bloodhound, describes its hanging ears and lips, its use in game parks to follow the scent of blood, which gives it its name, its ability to track thieves and poachers by their foot scent, how it casts if it has lost the scent when thieves cross water, and its use on the Scottish borders to track cross-border raiders, known as Border Reivers. This links it to the sleuth hound,^{*[24]} and from Caius also comes the information that the English Bloodhound and the sleuth hound were essentially the same, though the Bloodhound was slightly bigger, with more variation in coat colour.^{*[25]}

The picture on the right was published in Zurich in 1563, in Conrad Gesner's *Thierbuch* (a compendium of animals) with the captions: 'Englischen Blüthund' and 'Canis Sagax Sanguinarius apud Anglos' (English scent hound with associations of blood). It was drawn by, or under the supervision of, John Caius, and sent to Gesner with other drawings to illustrate his descriptions of British dogs for European readers. It is thus the earliest known picture published specifically to demonstrate the appearance of the Bloodhound. We are told it was done from life,^{*[25]} and detail such as the soft hang of the ear indicates it was carefully observed. Fully accurate or not, it suggests changes between the Bloodhound of then and today. The collar and long coiled rope reflect the Bloodhound's typical functions



English Bloodhound 1563

as a limer or leashed man-trailer in that period.



A brace of Bloodhounds used to find deer for the gun 1826

The earliest known report of a trial of the Bloodhound's trailing abilities comes from the scientist Robert Boyle, who described how a Bloodhound tracked a man seven miles along a route frequented by people, and found him in an upstairs room of a house.*[26]

With the rise of fox-hunting, the decline of deer-hunting, and the extinction of the wild boar, as well as a more settled state of society, the use of the Bloodhound diminished. It was kept by the aristocratic owners of a few deer-parks*[26] and by a few enthusiasts,*[11] with some variation in type, until its popularity began to increase again with the rise of dog-showing in the 19th Century.*[10] Numbers, however, have remained low in Britain. Very few survived the Second World War, but the gene-pool has gradually been replenished with imports from America. Nevertheless, because of UK **quarantine** restrictions, importing was expensive and difficult, throughout the 20th century, and in the post-war period exports to the USA, and to Europe where the population had also been affected by the war, considerably exceeded imports.*[27]

During the later 19th century numbers of Bloodhounds were imported from Britain by French enthusiasts, who regretted the extinction of the ancient St Hubert. They wished to re-establish it, using the Bloodhound, which, despite its developments in Britain, they regarded as the St Hubert preserved unchanged. Many of the finest specimens were bought and exhibited and bred in France as Chiens de S. Hubert, especially by Le Couteulx de Canteleu, who himself bred over 300. Whatever few original St Huberts remained either died out or were absorbed into the new population.*[11]*[13] As a result, the Bloodhound became known on parts of the Continent as the Chien de Saint-Hubert. In the mid 20th century the Brussels-based FCI accepted the claim of Belgium to be the country of origin. There are now annual celebrations in the town of Saint-Hubert, in which handlers in period dress parade their hounds. In Britain the bloodhound has continued to be seen as a native breed, with European St Huberts being accepted by the UK KC as bloodhounds.*[28]

In Le Couteulx' book of 1890 we read that 'Le Chien de St Hubert actuel' is very big, from 0m,69 to 0m,80 (27½–31½in) high.*[10] This does not accord with the 16th century descriptions of the St Hubert given above, nor with the FCI standard, but the idea that the St Hubert is much bigger (up to 0.915m, 36 in) than the Bloodhound persisted well into the 20th century, among some St Hubert enthusiasts.*[29]

When the first Bloodhounds were exported to the USA is not known. Bloodhounds were used to track runaway slaves before the **American Civil War**, but it has been questioned whether the dogs used were genuine Bloodhounds. However, in the later part of the 19th century, and in the next, more pure Bloodhounds were introduced from Britain, and bred in America, especially after 1888, when the English breeder, Edwin Brough, brought three of his hounds to exhibit at the **Westminster KC show** in New York City. He went into partnership with Mr J L Winchell, who with other Americans, imported more stock from Britain.*[15] Bloodhounds in America have been more widely used in tracking lost people and criminals - often with brilliant success - than in Britain, and the history of the Bloodhound in America is full of the man-trailing exploits of outstanding Bloodhounds and their expert handlers, the most famous hound being Nick Carter.*[15]*[30] Law enforcement agencies have been much involved in the use of Bloodhounds, and there is a **National Police Bloodhound Association**, originating in 1962.*[31]

In Britain there have been instances from time to time of the successful use of the Bloodhound to track criminals or missing people. However man-trailing is enjoyed as a sport by British Bloodhound owners, through national working trials, and this enthusiasm has spread to Europe. In addition, while the pure Bloodhound is used to hunt singly, **bloodhound packs** use bloodhounds crossed with foxhounds to hunt the human scent.

Meanwhile, the Bloodhound has become widely distributed internationally, though numbers are small in most countries, with more in the USA than anywhere else. Following the spread of the Bloodhound from Britain in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, imports and exports and, increasingly, artificial insemination, are maintaining the world population as a common breeding stock, without a great deal of divergence in type in different countries.

Bloodhounds are now coloured red, black and tan or liver and tan; however, until **Elizabethan** times they also occurred in other solid colours, including white, and all other hound colours.*[1] It is possible that the **Talbot**, now extinct, was a white Bloodhound, but this is uncertain.

During the late 19th century, Bloodhounds were frequent subjects for artists such as **Edwin Landseer***[32] and **Briton Riviere**; the dogs depicted are close in appearance to modern Bloodhounds, indicating that the essential character of the Bloodhound predates modern dog breeding. However, the dogs depicted by Landseer show less wrinkle and **haw** than modern dogs.*[15]

74.5.3 Origin issues

Throughout most of its history the bloodhound was seen as a dog of English or Anglo-Scottish origin, either of unknown ancestry,^{*[23]*[33]*[34]*[35]} or, more recently, as developed in part from the St Hubert.^{*[13]*[14]*[30]*[36]*[37]} It was only in the 19th century that it was claimed, primarily by Le Couteulx, to be the St Hubert itself.^{*[10]} Medieval hunting pictures show raches and limers, of the general sagax type, with hanging ears and lips, but not having the specific characteristics of the bloodhound. 16th century descriptions of the St Hubert as short-legged, and only medium-sized^{*[8]*[9]*[38]} have led to speculation that the main European antecedent of the bloodhound was rather the Norman hound, which was very large, than the St Hubert.^{*[12]} Others such as the sleuth-hound, the Talbot, the dun-hound^{*[14]} and the southern hound, as well as pack hounds, have also been supposed to have contributed to its make-up. Some writers doubt whether anything certain can be said about specific breed ancestry beyond the last few centuries.^{*[3]*[30]*[37]} The picture given by Le Couteulx and D' Yauville of the St Hubert was that it changed considerably through mixed breeding, and perhaps degenerated, before its disappearance,^{*[10]*[12]} while the bloodhound which replaced it, preserved its original character. However, it is apparent from 16th century pictures that the bloodhound itself has changed considerably.^{*[20]*[34]} The modern St Hubert is the English bloodhound, in descent and type. Generally, national and regional variants of hounds, terriers, spaniels etc. have been recognised as separate breeds, France in particular having many regional breeds of hound;^{*[7]*[12]} the bloodhound's identification as the St Hubert makes it an anomaly in this respect. Whether the bloodhound is British or Belgian in origin is ultimately not something one can prove historically, depending as it does on whether one chooses to regard two related animals differing in tradition, and history, and somewhat in type, as separate breeds, or variants of the same one.

74.5.4 Breed standard history

Descriptions of the desirable physical qualities of a hunting hound go back to Medieval books on hunting.^{*[20]} All dogs used in the hunting field were 'gentle',^{*[23]} that is of good breeding (not necessarily pure breeding), and parents were carefully chosen to maintain and improve conformation. In 1896, making some use of wording found in earlier descriptions, Edwin Brough and Dr J Sidney Turner published *Points and Characteristics of the Bloodhound or Sleuth-Hound*.^{*[39]} This was adopted by the newly formed Association of Bloodhound Breeders, and ultimately became, with very little change, the 'official' breed standard of the KC and the AKC. Meanwhile, the Belgian or Dutch Comte Henri de Bylandt, or H A graaf van Bylandt, published *Races des Chiens*^{*[40]} in 1897, a huge and very important illustrated compilation of breed descriptions, or standards. In this French edition the Bloodhound appears as the Chien de St Hubert, although the pictures illustrating the standard are all of British Bloodhounds, many of them those of Edwin Brough. The book was revised and reprinted in four languages in 1904, and in this edition the English text of the standard is that of the Association of Bloodhound Breeders, while the French text is closely based on it. However, the present FCI standard uses a quite different layout and wording. The AKC standard has hardly been altered from the original of 1896, the principal change being that the colours, 'black and tan', 'red and tan', and 'tawny', have been renamed as 'black and tan', 'liver and tan', and 'red', but the British KC has made considerable changes. Some of these were simply matters of presentation and did not affect content. However, responding to the view that the requirements of some breed standards were potentially detrimental to the health or well-being of the animal, changes have been made affecting the required eye-shape and the loose skin, the most recent revision being 2008-9.

74.5.5 Derivation of name

The word 'bloodhound' is recorded from c1330.^{*[16]*[41]} Most recent accounts say that its etymological meaning is 'hound of pure or noble blood'. This derives from an original suggestion of Le Couteulx de Canteleu^{*[10]*[13]} in the nineteenth century, which has been enthusiastically and uncritically espoused by later writers, perhaps because it absolved this undoubtedly good-natured dog from suggestions of bloodthirstiness. Neither Le Couteulx nor anyone since has offered any historical evidence to support this view. The suggestion sometimes seen^{*[30]} that the word derives from 'blooded hound' is without basis, as the expression does not appear in early English, and 'blooded' in this meaning is not found before the late eighteenth century. Before then 'bloodhound' had been taken to mean, 'hound for blood', or 'blood-seeking hound'. This was the explanation put forward by John Caius,^{*[23]} who was one of the most learned men of his time, and had an interest in etymology, in the sixteenth century. It is supported by considerable historical linguistic evidence, which can be gleaned from such sources as the *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)*: the fact that first uses of the word 'blood' to refer to good breeding in an animal post date the first use of 'bloodhound'; that other comparable uses, as in 'blood-horse' and 'blood-stock' appear many centuries later; and that derogatory uses of the word 'bloodhound', which any suggestion of noble breeding would sadly weaken,

appear from as early as c1400.*[42] Other early sources tell us that hounds were supposed to have an interest in blood, and that the bloodhound was used to follow the trail of a wounded animal.*[22]*[36] In the absence of anything in early usage, or any historical evidence whatsoever, to support the modern explanation, the older must be regarded as correct.*[43] In the 2012 on-line edition of the *OED**[41] the entry for 'bloodhound' has been brought up to date, for the first time pronouncing specifically on the etymological meaning. Clearly the editors have found no historical plausibility in the idea that the name refers to good breeding, which they do not even mention.

74.6 Working the Bloodhound

74.6.1 Scenting ability

The Bloodhound's physical characteristics account for its ability to follow a scent trail left several days in the past. Under optimal conditions, a Bloodhound can detect as few as one or two cells. The Bloodhound's nasal chambers (where scents are identified) are larger than those of most other breeds. The number of olfactory receptor cells are 4 billion in a bloodhound, compared to just 5 million in a human and 200 million in a cat and 100 million in a rabbit.*[44] The surface area of bloodhound olfactory epithelium is 59 sq.in. compared to human's 1.55 sq.in. (10 sq.cm.)*[44] The large, long pendent ears serve to prevent wind from scattering nearby skin cells while the dog's nose is on the ground; the folds of wrinkled flesh under the lips and neck—called the shawl—serve to catch stray scent particles in the air or on a nearby branch as the bloodhound is scenting, reinforcing the scent in the dog's memory and nose.*[45] However, not all agree that the long ears and loose skin are functional, some regarding them as a handicap.*[30]

74.6.2 Human Trailing

There are many accounts of bloodhounds successfully following trails many hours, and even several days, old,*[30]*[31] the record being of a family found dead in Oregon, in 1954, over 330 hours after they had gone missing.*[15] The bloodhound is generally used to follow the individual scent of a fugitive or lost person, taking the scent from a 'scent article' – something the quarry is known to have touched, which could be an item of clothing, a car seat, an identified footprint etc.*[30]*[46] Many bloodhounds will follow the drift of scent a good distance away from the actual footsteps of the quarry, which can enable them to cut corners and reach the end of the trail more quickly. In America, sticking close to the footsteps is called 'tracking', while the freer method is known as 'trailing' (in the UK, 'hunting'), and is held to reflect the bloodhound's concentration on the individual human scent, rather than that of, say, vegetation crushed by the feet of the quarry.*[46]*[47] Having lost a scent, a good bloodhound will stubbornly cast about for long periods, if necessary, in order to recover it.*[14]*[23]*[30] The bloodhound is handled on a tracking harness, which has a metal ring above the shoulders, to which a leash is attached, so that the hound's neck is not jerked up when the leash becomes taut, as it would with a collar. The leash is at least long enough to allow the hound to cross freely in front of the handler, some handlers preferring quite a short leash, giving better communication with the hound, others liking something longer, maybe twenty or thirty feet.*[46]

74.6.3 Training

It is generally agreed that the basis of initial training is to make the experience enjoyable for the puppy or young hound, to keep its enthusiasm high.*[14]*[46]*[48] Whitney preferred waiting till the hound is 18 months old, to start training,*[30] but others start as young as possible, say three months.*[15]*[46] Training can be started by running short trails on a family member whom the puppy sees walk away, at first remaining visible, and later going out of sight. Even though familiar with the scent of the 'runner', it can be given a scent-article to sniff, and given the command to follow. It can also be introduced to the tracking harness, which is put on just before the trail starts, and removed as soon as it is finished. On reaching the runner the puppy is given lavish praise and perhaps a reward. Generally in training the handler must know exactly where the runner went, so that he does not encourage the hound when it is wrong, or 'correct' it when it is on the scent,*[14]*[48] but he should not be too ready with his corrections if the hound goes astray, or it may come to rely on him. He should give the hound time to realise its mistake and put itself right, if possible. As training progresses the handler learns to 'read' his hound's behaviour. The hound must trust its nose and the handler must trust the hound. From early hot trails on a familiar person, the young hound progresses to colder trails on the scents of strangers. Later training can be designed to teach particular lessons: crossing trails with false scents, having the runner start out with a companion, who leaves him somewhere along the trail, laying a

trail on ground frequented by wild animals. This will teach the hound not to change on to other humans, or riot on animal scents (known as ‘staying clean’ [US], or ‘freedom from change’ [UK]).*[14]*[46]*[47] It also needs to work over a variety of ground and learn to cope with distractions of many kinds, as well as being introduced to ‘negative trails’: given a scent article which has **not** been handled by anyone in the area, so that it will learn to indicate to a handler that the required scent is not there.*[46]*[47] If it is becoming discouraged it can revert to simpler tasks to recover enthusiasm.

74.6.4 Identification

Canine identification of a suspect can help police with their inquiries, and evidence of identification is accepted in some courts.*[15]*[31] The most approved method of identification is for the hound to jump up, and place its paws on the subject’s chest.*[47]*[48] In the case of a lost person or a known fugitive identification will not be significant, and in the case of a potentially violent, possibly armed, fugitive a bloodhound handler will not want his dog to approach the quarry for fear of injury to the bloodhound. Many bloodhounds reaching the end of a trail will show no interest in the person they have been trailing, and are difficult to train to identify. Leon Whitney recommended a method of initial training in which identification was the first thing learned,*[30] based on giving the young hound a scent-article from someone who walks a very short distance out of sight into a barn, where he stands with a piece of liver, while another person, also smelling of liver, stands nearby. The hound is led along the ‘trail’, and if it shows an inclination to go to the wrong person it is chastised, but gets the liver if it goes to the right one. When the hound goes to the right person almost infallibly, the number of people is increased, making the choice more difficult, and eventually the brief walks are extended into full trails.*[30]

74.6.5 Voice

A common misconception is that Bloodhounds are employed in packs; while this is sometimes the case in Britain, where foxhound blood is mixed into them to increase speed in North America, Bloodhounds are used as solitary trackers. When they are on a trail, they are usually silent and do not give voice as other scenthounds. The original use of the Bloodhound as a leash-hound, to find but not disturb animals, would require silent trailing.*[20]

Nevertheless, the Bloodhound bay is among the most impressive of hound voices. When hunting in a pack they are expected to be in full cry. They are more likely to ‘give tongue,’ ‘throw their tongue,’ or ‘speak’ when hunting in a pack than when hunting singly, and more when hunting free than when on the leash. The quality of ‘speaking to the line’, that is giving tongue when on the correct scent while remaining silent when off it, is valued in British Bloodhound circles, on aesthetic grounds and because it makes it very easy to ‘read’ the hound’s tracking behaviour. As a result special trophies for speaking to the correct line are on offer at British working trials (where hounds hunt singly), although rarely awarded.*[14]

74.6.6 Trials in Britain

Bloodhound Working Trials, first held in 1898,*[39] take place in Britain four times a year, under Kennel Club rules, organised by either the Association of Bloodhound Breeders, or The Bloodhound Club. They are run over farm land by permission of the landowners. A line-walker (runner) is given a map, and sets off to follow a course marked on it, leaving a scent-article ('smeller') attached to a flag marking the beginning of the trail. A hound and its handler start a set time later, and try to follow his trail, while the judge, equipped with a copy of the map, follows behind assessing their performance. When each of the entered hounds has completed a trail, he picks a winner. There are a series of ‘stakes’ of increasing difficulty, the simplest being 1 mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour cold, and the hardest 3 miles long, 2 hours cold. On winning a stake, a hound moves up to the next one. Hounds may work unleashed if they have passed a test showing they will not bother farm stock, especially sheep.*[49] Special prizes are on offer for identification and voice (‘speaking to the line’). The best hounds may be invited to take part in special stakes, the most difficult being 3 miles long, 24 hours cold.*[14]

74.7 Bloodhound packs

The Medieval Bloodhound was not primarily a pack hound, but a leash hound, though there may have been packs in different places or at different times. Up to the 19th century, a single hound or a brace was used on deer-parks, to find

deer for the gun. However, mid century two packs appeared, that of Thomas Neville, who hunted in the **New Forest** area, and who preferred very black hounds, and that of **Lord Wolverton**. Both of these hunted semi-domesticated deer ('carted deer'), which were recaptured on being brought to bay, and returned home. It was said of Lord Wolverton's hounds that he found it difficult to get them to hunt as a pack, because each liked to follow the scent on his own.^{*[14]} Eventually, many were sold to Le Couteulx de Canteleu and taken to France. Around the start of the 20th century, several packs existed briefly, following either deer, or the 'clean boot' - individual human scent without any enhancement such as animal blood or aniseed.^{*[50]} Since the Second World War there have been several packs, perhaps most notably that of Eric Furness, who introduced a cross to a **Dumfriesshire foxhound** into his Peak Bloodhounds.^{*[14]} Generally, **masters of bloodhounds** since then maintain a level of outcross breeding in their packs to improve speed and agility, while retaining bloodhound type. These packs hunt the clean boot and are followed by a field on horseback.

74.8 Noteworthy bloodhounds

Grafton was the bloodhound in Landseer's famous painting *Dignity and Impudence* (1839). Both dogs in the picture belonged to **Jacob Bell**.^{*[32]}

Mr T A Jennings' Ch Druid, known as 'Old Druid' was the first bloodhound champion. Born in 1857, he was later bought by Emperor **Napoleon III** for his son, Prince Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, and taken to France. Photographs of him, of another famous hound, Cowen's Druid, and a bitch named Countess, appear in a rare book^{*[11]} from 1865 in the **British Library**, and may be the oldest photographs of bloodhounds to have survived.

A bloodhound named Nick Carter is frequently cited as the archetype of the trailing bloodhound and the extensive publicity this dog received may be the source of much bloodhound-related folklore. Born in 1900, Nick Carter was owned and handled by Captain G.V. Mullikin of **Lexington, Kentucky**; he is credited with more than 650 finds, including one that required him to follow a trail 300 hours old, that is 12 days.^{*[15]*[30]}

Ch. Heathers Knock on Wood, known as Knotty, was one of the most awarded bloodhounds of all time. He received more Best-in-Shows than any other bloodhound, and is the first liver-and-tan bloodhound ever to win a Best-in-Show. Knotty was awarded Best-in-Show at the Eukanuba Tournament in 2005 and won the Hound Group in the **Westminster Kennel Club** Show the same year. Knotty's offspring have also been showdogs, and as a result many of his puppies receiving the title of "Champion" by the AKC, Knotty was inducted into the AKC's Stud Dog Hall of Fame. He died in the Spring of 2008, from a rattlesnake bite, which he suffered while trying to protect his owner from the snake.

On the popular 1960s sitcom **Beverly Hillbillies**, veteran canine actor Stretch portrayed Jed's bloodhound Duke.

The **US Army 615th Military Police Company**, mascot is a bloodhound named for the Company's pet and mascot during **Vietnam** named Andy.

74.9 Gallery

- Bloodhound
- Bloodhound portrait
- Bloodhound puppy five & a half weeks
- Bloodhound running
- Bloodhound portrait
- Bloodhound
- Bloodhound relaxes
- Bloodhound puppies
- Bloodhound Trials Alton

74.10 Fictional bloodhounds

- Pluto, pet of Mickey Mouse, officially a mixed-breed dog, but designed after a pair of bloodhounds from *The Chain Gang* (1930)
- Ol' Red, from the George Jones (later remade by Blake Shelton) song of the same name.
- Ladybird from *King of the Hill*
- Beauregard in *Pogo*
- Pedro, the bloodhound owned and used by the English detective, Sexton Blake.
- Henry, a bloodhound in a popular series of British TV dog food commercials, with Clement Freud
- Trusty in *Lady and the Tramp* and *Lady and the Tramp 2*
- Snuffles in *Quick Draw McGraw*
- Napoleon from *The Aristocats*
- Duke, Jed's bloodhound from the *Beverly Hillbillies*
- Hubert from *Best in Show*
- Bobby Lee and others from Virginia Lanier's *Bloodhound* series
- Buddy, in *Cats & Dogs*
- Bruno in *Cinderella* and *Cinderella 2*
- The Bumpuses' hounds in *A Christmas Story* and *My Summer Story*
- Woofer and Whimper in *Clue Club*
- McGruff the Crime Dog
- Jasper T. Jowls at Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza
- Achoo from the *Provost's Dog* trilogy by Tamora Pierce
- General Pepper from *Star Fox*, by Nintendo videogame
- Everett from *Back at the Barnyard*
- Pommes Frites, faithful and remarkable companion of Michael Bond's culinary detective, Monsieur Pamplemousse
- Waylon and Floyd in *The Fox and the Hound 2*
- Sniffer in *Santa Buddies: The Legend of Santa Paws*
- Tweeck in *One Hundred and One Dalmatians* and *101 Dalmatians II: Patch's London Adventure*
- Laughing Dog from *Duck Hunt*, by Nintendo videogame
- Bayard Hamar from the 2010 film *Alice in Wonderland*
- B.H. (Calcutta) Failed : a bloodhound that lost its sense of smell, in *The Perishers*, cartoon strip published in *The Daily Mirror*
- Beauregard Jr. in *Hee Haw*
- Sheriff Cooley's bloodhound in *O Brother Where Art Thou?*
- Sergeant Murphy from *The Busy World of Richard Scarry* and *Busytown Mysteries*, by Richard Scarry

74.11 In popular culture

- A bloodhound appears when Big Daddy goes outside while changing the porch light in the 1958 classic film, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*.
- A pack of bloodhounds track down Paul Newman's character in *Cool Hand Luke*. He is able to briefly avoid them by pouring cans of pepper on his trail, including a bloodhound named "Blue", whom the title character was able to exhaust to death, much to the lament of Dog Boy (Anthony Zerbe).
- A bloodhound is seen while Lennie and Eli are tracking down the title character in the 1991 film, *Bingo*.
- A bloodhound is seen as part of the dog pack in *Secondhand Lions*.
- The bloodhound is seen in *The Borrowers* (1997 film).
- Lightning the bloodhound is seen in *Racing Stripes*, voiced by Snoop Dogg.
- A pack of bloodhounds search for Tim Robbins character, Andy Dufresne, after he escapes prison in *The Shawshank Redemption*.^{*[51]}
- Doug Heffernan briefly adopts a bloodhound in the *King of Queens* episode *Ruff Goin'*.
- Hubert is the name of Harlan Pepper's (Christopher Guest) bloodhound in the cult comedy *Best in Show* (2000 film)
- In the animated show *King of the Hill*, Hank Hill's beloved dog Ladybird is a bloodhound
- The abilities of bloodhounds were put to the test in two episodes of *Mythbusters*.
- A bloodhound is seen in the film *102 Dalmatians* at Cruella de Vil's dog party.
- A pair of bloodhounds try to find three escapees in *Alabama Moon (film)* but it is unsuccessful in retrieving them.

74.12 See also

- Dog type
- Hunting the Clean Boot
- Northern (North Country Beagle) and Southern Hounds

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74.15 External links

Media related to Chien de Saint-Hubert at Wikimedia Commons

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- Dalziel, Hugh : *British Dogs* 1879
- Bloodhound at DMOZ



A probable ancestor of all today's pedigree Bloodhounds, 1902



Police dogs with the French police.



Bloodhound trial in the UK. Hound and handler approach their quarry (the photographer), with judges following behind.



The Coakham pack of Bloodhounds starting a human trail in England

Chapter 75

Blue Lacy

The **Lacy Dog** or **Blue Lacy Dog***[1] is a breed of working dog that originated in Texas in the mid-19th century.*[2] The Lacy was first recognized in 2001 by the Texas Senate. In Senate Resolution No. 436, the 77th Legislature honored the Lacy as “a true Texas breed”. In June 2005, Governor **Rick Perry** signed the legislation adopting the blue Lacy as “the official State Dog Breed of Texas”.*[2] As expected, the vast majority of Lacy dogs are found in Texas. However, as the breed becomes more well recognized, there are breeding populations being established across the United States, Canada, and most recently in Europe.

75.1 Description

75.1.1 Appearance

Lacy dogs are strong and fast, lightly built but proportional within the height-to-weight ratio. Height at the **withers** is from 43 to 56 cm (17 to 22 in). Dependent on height and general conditioning, weight should be approximately 11 to 20 kg (25 to 45 lb) for females and 16 to 25 kg (35 to 55 lb) for males.*[1] The standards listed in the Texas House Concurrent Resolution No. 108 are slightly different: height between 46 to 64 cm (18 to 25 in), weight between 14 to 23 kg (30 to 50 lb) but it was not until 2005 that it was official.*[2]

75.1.2 Color

Though they are often called “blue” Lacs, there are three permissible color varieties of the Lacy. “Blues” are any shade of gray from light silver to dark charcoal. “Reds” range from light cream to rust. The “Tri” combines a blue base with distinct red markings as appropriate for trim, and white which may appear on the brisket and stretch from chin to groin. White may also be present on one or more paws. Excessive white is discouraged, and markings on the face or above mid-line are a disqualifying fault. Their eyes are sharp and alert, ranging in color from bright yellow to rich amber.*[1]

75.1.3 Coat

The coat should be short, smooth and tight. An excessively long or rough coat is a disqualification. Lacs shed, but require minimal grooming.

75.1.4 Temperament

Dogs in general are intelligent, intense, active, and alert. Developed to be both hunting and herding dogs, they display great drive and determination to work with big game and control difficult livestock. Young dogs may have too much energy and drive for small children. They are easy to train, learning new skills quickly.



Tricolor Lacy

75.2 Activities

The Lacy is a working breed, and does much better when given a job, which allows them to burn off excessive energy. Work they excel at includes herding livestock,^{*[3]} blood trailing or tracking,^{*[4]} treeing game, running trap lines,^{*[5]} and hunting wild hogs.^{*[6]} Modern activities like agility that stress intelligence, passion, speed and nimbleness may be appropriate substitutes for traditional work.^{*[7]} Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Lacy dogs generally exhibit herding instincts, and can be trained to compete in stock dog trials, or hog bays.^{*[8]} During recent years, Lacy dogs have also become recognized for their great tracking skills, and sought after to be used to locate “lost” game animals.

75.3 Health

Lacy dogs are generally very healthy dogs. Developed for generations to meet the requirements of ranchers and hunters, they are sturdy enough to withstand tough terrain, difficult working conditions, and both hot and cold weather by Texan standards. However, skin problems and food allergies can occur. Color dilution alopecia is very rare but has occurred in Lacy dogs.^{*[9]}

75.4 History

The Lacy dog was named after the Lacy brothers (Frank, George, Edwin, and Harry Lacy) who moved from Kentucky to Texas in 1858, settling in Burnet County, Texas.^{*[2]} The dog, according to the Lacy family, was a mixture of English Shepherd (or perhaps coyote), greyhound, and wolf.^{*[10]} Texas House Concurrent Resolution No. 108 also mentions scenthound.^{*[2]} The brothers originally developed the dogs' natural herding instincts to work the family's free-roaming hogs.^{*[11]}

On March 15, 2005, in the 79th Legislature of the State of Texas, Representative Joaquin Castro at the request of the Texas Lacy Game Dog Association filed House Concurrent Resolution No. 108, proposing the blue Lacy as state



Red Lacy puppy

dog of Texas. This legislation was proposed to recognize the original breeders and their contribution to the State of Texas as well as to honor the Lacy as a Texas original. House Concurrent Resolution No. 108 was adopted by the Texas House of Representatives on May 15, 2005, and by the Senate ten days later on May 25, 2005. Governor Rick Perry signed the legislation adopting the Lacy as “the official State Dog Breed of Texas” on June 18, 2005.*[2]

The Lacy was proposed by some in 2008 to replace Reveille VII, a collie, as the mascot dog of Texas A&M.*[12] In accordance with tradition since Reveille III, however, a collie was chosen.

75.5 References

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75.6 External links

- Blue Lacy at DMOZ

Chapter 76

Blue Paul Terrier

Blue Paul Terrier is an extinct breed of dog.

76.1 Appearance

The Blue Paul Terrier resembled our contemporary pit dogs. They had a smooth coat and were powerfully built. They weighed about 20 kg and measured up to 50 cm at the withers. The head was large; the forehead was flat, muscle short and square, large and broad but not receding like that of the Bulldog. The jaws and teeth were even with no overchanging flews. They had a slight dip between the eyes, which were dark hazel and not sunken, prominent, nor showing haw. The ears were small, thin, set on high, and invariably cropped, and the face was not wrinkled. The eyebrows contracted or knit. The facial expression of the Blue Paul has never been seen in any other breed and can frequently be recognized in mixed-breed dogs. The body was round and well ribbed up, its back short, broad, and muscular but not roached, and its chest deep and wide. The tail was set low and devoid of fringe, rather drooping and never rising above the back. The dog stood straight and firmly on its legs. Its forelegs were stout and muscular, showing no curve. The hind legs were very thick and strong, with well-developed muscles. The colour was dark blue as can be seen in Greyhounds; however, they sometimes produced brindles or reds, which were known as red smuts in Scotland.

76.2 History

No one seems to have full knowledge as to how the Blue Pauls were bred or from where they originally came. There was a story that Paul Jones, the pirate, brought them from abroad and landed some when he visited his native town of Kirkcudbright about 1770. The gypsies around the Kirkintilloch district kept Blue Pauls, which they fought for their own amusement. They were game to the death and could suffer much punishment. They were expert and tricky in their fighting tactics, which made them great favorites with those who indulged in this sport. They maintained that the breed originally came from the Galloway coast, which lends support to the Paul Jones legend. The first dogs to arrive in the United States with the English immigrants in the mid-19th century were the Blue Paul Terrier and the Staffordshire Bull Terrier.

76.3 Breeding

With his excellent fighting skills, the Blue Paul was introduced as part of Staffordshire Bull Terrier breeding in the early 19th century and the blue colouring has appeared in Staffords ever since, in particular, the Blue Staffordshire Bull Terrier. It has also appeared in Pitbulls and a bluetick coloration also appears due to inbreeding.

76.4 Further reading

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Chapter 77

Bluetick coonhound

The **Bluetick Coonhound** is a breed of dog. It is a type of coonhound and typically bred in the United States.

77.1 Description

77.1.1 Appearance

The overall body style of the Bluetick Coonhound is muscular and speedy, not chunky or clumsily built. The head is carried well up and the tail carried over the back, without signs of fear or nervousness. The Bluetick coat should be moderately coarse and glossy. The Bluetick Coonhound gets its “blue” coloring from black/white mottling which gives the impression of a navy blue color. This mottling covers the body and can be interspersed with variously-shaped black spots on the back, ears and sides. Preference runs to more blue than black on the body. Black should predominate on the head and ears. Bluetick Coonhounds should have tan dots over the eyes and on the cheeks will be dark red. All coonhounds should be 1 foot 11 inches – 2 feet and weigh approximately 55 to 80 pounds. Females are considerably smaller. Feet should be cat-like, rounded with well-arched toes. Their paws are larger than nearly all other breeds of dogs. Rear legs should have a moderate bend at the hocks. All legs should be straight when viewed from the front or rear.

Gascon blues are larger than standard blueticks, with males a minimum of 27 inches and a maximum of 30 inches. See the American Blue Gascon Coonhound Association's breed standard: <http://www.abgha.org/standard.htm>

77.1.2 Temperament

Bluetick Coonhounds are bred to be hunting dogs. They are athletic, hardy, and need a full-time job or activity such as hunting, obedience, or agility to stay happy. They can be challenging to train and they should be monitored around cats or other small animals. They are, like their hound counterparts, very intelligent breeds, with an uncanny knack for problem-solving.

Once trained, the breed is very mindful of its owner. Something first time owners should be aware of is the daunting task of “voice-training” these dogs. They tend to be relentlessly loud barkers and/or howlers. If properly socialized from a young age, they can make a great family pet. These dogs were bred to be working/hunting dogs.

In normal conditions, this dog is excellent around children. They are mindful and friendly dogs. However their noses will keep them in trouble, so food and garbage should never be left out unattended. The breed is often mistaken for being aggressive as the breed will “greet” strangers with its signature howl and will sniff the subject until satisfied. Usually, this is just the way the breed gets to know its subjects. Since Blueticks are driven by their strong sense of smell, they make excellent hunting/tracking dogs. If allowed, they will tree almost any animal smaller than them. Blueticks are generally easier to handle in the field than some other coon hounds.

77.2 History

The Bluetick Coonhound, which originated in Louisiana, was developed from the Bleu de Gascogne hound of southwest France, as well as the English Foxhound, the cur dog, the American Foxhound, and the Black And Tan Virginia Foxhound. Originally, Bluetick Coonhounds were registered in the United Kennel Club under the English Foxhound and Coonhound, but were recognized by the club as a separate breed in 1946. Bluetick Coonhounds are also recognized by the Australian National Kennel Council and the New Zealand Kennel Club. In April 2009 the breed was accepted by the American Kennel Club and in December 2009 they became eligible to compete in AKC coonhound events.*[1]*[2] The American Blue Gascon is a subgroup of bluetick coonhounds that is larger, heavier, and more "houndsy" looking than the standard bluetick. American Blue Gascons are often referred to as "old-fashioned" blueticks. This is due to their appearance and "colder" nose, or slower style of tracking, compared to other modern coonhound breeds. The picture here appears to be of a female American Blue Gascon.

77.3 Famous Bluetick Coonhounds

Smokey, the mascot of the University of Tennessee, is a Bluetick.

A Bluetick Coonhound named Tet was the companion of Stringfellow Hawke, the main character of the popular 1980s television show *Airwolf*.

Old Blue, a Bluetick Coonhound, was in the 1960 Elia Kazan film, "Wild River".

Old Blue was a Bluetick Coonhound in the novel "Where the Red Fern Grows" by Wilson Rawls.

77.4 References

[1] <http://www.akccoonhounds.org/registration.asp>

[2] American Kennel Club (2009), *AKC Gazette* **126**, American Kennel Club, Inc.

77.5 External links

- Bluetick Coonhound Breeders of America
- American Blue Gascon Hounds Association

Chapter 78

Boerboel

The **Boerboel** [bu:rbul] is a large Molosser-type breed from South Africa, bred for the purpose of guarding the homestead. These dogs were bred as working farm dogs.

78.1 Breed history

The word “Boerboel” derives from "boer", the Afrikaans/Dutch word for “farmer”. The English word “bull” sounds to Dutch ears like “boel”, hence, the name Boerboel. Boerboel, therefore, translates as either “farmer's (bull) dog” or “Boer's (bull) dog” and should be pronounced somewhat like “burbull”. The Boerboel is the only South African dog breed created to defend the homestead.

Despite the Boerboel's long breeding history, there is great uncertainty as to how many and which breeds were used to create it. It is generally believed that the breed was created from interbreeding native African landrace dogs, such as the **Africanis**, with breeds brought into South Africa by **Dutch, French, and British** settlers.

The most likely origins are claimed to date back to **Jan van Riebeeck**'s arrival to the Cape in 1652. Van Riebeeck brought a “Bullenbijter” with him.*[1] Those with him, and later European settlers, also had large, strong dogs, that almost certainly bred with the indigenous, domestic dog breeds of South Africa.*[2]*[3]

Later, in 1928, the diamond mining company De Beers imported Bullmastiffs to South Africa to guard the mines. This breed was also crossbred with Boerboels in the region.*[1]

78.1.1 Boerboels today

The Boerboel Breeders Association was established in 1983 in the Senekal district of the Free State with the sole objective of ennobling and promoting the Boerboel as a unique South African dog breed.

Today, Boerboel breeding is both a hobby and an industry in South Africa. These dogs are now exported from South Africa to other parts of the world.

The protective character of the Boerboel is still evident and is much sought after, as is the calm, stable, and confident composure of the breed. The dogs are obedient and intelligent and have strong territorial instincts. The Boerboel remains the guarding breed of choice amongst current day farmers and is very popular for the same reason in urban communities.*[4]

The name boerboel is commonly misspelled as *boerbul*, *boerbull*, and *borbull*.*[5]

In 2010, the Boerboel was banned in Denmark for being a fighting dog.*[6]

There is also a divergence of standards. The Kennel Union of South Africa does not accept the black coat,*[7] but the SABT does, so a buyer needs to decide what standard to follow, as if a dog has a black coat or is the descendant of a dog with a black coat they cannot be registered with AKC, KUSA, BI or Ebbasa.

78.2 Description

78.2.1 Appearance



The Boerboel's distinctive facial characteristics.

The Boerboel is a large dog, with a strong bone structure and well developed muscles. The head appears blocky, but not overdone. It should look impressive, carrying himself with confidence and powerful movement, which should be buoyant, and unencumbered, despite its size. It should be symmetrical and balanced, following the desired proportions for the breed. Males should be markedly bigger than females, there is a distinct sexual dimorphism between the sexes, with the female less prominently developed. * [7]

78.2.2 Coat

The Boerboel is an average shedder and easy to groom. The occasional brushing and a monthly bath and nail trim is all that is needed. The breed has an outer coat that is normally coarse and straight, and an undercoat that is soft and dense.*[8]

Its coat is short, dense, smooth, soft, and shiny. Their coat color can be various shades of red, brown, or fawn. Many dogs have a black mask around their mouth that sometimes extends to their eyes and ears.

78.2.3 Temperament

Boerboels are an intelligent and energetic breed.*[3] They are loyal, great with kids and tend to be protective of their family and territory.*[8]*[9]

They are quite charming when not being lazy, and will not hesitate to defend their loved ones to the death.*[3]

The Boerboel also requires training and firm handling from an early age.*[7]

78.3 Health

Boerboels are generally known for their good health. However, Boerboels can suffer from hip*[10] or elbow dysplasia, vaginal hyperplasia,*[11] ectropion, and entropion.*[2]*[9] Recently, juvenile epilepsy (with attacks brought on by metabolic changes or stress) has appeared in the boerboel breed.*[12] The average life expectancy is ten years.*[13]

78.4 Requirements

Prospective owners must recognize that owning a boerboel requires a significant commitment in time and energy as they need to be trained and properly socialized in order to be happy, well-adjusted family members.*[2]*[8]*[9]

These dogs thrive under positive reinforcement training techniques and require human companionship and structure. If left isolated, Boerboels will digress and may become destructive. Owners should be wary of trying to forcefully control the dog as it is detrimental to their psychological health and could cause potential behavioral backlash in the future. These dogs benefit from an owner who respects their size and strength but is not fearful of it.

If you are considering adding a boerboel to your family or already own a boerboel and are thinking of moving (to a smaller home), remember this – bored boerboels are destructive boerboels and at 150 lbs (68 kg), can do a lot of damage. Although more suitable for large yards, Boerboels are adaptable but will struggle living in small environments as long as they receive regular exercise and a lot of attention. Whatever the amount of space available, they need to have plenty of physical and mental exercise.*[2] The Boerboel can be exercised in a large, securely enclosed yard, but at a minimum this type of dog needs to be taken on a long walk every day. According to the vast majority of Boerboel breeders, this dog should only be off leash when on its property.

78.5 See also

- Animal Socialization
- Boerboel International
- Fédération Cynologique Internationale
- Guard dog
- Kennel Union of South Africa
- Molosser
- Obedience training
- History of South Africa – Colonization (1652–1815)

78.6 References

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- [2] *Breed description*, UK Boerboel Club, archived from the original on 20 March 2012, retrieved 6 September 2014
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78.7 External links

- Boerboel at DMOZ

Chapter 79

Bohemian Shepherd

The **Bohemian Shepherd** is a breed of dog also known as the **Chodský pes** or the **Chodenhund**. The Bohemian Shepherd is recognized nationally in Czech Republic but is not recognized by the FCI or any other major kennel club.

79.1 History

Chodský pes is an old sheepdog breed. They have been also guarding Bohemian southwestern borders and homes in the area of the Chod region (around Domažlice town). "Chodové" (the *Chods*), the local people living there, had an exceptional permission to hold large dogs for this purpose. Alois Jirásek, writing about a brave uprising of the local people, even assigned these dogs as a flag symbol of them. Though that is actually incorrect, the symbol became part of national knowledge due to drawings of a well known Czech painter Mikoláš Aleš. The symbol of the Chodský pes is still on Czech young scouts badges.

As the breed of chodský pes is old, it is possibly also one of the predecessors to the German Shepherd. Chodský pes is known to exist in the Czech lands as far back as the 14th century, and having been professionally bred as early as the 16th century. A modern breeding program for this dog was started in 1984 and there are now many breeders. About 3500 registered pups have been born since the program started (1984–2009).

79.2 Description

79.2.1 Appearance

The **Bohemian Shepherd** has a medium size and length (19 to 22 inches in height and weigh about 35-55 lbs). Long thick fur and a rich undercoat that allows him to survive in harsh weathers. The body is compact and well proportioned with High set, small, pointed, erect ears and a long elegant neckline. A fluid, light and unhurried gait is one of the typical characteristics of this breed.

79.2.2 Temperament

This is an ideal dog for someone who is very active, this breed has lots of energy, is not aggressive, can be easily trained, and is excellent with children and other pets. Its great agility and a keen sense of smell make it a very good rescue dog, a great companion for handicapped people and an outstanding watch dog. This breed has a stable, calm and friendly temperament that allows it to be good with the owner, his family and specially with children.

79.3 External links

Chapter 80

Bolognese (dog)

The **Bolognese** [bo-loh'ne-sé] is a small breed of dog of the Bichon type, originating in Italy. The name refers to the central Italian city of **Bologna**. It is part of the **Toy dog** group and is considered a **companion dog**. They love attention, and make good house pets. They are good at socializing with other dogs, big and small. They have a strong bond with the person/s they spend time with most.

80.1 Description

80.1.1 Appearance

The Bolognese is a small, white, compact dog with a distinctive white single coat. It is of small size, stocky and compact. It is of square build and well-muscled. The head is of medium length. The skull is slightly ovoid.*[2] The muzzle is large, black and almost square. It has a developed jaw and the upper lips don't cover the bottom lips. Its lips are black. It has white, strong and evenly aligned teeth. Its eyes are well developed, open and round. The rims of the eyelids are black and the iris is a dark ochre color. The ears are set high and are long and hanging but rigid at the base. The tail is carried curved over the back.

The Bolognese's height varies 10.5 to 12 inches for a male and 10-11 inches for a female. The weight varies between 6 to 14 lbs.*[3]

80.1.2 Coat

The distinctive single coat (i.e. no **undercoat**) falls in loose open ringlets/flocks all over the body, with shorter hair on the face. The hair's texture is woolly, as opposed to silky, and is never trimmed or clipped unless kept as pets. The hair sheds very little, but requires regular combing to prevent matting.

The Bolognese often appears on lists of dogs that allegedly do not shed (**moult**). It is true that these dogs do not seasonally moult or lose large amounts of fur as many other breeds do. However, they do eventually lose and replace individual hairs, similar to human hair growth cycles. Each hair in their coat grows from a **hair follicle**, which grows, dies and is then replaced by another follicle. When the follicle dies, the hair is shed. The length of time of the growing and shedding cycle varies by age and other factors. There is no such thing as a completely non-shedding breed.*[4]

The coat requires daily brushings with monthly grooming recommended. Grooming must also include regular bathing, eye and ear hygiene and teeth cleaning.*[5]

-
-
-
- Bolognese puppy

80.1.3 Temperament

Trademark traits of the Bolognese include: playful, easygoing, earnest, willing, intelligent and loyal.* [6] They are not hyper and are normally more reserved than the **Bichon Frise**.

The Bolognese is very responsive to **obedience training**. They are highly intelligent, quick to learn, and easy to train but can be very stubborn when they don't get their way.* [5] A Bolognese will quickly train to potty pads and a bell-ringing notification system for taking potty breaks outside.

The Bolognese genuinely enjoys companionship of people and forms a close relationship with his owner. They are true companions and thrive on their owner's attention. They have been known to follow their owners wherever they go. They are friendly with strangers but need to get accustomed to people at a young age.* [2] They can be reserved with strangers at first, but the response of the owners to the new person greatly influences their behavior towards the individual. Because of this, they are generally friendly towards strangers after the initial meeting. Bolognese are true **watchdogs**, but are not incessant barkers. They notice anything unusual and faithfully notify their owners. Bolognese get along well with other dogs but are happy to be the only dog in the family.* [5] They are non-aggressive by nature.

Bolognese can be prone to small dog syndrome, human induced behaviors where the dog believes he is pack leader to humans. This can cause behavior programs including separation anxiety and timidity. They do not do well when left alone for long period of time.* [5] They may protest vocally when the owner is busy and cannot pay attention to him or her, but a quick romp in the yard or tug-o-war in the play room will solve the issue.

Ideal owners of Bolognese include families with children, retirees, and city dwellers.* [6] They are good with children as long as the children are old enough and mature enough to handle these dogs gently, carefully, and safely. They are not a good choice for younger children who can easily injure small dogs.* [5]

80.2 History

They belong to the Bichon family group, which includes the Bichon Frise, Maltese, Lowchen, Havanese and Coton de Tulear. Although there are some similarities the Bolognese are a distinctive breed in their own right. The Bolognese is an ancient breed of noble origins, and has its roots with Italian Aristocracy.* [7]

The precise ancestry of the Bolognese is a mystery. Its closest relative within the **Bichon group** is the **Maltese** but it is unclear as to whether the Maltese is its direct ancestor or descendant. The Bolognese are named after **Bologna**, a city in northern Italy, thought to be the place of their conception. The existence of the Bolognese has been recorded since the year 1200.* [2]

They can be seen in tapestry work produced by Flemish craftsmen dating as far back as the 17th century. The Venetian painter **Titian** painted the Duke Frederico Gonzaga with his Bolognese. The breed is also seen in paintings by **Goya**, **Gosse** and **Watteau**. Other famous owners of the breed include **Catherine the Great of Russia** (1729-1796), **Madame De Pompadour** (1721-1764) and **Empress Maria Theresa of Austria**.* [3]

The breed was brought into England in 1990 by **Liz Stannard** and is first shown during that year in the **breed registry**. In 2001 the breed was able to be shown at all shows with their own classes. They were at **Crufts**, an annual international dog show, for the first time in 2002.* [8]

80.3 Activities

80.3.1 Exercise

While Bolognese are perfectly happy to lounge around the house, they should also have a daily walk.* [6] A good walk would be around 20-25 minutes once or twice a week, but 10 minute walks can suffice for daily walks.

80.3.2 Training

Bolognese are easy to train but are quick to bore with numerous repetitive drills. They thrive on variety so it is best to change or expand activities to keep them happily engaged and thinking. They respond well to positive reinforcement, gentle training methods and consistency. They do not respond well to shouting or harshness.

80.4 Health

80.4.1 Life span

The average life span of the Bolognese is 14 years but they have been known to live up to 18 years. They can live up to 10 years with relatively few genetic health issues.* [6] They are known to still act puppy-like at 10 years of age and are able to maintain aspects of youthfulness throughout their lives. They are typically active well into their senior years.

80.4.2 Common health problems

Bolognese are typically a healthy breed and are not prone to any major problems.

80.5 See also

- Bichon
- Companion Dog Group
- Companion dog
- Hypoallergenic dog breeds
- Toy Group
- Lap dog

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80.7 External links

- Bolognese (dog) at DMOZ

Chapter 81

Border Collie

The **Border Collie** is a working and herding dog breed developed in the Anglo-Scottish border region for herding livestock, especially sheep. It was specifically bred for intelligence and obedience.

Ranked number one in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs* and typically extremely energetic, acrobatic, smart and athletic, they frequently compete with great success in dog sports, in addition to their success in sheepdog trials and are often cited as the most intelligent of all dogs.^{*[1]} Border Collies also remain employed throughout the world in their traditional work of herding livestock.

81.1 Description

81.1.1 Appearance

In general, Border Collies are medium-sized dogs with a moderate amount of coat, which is often thick and frequently sheds. Their double coats vary from smooth to rough, (and occasionally curled). Whilst black and white is most commonly seen colour pattern of the Border Collie, the breed appears in just about any colour and pattern known to occur in dogs. Some of these include black tricolour (black/tan/white), liver and white, and red tricolour (red/tan/white) have also been seen regularly, with other colours such as blue, lilac, red merle, blue merle, brindle, and Australian red (also known as ee red, blonde, recessive red, or gold) which is seen less frequently. Some Border Collies may also have single-colour coats.^{*[2]}

Eye colour varies from brown to blue, and occasionally eyes of differing colour occur; this is usually seen with merles. The ears of the Border Collie are also variable —some have fully erect ears, some fully dropped ears, and others semi-erect ears (similar to those of the rough Collie or sighthounds). Although working Border Collie handlers sometimes have superstitions about the appearance of their dogs (handlers may avoid mostly white dogs due to the unfounded idea that sheep will not respect a white or almost all white dog),^{*[3]} in general a dog's appearance is considered by the American Border Collie Association to be irrelevant.^{*[4]} It is considered much more useful to identify a working Border Collie by its attitude and ability than by its looks.

Dogs bred for showing are more homogeneous in appearance than working Border Collies, since to win in conformation showing they must conform closely to breed club standards that are specific on many points of the structure, coat, and colour. Kennel clubs specify, for example, that the Border Collie must have a “keen and intelligent” expression, and that the preferred eye colour is dark brown. In deference to the dog's working origin, scars and broken teeth received in the line of duty are not to be counted against a Border Collie in the show ring. The males' height from withers comes from 48 to 56 centimetres (19 to 22 in), females from 46 to 53 centimetres (18 to 21 in).

81.1.2 Temperament

Border Collies require considerable daily physical exercise and mental stimulation.^{*[5]} The Border Collie is an intelligent dog breed;^{*[1]*[6]} in fact, it is widely considered to be the most intelligent dog breed. Although the primary role of the Border Collie is being a livestock herding dog, this type of breed is becoming increasingly popular as a pet. In January 2011, a Border Collie was reported to have learned 1,022 words and acts consequently to human citation of those words.^{*[7]*[8]}



Male Border Collie.

Due to their working heritage, Border Collies are very demanding, playful, and energetic. They are better off in households that can provide them with plenty of play and exercise, either with humans or other dogs.*[5] Due to their demanding personalities and need for mental stimulation and exercise, many Border Collies develop neurotic behaviors in households that are not able to provide for their needs.*[9] They are infamous for chewing holes in walls, destructive biting and chewing on furniture such as chairs and table legs, and digging holes out of boredom. One of the prime reasons for getting rid of a Border Collie is their unsuitability for families with small children, cats, and other dogs, due to their strong desire to herd. This was bred into them for hundreds of years and still one of their chief uses outside the household.*[5] However, it is still possible for them to live happily with other pets.

Though they are a common choice for household pets, Border Collies have attributes that make them less suited for those who cannot give them the exercise they need. As with many working breeds, Border Collies can be motion-sensitive and they may chase moving vehicles.*[10]

81.2 Health

81.2.1 Life span

The natural life span of the Border Collie is between 10 and 17 years, with an average lifespan of 12 years.*[11] The median longevities of breeds of similar size are usually 12 to 13 years.*[12]

Leading causes of death are cancer (23.6%), old age (17.9%) and cerebral vascular afflictions (9.4%).*[11]



Blue merle Border Collie.

81.2.2 Common health problems

Hip dysplasia, Collie eye anomaly (CEA), and epilepsy are considered the primary genetic diseases of concern in the breed at this time.*[13] CEA is a congenital, inherited eye disease involving the retina, choroid, and sclera that sometimes affects Border Collies. In Border Collies, it is generally a mild disease and rarely significantly impairs vision. There is now a DNA test available for CEA*[14] and, through its use, breeders can ensure that they will not produce affected pups. There are different types of hip testing available including OFA (Orthopedic Foundation for Animals) and PennHip. Radiographs are taken and sent to these organizations to determine a dog's hip and elbow quality.

Two types of hearing loss occur in the breed. The first type is pigment associated and is found in Border Collie puppies, although the puppies can have congenital sensorineural deafness from birth as well.*[15] The second type is known as adult onset hearing loss. These dogs have a normal auditory brainstem response test as pups but gradually lose their hearing some time between one and eight years of age. A study is currently underway at The Translational Genomics Research Institute to identify the genetic cause of adult onset hearing loss in the breed.

Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL) is a rare but serious disease that is limited to show Border Collies. NCL results in severe neurological impairment and early death; afflicted dogs rarely survive beyond two years of age. The mutation causing the form of the disease found in Border Collies was identified by Scott Melville in the laboratory of Dr. Alan Wilton of the School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, University of New South Wales.*[16] There is no treatment or cure, but a DNA test is now available to detect carriers as well as affected dogs.

Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome (TNS) is a hereditary disease in which the bone marrow produces neutrophils (white cells) but is unable to effectively release them into the bloodstream. Affected puppies have an impaired immune system and will eventually die from infections they cannot fight. The mutation responsible for TNS has been found in Border Collies in English working dogs, in show dogs that had originated in Australia and New Zealand, and in unrelated Australian working dogs. This indicates that the gene is widespread and probably as old as the breed itself. TNS was identified by Jeremy Shearman in the laboratory of Dr. Alan Wilton of the School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, University of New South Wales. There is no cure, but a DNA test is now available to detect



Dark red.

carriers as well as affected dogs.*[17]*[18]

Other diseases found less commonly include glaucoma, juvenile cataracts, osteochondritis, hypothyroidism and diabetes mellitus. A syndrome of exercise induced collapse similar to that seen in Labrador Retrievers (otherwise termed Border Collie Collapse) and triggered by episodes of collapse associated with periods of intense exercise has been described in Border Collies in North America, Europe and Australia; and is currently the subject of further investigation.*[19]

Elbow dysplasia may also occur in the breed. Dogs homozygous for the **merle** gene, sometimes referred to as “double merles”, are likely to have ocular and/or auditory defects.

81.3 History

The Border Collie is descended from **landrace collies**, a type found widely in the British Isles. The name for the breed came from its probable place of origin along the **Anglo-Scottish border**.*[2] Mention of the “Collie” or “Colley” type first appeared toward the end of the 19th century, although the word “collie” is older than this and has its origin in the **Scots language**. It is also thought that the word ‘collie’ comes from the old Celtic word for useful. Many of the best Border Collies today can be traced back to a dog known as **Old Hemp**.*[20]

In 1915, James Reid, Secretary of the **International Sheep Dog Society** (ISDS) in the United Kingdom first used the term “Border Collie” to distinguish those dogs registered by the ISDS from the **Kennel Club’s Collie** (or **Scotch Collie**, including the **Rough Collie** and **Smooth Collie**) which originally came from the same working stock but had developed a different, standardised appearance following introduction to the show ring in 1860 and mixture with different types breeds.*[21]



Border Collie red.

81.3.1 Old Hemp

Main article: Old Hemp

Old Hemp, a tricolor dog, was born in Northumberland in September 1893 and died in May 1901.*[22] He was bred by Adam Telfer from Roy, a black and tan dog, and Meg, a black-coated, strong-eyed dog. Hemp was a quiet, powerful dog to which sheep responded easily. Many shepherds used him for stud and Hemp's working style became the Border Collie style. All pure Border Collies alive today can trace an ancestral line back to Old Hemp.

81.3.2 Wiston Cap

Wiston Cap (b. 28 Sep. 1963)*[23] is the dog that the International Sheep Dog Society (ISDS) badge portrays in the characteristic Border Collie herding pose. He was a popular stud dog in the history of the breed, and his bloodline can be seen in most bloodlines of the modern day Collie.*[22] Bred by W. S. Hetherington and trained and handled by John Richardson, Cap was a biddable and good-natured dog. His bloodlines all trace back to the early registered dogs of the stud book, and to J. M. Wilson's Cap, whose name occurs sixteen times within seven generations in his pedigree. Wiston Cap sired three Supreme Champions and is grand-sire of three others, one of whom was E. W. Edwards' Bill, who won the championship twice.



Brown and white with one blue and one brown eye.

81.3.3 Introduction to New Zealand and Australia

Collies were listed as imports to New Zealand as early as 1858, but the type was not specified.* [24] In the late 1890s James Lilico* [25] (1861?–1945) of Christchurch, New Zealand, imported a number of working dogs from the United Kingdom. These included Hindhope Jed, a black, tan and white * [26] born in Hindhope, Scotland in 1895, as well as Maudie, Moss of Ancrum, Ness and Old Bob.

It is unclear whether Hindhope Jed was a descendant of Old Hemp. Born two years after him, she is mentioned in a *British Hunts and Huntsmen* article concerning a Mr John Elliot of Jedburgh: * [27]

Mr Elliot himself is well known for his breed of Collies. His father supplied Noble to the late Queen Victoria and it was from our subject that the McLeod got Hindhope Jed, now the champion of New Zealand and Australia. [28]*

At the time of her departure to New Zealand, Hindhope Jed was already in pup to Captain, another of the then new “Border” strain. Hindhope Jed had won three trials in her native Scotland, and was considered to be the “best to cross the equator” . * [29]

In 1901 the King and Mcleod stud, created by Charles Beechworth King (b. 1855, Murrumbidgee, NSW), his brother and Alec McLeod at Canonbar, near Nyngan (north-west of Sydney), brought Hindhope Jed to Australia, where she enjoyed considerable success at sheep dog trials.

81.4 Breed standards

There are two types of tests, or standards, to determine the breeding quality of a Border Collie: the original ISDS sheepdog trial and appearance.

81.4.1 ISDS Sheepdog Trial

The original test is the ISDS sheepdog trial. It is still used today, where a dog and handler collect groups of livestock and move them quietly around a course. There are certain standard elements to this test depending on the level: national or international. For both levels, sheep must be gathered as calmly as possible without being distressed.*[30] For a national competition, normally held between England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, trials run over a 400-yard course.*[31] International courses use a 400-yard course for the qualifying trials, but on the third and final day, trials are held in a course of 800 yards.*[31] The international test involves a “double fetch”, where the sheepdog must gather ten sheep from 800 yards away, bring them on an angle to the center of the field, and then be sent back in another direction to gather another ten sheep, also placed 800 yards from the handler. Five of those twenty sheep will have collars on, and at the end of a triangular drive, the sheep are gathered into a circular “shedding ring” and the 15 sheep without collars driven away as the five collared sheep are kept inside the ring and then penned.*[30]*[32] Sheepdogs must be directed through obstacles at varying distance from the handler, and then the dog must demonstrate the ability to do work close at hand by penning the sheep and sorting them out.*[33]

81.4.2 Appearance

In nearly every region of the world, the Border Collie is now also a breed which is shown in ring or bench shows. For the people who participate in these events, the Border Collie is defined by the breed standard, which is a description of how the dog should look. In New Zealand and Australia, where the breed has been shown throughout most of the twentieth century, the Border Collie standards have produced a dog with the longer double coat (smooth coats are allowed), a soft dark eye, a body slightly longer than tall, a well-defined stop, as well as a gentle and friendly temperament. This style of Border Collie has become popular in winning show kennels around the world, as well as among prestigious judges.

Its breed standards state that in a show its tail must be slightly curved and must stop at the hock. The fur must be lush. It should show good expression in its eyes, and must be intelligent. It is energetic with most commonly a black and white coat. It should have a very strong herding instinct.

81.4.3 Criticism as show dogs

Other enthusiasts oppose the use of Border Collies as show dogs, for fear that breeding for appearance will lead to a decline in the breed's working dog traits. Few handlers of working Border Collies participate in conformation shows, as working dogs are bred to a performance standard rather than appearance standard. Likewise, conformation-bred dogs are seldom seen on the sheepdog trial field, except in Kennel Club-sponsored events. Dogs registered with either working or conformation based registries are seen in other performance events such as agility, obedience, tracking or flyball; however, these dogs do not necessarily conform to the breed standard of appearance as closely as the dogs shown in the breed rings as this is not a requirement in performance events, nor do they necessarily participate in herding activities.

81.5 Registries

81.5.1 United Kingdom

In the UK, there are two separate registries for Border Collies. The International Sheep Dog Society*[34] encourages breeding for herding ability, whereas the Kennel Club (UK) encourages breeding for a standardised appearance. The ISDS registry is by far the older of the two, and ISDS dogs are eligible for registration as pedigree Border Collies with the Kennel Club (KC) —but not vice versa. The only way for a Border Collie without an ISDS pedigree to be added to the ISDS registry is by proving its worth as a herding dog so that it can be Registered on Merit (ROM).

81.5.2 United States

One of the principal registries for Border Collies in the United States is the American Border Collie Association (ABC), which is dedicated to the preservation of the traditional working dog.^{*[35]} The breed was also recognised in 1994 by the American Kennel Club (AKC) after occupying the AKC's Miscellaneous Class for over 50 years. The recognition was under protest^{*[36]} from the majority of Border Collie affiliated groups, such as the United States Border Collie Club, which felt that emphasis on the breed's working skills would be lost under AKC recognition. AKC registrations have gradually increased since recognition and by the year 2004 there were 1,984 new AKC registrations of Border Collies, with a further 2,378 for the year 2005.^{*[37]} By contrast, the American Border Collie Association registers approximately 20,000 Border Collies annually.^{*[38]} Because of the inherent tension between the goals of breeding to a working standard and to an appearance standard, the American Border Collie Association voted in 2003 that dogs who attained a conformation championship would be delisted from the ABCA registry, regardless of ability. Cross-registration is allowed between the working registries, and AKC accepts dogs registered with ABCA and NASDS, but none of the working registries in the U.S. honors AKC pedigrees.

81.5.3 Australia

In Australia, Border Collies are registered with an Australian National Kennel Council (ANKC) affiliated state control body or with a working dog registry. Between 2,011 and 2,701 ANKC pedigreed Border Collies have been registered with the ANKC each year since 1986.^{*[39]} Inclusion on the ANKC affiliate's main register allows Border Collies to compete in conformation, obedience, agility, tracking, herding and other ANKC-sanctioned events held by an ANKC affiliated club, while inclusion on the limited register prohibits entry in conformation events. The ANKC provides a breed standard; however, this applies to conformation events only and has no influence on dogs entering in performance events. Non-ANKC pedigreed dogs may also be eligible for inclusion on an ANKC associate or sporting register and be able to compete in ANKC performance or herding events. Agility organisations such as the Agility Dog Association of Australia (ADAA) have their own registry which allows the inclusion of any dog wishing to compete in their events.

81.5.4 Canada

In Canada, Agriculture Canada has recognised the Canadian Border Collie Association^{*[40]} as the registry under the Animal Pedigree Act for any Border Collie that is designated as "Pure Breed" in Canada.

The criteria used are based on herding lineage rather than appearance. It is a two-tiered registry in that dogs imported that are registered with a foreign Kennel Club that does hold conformation shows are given a "B" registration, whereas those that come directly from other working registries are placed on the "A" registry.

Recently, the Canadian Kennel Club has polled its members to decide if Border Collies should be included on the CKC "Miscellaneous List". This designation would allow Border Collie owners the ability to compete in all CKC events, but the CKC would not be the registering body. People who compete in performance events support the move. The CBCA is against this designation.

81.5.5 South Africa

The registration of working sheepdogs in South Africa is the responsibility of the South African Sheepdog Association. ISDS registered dogs imported into the country can be transferred onto the SASDA register. Dogs not registered can become eligible for registration by being awarded a certificate of working ability by a registered judge. Occasionally they will facilitate the testing of dogs used for breeding, for Hip dysplasia and Collie eye anomaly, to encourage the breeding of dogs without these genetic flaws.

81.5.6 Turkey

The registration of working Border Collies in Turkey is the province of the Border Collie Dernegi (Turkish Border Collie Association)^{*[41]} established in 2007.

81.5.7 Elsewhere

The Border Collie breed is also recognised as the prime sheep dog by the International Stock Dog Federation (ISDF),^{*} [42] based in Piccadilly, London, UK.

81.6 Activities

Border Collies are one of the most popular breeds for dog agility competitions. They also excel at competitive obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and USBCHA Sheepdog trials and herding events.^{*} [43]

81.7 Livestock work



Border Collie herding



Australian Red Border Collie



A working Border Collie helps to illustrate the significant variation in appearance



Chocolate merle female (left) and chocolate male (right)

Working Border Collies can take direction by voice and by whistle at long distances when herding. Their great energy and herding instinct are still used to herd all kinds of animals, from the traditional sheep and cattle, to free range poultry, pigs, and ostriches. They are also used to remove unwanted wild birds from airport runways, golf courses, and other public and private areas.

The use of dogs for herding sheep makes good economic sense for many farmers. In a typical pasture environment each trained sheepdog will do the work of three humans. In vast arid areas like the Australian Outback or the Karoo Escarpment, the number increases to five or more. Attempts to replace them with mechanical approaches to herding have only achieved a limited amount of success. Thus, stock handlers find trained dogs more reliable and economical.

Shepherds in the UK have taken the most critical elements of herding and incorporated them into a sheepdog trial. The first recorded sheepdog trials were held in Bala, North Wales, in 1873.*[44] These competitions enable farmers and shepherds to evaluate possible mates for their working dogs, but they have developed a sport aspect as well, with competitors from outside the farming community also taking part.

In the USA, the national sanctioning body for these competitions is the USBCHA.*[45] In the UK it is the International Sheep Dog Society, in Canada the Canadian Border Collie Association (CBCA)*[46] and in South Africa it is the South African Sheepdog Association.

81.7.1 Dog sports

Border Collies excel at several dog sports in addition to their success in sheepdog trials. Because of the high instinct of herding, they are excellent at this sport. Herding instincts and trainability can be tested for when introduced to sheep or at noncompetitive instinct tests. Border Collies exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in sheepdog trials and other herding events.*[43] They perform well at some higher jump heights at dog agility competitions, so much so that in England, competitions often include classes for ABC dogs, “Anything But Collies”.*[47]

The Border Collie's speed, agility, and stamina have allowed them to dominate in dog activities like flyball and disc dog competitions. Their trainability has also given them a berth in dog dancing competitions.

Border Collies have a highly developed sense of smell and with their high drive make excellent and easily motivated tracking dogs for Tracking trials.*[48] These trials simulate the finding of a lost person in a controlled situation where the performance of the dog can be evaluated, with titles awarded for successful dogs.

81.8 Notable animals

Border Collies of note include:

- Rico, who was studied for recognising up to 200 objects by name. Another Border Collie, Betsy, was found to have a vocabulary of over 300 words.*[49]
- As of 2010, the Border Collie Chaser has a vocabulary of 1022 words and is able to recognise objects by the groups they belong to.*[50]
- Shep, who was the long-term companion to John Noakes of the BBC's *Blue Peter* and Meg, companion of Matt Baker, former presenter of the same show.
- Striker, who is the current Guinness World Record holder for “Fastest Car Window Opened by a Dog” at 11.34 seconds.*[51]
- Jean, a.k.a. the *Vitagraph Dog* who was the first canine movie star (owned and trained by Laurence Trimble)
- Rex and Fly are two Border Collies that appeared in the Academy Award winning 1995 film, *Babe* and, partially, in the sequel *Babe: Pig in the City*.
- Jag, the “First Dog” of Montana, frequently accompanies Governor Brian Schweitzer.
- Bandit, the stray Scottish border collie from TV series *Little House on the Prairie* was Laura Ingalls' second dog on the show. Laura was reluctant to make friends with Bandit as she missed first dog Jack, but she soon loved Bandit dearly. Bandit premiered in the second season of the show and remained a steady extra for the next three seasons.
- Murray, Border Collie Mix in the TV show *Mad About You*.*[52]
- Mist and other dogs, including Jake, of Borough Farm on Windcutter Down in England. They were featured in two books by author and owner David Kinnard and starred in a series of television films and weekly programs called “Mist: Sheepdog Tales” on BBC television, several of which are available in the US.

81.9 In popular culture

- The primary character of the New Zealand comic strip *Footrot Flats* and the 1986 animated film adaptation *Footrot Flats: The Dog's Tail Tale* is a working Border Collie named “Dog”. Although the strip featured numerous human and farm animal characters it was told from the Dog’s point of view.
- In the film, *Babe*, the piglet Babe is adopted by a working Border Collie named Fly (voiced by Miriam Margoyles) and taught by her to herd sheep.
- In the 1970s ITV series of The Famous Five, Timmy the dog was portrayed by a border collie.
- In *Mr. Pickles*, the titular character is a border collie with demon-like powers.

81.10 See also

- Rough Collie
- Smooth Collie
- Cumberland Sheepdog
- McNab (dog)
- Welsh Sheepdog
- English Shepherd
- Shetland Sheepdog
- Australian Shepherd

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81.12 External links

- Border Collie at DMOZ



Young Border Collie, one year old.



Blue Merle Border Collie puppy at fourteen weeks demonstrating stereotyped breed-specific behaviors including eye (gaze and lowered stance); this dog's eyes are different colours, which is not uncommon in merles



Blonde Border Collie



The Border Collie uses a direct stare at sheep, known as “the eye”, to intimidate while herding

Chapter 82

Border Terrier

The **Border Terrier** is a small, rough-coated breed of dog of the terrier group. Originally bred as fox and vermin hunters, Border Terriers share ancestry with Dandie Dinmont Terriers,^{*[1]} Patterdale terriers and Bedlington Terriers.^{*[1]}

Though the breed is much older, the Border Terrier was officially recognized by The Kennel Club in Great Britain in 1920, and by the American Kennel Club (AKC) in 1930. The border terrier was bred to have long enough legs to keep up with the horses and other foxhounds, which traveled with them, and small enough bodies to crawl in the burrows of foxes and chase them out so the hunters had a blank shot. The foxhounds that traveled with them were not small enough to do the Border terrier's job.

In 2006, the Border Terrier ranked 81st in number of registrations by the AKC,^{*[2]} while it ranked 10th in the United Kingdom.^{*[3]}

In 2008, the Border Terrier ranked 8th in number of registrations by the UK Kennel Club.

82.1 Description

82.1.1 Appearance

Identifiable by their **otter-shaped heads**,^{*[4]} Border Terriers have a broad skull and short (although many are fairly long), strong muzzle with a scissors bite. The V-shaped ears are on the sides of the head and fall towards the cheeks. Common coat colors are grizzle-and-tan, blue-and-tan, red, or wheaten. Whiskers are few and short. The tail is naturally moderately short, thick at the base and tapering.^{*[4]}

Narrow-bodied and well-proportioned, males stand 13 to 16 in (33 to 41 cm) at the shoulder, and weigh 13 to 15.5 lb (5.9 to 7.0 kg); females 11 to 14 in (28 to 36 cm) and 11.5 to 14 pounds (5.2 to 6.4 kg).^{*[4]} They are very versatile in families and as family pets

The Border Terrier has a **double coat** consisting of a short, dense, soft **undercoat** and harsh, wiry weather and dirt resistant, close-lying **outer coat** with no curl or wave. This coat usually requires **hand-stripping** twice a year to remove dead hair. It then takes about eight weeks for the top coat to come back in. For some dogs, weekly brushing will suffice. Most Border Terriers are seen groomed with short hair but longer hair can sometimes be preferred.

82.1.2 Temperament

Though sometimes stubborn and strong willed, border terriers are, on the whole very even tempered, and are friendly and rarely aggressive. They are very good with children, but may chase cats and any other small pets.

Borders do well in task-oriented activities and have a surprising ability to jump high and run fast given the size of their legs. The breed has excelled in agility training, but they are quicker to learn jumps and see-saws than weaving poles. They take training for tasks very well, and are extremely trainable, and capable of learning tricks quickly and competently. The border in recent years has been bred to harbor a more subtle character so are more adaptable to apartment living if properly exercised.



Unstripped Border Terrier



A Border Terrier portrait

They are intelligent and eager to please, but they retain the capacity for independent thinking and initiative that were bred into them for working rats and fox underground. Their love of people and even temperament make them fine



A young Border Terrier.

therapy dogs, especially for children and the elderly, and they are occasionally used to aid the blind or deaf. From a young age they should be trained on command.

Borders can adapt to different environments and situations well, and are able to deal with temporary change well. They will get along well with cats that they have been raised with, but may chase other cats and small animals such as mice, birds, rabbits, squirrels, rats, and guinea pigs.

Borders love to sit and watch what is going on. Walks with Borders will often involve them sitting and lying in the grass to observe the environment around them.

82.2 Health

Borders are a generally hardy breed, though there are certain genetic health problems associated with them, including:

- Hip dysplasia
- Perthes disease
- Various heart defects
- Juvenile cataracts
- Progressive retinal atrophy
- Seizures
- Canine Epileptoid Cramping Syndrome (CECS)*[5] *[6]

A UK Kennel Club survey puts their median lifespan at 14 years.*[7]

Indigestion resulting from eating a toy can cause the appearance of illness. Typical symptoms include lethargy, unwillingness to play, a generally 'unhappy' appearance, lack of reaction to affection, and inability or unwillingness to sleep. These symptoms are generally very noticeable, however, they are also present just prior to Border Terrier bitches being on heat.



Female red Border Terrier.



Border Terrier performing jump in Dog Agility



Red Grizzled Border Terrier

82.3 Earthdog trials

Border Terriers have earned more American Kennel Club (AKC) Earthdog titles than any other terrier. An AKC earthdog test is not true hunting, but an artificial, non-competitive, exercise in which terriers enter 9 in (23 cm) wide smooth wooden tunnels, buried under-ground, with one or more turns in order to bark or scratch at caged rats that are safely housed behind wooden bars. The tests are conducted to determine that instinctive traits are preserved and developed, as the breed originators intended for the dogs to their work. While earthdog tests are not a close approximation of hunting, they are popular in the U.S. and in some European countries because even over-large Kennel Club breeds can negotiate the tunnels with ease, dogs can come to no harm while working, and no digging is required. Since Border Terriers are “essentially working terriers”, many Border Terrier owners consider it important to test and develop their dogs' instinct. These tests also provide great satisfaction for the dogs. The American Working Terrier Association (AWTA) does conduct “trials”; where the dogs instincts are tested, and then judged to determine a “Best of Breed” Earthdog. These trials are also run similar as described below.

82.4 History

Originally the Border Terrier was referred to as the Coquetdale Terrier or Redesdale Terrier from the area in which it evolved, but by the late 1800s it was generally known as the Border Terrier, probably because of its long history with the Border Hunt in Northumberland. It shares its ancestry with that of the Bedlington Terrier and the Dandie Dinmont Terrier. It was recognised as a breed by the Kennel Club in 1920, the same year The Border Terrier Club was formed. Their original purpose was to bolt foxes which had gone to ground. They were also used to kill rodents, but they have been used to hunt otters and badgers too.

The first Kennel Club Border Terrier ever registered was The Moss Trooper, a dog sired by Jacob Robson's Chip in 1912 and registered in the Kennel Club's Any Other Variety listing in 1913. The Border Terrier was rejected for formal Kennel Club recognition in 1914, but won its slot in 1920, with the first standard being written by Jacob Robson and John Dodd. Jasper Dodd was made first President of the Club.

82.5 Famous Border Terriers

- Brillo in *Misfits* episode “Four” as a street puppy eaten by new zombie Curtis
- Chomp in *102 Dalmatians*
- Hubble in *Good Boy!*
- Lady Eccles in *Coronation Street* as Blanche Hunt's inheritance gift from her friend; belongs to her son-in-law Ken Barlow after her death in 2010
- Maggie, Andy Murray and Kim Sears' dog who has her own Twitter account with 16,000 followers as of March 2013.*[8]
- Monty and Rommel in *Monarch of the Glen*
- Nancy in *Unfabulous* as Addie's pet dog
- Oscar as Scotty the Dog in *Ruby Sparks* (2012 film)
- Owney unofficial mascot of the U.S. Postal Service
- Pard in *High Sierra (film)*
- Oscar as Baxter in *Anchorman: The Legend of Ron Burgundy* (mixed breed)
- Pepper as Pinkybones in *Another Happy Day*
- Peter Weyland's dog in *Prometheus* (2012 film)
- Puffy in *There's Something About Mary*
- Puffy's female offspring Raleigh, Clay Aiken's pet dog
- Scamp in *The Suite Life of Zack & Cody*; Maddie's scruffy dog who falls in love with London Tipton's dog, Ivana
- Seymour in *Futurama* episode Jurassic Bark
- Shep Proudfoot, Greg Laswell's pet dog
- Sorry in *Seeking a Friend for the End of the World*; Dodge's dog
- Tansy as Toto from *Return To Oz* (1985 film)
- Toots in *Lassie*

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82.7 External links

- Border Terrier at DMOZ



Border Terrier puppy.

Chapter 83

Borzoi

The **Borzoi** (/ˈbɔrzɔɪ/, literally “fast”), also called the **Russian wolfhound** (Russian: Пýсская псовая борзая), is a breed of domestic dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*). Descended from dogs brought to Russia from central Asian countries, it is similar in shape to a greyhound, and is also a member of the sighthound family.

The system by which Russians over the ages named their sighthounds was a series of descriptive terms, not actual names. “Borzói” is the masculine singular form of an archaic Russian adjective that means “fast”. “Borzáya sobáka” (“fast dog”) is the basic term used by Russians, though “sobáka” is usually dropped. The name “Psovaya” derived from the word Psovina, which means “wavy, silky coat”, just as “Hortaya” (as in Hortaya Borzaya) means shorthaired. In Russia today the breed we know as the borzoi is officially known as “Russkaya Psovaya Borzaya”. Other Russian sighthound breeds are “Stepnaya Borzaya” (from the steppe), called “Stepnoi”; and “Krimskaya Borzaya” (from the Crimea), called “Krimskoi” .

The standard plural, “borzois” , is given in most dictionaries and must therefore be considered correct.*[1]*[2] The Borzoi Club of America and the Borzoi Club UK*[3] both prefer “borzoi” as the form for both singular and plural forms (this is not the case in Russian, as the Russian plural is “borzýe”).

83.1 Description

83.1.1 Appearance

Borzois are large Russian sighthounds that resemble some central Asian breeds such as the Afghan hound, Saluki, and the Kyrgyz Taigan. Borzois can generally be described as “long-haired greyhounds”. Borzois come in virtually any colour.*[4] The borzoi coat is silky and flat, often wavy or slightly curly. The long top-coat is quite flat, with varying degrees of waviness or curling. The soft undercoat thickens during winter or in cold climates, but is shed in hot weather to prevent overheating. In its texture and distribution over the body, the borzoi coat is unique. There should be a frill on its neck, as well as feathering on its hindquarters and tail.*[5]

Borzoi males frequently weigh more than 100 pounds (45 kg). Males stand at least 30 inches (76 cm) at the shoulder, while the height of females is around 26 inches (66 cm). Despite their size, the overall impression is of streamlining and grace, with a curvy shapeliness and compact strength.

- A black borzoi
- White borzois
- Black and white Borzoi
- White with brown coated Borzoi



Borzoi, red coat

83.1.2 Temperament

The borzoi is a quiet, but athletic and independent dog. Most borzois are almost silent, barking only very rarely. They do not have strong territorial drives and cannot be relied on to raise the alarm upon sighting a human intruder. The borzoi is extremely smart and requires patient, experienced handling. They are gentle and highly sensitive dogs with a natural respect for humans, and as adults they are decorative couch potatoes with remarkably gracious house manners. Borzois do not generally display dominance or aggression towards people, but will turn aggressive if handled roughly. Typically however, they are rather reserved with strangers but affectionate with people they know well. Their sensitivity to invasion of their personal space can make them nervous around children unless they are brought up with them. Despite their size, borzois adapt very well to suburban life, provided they have a spacious yard and regular opportunities for free exercise.

A common misunderstanding about the intelligence of breeds in the Hound group stems from their independent nature, which conflicts with the frequent confusion between the concepts of “intelligence” and “obedience” in discussions of canine brainpower. Stanley Coren’s survey of canine obedience trainers published in *The Intelligence of Dogs* reported that borzois obeyed the first command less than 25% of the time. Coren’s test, however, was by his own admission heavily weighted towards the “obedience” interpretation of intelligence and based on a better understanding of “working” breeds than hounds. Unfortunately, the publicity given to this report has led to unfair denigration of breeds which are under-represented in obedience clubs and poorly understood by the average obedience trainer.*[6] “Work” for hound breeds is done out of hearing and often out of sight of the human companion; it is an activity for which the dogs are “released”, rather than an activity which is “commanded” .

In terms of obedience, borzois are selective learners who quickly become bored with repetitive, apparently pointless, activity, and they can be very stubborn when they are not properly motivated. For example, food rewards, or “baiting”, may work well for some individuals, but not all for others. Nevertheless, borzois are definitely capable of enjoying and performing well in competitive obedience and agility trials with the right kind of training.*[7]*[8]*[9] Like other sighthounds, they are very sensitive and do not cope well with harsh treatment or training based on punishment, and will be extremely unhappy if raised voices and threats are a part of their daily life. However, like any intelligent dog,



Borzoi, white - sandy coloured coat



Borzoi as race dog

borzois respond extremely well to the guidance, support, and clear communication of a benevolent human leadership. Borzois were bred to pursue or “course” game and have a powerful instinct to chase things that run from them,

including cats and small dogs.* [10] Built for speed and endurance, they can cover long distances in a very short time. A fully fenced yard is a necessity for maintaining any **sighthound**. They are highly independent and will range far and wide without containment, with little regard for road traffic. For off-lead exercise, a borzoi needs a very large field or park, either fully fenced or well away from any roads, to ensure its safety.

Borzois are born with specialized coursing skills, but these are quite different from the dog-fighting instincts seen in some breeds. It is quite common for borzois at play to course (i.e., run down) another dog, seize it by the neck and hold it immobile. Young pups do this with their littermates, trading off as to who is the prey. It is a specific hunting behavior, not a fighting or territorial domination behavior.

Borzois can be raised very successfully to live with **cats** and other small animals provided they are introduced to them when they are puppies. Some, however, will possess the hunting instinct to such a degree that they find it impossible not to chase a cat that is moving quickly. The hunting instinct is triggered by movement and much depends on how the cat behaves.

83.2 Health



Borzoi vary widely in colour

Stated life expectancy is 10 to 12 years.* [11]* [12] Median lifespan based on a UK Kennel Club survey is 9 years 1 month. 1 in 5 died of old age, at an average of 10 to 11.5 years. The longest lived dog lived to 14 years 3 months.* [13] Dogs that are physically fit and vigorous in their youth through middle age are more vigorous and healthy as elderly dogs, all other factors being equal. In the UK, **cancer** and cardiac problems seem to be the most frequent causes of premature death.* [14]

Like its native relative the **Hortaya Borzaya**, the borzoi is basically a very sound breed. **OCD**, **hip** and **elbow dysplasia** have remained almost unknown, as were congenital eye and heart diseases before the 1970s. However, in some countries modern breeding practices have introduced a few problems.

As with other very deep-chested breeds, **gastric torsion** is the most common serious health problem in the borzoi. Also known as **bloat**, this life-threatening condition is believed to be anatomical rather than strictly genetic in origin. One common recommendation in the past has been to raise the food bowl of the dog when it eats. However, studies have shown that this may actually increase the risk of bloat.*[15]

Less common are cardiac problems including **cardiomyopathy** and **cardiac arrhythmia** disorders. A controversy exists as to the presence of **progressive retinal atrophy** in the breed. A condition identified as borzoi retinopathy is seen in some individuals, usually active dogs, which differs from progressive retinal atrophy in several ways. First, it is unilateral, and rarely seen in animals less than three years of age; second, a clear-cut pattern of inheritance has not been demonstrated; and finally, most affected individuals do not go blind.



Borzoi puppies rapidly grow into strong and graceful sprinters.

Correct nutrition during puppyhood is also debatable for borzois. These dogs naturally experience enormous growth surges in the first year or two of their lives. It is now widely accepted that forcing even faster growth by feeding a highly concentrated, high-energy diet is dangerous for skeletal development, causing unsoundness and increased tendency to joint problems and injury. Being built primarily for speed, borzois do not carry large amounts of body fat or muscle, and therefore have a rather different physiology to other dogs of similar size (such as the Newfoundland, St. Bernard, or Alaskan Malamute). Laboratory-formulated diets designed for a generic “large” or “giant” breed are unlikely to take the needs of the big sighthounds into account.

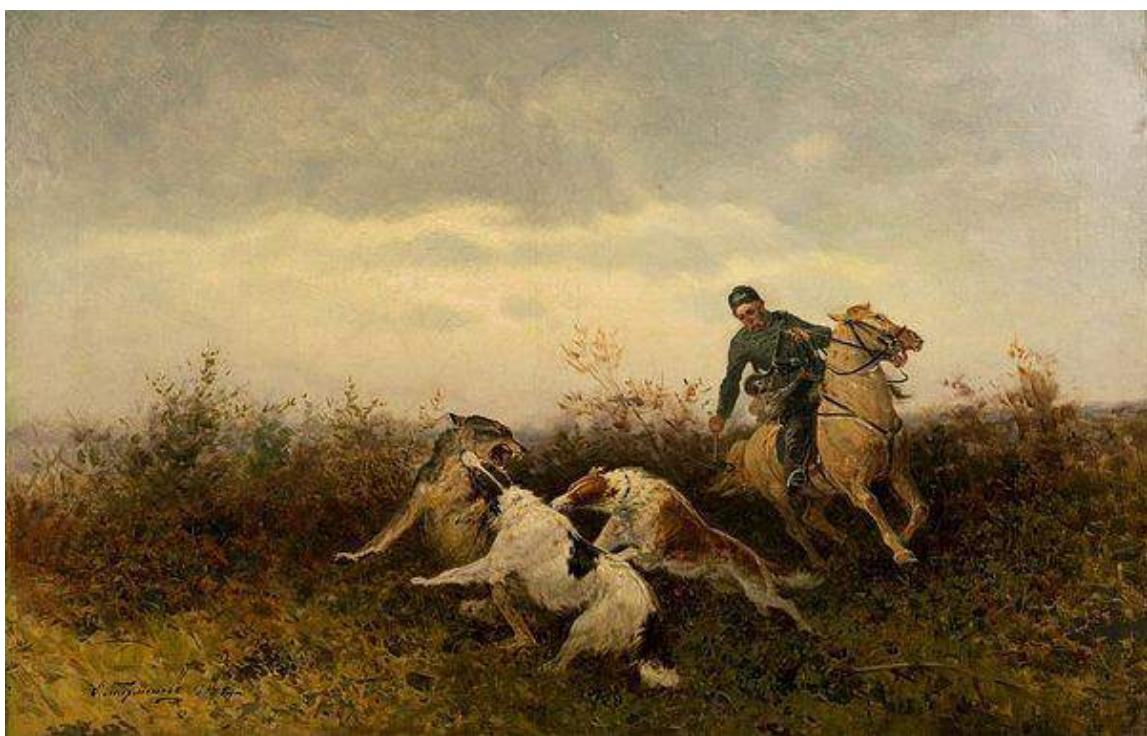
The issues involved in raw feeding may be particularly relevant to tall, streamlined breeds such as the borzoi. It is interesting to note that the **Hortaya Borzaya**, undoubtedly a very close relative, is traditionally raised on a meager diet of oats and table scraps. The Hortaya is also said to be intolerant of highly concentrated kibble feeds. Basically, a lean body weight in itself is nothing to be concerned about, and force-feeding of healthy young borzoi is definitely not recommended.

83.3 History

It was long thought that Saluki type sighthounds were originally brought to **Russia** from Byzantium in the South about the 9th and 10th centuries and again later by the Mongol invaders from the East. However, now that the archeological



Borzoi 1879



Wolf hunting with borzois (1904), Efim A. Tikhmenev.

archives and research results of the former USSR are open to scientists, it has become quite clear that the primal sighthound type evolved between the Kyrgyzstan, the lower Kazakhstan part of Altai and the Afghan plains, and that the earliest actual sighthound breeds were the plains Afghan hounds and the Kyrgyz Taigan.



The famous actress Sarah Bernhardt, depicted with borzoi, by Clairin Henderson

These ancient breeds then migrated South (founding the Tazi/Saluki branch) and West (founding the Stepnaya, Krimskaya and Hortaya branches) to develop into breeds adapted to those regions. This was a slow process which happened naturally through normal spreading of trade, with the silk and spice trade via the Silk Road being the prime vector.

The more modern Psovaya Borzaya was founded on Stepnaya, Hortaya and the Ukrainian-Polish version of the old Hort. There were also imports of Western sighthound breeds to add to the height and weight. It was crossed as well with the Russian Laika specifically and singularly to add resistance against Northern cold and a longer and thicker coat than the Southern sighthounds were equipped with.

All of these foundation types—Tazi, Hortaya, Stepnaya, Krimskaya, and Hort—already possessed the instincts and

agility necessary for hunting and bringing down wolves.

The Psovoi was popular with the Tsars before the 1917 revolution. For centuries, Psovoi could not be purchased but only given as gifts from the Tsar. Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievich of Russia bred countless Psovoi at Perchino, his private estate.*[16]

The Russian concept of hunting trials was instituted during the era of the Tsars. As well as providing exciting sport, the tests were used for selecting borzoi breeding stock; only the quickest and most intelligent hunting dogs went on to produce progeny. For the aristocracy these trials were a well-organized ceremony, sometimes going on for days, with the borzois accompanied by mounted hunters and Foxhounds on the Russian steppe. Hares and other small game were by far the most numerous kills, but the hunters especially loved to test their dogs on wolf. If a wolf was sighted, the hunter would release a team of two or three borzois. The dogs would pursue the wolf, attack its neck from both sides, and hold it until the hunter arrived. The classic kill was by the human hunter with a knife. Wolf trials are still a regular part of the hunting diploma for all Russian sightdog breeds of the relevant type, either singly or in pairs or trios, in their native country.

After the 1917 Revolution, wolf hunting with sighthounds has soon gone out of fashion as an “aristocratic” and a means- and -time-taking way of hunting. A necessity in a wolf-catching sighthound didn’t exist, in addition to the old proved technique of batue with the use of baits, flags and other appeared new, way more effective—from airplanes, from propeller sleighs, with electronic lure whistles. For decades the generations of few remaining sighthounds were regarded as hunting-suited, when showing enough attacking initiative for fox hunting. The rumours about prosecution of sighthounds in post-revolutionary Russia is a legend of modern time, possibly based on similar incidents in Maoist China.

In the late 1940s, a Soviet soldier named Constantin Esmont made detailed records of the various types of borzoi he found in Cossack villages. Esmont’s illustrations were recently published and can be viewed by clicking on the link below.

Esmont was concerned that the distinct types of borzaya were in danger of degenerating without a controlled system of breeding. He convinced the Soviet government that borzois were a valuable asset to the hunters who supported the fur industry and henceforth, their breeding was officially regulated. To this day short-haired Hortaya Borzaya are highly valued hunting dogs on the steppes, while the long-haired Psovaya Borzaya, is going through a hard period of restoration of its working qualities after decades of shadow, mainly show existence.

Exports of borzois to other countries were extremely rare during the Soviet era. However, enough had been taken to England, Scandinavia, Western Europe, and America in the late 19th century for the breed to establish itself outside its native country.

83.4 Notable borzois

- The borzoi is the symbol of Alfred A. Knopf publishing house.
- *Tasha*, a female borzoi belonging to the noted vet Buster Lloyd-Jones (founder of Denes natural pet foods), was born in the UK during the Second World War and is the pedigree ancestor of most British borzoi blood-lines.*[17]
- *Ben* was the white male borzoi, beloved of Edward J. Smith, Captain of the *Titanic*. There exists a photo of the Captain and his dog outside his cabin on the ship. The dog was not, however, on the maiden voyage.
- *Kolchak* has been the mascot of the 27th Infantry Regiment since the Regiment participated in the *Siberian Intervention*. The 27th Infantry had been nicknamed “The Wolfhounds” in recognition of their endurance during battles in Siberia.

83.5 In popular culture

- Leo Tolstoy's 1869 novel *War and Peace* contains an extensive wolf hunting scene with borzois in book 7, chapters 3 to 6.*[18]
- F. Scott Fitzgerald's second novel, *The Beautiful and Damned* (1922), contains a scene in which Gloria compares Anthony to a Russian wolfhound. Anthony decides to take this as a compliment: “Anthony remembered



that they were white and always looked unnaturally hungry. But then they were usually photographed with dukes and princesses, so he was properly flattered.” *[19]



A Borzoi in the field with flowers

- Ivan, one of the protagonists of the historical novel by the Cuban writer Leonardo Padura Fuentes, *El hombre que amaba a los perros* (The Man Who Loved Dogs), is the editor of a university journal of veterinary medicine, who manages to make a living during the **Special Period** in Cuba by helping people take care of their dogs. The novel alludes to Ivan's own dogs as well as to borzoi dogs owned by Leon Trotsky and his assassin, Ramón Mercader.
- In the book *Dark Symphony* (2003) by Christine Feehan, Byron gives Antonietta a black borzoi named “Celt”
- In the book *The Romanov Prophecy* (2004) by Steve Berry
- In the anime *Kuroshitsuji* (Japanese for Black Butler), Ciel Phantomhive as a child had a black borzoi named Sebastian. He named the demon with which he made a Faustian contract after this dog.
- The 1968 film version *War and Peace* contains a hunting scene with borzois from the kennel of Ekhaga, Sweden.
- Uncle Zeke starred as “Digger” in the 2000 Disney film, *102 Dalmatians*
- The borzoi brothers, Rocket, Missile, and Jet in *Ginga Densetsu Weed*
- Boris in Walt Disney's 1955 film *Lady and the Tramp*
- D'or's Prince Igor owned by Barbara Todd (Zcerlov) and bred by Andre Legere appears in the 1969 film, *Hello Dolly!*
- When Katniss Everdeen and Peeta Mellark arrive at the Capitol in the 2012 film *The Hunger Games*, a pair of pink borzois are shown on screen—an illustration of the Capitol residents' gaudy lifestyle.* [20]



A female Borzoi

- Borzois can also been seen in cameo roles in the films *Love at First Bite*, *Legends of the Fall* ("Notchee Boy"),*[21] *Excalibur*, *All Dogs Go to Heaven* (1989), *Bride of Frankenstein*, *Easter Parade*, *Wolfen*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Onegin* (1999), *Gangs of New York* (2002), *Chaplin*, *The Avengers* (TV series), *JAG*, *Maverick* (1994), *Sleepy Hollow*, *Last Action Hero*, and *A Knights Tale* (on the DVD deleted scenes).
- “Mademoiselle Nobs” from Pink Floyd: Live at Pompeii (1971) who “sings” a song with the band.*[22]*[23]
- Lyndell Ackerman's “Nessie” CH Windyglen's Finesse in the TV show *Wings*.
- In an SCTV parody commercial for fictional Poochare dog food, a borzoi dog is seen being taken for a walk by Eugene Levy.
- In episode 2 of the first season of the anime *Medaka Box*, one of the requests for the student council is to find a missing puppy, which turns out to be a borzoi. It has grown quite large since it was lost. This also happens in the manga version.
- A borzoi is one of the dogs to appear in the film *Cats & Dogs*. It is seen during the council session scene.

83.6 In art

In 2004, the UK **Kennel Club** held its fourth temporary exhibition, “The Borzoi in Art,” which offered unique insights into the borzoi and how the breed has been depicted in art throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The exhibition included paintings, bronzes, and porcelain which had previously not been available to the public. The exhibition ran from 27 September to 3 December. The borzoi is frequently found in art deco-period works.

83.6.1 Gallery

- A Borzoi by a Chair, by George Hare

- Die Suffragette
- Louis Vorow Zborowski by Julian Russell Story (1857-1919)
- George Barbier depicting a woman with a Borzoi in *La Gazette*
-
- A Borzoi with a Borzoi picture behind.
- El venedor de tapissos, The carpet handler.
- Painting by Valentin Alexandrovich Serov

83.7 Notes

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- [6] At a Conformation Judges training session not long after Coren's book was released, I was greeted by the coordinator with the question, “I read something that said Borzois aren't very smart, is that true?” This to the owner of several borzois, one of which knows how to open the refrigerator, and all of which respond instantly to “commands” given in that special owner-dog private language that wouldn't even be noticed by an outsider.
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83.9 External links

- [Borzoi at DMOZ](#)

Chapter 84

Bosnian Coarse-haired Hound

The **Bosnian Coarse-haired Hound** or **Bosanski Oštrolaki Gonič**, also called the **Barak**, is a hunting dog breed developed in Bosnia. The breed is a scenthound, originally used to hunt large game. The “Bosanski Oštrolaki Gonič’s” name is translated as coarse-haired, broken-haired, and rough-haired (among others), and refers to the texture of the shaggy coat (usually called *broken-haired* or *hard* in English.)

84.1 History

The former name given to the breed was Illyrian Hound, referring to a pre-Slavic people of the area. Today's breed is descended from indigenous dog types, crossed with an Italian gun dog in the 1890s.*[1] “Local hunters, wanting to produce an efficient scent hound, developed this breed in the nineteenth century, using the available stock of dogs.” * [2] The early type of today's smaller Istrian Shorthaired Hound may also have contributed to the Bosnian Coarse-haired Hound.

The Bosnian Coarse-haired Hound was first recognised by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale in 1965 under the name of “Illyrian Hound”. The name was changed to more accurately describe its area of origin in Bosnia. The breed is in Group 6, Scenthounds, Section 1.1 Large-sized Hounds, and is breed number 155. It is also recognised by the United Kennel Club (US) as the “Barak”, in the Scenthound Group.*[3] The breed is not recognised by any other major kennel clubs in the English speaking world, although many minor kennel clubs, internet dog registry businesses, and rare breed registries promote and register it as a unique pet.

84.2 Description

84.2.1 Appearance

The most striking feature of the Bosnian Coarse-haired Hound is its shaggy, hard coat of yellowish (wheaten or red) or greyish colours, often with a white blaze on its head along with other white marks. The standard calls for a body length ten percent greater than height; these proportions are given to differentiate the Bosnian Coarse-haired Hound from other hounds of the area which are “a bit low on leg” Height ranges from 46–55 cm (18–22 in) at the withers, and weight is between 16–24 kg (35–53 lbs). The dog normally carries its tail curved slightly upward, and its face has a bushy moustache and beard.

84.2.2 Temperament

The breed standard describes its behaviour as lively, as well as courageous and persistent.



A Bosnian Coarse-haired Hound from 1915.

84.3 References

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- [3] Barak, United Kennel Club

Chapter 85

Boston Terrier

The **Boston Terrier** is a breed of dog originating in the United States. This “American Gentleman” was accepted in 1893 by the **American Kennel Club** as a non-sporting breed.*[2] Color and markings are important when distinguishing this breed to the AKC standard. They should be either black, brindle or seal with white markings.*[3]*[4] Bostons are small and compact with a short tail and erect ears. The AKC says they are highly intelligent and very easily trained.*[5] They are friendly and can be stubborn at times. The average life span of a Boston is around 11 to 13 years, though some can live well into their teens.*[6]

The American Kennel Club ranked the Boston Terrier as the 23rd most popular pure-breed in the United States in 2012 and 2013.*[7]

85.1 History

The Boston terrier breed originated around 1870, when **Robert C. Hooper** of Boston, purchased a dog **Judge** from **Edward Burnett** known later as Hooper's Judge, who was of a Bull and Terrier type lineage. Hooper's Judge is either directly related to the original Bull and Terrier breeds of the 19th and early 20th centuries, or Judge is the result of modern English Bulldogs being crossed into terriers created in the 1860s for show purposes, like the **White English Terrier**. The **American Kennel Club** cites Hooper's Judge as the ancestor of almost all true modern Boston Terriers.*[8]

Judge weighed over 27.5 pounds (13.5 kilos). The offspring interbred with one or more **French Bulldogs**, providing the foundation for the Boston Terrier. Bred down in size from **fighting dogs** of the Bull and Terrier types, the Boston Terrier originally weighed up to 44 pounds (20 kg.) (**Olde Boston Bulldogge**).*[2] The breed was first shown in Boston in 1870. By 1889 the breed had become sufficiently popular in Boston that fanciers formed the **American Bull Terrier Club**, the breed's nickname, “roundheads”. Shortly after, at the suggestion of James Watson (a noted writer and authority), the club changed its name to the **Boston Terrier Club** and in 1893 it was admitted to membership in the **American Kennel Club**, thus making it the first US breed to be recognized.*[8] It is one of a small number of breeds to have originated in the United States. The Boston Terrier was the first non-sporting dog bred in the US.

In the early years, the color and markings were not very important, by the 20th century the breed's distinctive markings and color were written into the standard, becoming an essential feature. Terrier only in name, the Boston Terrier has lost most of its ruthless desire for mayhem, preferring the company of humans, although some males will still challenge other dogs if they feel their territory is being invaded. **Boston University's** mascot is **Rhett the Boston Terrier**. The Boston Terrier is also the mascot of **Wofford College** in Spartanburg, S.C.

85.2 Description

85.2.1 Appearance

Boston Terriers are compactly built, well proportioned with erect ears, short tails, and a short muzzle that is generally free of **wrinkles**.*[4]



Young Boston Terrier.

Size

According to international breed standard, the dog should weigh no fewer than 10 pounds and no more than 25 pounds. Boston Terriers usually stand 15-17 inches at the **withers**.^{*[3]} The American Kennel Club divides the weight of the breed into classes as follows: Under 15 pounds, 15 pounds and under 20 pounds 20 pounds and not to exceed 25 pounds.^{*[8]}



1 Year Old Female Boston Terrier

Coat and color

The Boston Terrier is characteristically marked with white in proportion to either black, **brindle**, seal, or a combination of the three.* [8] However, there are also liver, yellow, brown, cream or red and white Boston Terriers, although these colors are not considered desirable by the American Kennel Club.*[3]*[4]

According to the American Kennel Club, an ideal Boston Terrier should have white that covers its chest, muzzle, band around the neck, half way up the forelegs, up to the **hocks** on the **rear legs**, and a white blaze between (but not touching) the eyes. For conformation showing, symmetrical markings are preferred.*[3] Due to the Boston Terrier's markings resembling formal wear, in addition to its refined and pleasant personality, the breed is commonly referred to as the "American Gentleman." *[2]*[8]

85.2.2 Temperament

The Boston Terrier is a gentle breed that typically has a strong, happy-go-lucky, and friendly personality. Bostons are generally eager to please their owner and can be trained given a patient owner. They are also very protective of their owners, which can result in aggressive and territorial behavior toward other pets and strangers. The breed requires only a minimum amount of grooming.*[8]

While originally bred for fighting as well as hunting rats in garment factories, they were later down bred for companionship. They are not considered terriers by the American Kennel Club, however, but are part of the non-sporting group.*[8]

Both females and males are generally quiet and bark only when necessary,*[9] though early training in this regard is essential.*[10]*[11] Their usually sensible attitude towards barking makes them excellent choices for apartment dwellers. They enjoy being around people, and, like most dogs, get along well with children, the elderly, other canines, and non-canine pets, if properly socialized.*[2]



3 Year Old Male Boston Terrier

85.3 Health

Health issues are of concern in the Boston Terrier: cataracts (both juvenile and adult type), luxating patellas, deafness, heart murmur, mast cell tumors, and allergies. Curvature of the back, called roaching, might be caused by patella problems with the rear legs, which in turn causes the dog to lean forward onto the forelegs.^{*[2]} This might also just be a structural fault with little consequence to the dog. Many Bostons cannot tolerate excessive heat and also extremely cold weather, due to the shortened muzzle, so hot or cold weather combined with demanding exercise can bring harm to a Boston Terrier. A sensitive digestive system is also typical of Boston Terriers. In the absence of proper diet, flatulence is associated with the breed. In some cases, even a proper diet cannot abate flatulence.^{*[12]} Due to their short noses, Boston's can have a blockage throughout their sinus cavities which can cause excess discharge and dry tears to accumulate in and around their eyes. A daily eye drop is recommended in order to clean the eye. You can use an artificial tear solution or a good saline solution. ^{*[13]}

Bostons, along with Pug, Shih Tzu, French Bulldog, English Bulldog and other short-snouted breeds are brachycephalic breeds. The word comes from Greek roots “Brachy,” meaning short and “cephalic,” meaning head. This anatomy can cause tiny nostrils, long palates and a narrow trachea. Because of this, Bostons may be prone to snoring and reverse sneeze, a rapid and repeated forced inhalation through the nose, accompanied by snorting or gagging sounds used to clear the palate of mucus, which does not harm the dog in any way.^{*[14]*[15]} Brachycephalic dogs may be prone to complications with general anesthesia. To decrease this risk, the owner should seek an experienced and knowledgeable vet to perform any necessary surgeries. The best way to stop the dog from reverse sneezing is to rub



3 Month Old Male Boston Terrier

their necks.

Bostons frequently require caesarean section to give birth, with over 90% of litters in a UK Kennel Club survey delivered this way.*[16]*[17]

85.4 See also

- Sergeant Stubby

85.5 References

85.5.1 Notes

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- [5] http://www.akc.org/breeds/boston_terrier/
- [6] <http://bostonterrierclubofamerica.org/about-boston-terriers/questions-about-boston-terriers.htm>
- [7] American Kennel Club 2013 Dog Registration Statistics Historical Comparisons & Notable Trends, *The American Kennel Club*, Retrieved 19 May 2014



A newborn Boston Terrier

- [8] "Get to Know the Boston Terrier" , 'The American Kennel Club', retrieved 19 May 2014
- [9] Cline, Mrs. Charles D. (1995). Boston Terriers. T.F. H. Publications, Inc. ISBN 0-7938-2397-8.
- [10] <http://www.petwave.com/Dogs/Breeds/Boston-Terrier/Personality.aspx> "Early training to learn a stop barking command is essential to maintain family sanity."
- [11] <http://bostonterriersrock.com/about-boston-terrier-dog/boston-terrier-temperament> "Whilst Boston Terriers are small they are not a typical ankle biter and won't yap or bark without reason. A *well trained* Boston will usually only bark when required." [emphasis added]
- [12] Boston Terriers
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- [14] Brachycephalic Breeds
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85.6 External links

- Boston Terrier Club of America, Inc.
- Boston Terrier Club of Canada
-
- *The Boston Terrier and All About It* at Project Gutenberg (First published 1910)
- Boston Terrier Photos, Videos and Informations
- “The Boston Terrier” in *The power of the dog* by Arthur Croxton Smith. 1910.

Chapter 86

Bouvier des Ardennes

Bouvier des Ardennes is a rare dog breed from Belgium.* [1] Originating in the Ardennes region these dogs were used to herd cattle. The loss of farms in the area led to serious decline in the numbers of these dogs until 1985 when some breeders found a few dogs and used the original breed standard as their guide in re-introducing the dog.* [1]

86.1 History

In the past, all the dogs that worked with cattle were called Bouvier (bovine herder). Each region throughout the area had its own type. From ancient rough-coated stock, these dogs were prized guardians and drovers. As the motorized age arrived, the need for driving cattle to the market was gone and so was the call that helped with the drives.

The Bouviers were almost eliminated after the bloody fighting of World War I. Many of the rarer types were lost altogether. The breeds that are a memory include: Bouvier de Roulers, Bouvier de Moerman, and Bouvier de Paret. Still remaining are the Bouvier de Ardennes and Bouvier des Flandres.

86.2 Appearance

The Bouvier De Ardennes can come in any colour except white.* [1] It is usually found in brindled or peppered variety. It has medium length, coarse, wiry hair, with a “beard” and “eyebrows”. This dog can be naturally short tails and long tails (both allowed, the ideal of natural short), high ears and a keen eye* [2]

86.3 Size

The Ardennes Cattle Dog has an ideal height for males of 55 to 63 centimetres (22 to 25 inches), and 51 to 57 centimetres (20 to 22 inches) for females. The ideal weight is 28 to 35 kilograms (62 to 77 pounds) for males with females being 22–28 kilograms (49–62 pounds).* [1]

86.4 References

- [1] “FCI Standard No 171” . *Federation Cynologique International*. 22 March 2002. Retrieved 8 December 2014.
- [2] “Bouvier Des Ardennes” . *United Kennel Club*. 1 January 2009. Retrieved 8 December 2014.

Chapter 87

Bouvier des Flandres

The **Bouvier des Flandres** is a herding dog breed originating in Flanders. They were originally used for general farm work including cattle droving, sheep herding, and cart pulling, and nowadays as guard dogs and police dogs, as well as being kept as pets. The French name of the breed means, literally, “Cow Herder of Flanders”, referring to the Flemish origin of the breed. Other names for the breed are *Toucheur de Boeuf* (cattle driver), *Vlaamse Koehond* (Flemish cow dog), and *Vuilbaard* (dirty beard).

87.1 History



An adult Bouvier des Flandres

The monks at the Ter Duinen monastery in Flanders were among the earliest known breeders of Flanders. The bouviers bred by them are recorded as having been bred from imports such as Irish wolfhounds and Scottish deerhounds with local farm dogs, until a breed considered to be the predecessor of the modern Bouvier des Flandres was obtained. This became a working dog able to perform tirelessly, herding and guarding cattle and even pulling cargo carts, thanks to its strength and temperament, and to withstand the local weather conditions due to its thick coat.*[2]

Historically, the ear cropping and tail docking could have been done for practical reasons, avoiding accidental amputations in the course of work, or to indicate the dog was working stock and not a pet subject to taxation.*[2]



Bouvier des Flandres closeup

Up until the early 20th century, the breed was not completely defined, with three variants: Paret, Moerman or Roeselare, and Briard. Conflict between the proponents of these three variants held the breed's development back. In 1912 and 1913, several local kennel clubs recognized standards for Bouviers; however they usually had different standards for the Roeselare and other variants.*[2]

World War I nearly caused the breed to disappear, due to the devastation that came over its region of origin and the fact that the dogs were used for military purposes. Indeed, Nic, a male trained as a trench dog who served during the war and was a perennial winner at dog shows after the war, is considered to be the founder of the early Bouvier des Flandres breed.*[2]

A unified Bouvier des Flandres standard was created in 1936 by a joint French-Belgian committee. However, World War II again endangered the breed's existence. Due to these setbacks, progress was slowed, and it was not until 1965 that the *Fédération Cynologique Internationale* (FCI) breed standard, as agreed to by several minor kennel clubs, was adopted.*[2]

87.2 Description



Two Bouviers des Flandres

87.2.1 Appearance

The Bouvier is a powerfully built compact rough coated dog of rugged appearance. It gives the impression of size and strength without clumsiness or heaviness. Perhaps its most notable feature is the impressive head which is accentuated by a heavy beard and mustache. Although the practice of cropping both ears and tail are now mostly cosmetic, tails

were originally docked to prevent injuries caused by herding and cart-pulling. The practice of cosmetic docking is currently opposed by the American Veterinary Medical Association.* [3] In the area of origin (Flanders, Belgium) cropping was made illegal in 2006. The weight of males ranges from 80 to 120 pounds or 36 to 54 kilograms, slightly smaller for females. They are powerfully built, with a thick double coat, which can be fawn, black, grey brindle, or “pepper and salt” in color. Bouviers are sometimes considered non-shedding, but in fact do lose hair, like all dogs. Most of the hair that they lose is caught within the double coat which results in matting. They require weekly brushing and combing to maintain the coat. In addition to weekly brushing, the coat should be trimmed approximately every 3–5 weeks if it is to be a show dog. Trimming requires practice to achieve the proper look.

87.2.2 Temperament



An adult Bouvier

Bouviers des Flandres are rational, gentle, loyal, and protective by nature. The breed's particular blend of characteristics makes them good family pets, as well as keen guard dogs. Unlike some animals bred for aggressive nature and power, the Bouvier possesses sophisticated traits, such as complex control, intelligence, and accountability.

The Bouvier des Flandres is an obedient dog with a pleasant nature. They look intimidating, but are actually calm and gentle. They are enthusiastic, responsible, even-tempered, and fearless, and are excellent guard and watchdogs that are easy to train. This breed learns commands relatively fast. However, Bouviers get bored easily and learn best when repetition is limited.

They require well-balanced training that remains consistent in nature. Without being harsh, it is important to consistently make the dog aware that the owner will remain the boss. This breed needs an experienced owner to prevent dominance and over-protectiveness problems. These dogs poorly trained can become inappropriately dominant towards humans. An un-socialized Bouvier can become fearful and pose a problem when introduced to new situations in which they do not feel comfortable.

Bouviers should be socialized well, preferably starting at an early age, to avoid shyness, suspiciousness, and being overly reserved with strangers (although the breed is naturally aloof with strangers). Protection of the family when danger is present is not something that needs to be taught, nor is it something one can train out of them. The dog will



A 3 month old Bouvier

rise to the occasion if needed. A good family dog, the Bouvier likes, and is excellent with, children. The Bouvier is very adaptable and goes about its business quietly and calmly. Obedience training starts when they are young. Their behavior depends on the owner's ability to communicate what is expected, and on the individual dominance level of the dog. They are usually good with other dogs if they are raised with them from puppyhood. Dominant individuals can be dog-aggressive if the owners are not assertive and do not communicate to the dog that fighting is unwanted. Slow to mature both in body and mind, the Bouvier does not fully mature until the age of 2–3 years.

87.2.3 Activities

Bouviers des Flandres can compete in dog agility trials, carting, obedience, dog showmanship, Schutzhund, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Bouviers exhibiting basic herding instincts can then be trained to compete in herding trials.*[4]

87.3 Notable Bouviers des Flandres

- Belco, the dog that accompanied Edmee Bowles to America when she fled occupied Belgium and who was the foundation stud of her kennel Clos du Cereberes at Belco Farm in Pennsylvania.
- Soprano de la Thudinie, the post-war foundation stud of Justin Chastel's de la Thudinie kennel in Belgium and the most prominent ancestor of the modern type of Bouvier des Flandres.
- Lucky, pet of Ronald Reagan.
- Patrasche, the dog found by a boy named Nello in *A Dog of Flanders*, is often asserted to be a Bouvier des Flandres.



Bouvier des Flandres closeup

- Max and his mate Madchen and their puppies, fictional characters featured in W.E.B. Griffin's *Presidential Agent* series.*[5]

87.4 References

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- [5] "Book Signings and Frequently Asked Questions" . *W.E.B. Griffin website*. Retrieved June 2014.

87.5 External links

- [Bouvier des Flandres at DMOZ](#)

Chapter 88

Boxer (dog)

For other meanings of these words, see Boxer (disambiguation).

The **Boxer** is a breed of medium-sized, short-haired dogs developed in Germany. Their coat is smooth and tight-fitting; colors are fawn or brindled, with or without white markings, which may cover the entire body, and white. Boxers are brachycephalic (they have broad, short skulls), have a square muzzle, mandibular prognathism (an underbite), very strong jaws, and a powerful bite ideal for hanging on to large prey. The Boxer was bred from the Old English Bulldog and the now extinct Bullenbeisser, and is part of the Molosser group. The Boxer is a member of the Working Group.*[4]

Boxers were first exhibited in a dog show for St. Bernards in Munich in 1895, the first Boxer club being founded the next year. Based on 2013 American Kennel Club statistics, Boxers held steady as the seventh most popular breed of dog in the United States for the fourth consecutive year.*[5]

88.1 Appearance

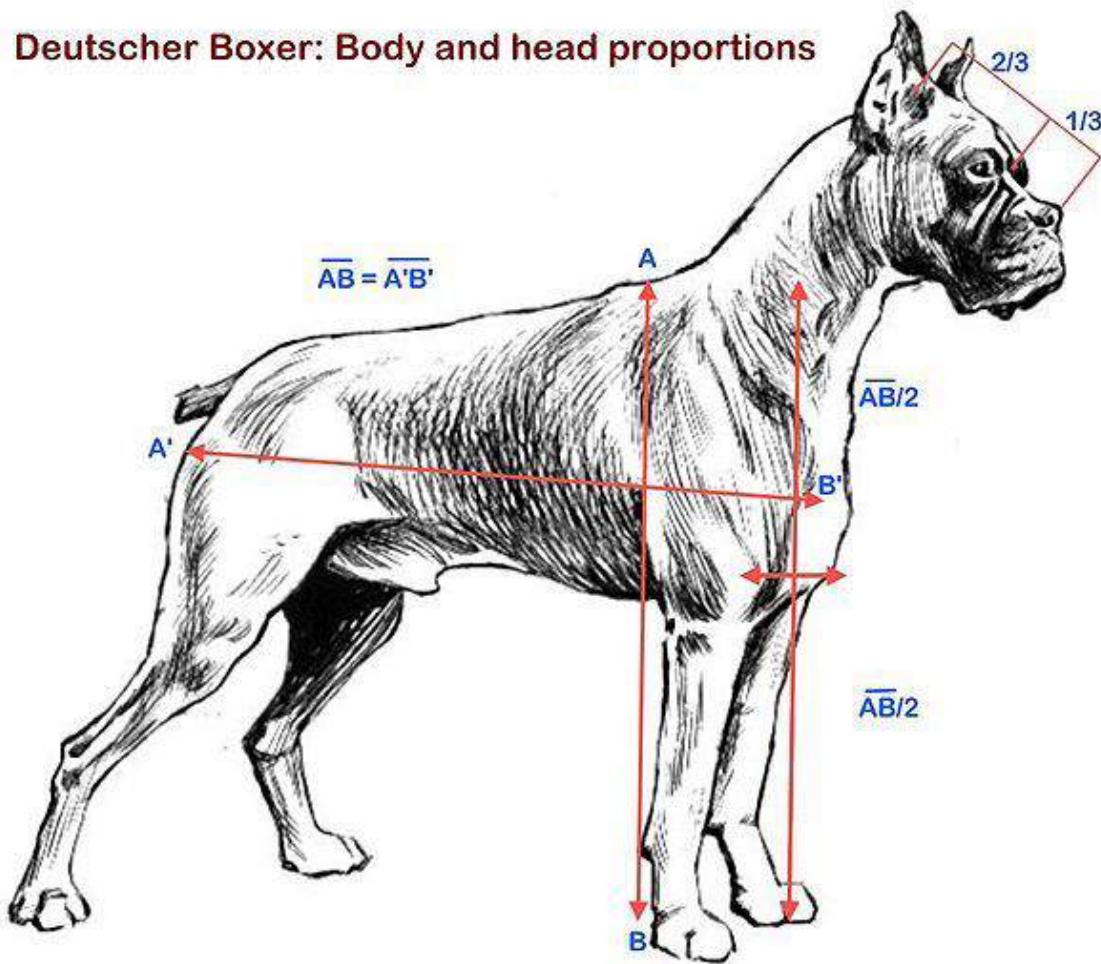
The head is the most distinctive feature of the Boxer. The breed standard dictates that it must be in perfect proportion to the body and above all it must never be too light.*[6] The greatest value is to be placed on the muzzle being of correct form and in absolute proportion to the skull. The length of the muzzle to the whole of the head should be a ratio of 1:3. Folds are always present from the root of the nose running downwards on both sides of the muzzle, and the tip of the nose should lie somewhat higher than the root of the muzzle. In addition a Boxer should be slightly prognathous, i.e., the lower jaw should protrude beyond the upper jaw and bend slightly upwards in what is commonly called an underbite or “undershot bite”.*[7]

Boxers were originally a docked and cropped breed, and this is still done in some countries. However, due to pressure from veterinary associations, animal rights groups, and the general public, both cropping of the ears and docking of the tail have been prohibited in many countries around the world. A line of naturally short-tailed (bobtail) Boxers was developed in the United Kingdom in anticipation of a tail docking ban there;*[8] after several generations of controlled breeding, these dogs were accepted in the Kennel Club (UK) registry in 1998, and today representatives of the bobtail line can be found in many countries around the world. However, in 2008, the FCI added a “naturally stumpy tail” as a disqualifying fault in their breed standard, meaning those Boxers born with a bobtail can no longer be shown in FCI member countries. In the United States and Canada as of 2012, cropped ears are still more common in show dogs, even though the practice of cosmetic cropping is currently opposed by the American Veterinary Medical Association.*[9] In March 2005 the AKC breed standard was changed to include a description of the uncropped ear, but to severely penalize an undocked tail. The tail of a boxer is typically docked before the cartilage is fully formed, between 3-5 days old. This procedure does not require any anesthesia or sutures when performed at this young age.

88.1.1 Coat and colors

The Boxer is a short-haired breed, with a shiny, smooth coat that lies tight to the body. The recognized colors are fawn and brindle,*[4] frequently with a white underbelly and white on the feet. These white markings, called *flash*, often extend onto the neck or face, and dogs that have these markings are known as “flashy”. “Fawn” denotes a range of

Deutscher Boxer: Body and head proportions



Head and body proportions.

color, the tones of which may be described variously as light tan or yellow, reddish tan, mahogany or stag/deer red, and dark honey-blonde. In the UK and Europe, fawn Boxers are typically rich in color and are often called “red”. “Brindle” refers to a dog with black stripes on a fawn background. Some brindle Boxers are so heavily striped that they give the *appearance* of “reverse brindling”, fawn stripes on a black body; these dogs are conventionally called “reverse brindles”, but that is actually a misnomer—they are still fawn dogs with black stripes. In addition, the breed standards state that the fawn background must clearly contrast with or show through the brindling, so a dog that is too heavily brindled may be disqualified by the breed standard. Boxers that resemble flashy traits are referred to as “flashy” plus the other color that they have such as brindle (ex: flashy-brindle).

The Boxer does not carry the gene for a solid black coat color and therefore purebred black Boxers do not exist.*[10]

- White boxer
- The colour brindle can be with or without white markings
- A red fawn boxer
- “Reverse” brindle Boxer, cropped and docked

88.1.2 White Boxers

Boxers with white markings covering more than one-third of their coat – conventionally called “white” Boxers – are neither albino nor rare; approximately 20–25% of all Boxers born are white.*[11] Genetically, these dogs are either



A brindle boxer



Two fawn boxer dogs

fawn or brindle, with excessive white markings overlying the base coat color. Like fair-skinned humans, white Boxers have a higher risk of sunburn and associated skin cancers than colored Boxers. The extreme piebald gene, which is



White boxer.

responsible for white markings in Boxers, is linked to congenital sensorineural deafness in dogs. It is estimated that about 18% of white Boxers are deaf in one or both ears,^{*[12]} though Boxer rescue organizations see about double that number.^{*[13]*[14]}

In the past, breeders often **euthanized** white puppies at birth. A 1998 study of Boxers in the Netherlands showed that 17% of Boxer pups were euthanized because they were white.^{*[15]} Previously, the American Boxer Club “unofficially recommended euthanasia for these animals.”^{*[16]} Reasons for euthanizing white pups includes the view that it is unethical to sell a dog with “faults” and the perception that white Boxers are at higher risk of ending up abandoned in rescues.^{*[17]} Today, breeders are increasingly reluctant to euthanize healthy pups^{*[16]} and may choose to neuter and place them in pet homes instead.

88.2 Temperament

The character of the Boxer is of the greatest importance and demands the most solicitous attention. He is renowned from olden times for his great love and faithfulness to his master and household. He is harmless in the family, but can be distrustful of strangers, bright and friendly of temperament at play, but brave and determined when aroused. His intelligence and willing tractability, his modesty and cleanliness make him a highly desirable family dog and cheerful companion. He is the soul of honesty and loyalty, and is never false or treacherous even in his old age.

—1938 AKC Boxer breed standard^{*[18]}

Boxers are a bright, energetic and playful breed and tend to be very good with children.^{*[4]} They are patient and spirited with children but also protective, making them a popular choice for families.^{*[4]} They are active, strong dogs and require adequate exercise to prevent boredom-associated behaviors such as chewing, digging, or licking. Boxers have earned a slight reputation of being “headstrong,” which can be related to inappropriate obedience training. Owing to their intelligence and working breed characteristics, training based on corrections often has limited

usefulness. Boxers, like other animals, typically respond better to positive reinforcement techniques such as clicker training, an approach based on operant conditioning and behaviorism, which offers the dog an opportunity to think independently and to problem-solve.*[19]*[20] Stanley Coren's survey of obedience trainers, summarized in his book *The Intelligence of Dogs*, ranked Boxers at #48 – average working/obedience intelligence. Many who have worked with Boxers disagree quite strongly with Coren's survey results, and maintain that a skilled trainer who uses reward-based methods will find Boxers have far above-average intelligence and working ability.*[19]*[20]*[21]

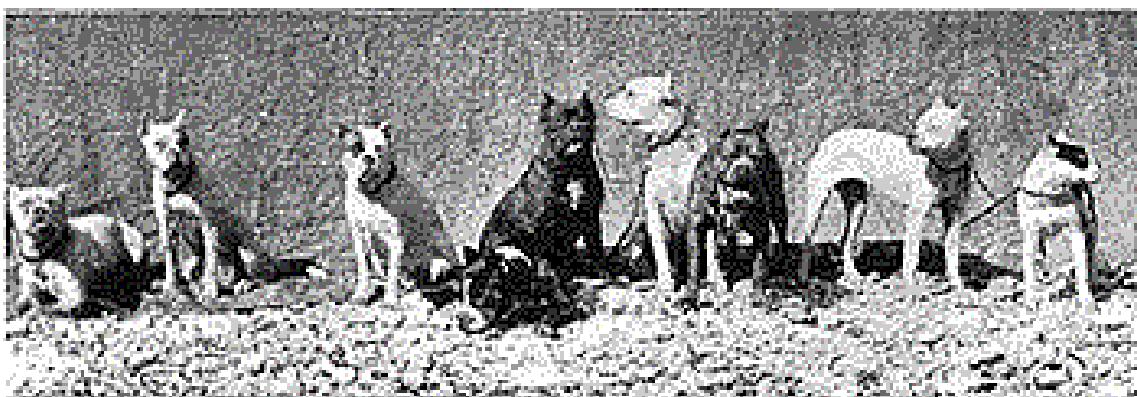
The Boxer by nature is not an aggressive or vicious breed. It is an instinctive guardian and can become very attached to its family. Like all dogs, it requires proper socialization.*[22] Boxers are generally patient with smaller dogs and puppies, but difficulties with larger adult dogs, especially those of the same sex, may occur. Boxers are generally more comfortable with companionship, in either human or canine form.

- Brindle boxer head
- Brindle boxer head with white neck
- A fawn Boxer puppy
- A fawn boxer head

88.3 History

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

The Boxer is part of the Molosser dog group, developed in [Germany](#) in the late 19th century from the now extinct



Gruppe von der 1. Boxerausstellung 29. März 1895.

Boxers on the first Boxer exhibition, Munich 1895

Bullenbeisser, a dog of [Mastiff](#) descent, and Bulldogs brought in from [Great Britain](#).*[4] The Bullenbeisser had been working as a hunting dog for centuries, employed in the pursuit of bear, wild boar, and deer. Its task was to seize the prey and hold it until the hunters arrived. In later years, faster dogs were favored and a smaller Bullenbeisser was bred in [Brabant](#), in northern [Belgium](#). It is generally accepted that the Brabanter Bullenbeisser was a direct ancestor of today's Boxer.*[23] In 1894, three Germans by the names of Friedrich Robert, Elard König, and R. Höpner decided to stabilize the breed and put it on exhibition at a dog show. This was done in Munich in 1895, and the next year they founded the first Boxer Club, the [Deutscher Boxer Club](#). The Club went on to publish the first Boxer breed standard in 1902, a detailed document that has not been changed much to this day.*[24]

The breed was introduced to other parts of Europe in the late 19th century and to the [United States](#) around the turn of the 20th century. The [American Kennel Club](#) (AKC) registered the first Boxer in 1904,*[4] and recognized the first Boxer champion, *Dampf vom Dom*, in 1915. During [World War I](#), the Boxer was co-opted for military work, acting as a valuable messenger dog, pack-carrier, attack dog, and guard dog.*[4] It was not until after [World War II](#) that the Boxer became popular around the world. Taken home by returning soldiers, they introduced the dog to a wider audience and soon became a favorite as a companion, a show dog, and a guard dog.



Flocky, the first boxer

88.3.1 Early genealogy

The German citizen George Alt, a Munich resident, mated a brindle-colored bitch imported from France named *Flora* with a local dog of unknown ancestry, known simply as “*Boxer*”, resulting in a fawn-and-white male, named “*Lechner's Box*” after its owner. This dog was mated with his own dam *Flora*, and one of its offspring was a bitch called *Alt's Schecken*. George Alt mated *Schecken* with a Bulldog named *Dr. Toneissen's Tom* to produce the historically significant dog *Mühlbauer's Flocki*. Flocki was the first Boxer to enter the German Stud Book after winning the aforementioned show for St. Bernards in Munich 1895, which was the first event to have a class specific for Boxers.*[23]*[24]

The white bitch Ch. Blanka von Angertor, Flocki's sister, was even more influential when mated with Piccolo von Angertor (Lechner's Box grandson) to produce the predominantly white (parti-colored) bitch Meta von der Passage, which, even bearing little resemblance with the modern Boxer standard (early photographs depicts her as too long, weak-backed and down-faced), is considered the mother of the breed.*[25]*[26] John Wagner, in *The Boxer* (first published in 1939) said the following regarding this bitch:*[27]

Meta von der Passage played the most important role of the five original ancestors. Our great line of sires all trace directly back to this female. She was a substantially built, low to the ground, brindle and white parti-color, lacking in underjaw and exceedingly lippy. As a producing female few in any breed can match her record. She consistently whelped puppies of marvelous type and rare quality. Those of her offspring sired by Flock St. Salvator and Wotan dominate all present-day pedigrees. Combined with Wotan and Mirzl children, they made the Boxer.

88.3.2 Breed name

The name "Boxer" is supposedly derived from the breed's tendency to play by standing on its hind legs and "boxing" with its front paws.^{*} [4] According to Andrew H. Brace's *Pet owner's guide to the Boxer*, this theory is the least plausible explanation.^{*} [25] He claims "it's unlikely that a nation so permeated with nationalism would give to one of its most famous breeds a name so obviously anglicised".

German linguistic and historical evidence find the earliest written source for the word Boxer in the 18th century, where it is found in a text in the *Deutsches Fremdwörterbuch (The German Dictionary of Foreign Words)*,^{*} [28] which cites an author named Musäus of 1782 writing "daß er aus Furcht vor dem großen Baxter Salmonet ... sich auf einige Tage in ein geräumiges Packfaß ... absentiret hatte". At that time the spelling "baxter" equalled "boxer". Both the verb (*boxen* [English "to box, to punch, to jab"]) and the noun (*Boxer*) were common German words as early as the late 18th century. The term *Boxl*, also written *Buxn* or *Buchsen* in the Bavarian dialect, means "short (leather) trousers" or "underwear". The very similar-sounding term *Boxerl*, also from the Bavarian dialect, is an endearing term for *Boxer*.^{*} [29] More in line with historical facts, Brace states that there exist many other theories to explain the origin of the breed name, from which he favors the one claiming the smaller *Bullenbeisser* (Brabanter) were also known as "Boxl" and that Boxer is just a corruption of that word.^{*} [29]

In the same vein runs a theory based on the fact that there were a group of dogs known as *Bierboxer* in Munich by the time of the breed's development. These dogs were the result from mixes of *Bullenbeisser* and other similar breeds. *Bier* (beer) probably refers to the *Biergarten*, the typical Munich beer garden, an open-air restaurant where people used to take their dogs along. The nickname "Deutscher Boxer" was derived from *bierboxer* and Boxer could also be a corruption of the former or a contraction of the latter.^{*} [30]

A passage from the book "The Complete Boxer" by Milo G Denlinger states:

It has been claimed that the name "Boxer" was jokingly applied by an English traveler who noted a tendency of the dog to use its paws in fighting. This seems improbable. Any such action would likely result in a badly bitten if not broken leg. On the other hand, a German breeder of forty years' experience states positively that the Boxer does *not* use his feet, except to try and extinguish a small flame such as a burning match. But a Boxer does box with his head. He will hit (not bite) a cat with his muzzle hard enough to knock it out and he will box a ball with his nose. Or perhaps, since the German dictionary translates 'boxer' as 'prize-fighter' the name was bestowed in appreciation of the fighting qualities of the breed rather than its technique.

Boxer is also the name of a dog owned by *John Peerybingle*, the main character in the best-selling 1845 book *The Cricket on the Hearth* by Charles Dickens, which is evidence that "Boxer" was commonly used as a dog name by the early 19th century, before the establishment of the breed by the end of that same century.

The name of the breed could also be simply due to the names of the very first known specimens of the breed (*Lechner's Box*, for instance).

88.4 Health

See also: Dog health

Leading health issues to which Boxers are prone include cancers, heart conditions such as Aortic Stenosis and Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy (the so-called "Boxer Cardiomyopathy"),^{*} [31] hypothyroidism, hip dysplasia, and degenerative myelopathy and epilepsy; other conditions that may be seen are gastric dilatation and torsion (bloat), intestinal problems, and allergies (although these may be more related to diet than breed).^{*} [32]^{*} [33] Entropion, a malformation of the eyelid requiring surgical correction, is occasionally seen, and some lines have a tendency toward spondylosis deformans, a fusing of the spine,^{*} [34] or dystocia.^{*} [35] Other conditions that are less common but occur more often in Boxers than other breeds are histiocytic ulcerative colitis (sometimes called Boxer colitis), an invasive E. coli infection,^{*} [36] and indolent corneal ulcers, often called Boxer eye ulcers.

According to a UK Kennel Club health survey, cancer accounts for 38.5% of Boxer deaths, followed by old age (21.5%), cardiac (6.9%) and gastrointestinal (6.9%) related issues. The breed is particularly predisposed to mast cell tumours, a cancer of the immune system.^{*} [37] Median lifespan was 10.25 years.^{*} [38] Responsible breeders use available tests to screen their breeding stock before breeding, and in some cases throughout the life of the dog, in an attempt to minimize the occurrence of these diseases in future generations.^{*} [39]

Boxers are known to be very sensitive to the hypotensive and bradycardiac effects of a commonly used veterinary sedative, acepromazine.* [40] It is recommended that the drug be avoided in the Boxer breed.* [41]

As an athletic breed, proper exercise and conditioning is important for the continued health and longevity of the Boxer.* [4] Care must be taken not to over-exercise young dogs, as this may damage growing bones; however once mature Boxers can be excellent jogging or running companions. Because of their brachycephalic head, they do not do well with high heat or humidity, and common sense should prevail when exercising a Boxer in these conditions.

88.5 Uses

Boxers are friendly, lively companions that are popular as family dogs.* [4] Their suspicion of strangers, alertness, agility, and strength make them formidable guard dogs. As puppies, Boxers demonstrate a fascinating combination of mood-mirroring expressions, energetic curiosity, flexible attention spans and charming characteristics. They sometimes appear at dog agility or dog obedience trials and flyball events. These strong and intelligent animals have also been used as service dogs, guide dogs for the blind, therapy dogs, police dogs in K9 units, and occasionally herding cattle or sheep. The versatility of Boxers was recognized early on by the military, which has used them as valuable messenger dogs, pack carriers, and attack and guard dogs in times of war.

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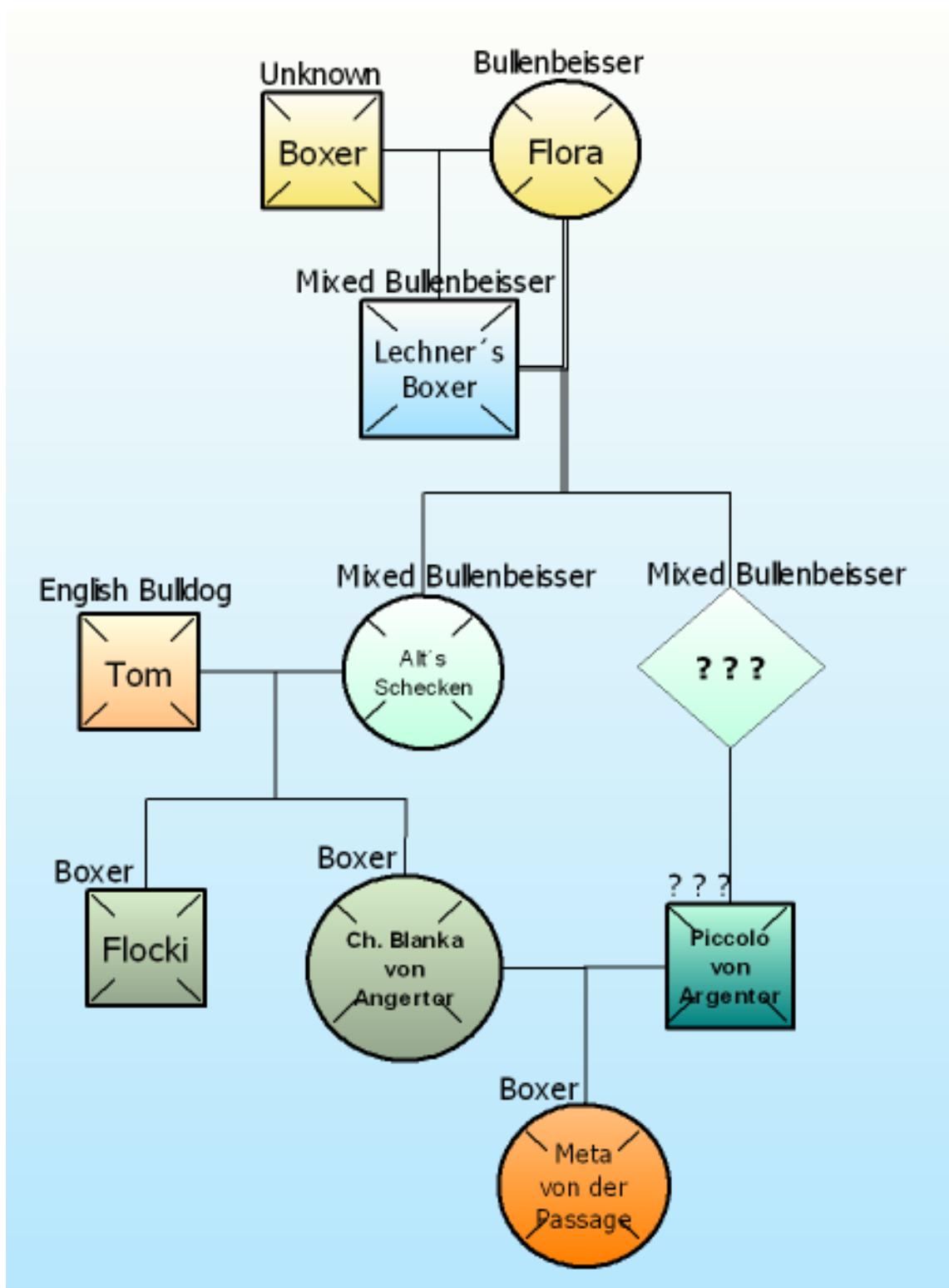
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88.7 External links

- Boxer at DMOZ



Friedrich Robert and his Boxer, 1894



Boxer early genealogy chart



A brindle Boxer with two white socks.



Brindle, fawn and white Boxer puppies



A healthy boxer puppy.



A boxer dog on a boat in Lake Lanier, South Carolina

Chapter 89

Boykin Spaniel

The **Boykin Spaniel** is a medium-sized breed of dog, a Spaniel bred for hunting wild turkeys and ducks in the **Wateree River Swamp** of **South Carolina**, in the **United States**. It is the **state dog of South Carolina**, where it was discovered and further developed by hunters in the 1900s. 1 September is Boykin Spaniel Day in South Carolina.*[1]

89.1 Appearance



The Boykin Spaniel is only slightly larger than the **English Cocker Spaniel** but much heavier through the body width. Height at the **withers** for males ranges from 15.5 - 17 ins (39.4 - 43.18 cm) and weight 30 - 40 lbs (13.6 - 18.2 kg). Females are smaller, 14 - 16.5 ins (35 - 41.91 cm) and 25 - 35 lbs (11.4 - 15.9 kg). Although against the true form and function of the breed, some field trial breeders are increasing their line's size to be competitive against other retriever breeds. Buyers should be aware of the size and weight in the puppy's pedigree before choosing a breeder if size is a factor in their choice of dog. Traditionally, its tail is **docked** at the age of three days, leaving 1/3 length. Eyes are engaging and bright. The color ranges from brilliant gold to a dark amber. Puppies will have milky bluish-gold to amber eyes until a few months old. The **coat** color comes in liver or chocolate (shades of brown.)

This is a southern water spaniel bred to only adapt to the moderate climate of the southeastern USA. Coat length and density vary widely due to the variety of breeds that make up the recent background of this breed. Any coat type is acceptable, with some being almost curly like an American Water Spaniel to some with very straight fur like a Field Spaniel. Length is normally 1-2 inches throughout the body. A few bloodlines throw shorter, straight coats much like a Labrador. Feathering on the ears, chest, through the tuck-up and along the legs can be very little to moderate in density and length. Feathering may take on a sun-bleached golden to tawny color especially on the ears and should not be penalized. Groomed dogs should have a minimal of stripping or clipping, with slight shaping around the head and topline. Some individuals have a topknot like a Llewellyn Setter. Field types are often shaved down and should not be penalized as long as it is of appropriate length to protect the skin. Improper shaving will result in some coats growing back in with excessive discoloration, fading or graying. White markings other than a mark on the chest, or a white mark on the chest that is more than 60% of the width of the chest, disqualify puppies from being registered with the Boykin Spaniel Society.*[2] although the American Kennel Club and United Kennel Club do not allow denial of registration for conformation reasons.*[3] White on the toes or chest is purely a cosmetic trait and will not affect the ability or health of the dog.

89.2 Hunting use

The Boykin Spaniel is a versatile hunter, working as a retriever and upland hunter, flushing birds into flight. Pointing is not in character with the Boykin's hunting style.*[4] Their stamina in hot weather and eagerness make them good for dove hunts, but also for pheasant and other upland game. They can be used in driving deer or in tracking wounded game. Their small size makes them easy to carry in a canoe or other small boat, and they are described as "the dog that doesn't rock the boat." * [5] The Boykin was officially recognized by the AKC in 2009.

89.3 Temperament

The Boykin Spaniel is a friendly, social dog that is considered a good family pet.*[6] It is easily trained and eager to work. It is good with, and extremely stable around, children and other dogs. They can sometimes be described as energetic with great endurance. They are extremely adaptable to different environments as long as they are given ample opportunity for social interaction and plenty of time to burn off excess energy reserves. They are not easily angered and tend to be eager to please and friendly, but they love attention.

89.4 Care

As with all dogs, the Boykin Spaniels require daily exercise and regular grooming. Clipping the coat regularly is recommended especially if the dog is in the field, as the soft coat collects foxtails and briars. Spraying the dog with cooking spray is also recommended to help defend against tangles in the long fur.*[7]

89.5 History

The first Boykin Spaniel, or the precursor of today's breed, was reportedly a small, stray spaniel type dog that befriended a banker walking from his home to the First Presbyterian Church in Spartanburg, South Carolina around 1905-1910. Alexander L. White (1860-1942) liked the little dog and took it home. After the dog showed some aptitude for retrieving, White sent the dog called "Dumpy" to his longtime friend and hunting partner Whit Boykin. L. Whitaker Boykin (1861–1932) experimented with crossbreeding different breeds, and the resulting dog is named after him.*[5] In Boykin's hands the little stray developed into a superb turkey dog and waterfowl retriever. This dog became the foundation stock for the Boykin spaniel. The dogs had to be small enough to ride in the small boats used by hunters in the swamps. The Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Springer Spaniel, Cocker Spaniel, and the American Water Spaniel may have been used in the development of the breed.*[5] The area in which the breed developed, around Camden, South Carolina, was a resort area, and the breed was noticed by visitors and so spread around the United States.*[8] The Boykin Spaniel Society was formed in 1977 and began maintaining a studbook in 1979. The BSS studbook has been "closed" since 1982, meaning that only dogs from BSS registered parents may be registered with the BSS. The Boykin Spaniel was recognized by the United Kennel Club in 1985.*[9] UKC does not



A wavy-coated female Boykin Spaniel

close its studbooks so dogs from the BSS or the AKC may be registered into the UKC studbook at any time. In the 1990s a group of fanciers formed the *Boykin Spaniel Club And Breeders Association of America* in order to achieve AKC recognition of the breed and to gain access to the AKC Spaniel Hunt Tests and AKC Spaniel Field Trials held throughout the nation.*[10] The BSCBAA was the first Boykin Spaniel organization to form and maintain a “Code of Ethics”. In 2007 the Boykin Spaniel Club And Breeders Association of America was recognized by the AKC as the parent club for the breed.*[11]

In 1997 the breed entered the American Kennel Club's Foundation Stock Service recording program. In January 2006 the breed became eligible to compete in AKC Spaniel Hunt tests for official AKC titles. In July 2006 the Boykin Spaniel was eligible to earn AKC titles in AKC agility, tracking, rally obedience, and regular obedience. On January 1, 2008 the Boykin Spaniel became part of the American Kennel Club's Miscellaneous Group. In the April 2009 board meeting, the AKC voted to move the Boykin Spaniel into the Sporting Group.*[12] In December 2009 the Boykin Spaniel officially became an AKC registered breed. The American Kennel Club studbook for the Boykin Spaniel is currently open. It is proposed to remain open until January 2015.*[13] During this time period all UKC and BSS registered dogs may be dual or triple registered to include the AKC registration. Even after the studbook is closed, the AKC parent club can request that it be reopened to allow more dogs to be registered at any time to expand the gene pool. At the same time, the Boykin Spaniel Society continued to pursue its vision of the breed. In a position statement, the Boykin Spaniel Society board of directors states that use of other registries by their members may foster breeding standards that “are inconsistent with the principles and objectives of the BSS”, although members are not prohibited from triple or dual-registering their dogs.*[14] The Boykin Spaniel Society has a Code of Ethics for breeders, and sponsors field trial events and breed rescue. In addition to the BSS, the UKC, and the AKC registries, the attractive and good natured Boykin Spaniel is also recognized by a number of minor



A Boykin Spaniel

kennel clubs and other clubs and dog registry businesses, and promoted as a rare breed pet. Unfortunately, many well-known breeders have promoted the practice of having multiple litters each year. Over the decades this practice has snowballed into a quickly growing population of this breed and likely the cause of the reported health issues. The number of recorded litters in the BSS and UKC show that the Boykin Spaniel is quickly becoming one of the most common spaniel breeds in America.

89.6 Health

Boykin Spaniels have a 37% chance of being born with **hip dysplasia**, according to 2006 statistics.* [15] Puppies can be checked by a local veterinarian for this problem at the age of 2 years old by an **Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA)** x-ray or as young as 4 months old by a **PennHIP** exam. All breeding stock should receive either a passing PennHIP evaluation or an OFA certification prior to being bred.

The breed also has a high incidence of eye problems and patella luxation. Debilitating seizures have also been reported within the breed. Skin and coat problems do exist and may be linked to thyroid or endocrine disorders. Cushings disease and hypothyroidism are known in the breed. Isolated incidences in individuals and litters for heart and elbow problems have been diagnosed.



A Boykin Spaniel relaxing

In early 2010 Exercise Induced Collapse (EIC) was positively identified in the breed by the University of MN in conjunction with the AKC health group and registered in the OFA database. On pressure from their membership, the BSS conducted a study which resulted in 56% of the study Boykins to have one or 2 copies of the gene that causes EIC. This is a shockingly high level; the highest of any breed currently being tested for the disease. DNA testing of this autosomal recessive disease can absolutely identify carriers (one copy of the gene) and affected (2 copies of the gene) individuals. The UMN has identified one-copy/carriers to also exhibit the possible life-threatening symptoms of the disease. Multiple bloodlines tracing back to many commonly used foundation dogs may be involved and further widespread testing is being performed by the college.

The BSS and BSCBAA Code of Ethics for member breeders mandates that dogs to be bred should be tested for hips, hereditary eye disease, and heart/cardiac (specifically pulmonary stenosis), as well as for other diseases that may have a genetic component such as allergies, elbow dysplasia, and patella luxation. The joint venture of the AKC and OFA is called the CHIC (Canine Health Information Center) database.*[16] For a CHIC number the dogs must have an annual CERF test for eyes, an OFA test for patellar luxation, and a test for hip dysplasia. Owners must agree to publicly publish the results in the OFA or CERF databases. Optional tests are a heart test and an elbow dysplasia test.*[17] Obtaining a CHIC certification does not mean a dog has passed their evaluations; it is merely an indication that the owner checked for the health diseases in the Boykin Spaniel. Testing and conscientious breeding can reduce the incidence of these problems, and puppy buyers should request results of these tests. The Orthopedic Foundation for Animals evaluated 157 breeds of dog between January 1974 through December 2009. The Boykin Spaniel ranked thirteenth worst for hip dysplasia with 34.8% of dogs affected.*[18] Update: As of December 2011, the Boykin Spaniel ranked #14 with 2890 evaluations submitted to OFA and 33.7 percent evaluated by OFA as dysplastic.

The BSCBAA is part of the AKC Canine Health Foundation. As a part of the program, the parent club is allocated money on a yearly basis to direct to grants of their choice. The AKC CHF hosts free online podcasts, has donated millions of dollars to research grants and veterinary scholarships, and offers nationwide representation for clinics and events to benefit all dog breeds. The BSCBAA participates in the Purina Pro Club. The Boykin Spaniel Foundation (BSF), a 501(c)(3) entity and wholly owned subsidiary of the Boykin Spaniel Society founded in 2008. They have promoted club participation in the Purina Pro Club for many years and have banked the AKC CHF matching funding



A Boykin Spaniel is adapted to various weather conditions.

to over \$10,000.00 total DAF funds by 2009. The AKC CHF and Purina Pro Club developed this program to help all breeds of dogs and allow the breed clubs to self-govern their DAF. This step of the BSF working in conjunction with the AKC CHF and Purina Pro Club is a welcome to those who see health as a priority. Most of the BSF funds are raised by taxing BSS litter registrations and from reducing their support of the BSR (Boykin Spaniel Rescue) in 2009. The BSF sponsors eye and heart clinics at its National Upland Field Trial and National Field Trial in January and March of each year. Clinics are limited only twice a year and only available in South Carolina. The clinics are provided at no charge to BSS members, with a limit of one BSS registered Boykin Spaniel per family. The BSF also

has a program that provides a one time reimbursement of \$75 to its members (membership must be current & dog must be BSS registered) to defray the cost of radiographs and subsequent evaluation by the OFA to BSS registered dogs only. The BSS notifies the member when his or her dog reaches eligibility age (24 months) and encourages participation in the program with the long-term goal of improving genetics within the breed. The hip program has been funded since 2006 but is subject to cancellation each year at the recommendation of the BSF.

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89.8 External links

- Boykin Spaniel at DMOZ

Chapter 90

Bracco Italiano

The **Bracco Italiano** ['brakko ita'lja:no] is a breed of dog developed in Italy as a versatile gun dog.

90.1 Description

The Bracco - or Italian Pointer- should be athletic and powerful in appearance, most resembling a cross between a German Shorthaired Pointer and a Bloodhound, although it is nothing like them in character. It has pendulous upper lips and long ears that create a serious expression. It should be “almost square”, meaning that its height at the withers should be almost the same as the length of its body. It should not however be actually square as this would render its famous rear driving push off and front/rear extension to be compromised, thus losing much of its powerful grace. The tail can be docked, mostly due to the strong possibility of injury in rough/dense terrain when hunting, however there has been a sea-change in Italy, with some now working the breed with full tail.

90.1.1 Coat and colour



Brown roan.



Orange white.

Coat colors in Bracco Italiano puppies.



Frontal.



Lateral.

The Bracco Italiano has a distinctive solemn facial expression.

The coat is short, dense, and glossy. The texture should be fairly hard, though somewhat shorter and softer on the head, throat, ears, legs, and feet. Shedding happens a couple of times a year, and a hound glove really helps in removing dead coat.

The most common colours are **Bianco-Arancio - White-Orange** and **Roano-Marrone - Roano-Brown**, chestnut, or amber coloured patches on the face, ears, base of tail, and body.

Black on the coat is a fault, as are “three-color” dogs, such as orange/white with chestnut spotings above the eyes, on the muzzle and legs, such as the pattern of a Doberman or Rottweiler. weight is 25–40 kilograms (55–88 lb).

90.1.2 Movement

The gait, when hunting, starts out as a gallop, but slows to a long trot as the dog comes into scent. This trot should be long and fluid, with plenty of reach and drive (the 'almost square' body contributes to this). As a Bracco comes closer and closer to scent, the gait slows to a creep, and settles into a “point”, with a front leg usually held up in the classic pointing dog position. The point may be held (no movement) or the dog can “creep” along with the bird's movement - especially convenient with birds that run, like the pheasant. Either is acceptable in Italy. The head should be held above the topline, which facilitates the air scenting for which this breed is known. A well-built Bracco, with a full and developed musculature covering, is an attractive mover and covers a lot of ground.

90.1.3 Temperament

Bracos are very much a people-loving dog and thrive on human companionship, having a strong need to be close to their people. They are a particularly good family dog, and many have a strong love of children. They get along well with other dogs and pets, if trained to do so - it is, afterall, a hunting breed - and must be taught what to chase and what not to. They are very willing to please as long as they have decided that your idea is better than theirs. Obedience training is a must for a Bracco, and the more is asked of them, the better they do. Harsh reprimands do not work with this breed unless the reprimand is a fair one - and harshness must occasionally be used with some dogs to remind them who is actually in charge. Although not an aggressive breed, many Bracos will alert if there is a reason, and some will bark or growl if there's a good reason.

The breed loves to **hunt**, and they excel at it - in fact, a non-hunting Bracco is not a happy Bracco, and will act out in various other ways. Hunting without a gun (as in NAVHDA - this group does not even allow a handler to carry a gun during trials) is an area in which the Bracco can excel and this can be a great opportunity for training the dog to

connect with the owner. They are an active breed, but require more mental exercise than physical exercise to keep them happy. A Bracco owner can teach games like hide-and-seek (an object or person) which fits into the breed's original and current usage, and keeps them mentally active.

90.2 History

The Bracco Italiano originated in Italy, and there are writings concerning the breed that date back to the 4th and 5th centuries BC. It is believed to be a cross between a [Segugio Italiano](#) (a coursing hound) and the Asiatic Mastiff. Others claim the breed goes back to the St. Hubert Hound. Undoubtedly, both hounds and gundogs are in the breed's ancestry for there was an old practice of mating these together to produce a dog capable of pointing, but with more stamina.

There are two variations of the breed. The first originated in Piedmont, and was for that reason known as the Piedmontese Pointer. The other originated in [Lombardy](#), and was known as the Lombard Pointer. The Bracco from Piedmont is lighter in color and build than the Lombard variety, probably due to the mountainous terrain there. It was well established by the Middle Ages. The Bracco thrived during the Renaissance and was bred by both the [Medici](#) and [Gonzaga](#) families.

They were sought out by the aristocracy and used to hunt feathered game. At the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century the breed nearly became extinct. Later, it was saved primarily by the combined efforts of the Italian breeder Ferdinando Delor de Ferrabouc and - during the later World Wars - of a few staunch Italian breeders whose families had already dedicated themselves to the Bracco over several centuries.

The Italian standard for the breed was released in 1949 from the *S.A.B.I. (Societá Amatori Bracco Italiano)* in Lodi, [Lombardy](#). It came to [England](#) in 1989.

90.3 See also

Pointing breed
[Spinone Italiano](#)

90.4 External links

- [Bracco Italiano at DMOZ](#)

Chapter 91

Braque d'Auvergne

The **Braque d'Auvergne** is a breed of dog originating in the mountain area of Cantal, in the historic Auvergne province in the mid-south of France. It is a pointer and versatile gundog. The breed descends from ancient regional types of hunting dogs.

91.1 Appearance

The Braque d'Auvergne is a strong, substantial dog, between 53–63 centimetres (21–25 in) at the withers. It has a large head, long ears, and pendulous lips. The tail was traditionally docked to half its length. The short, glossy coat is white with mottling of black that gives a blue impression, and large black spots. The head and ears are always black.*[1]

91.2 Temperament

The Auvergne is lively, sensitive, obedient, and affectionate. Intelligent and good natured, it makes a fine family dog and an excellent hunting partner. It gets along well with other dogs. The Braque d'Auvergne is a natural hunter who tends to work closely with its partner, checking in frequently. This trait, combined with its gentle nature and desire to please, make it a highly trainable pointer.

91.3 Exercise

This hunting dog does best with regular outings during which it can exercise its body, nose and its mind.

91.4 See also

- Braque d'Ariège
- Braque du Bourbonnais
- Braque Saint-Germain
- Braque français, type Gascogne
- Braque français, type Pyrénées
- Braque du Puy

91.5 References

- [1] Clark, Anne Rogers; Andrew H. Brace (1995). *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs*. Howell Book House. pp. 146–147. ISBN 0-87605-624-9.

91.6 External links

- Réunion des Amateurs de Braque d'Auvergne - in french
- Braque d'Auvergne gallery

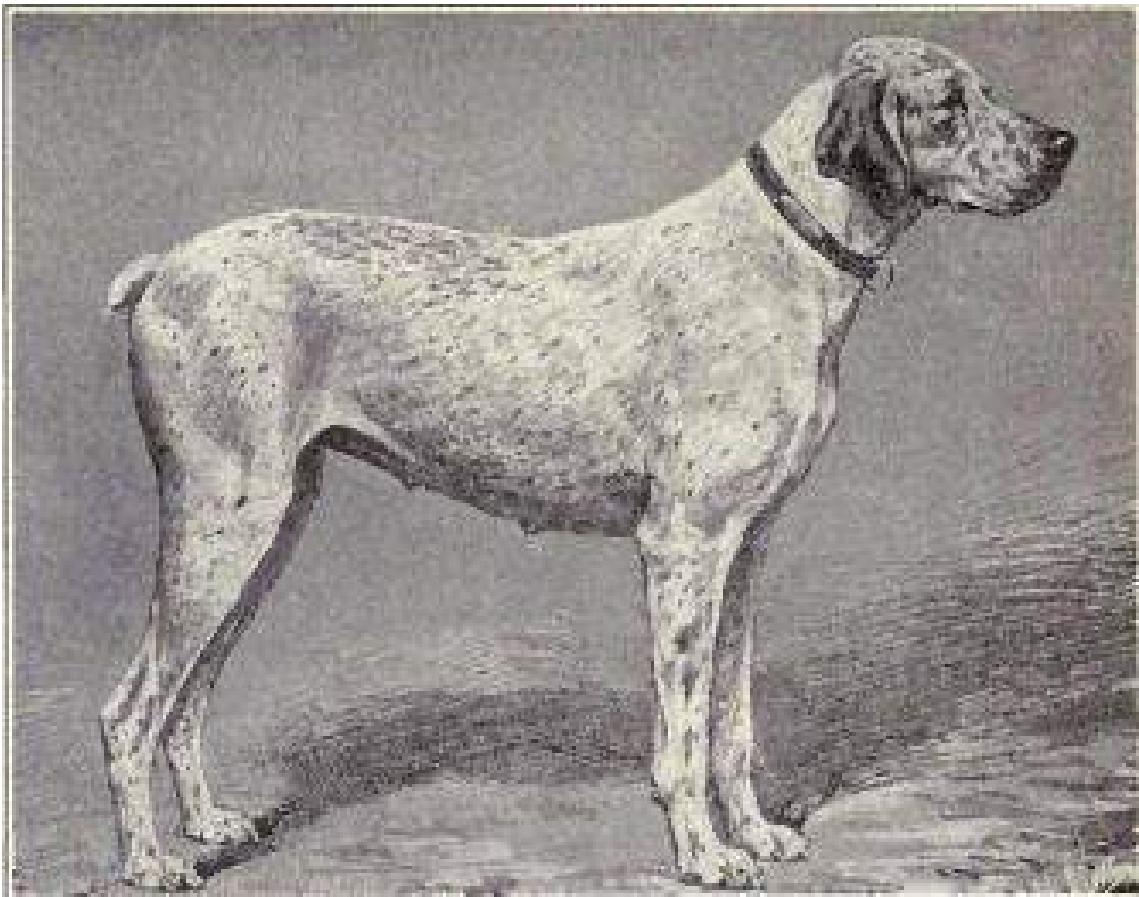
Chapter 92

Braque du Bourbonnais

The **Braque du Bourbonnais** is a breed of gundog, of rustic appearance, sometimes born with a short tail, with a coat ticked with liver or fawn.

92.1 History

92.1.1 Origins



Pointer of Bourbonnais circa 1915

It had been described for the first time during the Renaissance (Natural History from Aldrovandi, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris). In danger of disappearing, it thrived again after World War I with the creation of the first club, in

1925.



Michel Comte with his Braque du Bourbonnais

92.1.2 Disappearance

After **World War II**, the number of births decreased and the club became less active until it ceased to function. From 1963 to 1973, there were no dogs registered in the LOF (French **studbook**). The reason for this is probably a selection on secondary characteristics (color of the coat, short tail) instead of the hunting capabilities and general construction of the dog; this led to have a Bourbonnais less suitable for hunting than other breeds.

92.1.3 Recreation

In 1970, Michel Comte decided to look for the last dog that had some Bourbonnais blood. He found only mixed breed dogs, which had some characteristics of the Braque du Bourbonnais (size, shape of the head, short tail). After some more or less inbred litters, he registered his first Bourbonnais on the LOF (under Titre Initial procedure) in 1973, 1974, and 1975; from then, several breeders joined him, who, from those dogs, created their own lines, and the number of births increased., *[1]*[2]

In 1981, the Club du Braque du Bourbonnais was recreated. Michel Comte was its president until 2001. From this moment, the successes of the Bourbonnais in field trials made the breed thrive.

In 1988, the first Bourbonnais was introduced in the USA. Since then the breed has been growing in that country, which became the second producer of Bourbonnais pointers after France.*[3]

92.2 Description

92.2.1 Appearance

Head

Rounded in every direction, with lateral sides rounded, with parietal bones and zygomatic arches well developed. The axes of the skull and muzzle are parallel, or slightly divergent towards the front.

Coat

Two coat colors exist in the Bourbonnais, each of them having specific name because the color is specific to the breed:

-Liver, also called « wine dregs » or « faded lilac ».

-Fawn, also called « peach blossom ».

Big spots are tolerated on the body if they are not bigger than the palm of a hand. On the head, the two eyes must not be inside the same spot.

- liver sire
- liver bitch
- fawn sire
- fawn bitch

Differences sire/bitch

The bitches are generally thinner, more elegant and longer than the sires (see pictures above).

Short tail

In the past called “short-tail pointer”, the braque du Bourbonnais is sometimes born with a short tail (brachyury) or no tail at all (anury). The gene responsible for this characteristic has been identified as being the same as the **Brittany Spaniel** one, of autosomal dominant type.

Head position

High or prolonging the shoulder.

92.2.2 Temperament

He has a good temper and can be a good agreement dog. But it is mostly a hunter. It is a continental dog, and must be judged as such.

Allure and style

He shows a lot of activity, even if he does not go very far. His natural pace is gallop, but under cover he can use trot. He can change direction quickly, like polo.



Michel Comte faisant couler son Bourbonnais

92.2.3 Pointing

He must point with authority, in a classical position.

92.3 References

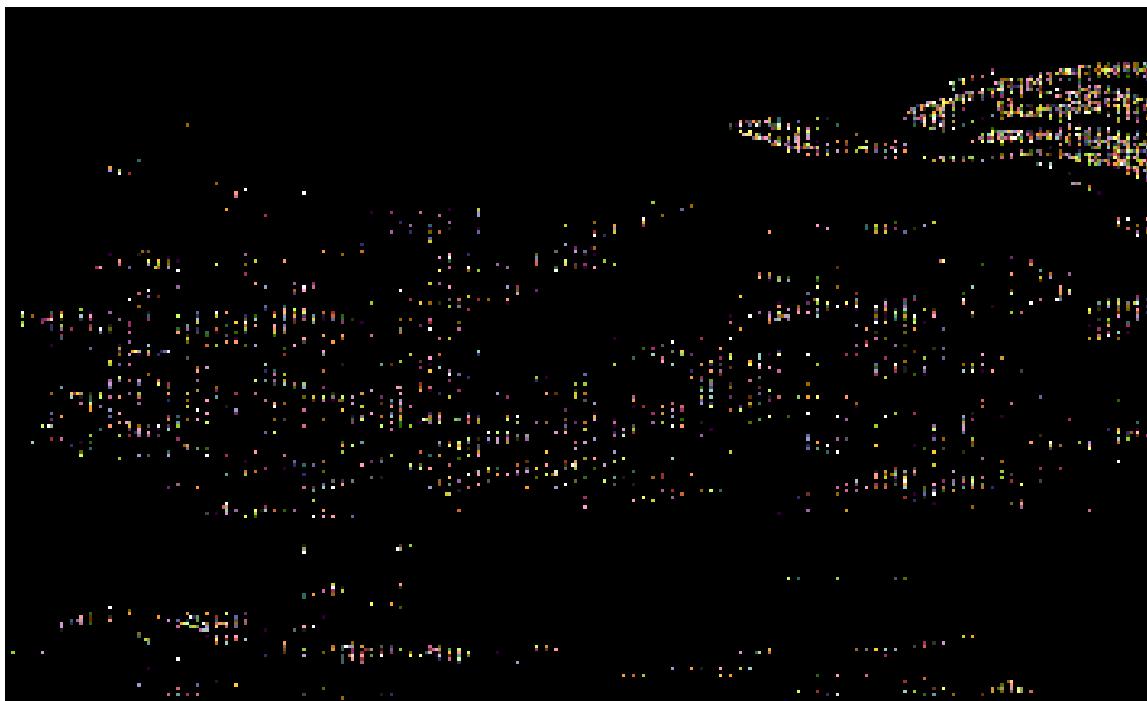
- [1] Koshyk, Craig (2011). *Pointing Dogs, Volume one: The Continentals*. Dog willing Publication. ISBN 978-0-9813523-1-2.
- [2] *Original Dog Bible: The Definitive Source for All Things Dog*. Kristin Mehus-Roe. 2009. ISBN 978-1933958828.
- [3] “Braque du Bourbonnais” . American Kennel Club. Retrieved 6 November 2014.

92.4 External links

- Full genealogy, standards, photos, drawings, and genetics of the breed

Chapter 93

Braque du Puy



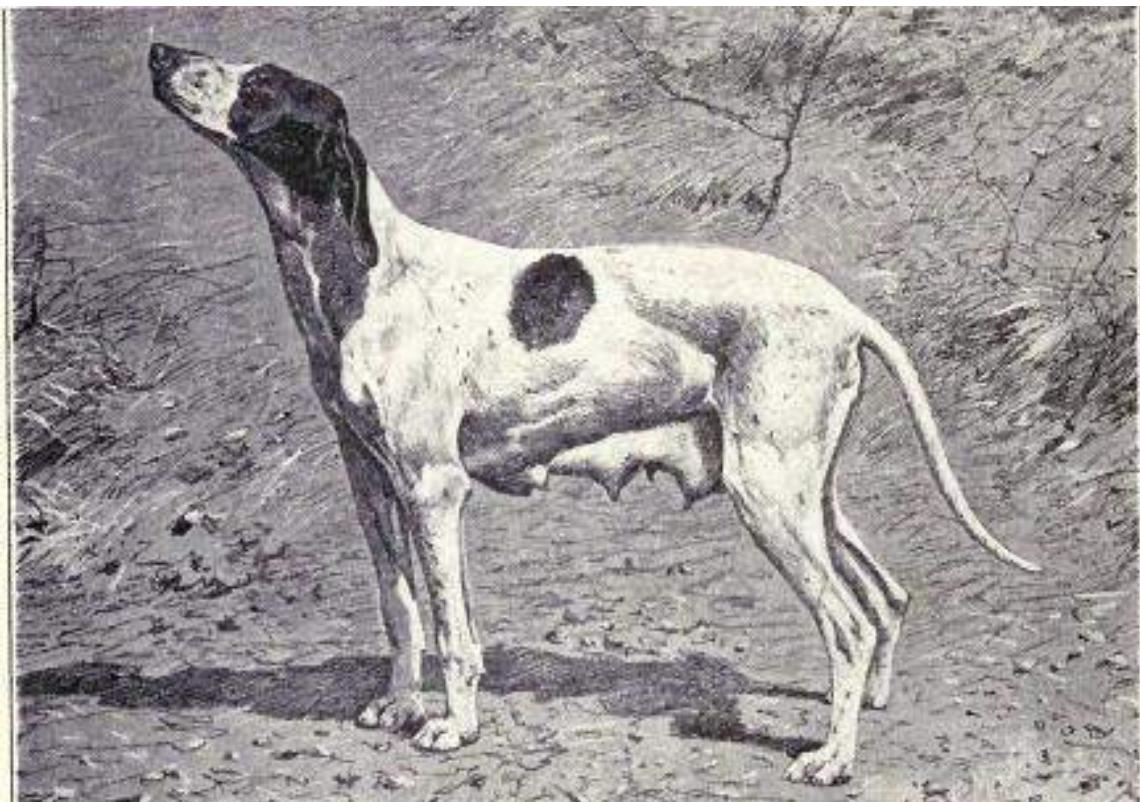
Braque du Puy circa 1917

The **Braque du Puy** was an old breed of hunting dog in France, bred for hunting in the lowlands and known for being fast and flexible. The breed was created in Poitou in the 19th century by crossing other Braques with greyhound-type dogs. One story is that two brothers named du Puy crossed their Braque Francais dog with a Sloughi brought back from Africa by a French soldier.

Colour of the Braque du Puy was white with orange or liver coloured marks, and was a medium to large size. The breed has now either died out or has died out in its original form, although the type may be reconstituted from other breeds and called Braque du Puy (or variants of the name) for the rare breed pet market in various parts of the world.

93.1 See also

- Braque de l'Ariège (Ariège Pointing Dog)
- Braque d'Auvergne (Auvergne Pointing Dog)
- Braque du Bourbonnais (Bourbonnais Pointing Dog)



Dupuy Pointer bitch circa 1915

- Braque Francais, type Gascogne (French Pointing Dog - Gascogne type)
- Braque Francais, type Pyrénées (French Pointing Dog - Pyrenean type)
- Braque Saint-Germain (St. Germain Pointing Dog)

93.2 References

Chapter 94

Braque Francais

The **Braques français** are hunting dogs, from a very old type of gun dog used for pointing the location of game birds for a hunter. There are two breeds of Braque français, both from the south of France,^{*[1]} ^{*[2]} the **Braque français, type Gascogne** (French Pointing Dog - Gascogne type, larger size) and the **Braque français, type Pyrénées** (French Pointing Dog - Pyrenean type, smaller size) They are popular hunting dogs in France, but are seldom seen elsewhere.

94.1 History

The original Braque français type of pointing dog has existed since the fifteenth century. Over the centuries the dogs were taken to other countries and were crossed with other breeds. When a search was made at the end of the nineteenth century to find the original dogs, two separate regional varieties were found.^{*[3]} They may be descended from the Old Spanish Pointer or Pachon Navarro, and the now extinct Southern Hound.

The first breed club was formed in 1850, and the standards for both breeds were written in 1880. It is recognised in its home country by the French Kennel Club (Société Centrale Canine, S.C.C) and internationally by the **Fédération Cynologique Internationale**.^{*[1]} ^{*[2]} The S.C.C. prohibits inbreeding or linebreeding and will not register any dog with common ancestors in the first three generations of its pedigree.^{*[4]} Of the major kennel clubs in the English-speaking world, only the **Canadian Kennel Club** in Canada and the **United Kennel Club** in the U.S. recognise them. The Canadian Kennel Club recognises one breed, the Braque Français (Gascogne) in its **Sporting Dogs Group**^{*[5]} and the United Kennel Club recognises both breeds, in its **Gundog Group**, with the names Braque Français De Grande Taille and Braque Français, De Petite Taille - *petite taille* (smaller size) means the Pyrenean is smaller than the Gascogne, and does *not* mean that it is a little dog.^{*[6]} ^{*[7]} The breeds are also recognized by many minor registries, hunting clubs, and internet-based dog registry businesses under various versions of the names, and promoted as **rare breeds** for those seeking unique pets.

94.2 Hunting use

The Braque français breeds are not just pointers, but versatile hunting dogs that can retrieve, flush, and even trail game in all sorts of terrain.^{*[8]} The Pyrénées is a quick dog that can move fast without sprinting, while the Gascogne is a slower moving dog.^{*[4]}

94.3 Appearance

Both breeds of Braque français are medium to large sized dogs with long legs and long drop ears. The tail is traditionally **docked** but may also be long, or naturally short. The coat is short, and chestnut brown or white speckled with brown in colour, often with one or more large brown spots. The head is usually brown. The Gascogne is about 10 centimetres (3.9 in) taller at the **withers** than the Pyrenean.

94.3.1 Differences

- The *Braque français, type Pyrénées* dogs are 47–58 centimetres (19–23 in) at the withers, females slightly smaller), giving the impression of “a German shorthaired pointer shrunk down to Brittany size” .*[4] The larger *Braque français, type Gascogne* dogs are 58–69 centimetres (23–27 in) (females smaller)
- The coat of the Gascogne is thick, while that of the Pyrénées is described as “finer and shorter” than the Gascogne.*[9] The Pyrénées is usually more mottled brown on the body.
- The head of the Pyrénées is slightly broader, and the ears are not as long. On the Gascogne, if the ears are pulled forward, they will reach the tip of the nose. The Gascogne has slightly pendulous lips, making the muzzle appear square; the Pyrénées muzzle looks more narrow.*[3]

Faults (elements of appearance that indicate that the dog should not be bred) in both breeds include no tail (anury), split nose or depigmented nose, syndactyly (toes grown together), surplus toes, or absence of toes.

94.4 Health

No specific diseases or claims of extraordinary health have been documented for this breed.

94.4.1 Temperament

Ideal Braque Francais temperament is described as “friendly, sociable, gentle and submissive” and, as a soft breed, should not be subjected to harsh training methods.*[4] Temperament of individual dogs can vary, and all dogs must be well socialized with people and other animals at an early age in order to be a good pet.

94.5 See also

- Braque d'Ariège
- Braque d'Auvergne
- Braque du Bourbonnais
- Braque du Puy
- Braque Saint-Germain

94.6 References

- [1] “FCI Standard No 133” (PDF). *Federation Cynologique Internationale*. 7 August 1998. Retrieved 9 December 2014.
- [2] “FCI Standard No 134” (PDF). *Federation Cynologique Internationale*. 7 August 1998. Retrieved 9 December 2014.
- [3] Clark, Anne Rogers; Andrew H. Brace (1995). *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs*. Howell Book House. pp. 146–147. ISBN 0-87605-624-9.
- [4] Braque Francais, The French Pointer In North America, by Chad Mason, Gun Dog Magazine, August, 2004 online
- [5] “Braque Français (Gascogne)”. *Canadian Kennel Club*. Retrieved 9 December 2014.
- [6] “Braque Francais, de Grande Taille” . *United kennel Club*. 2006. Retrieved 9 December 2014.
- [7] “Braque Francais, de Petite Taille” . *United kennel Club*. 2006. Retrieved 9 December 2014.
- [8] Club du Braque français, breed club in France
- [9] Breed standard, Braque français, type Pyrénées

94.7 Additional reading

- The encyclopedia of the Dog by Bruce Fogle, D.V.M. First American Edition, 1995
- The encyclopedia of Dog Breeds by Juliette Cunliffe, published in 2002
- Pointing Dog Breeds

94.8 External links

- Photographs of French champions of both breeds - Club du Braque français official site

Chapter 95

Braque Saint-Germain

The **Braque Saint-Germain** (FCI No. 115) (translated into English as the **St. Germain Pointing Dog**) is a medium-large breed of dog, a versatile hunter used for hunting as a gun dog and pointer as well as for hunting other small game. *Braque* is a term meaning pointing dogs. The breed was created around 1830 by crossing English and French pointing type dogs.

95.1 Appearance

A typical pointer, with a medium build and an attractive fawn and white coat, drop ears, and a long tail which is held level while the dog is working. The Braque Saint-Germain stands 56–62 centimetres (22–24 in) at the withers, females somewhat smaller.

95.2 History

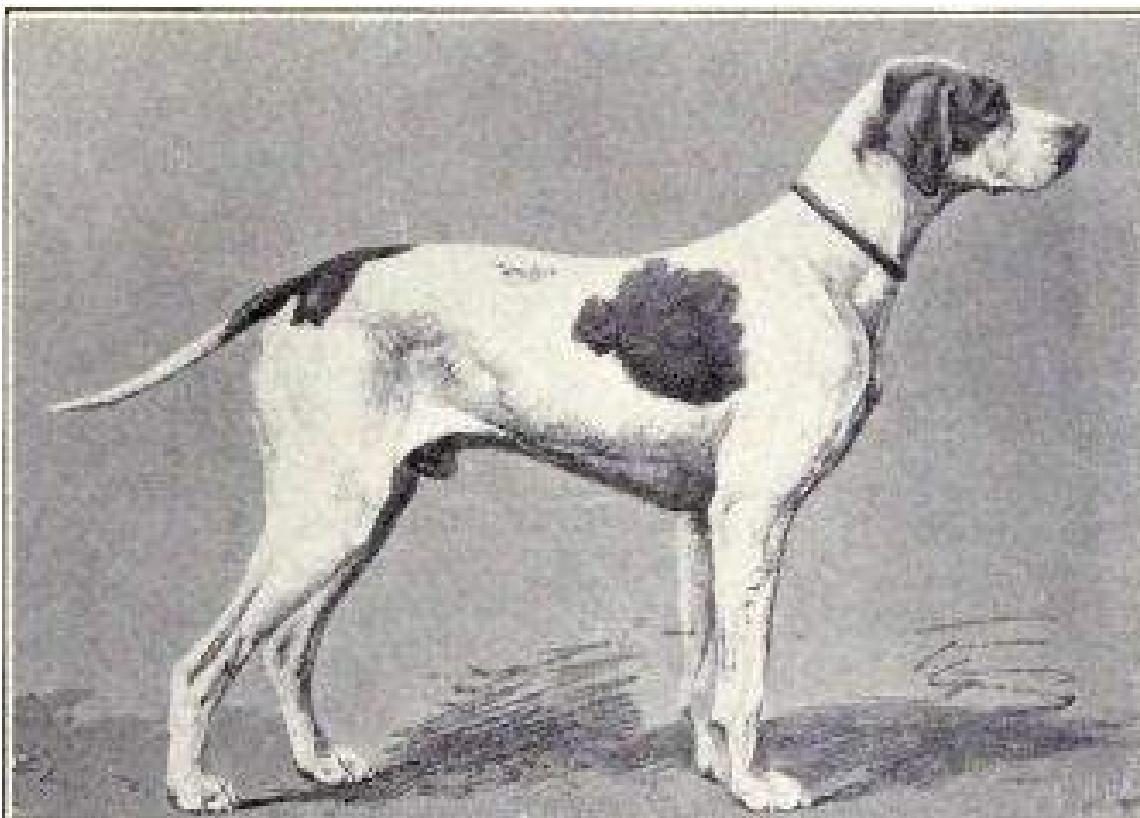
Bred first in the royal kennels at Compiègne around 1830 from a mix of English and Continental pointers, the breed grew in fame in Saint Germain en Laye, where it received its name. Although a popular hunting dog, the breed achieved its greatest fame as a showdog. Starting from the first dog show in France in 1863, it was the most shown pointing breed.^{*[1]} The French breed club was established in 1913. The breed is recognised internationally by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale in Group 7, Pointing Dogs, Section 1.1 Continental Type Pointing Dog. It is also recognised in North America by the United Kennel Club as of 2006.^{*[2]} The breed is also recognized by a number of minor registries, hunting clubs, and internet-based dog registry businesses, and promoted as a rare breed for those seeking a unique pet.

95.3 Health and temperament

No unusual health problems or claims of extraordinary health have been documented for this breed. Temperament is described in the breed standard as having a soft mouth (for retrieving without damaging the game), handles rough treatment well, and is a “hunter above all” that appreciates living with its human's family.^{*[1]}

95.4 See also

- Braque de l'Ariège (Ariège Pointing Dog)
- Braque d'Auvergne (Auvergne Pointing Dog)
- Braque du Bourbonnais (Bourbonnais Pointing Dog)
- Braque Francais, type Gascogne (French Pointing Dog - Gascogne type)



Pointer of Saint-Germain circa 1915

- Braque Francais, type Pyrénées (French Pointing Dog - Pyrenean type)

95.5 References

- [1] Breed Standard
- [2] United Kennel Club Breed Standard

95.6 External links

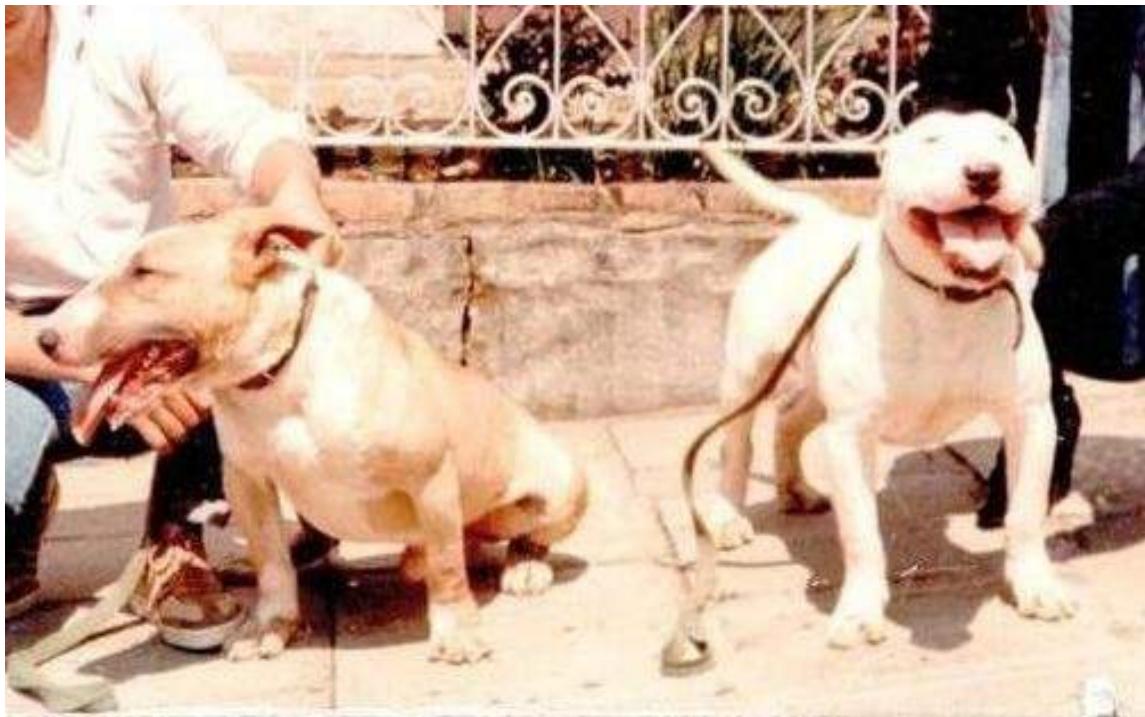
- Braque Saint-Germain at DMOZ

Chapter 96

Brazilian Dogo

Brazilian Dogo (*Dogue Brasileiro*) is a Molosser-type dog breed originating in Brazil. It is neither recognized by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) nor the American Kennel Club (AKC). However, it has the official national recognition of the Confederação Brasileira de Cinofilia (CBKC) where it belongs to the Group 11 - Breeds not recognized by the FCI (*Raça não reconhecida pela FCI*).^{*[1]}

96.1 History



Two Bull Terriers used in the beginning of the creation process.

The original developer of the breed was a Bull Terrier breeder Pedro Pessoa Ribeiro Dantas^{*[1]} from Caxias do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul. In 1978, his neighbor asked him to cross one of his Bull Terrier males with the neighbor's female Boxer.^{*[2]} However, also Pedro himself liked one of the female puppies born out of the mating and decided to take her. He named her Tigresa after the brindle markings on her coat. As Tigresa grew, she turned out to be a very pleasant and promising individual: she was extremely affectionate, obedient, quick-to-learn, physically balanced, strong, and vigorous. Moreover, she lacked the extreme characteristics typical to the modern Bull Terrier, being much more functional and agile. She was also physically stronger than both an average Bull Terrier and an average Boxer. At the same time she was an excellent guard and very tolerant towards Pedro's Bull Terriers: when they tried to

provoke her, she rather eluded the attacks by her better physical agility and balance than by using aggression.

After noticing the great qualities of Tigresa, Pedro started to gather information from other people who had purchased a puppy from the same litter. The response was that the dogs had become physically vigorous and excellent guards, at the same time being very gentle and affectionate towards their families. Therefore another mating between a Bull Terrier and a Boxer was made by using different dogs than in the first litter. Because the results turned out to be as positive as in the first litter, a new breeding line was decided to be established and was originally named *Bull Boxer* (which should not be confused with the English designer breed with the same name based on a Staffordshire Bull Terrier x Boxer cross).

After the first generation of Bull Terrier x Boxer crosses consisting of 80 individuals, Pedro continued by occasional matings between these crosses. The qualities and health of the new puppies were followed during their growth. It was noticed that a vast majority of them possessed the following characteristics:^{*[2]}

- Extremely efficient guardian
- Balanced temper and extremely attached to his family
- Physically balanced and powerful, with the extreme pain tolerance of the Bull Terrier
- Longevity, lifespan being approximately 13 years

Although the results were promising, Pedro was not yet sure if the same results could also be achieved by using other similar kinds of breeds. Therefore he crossed several Bull Boxers with the *American Staffordshire Terrier* and noticed that at least in the first generation, the characteristics remained the same. However, no more American Bull Terrier crosses were made in the following generations and soon the studbook was closed in order to continue the breeding solely by using already existing Bull Boxers.

The Brazilian Bull Boxer Club was founded in 1986 and its president is Pedro Ribeiro Dantas himself. The breed was officially accepted by the CBKC in 1999^{*[2]} and the today's version of the breed standard was published in 2007.^{*[1]} Nowadays there are 2000 pure-bred dogs in the official registry of the Bull Boxer Club - however, the number also includes many dogs that have already died. There are breeders in many different states of Brazil and the breed has grown popularity since the 1990s. Although the Brazilian Dogo is not recognized by the FCI, it does not bother Brazilian breeders and fanciers of the breed: actually, the president of the Bull Boxer Club has stated that the FCI's current principles do not meet with the breeding philosophy of the Doge Brasileiro.

96.2 Appearance

The Brazilian Dogo represents the Dogo subtype of *mastiffs*. It is a medium-sized, strong, agile and muscular dog, being massive without creating heavy or stocky impression. It has an appearance similar to the *Argentine Dogo* and the *Guatemalan Dogo*. Males are 54 – 60 cm tall (ideal height 58 cm) and weigh 29 – 43 kg (ideal weight 39 kg); females 50 – 58 cm tall (ideal height 56 cm) and weigh 23 – 39 kg (ideal weight 33 kg). The breed is therefore lighter and more athletic than the Guatemalan Dogo, which is equally tall but significantly heavier. There are two coat variants: short (less than 2.5 cm) and medium-length (from 2.5 to 4.7 cm). The texture of the shiny coat is harsh and dense. Unlike with the Argentine and Guatemalan Dogo, all the colours and combinations are accepted.^{*[1]}

- White
- Red with a black mask
- Brindle
- Brindle-and-white

96.3 Behavior

The Brazilian Dogo is an active and balanced, yet alert, fearless, and watchful dog with a strong guarding instinct. Towards its family, it is obedient, gentle, and affectionate. However, it is serious towards strangers and will be ready

to attack if provoked. It should not demonstrate aggressive behaviour without a clear reason - such as purposeful provocation - not even with other dogs. Instead of the more common working trial, a specific character trial is demanded for the breed to reach championship in Brazilian dog shows.*[1]

96.4 Utilization

The Brazilian Dogo is mainly used as a guard dog.*[1]

96.5 References

- [1] Lopes de Castro, S.M & Cruz Setta, D.J. (June 10th 2007). *Padrão Oficial da Raça: Dogue Brasileiro*. Confederação Brasileira de Cinofilia (CBKC). Researched May 9th 2014.
- [2] *História da Raça*. Canil Jotinha. Accessed May 9th 2014.

Chapter 97

Brazilian Terrier

The **Brazilian Terrier**, commonly called **Fox Paulistinha**, is a breed of dog developed in Brazil. It is one of several terriers probably descended from the combining of the Fox Terrier with other small breeds.

97.1 Description

97.1.1 Origin

The **Brazilian Terrier** is one of the two native breeds of Brazil. Jack Russell Terriers were brought to Brazil from Europe in the 1800s and served as the nearest ancestor of the Brazilian Terrier. Breeds such as Miniature Pinschers and large Chihuahuas were also crossed with J.R. Terriers to develop this dog. It is said that this kind of breed is rarely found outside Brazil.

97.1.2 Appearance

This **terrier** stands between 13-16 in (35.5-40.5 cm) at the withers.^{*[1]} Its coat is always tri-color (white and tan with black). A docked tail, narrow chest, flat triangular skull and a well balanced body are the most common characteristics. The ears are half-pricked and folded, with the tip falling down.

97.1.3 Temperament

The temperament of this breed is very similar to a Jack Russell Terrier, very alert, perky, intelligent and alert. Very friendly, loves to play and dig holes. Spirited and obedient but fearless, as watchdogs they will only bark to get your attention and then leave the rest up to you. This breed needs a firm, consistent and confident pack leader, otherwise, they will become willful and determined. Their hunting instinct is the strongest among average terriers and should not be trusted with other small animals.

97.1.4 Living conditions, exercise, and grooming

Small apartments or spaces are not good for this type of dog, because they are very active, an average size yard is highly recommended. It also needs both, physical and mental activities to be happy, a common tendency is becoming destructive and restless if kept indoor, long daily walks is the best option.

97.2 See also

- List of dog breeds



Brazilian Terrier

97.3 References

- [1] *The Dog Encyclopedia*. London: DK Publishing. 2013. p. 210. ISBN 9781409364214. Retrieved 19 September 2014.

97.4 External links

Chapter 98

Briard

The **Briard** /bri:ard/ is an ancient breed of large herding dog, originally from France. A Briard-type dog appears in Gaston Febus' *Livre de chasse* (“Book of the Hunt”), written in the 14th century. According to legend, about the same time, a Briard fought a judicial duel with Robert Macaire to avenge its owner's murder, Aubry of Montdidier. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson, and Lafayette are all said to have owned Briards.*[1] It became popular after the Paris dog show of 1863, after the breed had been fixed, with crosses with the Beauceron and the Barbet. During the First World War, the Briard was used, almost to the point of extinction, by the French army as a sentry, messenger, and to search for wounded soldiers. The Briard's modern-day roles include police, military and search-and-rescue work, as well as companion dog.

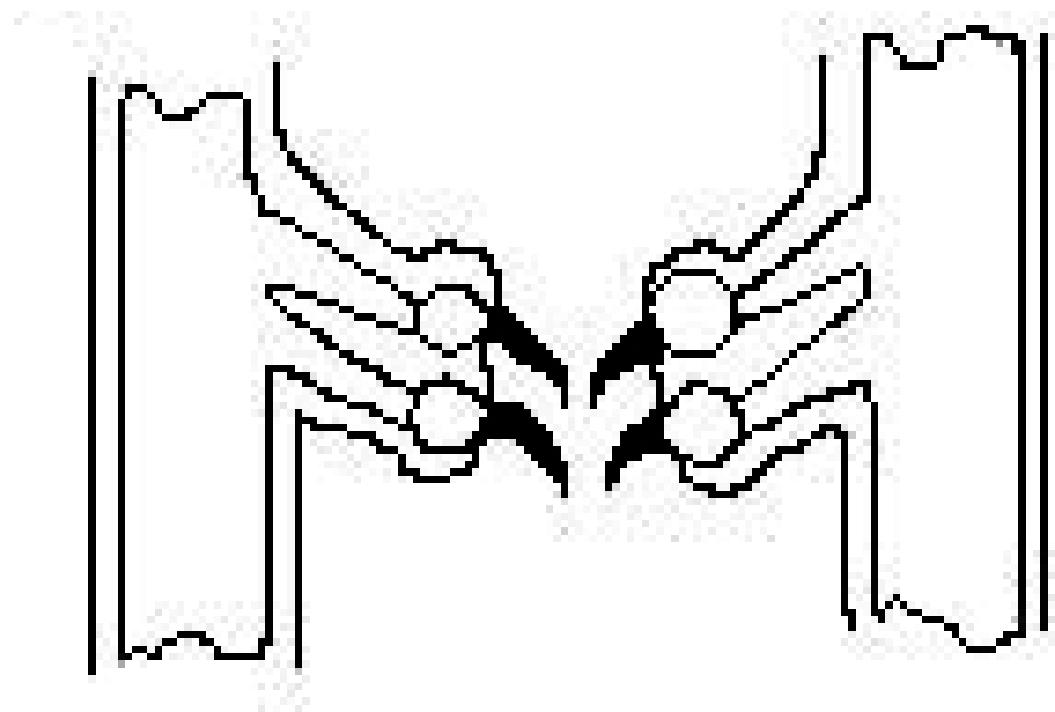
98.1 History

They were originally bred to herd as well as guard flocks of sheep. And they were often left to their own devices in order to accomplish their assigned tasks. This makes the Briard different from those breeds that only guard and those that only herd. The breeds that just herd are often smaller in size, agile, and swift of foot. Those breeds that just guard are usually larger and heavier. Briards were used in all types of herding situations, having the ability to learn many commands and fulfill the jobs expected of them. The Briard was most commonly used as a farm dog in the more crowded farming valleys of France, where row crops were grown. Sheep were allowed to graze the grass strips between crops and Briards were responsible for keeping the sheep moving along these strips, and preventing the sheep from eating the crops. The Briard moved the sheep daily from the farm to the graze areas and back again at night. At the farm, the Briard was the shepherd's partner, helping with livestock chores. The Briard was also used to move large flocks of sheep in areas of France that had wide grazing pastures and mountain pastures in summer. Those flocks were moved on foot, to the grazing areas, much like large sheep ranches do in the western United States and Canada. The Briards were usually worked beside one or two other breeds to keep the sheep from straying and herd the sheep to the proper areas. At night, they were alert and vigilant watchdogs, protecting the shepherds and flock from wolves and thieves.*[2]

98.2 Description

98.2.1 Appearance

The Briard can be tawny, black or gray however there are variations in each color. Briards stand 58 to 69 cm (22 to 27 inches) at the withers. Ear cropping has been common in the breed, although more breeders are leaving the ears in their natural state since ear cropping is becoming illegal in most European countries, including the Briard's land of origin, France. When cropped, the ears should stand erect and parallel with the base being wide and tapering to a rounded point with hair covering the opening.*[3] Their long coat requires an extensive amount of grooming. The outer coat is coarse, hard and dry (making a dry rasping sound between the fingers). It lies down flat, falling naturally in long, slightly waving locks, having the sheen of good health. On the shoulders the length of the hair is generally six inches or more. The undercoat is fine and tight on all the body. The head is well covered with hair which lies down, forming a natural part in the center. The eyebrows do not lie flat but, instead, arch up and out in a curve that lightly



Double dewclaws are a characteristic of the breed.

veils the eyes. The hair is never so abundant that it masks the form of the head or completely covers the eyes.*[3] Briards come in a variety from different colors and the ones with lighter colors are often mistaken for haystacks.

- A black Briard.
- A fawn Briard
- Two Briards
- Briard with dark ears

The breed characteristics of the Briard, are of a medium-sized, rugged, agile dog, having harsh coat and double dewclaws mounted low on each rear leg, resembling additional toes. Each double dew claw should have bone substance and nail, giving the appearance of a wider rear foot. Bred for centuries to herd, the additional digits on each rear foot give the Briard the ability of pivoting on one foot for quick turns and complete turn-arounds, which are necessary when herding and guarding their flocks. Throughout history, the Briard has retained an appropriate balance of size and build that is required for both herding and protection of their flocks. They are not too large to tire during herding yet large enough to fend off predators such as fox and wolves.

98.2.2 Temperament

The Briard is a very loyal and protective breed, and is sometimes called “a heart of gold wrapped in fur” . Once they have bonded to their family members, they will be very protective. They can be aloof with strangers - new introductions should be on the dog's terms, including furniture or the addition of a new baby into the household. They require showing that the new intrusion is friendly and free of conflict. They must be taught that it is a good thing and not harmful. They have proven to be a very good breed to have around children of all ages. Indeed, these dogs rapidly develop an affection to their owners. They are very emotional, capable of crying for a long time after their owners' departure and celebrate their return in a very enthusiastic way.



A color variant with natural ears.

It is also important that the Briard be introduced to several different individuals of all ages and in all types of situations. Socialization starting at a very young age is mandatory. Briards should be walked as often as possible, to many different places, and they will develop into a well rounded animal. Pet stores, city parks and malls are a good place to start.



An adult Briard

The Briard has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect their flocks. To domesticated briards, their family is the flock and all strangers may appear to be predators. Letting them know that the public in general are friendly and not harmful will help them establish a lifelong socialization pattern which will result in an outgoing and happy dog. This socialization with the public in general will not diminish their capacity for protecting and guarding their family.

The Briard has a very good memory. Once a lesson is learned, good or bad, the knowledge will be retained for a long time to come. Sometimes they may appear to be strong minded and stubborn but these are a few of the Briard's characteristics. They were bred for centuries to think for themselves and to act upon their conclusions, sometimes to the point of thinking what the "flock" will do ahead of time.

These are some of the traits that the Briard has retained throughout history. Even if a Briard is a city dweller, they have a degree of herding ability within them. If ever, during their lifetime, they are introduced to sheep or cattle, they will automatically start doing what they were bred to do, herding. They will even herd humans by nibbling on their ankles or guiding with their heads and guide them to his master if ordered.

98.2.3 Service and Therapy Roles

Briards have been used in a variety of service and therapy roles to help those with disabilities and comfort those in hospitals, schools and retirement communities. Briards are also being trained as Autism Service Dogs and PTSD Service Dogs for both adults and children. With their keen intelligence, tactile coat interaction, and loyalty, they make a huge difference in the quality of life for those with disabilities or in recovery.



Briard puppy.

98.2.4 Activities

Briards can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, Schutzhund, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Briards exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.* [4]

98.2.5 Predisposition to Blindness

This breed is also commonly screened for congenital Stationary Night Blindness (SNB) with a DNA test. SNB is inherited through recessive genes.* [5] Progressive retinal atrophy PRA, is a disease that causes nerve cells at the back of the eye to degenerate. The condition usually begins in older pets and can lead to blindness.* [6] Progressive retinal degeneration or atrophy (PRD/PRA) represents a group of inherited eye diseases characterized by abnormal development or premature degeneration of the retina. There are two types of photoreceptors in the retina and these are the light-sensitive rods and cones. They are responsible for detecting light and converting it into an electrical signal that travels to the brain. When the photoreceptor cells deteriorate, vision is lost because the animal has no way to generate an image from the light reaching the retina. Puppies are usually blind before one year of age.* [7] For the first time ever, animals (Briards) that were born blind gained the ability to see after undergoing gene therapy, according to research from the University of Florida, Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania. UF



Briard Service Dog

researchers had established that the apparently harmless adeno-associated virus can carry healthy copies of a gene into the cells of the retina, which is composed of layers of light-sensitive nerve cells. The healthy gene's mission: to produce a protein critical to translating light waves into nerve impulses that can be interpreted as images by the brain. The study was successful and the puppies could see in the eye that was treated. Officials from the Foundation Fighting Blindness, which supported the study with grant funds, said the success in reversing blindness in dogs is an important advance.*[8]

98.3 Famous Briards

- *Dennis the Menace* - “Ruff”
- *Kiss Kiss Bang Bang* - “Stevie”
- *My Three Sons* - “Tramp”
- *Bachelor Father* - “Jasper” (played by Briard mix “Red” 2nd Jasper 1960–62)



Briards.

- *Get Smart* - Agent K-13 “Fang” (played by Briard mix “Red” 1965–66)
- *Married... with Children* - "Buck" (played by Briard “Michael”)
- *Dharma & Greg* - “Stinky” (played by Briard mix “Chewy”)
- *Addams Family* - “Them” (played by Briard mix “Mayhem”)
- *Top Dog* - (film starring Chuck Norris - 1995) - “Reno”
- *Dennis the Menace* (1993) - “Rosie”
- *Buddy* (Starring Rene Russo - motion picture about a gorilla named Buddy) (1997)
- *The Karate Dog* (made-for-TV movie) - (voiced by Chevy Chase) (2004)
- *Tell No One (Ne le dis à personne)* – (played by “O P'tit Loup”) (2006)
- *Easy A*
- *Sam Sheepdog* of Looney Tunes fame

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[6] Learn about Briard diseases

[7] Progressive Retinal Degeneration in Dogs - Page 3

[8] In Gene Therapy First, Scientists Restore Vision To Dogs Born Blind - ScienceDaily

98.5 External links

Chapter 99

Briquet Griffon Vendéen

A **Briquet Griffon Vendéen** is a breed of hunting dog originating in France. Prior to the first World War it was bred down in size by the Comte d' Elva from the Grand Griffon Vendéen, a descendant of the Canis Segusius used by the Gauls. The Briquet Griffon Vendéen was almost extinct after World War II, but thanks to the effort of Hubert Dezamy, a French dog show judge, the breed was restored.

99.1 Appearance

The Briquet Griffon Vendéen has a short head, low-set ears and a bushy double coat. It comes in solid or mixed colors, fawn, light brown, white and orange, white and gray and even tri-colored. They stand from 20 - 22 inches at the withers. They weigh from 48 to 53 lbs.

99.2 Temperament

The Briquet is a passionate hunter with stamina and fortitude. It should be able to pick up a cold trail as well as a hot one. Like its close relations the other vendean hounds, the Briquet relishes its time outdoors with its family. While they are not high-strung, they are lively and enthusiastic dogs. Bred to work in packs as well as on their own, they get along well with other dogs and are not overly possessive about anything. They are fine companion for children.

Griffons do not particularly take to being told what to do. They do not mind being cajoled, bribed, or played with- and if these things lead them to do something their owner likes, then everyone is happy.

99.3 Exercise

All the Griffons are keen hunters with strong instincts. They thrive on being able to follow their noses at least once a day. Provided with a large, safe area in which to sniff and explore to its heart's content, a Briquette will be a very happy dog- even if it is just once a week. Short of hunting opportunities, Griffons must have time outdoors. Long walks are most appreciated- bred as hunting dogs, they do not tire easily.

99.4 Grooming

The tousled appearance of the Griffon comes naturally, and any trimming is highly discouraged. Its double coat must be brushed and combed. The burrs and mud it picks up in its travels need to be brushed off its legs and belly. Its long ears can harbor infection and should be cleaned regularly.

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- Club du Griffon Vendéen - In french

Chapter 100

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.

100.1 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.

100.2 Description

100.2.1 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.

100.2.2 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]

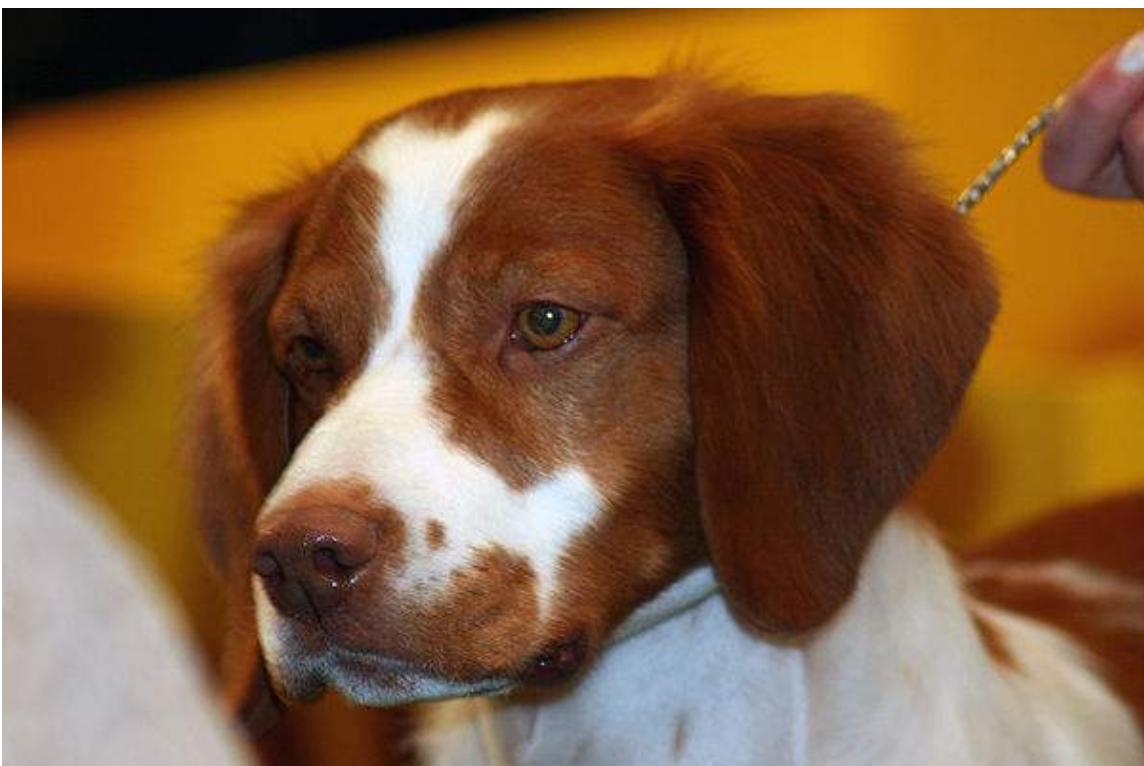
100.2.3 Temperament

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

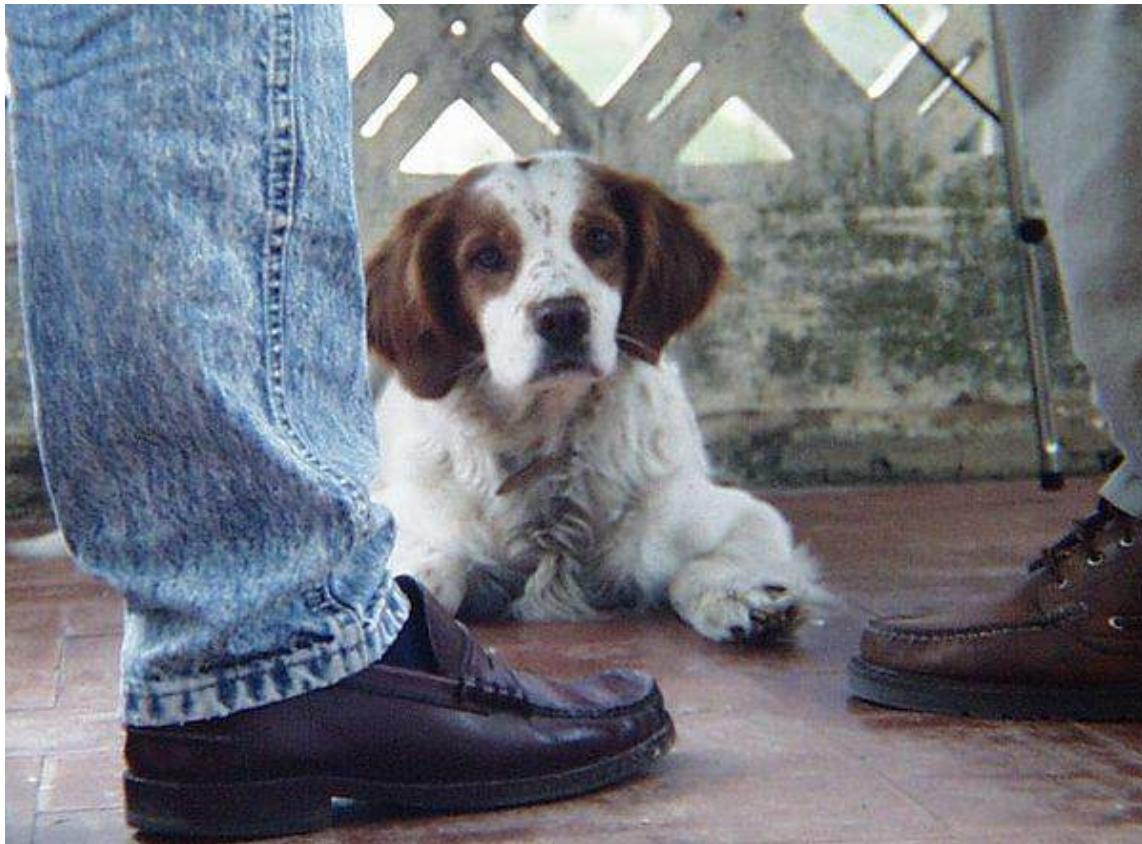


An orange and white American Brittany

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.

100.3 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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100.5 External links

- Brittany at DMOZ

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- **Kuchi (dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuchi_\(dog\)?oldid=654424396](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuchi_(dog)?oldid=654424396) *Contributors:* Centrx, CanisRufus, RJFJR, Gene Nygaard, Stemonitis, Jak86, Woohookitty, Rjwilmsi, David Straub, SmackBot, Bluebot, Adochka, NickPenguin, Carnby, GiantSnowman, BeenAroundAWhile, Cydebot, Barticus88, MER-C, PhilKnight, ArmadilloFromHell, Koocheedog, Richard New Forest, Tikuko, Karenishere, Fratrep, Hafwyn, Mkjo, Mild Bill Hiccup, 7&6=thirteen, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Addbot, Power.corrupts, Fluffernutter, Ketabtoon, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, Avitch, Inuit18, AvicBot, SunOfErat, ZéroBot, ZXVRT, Frietjes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Kimmihk, Khazar2, Little green rosetta, Canarian, Sabawoon Nezami and Anonymous: 9
- **Aidi** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aidi?oldid=654819517> *Contributors:* Rbrwr, Sannse, Ditkoofseppala, Chris 73, Lowellian, Elf, Philwelch, Lachatdelarue, Sicherlich, Cmdrjameson, ל'ען ר'ינחהארט, Hargrimm, Andrzej z Helu, Grutness, Trysha, Angr, Josh Parris, Bremen, FayssalF, FlaBot, Eubot, RobotE, Gaius Cornelius, Tekana, BiH, SmackBot, Reedy, Carnby, Pharaoh Hound, Baiji, Cydebot, JamesAM, Thijs!bot, Nelsonismyhero, Frankie816, CommonsDelinker, Keesiewonder, Smitty, DorganBot, Steel1943, Kyle the bot, AlleborgoBot, Hxhbot, Ken123BOT, Hafwyn, Xoussef, Hafspajen, 7&6=thirteen, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Naoufel2000, Addbot, Kapiyva, Lightbot, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Rubinbot, Design india, ArthurBot, Xqbot, Stanleyddy, Timmyshin, SassoBot, FrescoBot, DrilBot, IRISZOOM, Wikisidd, RjwilmsiBot, EmausBot, Edobot, CReep, Frietjes, CopperSquare, Jk2q3jrkls, Jemmaca, דקל עיי, Norasad, Canarian, Srirabhav and Anonymous: 16
- **Airedale Terrier** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airedale_Terrier?oldid=658979190 *Contributors:* Kpjias, Malcolm Farmer, Amilar, Danny, Sannse, Stan Shebs, Angela, Kingturtle, Cherkash, Conti, Andrewman327, Mrand, Shawn Dessaigne, Chuunen Baka, Hadal, Matt Gies, DocWatson42, Elf, Philwelch, Flemira, Steven jones, ChicXulub, Chowbok, Sonjaaa, Mr impossible, Mike Rosoft, Rich Farmbrough, CanisRufus, Jpgordon, Zetawoof, Jumbuck, Anthony Appleyard, Trysha, AntsWiki, Spangineer, Hu, Wtmitchell, Bonzo, Versageek, Woohookitty, Jane@rangeairevision.com, Tbjornstad, Graham87, DePiep, Rjwilmsi, Anguscmeillan, Bremen, Guyd, FlaBot, RobertG, Maltmomma, DVdm, YurikBot, Quentin X, Mukkakukaku, Hede2000, Splash, Shell Kinney, Gaius Cornelius, Yrithimnd, Vincentlee~enwiki, Dordofscas, Pdiggins, Yock, Tekana, Calvin08, Closedmouth, Tevildo, Le sacre, Mais oui!, ArielGold, BiH, SmackBot, Bighouse, Lestrade, Reedy, Bomac, KocjoBot~enwiki, Steve C. Litchfeld., VickiZ, Meebly, HalfShadow, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, Tamfang, OrphanBot, Krsont, Noles1984, SirIsaacBrock, SashatoBot, ArglebargleIV, Ian Dalziel, Serephine, Pharaoh Hound, Ken McE, Michaelbusch, RSido, CmdrObot, KyraVixen, Orayzio, Sadomasokitten, WeggeBot, Cydebot, Daniel J. Leivick, Coaster1983, Faigl.ladislav, Ssprince, Charlieo88, Nipisiquit, Barek, MER-C, Epeefleche, SuperMono, Ling.Nut, Robby, Steven Walling, Adamjennison111, Koensig, Akamp85, Keith D, R'n'B, EdBever, Numbo3, Dr voland~enwiki, Peterlander, Puppydogweb, STBotD, DorganBot, Sawta, RJASE1, X!, Philip Trueman, NVO, Someguy1221, Killbot8000, Tudwud22, AlleborgoBot, Resurgent insurgent, Cedarcreek, SieBot, Petyourdog, Che Bella, Kelly Cassidy, UKCDogs, AngelOfSadness, Nathandrewsire, Fratrep, Skc1, Chrisrus, Vanished User

8902317830, Pinkadelica, ImageRemovalBot, Hafwyn, De728631, ClueBot, Snigbrook, Plastikspork, Wiki-Queen1, Jd.101, Drmies, Hafspajen, Nicieguyedc, Blanchardb, StevenBirnam, Hollymunn, SLPoerot, Rhododendrites, NuclearWarfare, Gammel nisse, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, GM Pink Elephant, TimTay, XLinkBot, Leoniana, Gggh, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Woofy1978, Groundsquirrel13, FiriBot, DunkleRitter, Lightbot, Pennsylvania Penguin, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Fraggie81, Saturnine42, Armscliffe, Knockwood, NewTimes12, AnomieBOT, Jim1138, Collieuk, Ulric1313, Blueraspberry, Tomdeb, Mokoniki, Obersachsebot, Xqbot, TechBot, Nasnema, StarLegacy, SassoBot, Mathonius, Miyagawa, WebCiteBOT, Anka Friedrich, Huseyinarslan, Citation bot 1, Ashergben, Ppandm, Buxtondales, Jheldt432, Lotje, Javierito92, Wikisidd, RjwilmsiBot, DASHBot, EmausBot, Faceless Enemy, Sagaciousphil, H3llBot, Yorkshiresoul, WIMIA, ChuispastonBot, Weebairn01, Soncyouth86, ClueBot NG, CReep, Frietjes, Kistowlm01, Zeroyon1, Jk2q3jrkse, Nirame, Tara0927, Jemmaca, Bordercolliez, Meatsgains, Anusk1313, Glacialfox, Ericmunley, Pedrotaylor43, Vvven, BattlyBot, Angelaquency, Dobie80, Franciaio, Scottbryan, Joanbanks, Terriedad, DavidLeighEllis, Jwheeny2, Roborule, Dakhodenko, Fafnir1, QueenFan, KeithLovell, Blue Jay55 and Anonymous: 250

- **Akbash dog** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akbash_dog?oldid=663463825 *Contributors:* Sannse, Pollinator, Owen, Carlossuarez46, Timrollpickering, Refdoc, Gtrmp, Elf, Philwelch, Macrakis, Sam Hocevar, Mike Rosoft, Sparky the Seventh Chaos, Hapsiainen, Kjkolk, MelSkunk, Zetawoof, Grutness, Trysha, Craigy144, Versageek, Gene Nygaard, Airsin, BD2412, Josh Parris, Bremen, Benpierce, DVdm, Manicsleeper, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Ohnoitsjamie, Tscabot, Fuhghettaboutit, Noles1984, Traceywashere, Joelmills, Dicklyon, Pharaoh Hound, Hu12, Kaygr, ShelfSkewed, Cydebot, Ltshears, Carlroller, LdyDragonfly, Coaster1983, Thijs!bot, Mahdira, SemaviLady, Heroeswithmetaphors, MER-C, Mowster, Kizzuwatna, Steven Walling, The cattr, Chapultepec, Naniwako, Skier Dude, Puppydogweb, STBotD, Dodobobo~enwiki, VolkovBot, Vipinhari, Tikuko, Locke9k, Fratrep, Cyfal, Spilbrick, Denisarona, ImageRemovalBot, RegentsPark, Alexbot, 7&6=thirteen, Muro Bot, Nareg510, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Rror, Addbot, Queenmomcat, TutterMouse, Download, Carlawithac, Lightbot, Zorrobot, Dhidalgo, ArthurBot, Gatorgirl7563, Miyagawa, Secret rock, 酷帥鈸仙帝, Cossatot, FoxBot, Kelvin Samuel, Wikisidd, Superk1a, EmausBot, John of Reading, WikitanvirBot, ZéroBot, Gmt2001, ClueBot NG, Tideflat, Zeroyon1, Keetanii, Jk2q3jrkse, Plentyofinfo, Jemmaca, YFdyh-bot, Zeroyon01, Bebekve, Canarian, Oaklanddogboarding, Stamptrader, FerrisBeast, Aekaio and Anonymous: 59
- **Akita (dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akita_\(dog\)?oldid=663643247](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akita_(dog)?oldid=663643247) *Contributors:* GTBacchus, Michael Devore, Andycjp, Rich Farmbrough, Bendono, Jason Davies, Ynhockey, SidP, Saga City, Dave.Dunford, Kazvpal, WadeSimMiser, 790, Mandarax, Rjwilmsi, Bfigura, MC Chew, FlaBot, Mitsukai, Gareth E Kegg, Osli73, Chobot, Rtkat3, Chris Capoccia, Dialectric, Katieh5584, SmackBot, JimPettis, Niayre, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, Bluebot, JFrawley032759, JonHarder, Badbilltucker, DMacks, Yozakura~enwiki, Ohconfucius, Ser Amantio di Nicolao, Khazar, SilkTork, Ryulong, Pharaoh Hound, Peter R Hastings, Dodo bird, Hu12, CmdrObot, Superdupergirl, Amandajm, Coaster1983, Thijs!bot, Headbomb, Liquid-aim-bot, Barek, TAnthony, VoABot II, Dekimasu, Steven Walling, The Anomebot2, JaGa, FisherQueen, Milece, Philcha, Flatscan, VolkovBot, Tikuko, DJNikon, SieBot, WereSpielChequers, Jerushalaim, Flyer22, Oda Mari, Chrisrus, Spilbrick, ImageRemovalBot, ClueBot, Bob1960evens, EoGuy, Tomas e, Hafspajen, Lartoven, 7&6=thirteen, BOTArate, Berean Hunter, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Shawregan, Melodorakitas, Akakbuto, Addbot, Some jerk on the Internet, Magicbone, Woofy1978, Fluffernutter, Download, Gpeterw, Tide rolls, Webwizard, SaintHammett, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Ptbot-gourou, Jrcrnptr~enwiki, Sevenfatdogs, AnomieBOT, Rubinbot, 1exec1, Collieuk, Ulric1313, Dhidalgo, Citation bot, Xqbot, Recaptured, Jordanvendramin, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, Jaywray, Pinethicket, I dream of horses, Bchappell702, RedBot, Robo Cop, Trappist the monk, Owned4itall, Sideways713, Wikisidd, Adoptanakita, RjwilmsiBot, Alph Bot, Aircorn, DASHBot, EmausBot, John of Reading, GA bot, HiW-Bot, Jenks24, Akitaboy, Sagaciousphil, H3llBot, Cymru.lass, Tolly4bolly, Chris857, Will Beback Auto, ClueBot NG, Raghith, Frietjes, KirtanDevotee, Widr, Avietar~enwiki, Keetanii, MrLilley, Jk2q3jrkse, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Strike Eagle, Love me I'm Stan, KimS012, Jemmaca, Mark Arsten, Queen of Awesome, Wikih101, CitationCleanerBot, AbyCodes, Anusk1313, Bertrand Vichyn, Pedrotaylor43, PortalandPortal2Rocks, Jonnydrh, ChrisGualtieri, Zeroyon01, Cwobel, Rainbow Shifter, Canarian, AmaryllisGardener, Ms173373, DavidLeighEllis, Ginsuloft, Kazu7777777, 330zhp, Shyam.97, P R Hastings, AVOIRtohave, Itmita, JaconaFrere, Marc Bago, LOP97, Monkbots, Vleermuis12, XxbazyxX, LisaTang29, Greko2009, Abhishek9598, Hedgehogwithaspooon, Geek2point0, Mr. Bunker, Thelad12345 and Anonymous: 151
- **Alano Español** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alano_Espa%C3%B1ol?oldid=659057872 *Contributors:* Stan Shebs, Mferre, Pollinator, Elf, Philwelch, TommyG, Zetawoof, Trysha, Versageek, Gene Nygaard, Tabletop, Omnieuniun, Doc glasgow, WritersCramp, Complainier, TDogg310, Tekana, Wknight94, Garion96, BiH, SmackBot, Reedy, Hmains, Robogun, Battlefield, Fuhghettaboutit, SirIsaacBrock, Pharaoh Hound, Iridescent, LdyDragonfly, Coaster1983, List of marijuana slang terms, Husond, Frankie816, Sengui, Smitty, Raylane, Jackshankenburg, Seedbot, Vanished User 8902317830, Hafwyn, Drmies, Hello Control, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawregan, Addbot, Queenmomcat, AttoRenato, SnowbunnyShowbunny, لانی, Luckas-bot, Jackie, Tempodivalse, Quentinv57, Collieuk, Summercherries, Dhidalgo, Xqbot, Renaissancee, J04n, Venerock, George2001hi, FrescoBot, LucienBOT, Dixflips, Kelvin Samuel, Wikisidd, RjwilmsiBot, EmausBot, Sagaciousphil, CReep, Snotbot, CopperSquare, FaunaIberica, Vvven, Looneyboy6, John Harten and Anonymous: 36
- **Alaskan Klee Kai** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaskan_Klee_Kai?oldid=662417184 *Contributors:* SimonP, Eugene van der Pijll, Sunray, Elf, Philwelch, Mboverload, Chowbok, Dbachmann, Zetawoof, Alansohn, Trysha, SidP, Versageek, Gene Nygaard, Drbreznjev, Laike, TShilo12, Camw, Kerowny, Mhking, Jpfagerback, YurikBot, Tekana, Pb30, BiH, SmackBot, Reedy, Gnuyen, Orange-Dog, Colonies Chris, OrphanBot, Gaddy1975, Noles1984, Pharaoh Hound, Hu12, Ale jr, FunPika, Cydebot, Ltshears, Rearviewmirror, Room101, Coaster1983, Tripper520, M0mmad, Nobusik, CommonsDelinker, STBotD, JJcard, Num1dgen, Sheba12312, Tikuko, Acountholder, SieBot, Jackshankenburg, Hamiltondaniel, Vanished User 8902317830, ImageRemovalBot, Hafwyn, Sfan00 IMG, ClueBot, Mark1328, Arakunem, Hafspajen, Jeremiestrother, Alexbot, 7, Dana boomer, SoxBot III, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawregan, TimTay, XLinkBot, Dthomsen8, TFOWR, Addbot, Willking1979, Raywil, Hyrel, Scottstrades, Crmiley, Tassedethe, Tide rolls, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Pauxcide, Xqbot, GrouchoBot, SassoBot, Miyagawa, George2001hi, Michael93555, ItsWolfeh, Full-date unlinking bot, Jadaakk, Wikisidd, Ejgreen77, Alph Bot, Rholden, Salvio giuliano, Mukogodo, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, Sagaciousphil, Donner60, ClueBot NG, Brunla, Frietjes, Herkk, Jjohn230, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, ChessBOT, Asparagus10, Zeroyon01, Thundersnow, Eyesnore, Cannot be fuckin found, Knowitall1941, Desarfletcher, Akklinda, Dorydee1 and Anonymous: 125
- **Alaskan Malamute** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaskan_Malamute?oldid=663207567 *Contributors:* Sannse, Tregoweth, Darkwind, Ditkoofseppala, Andrewman327, ZeWrestler, Pollinator, Robbot, Nilmerg, UtherSRG, Cyrus, Wolf530, Elf, Rick Block, Slyguy, ChicXulub, Quadell, DMG413, Esperant, Discospinster, Barista, ESkog, CanisRufus, Mrnaz, RoyBoy, Kanzure, Femto, Bobo192, Fir0002, Ralphmerriedew, Ziggurat, Nk, MelSkunk, Zetawoof, Andrzej z Helu, Danski14, Alansohn, Etxrge, Trysha, Drat, Bonzo, Gene Nygaard, Drbreznjev, Brookie, Firsfron, Mindmatrix, Terence, GSlicer, Graham87, Alvinying, Bremen, Guyd, FutureNJGov, Brighterorange, FlaBot, CarolGray, Bedford, Bgwhite, Roboto de Ajvol, YurikBot, Gaius Cornelius, Morphh, Shanl, Curtis Clark, Daniel Luechtefeld, Carajou, Bmdavll, Tony1, Cinik, Tekana, SMcCandlish, Fram, Katieh5584, BiH, Veinor, SmackBot, Unschool, Reedy, Gsdlova, Abadonn~enwiki, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, Persian Poet Gal, David Corbett, TheLeopard, CSWarren, Quartermaster,

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- **Alpine Dachsbracke** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpine_Dachsbracke?oldid=639330051 *Contributors:* Sannse, Pollinator, Elf, Philwelch, Bobblewik, נער רייןנדארט, Zetawoof, HasharBot~enwiki, Andrzej z Helu, Trysha, Angr, Bremen, Pazuzu413, YurikBot, Exir Kamalabadi, Tekana, BiH, Attilios, Reedy, Frumpet, Algont, SashatoBot, Yohan euan 04, Euchiasmus, Pharaoh Hound, R9tgokunks, Blufawn, Cydebot, Ltshears, Coaster1983, Thijis!bot, Keesiewonder, 7Kim, VolkovBot, TXiKiBoT, Afluent Rider, MSISlave, Hxhbot, JSprung, Seedbot, Chrisrus, Vanished User 8902317830, Hafwyn, Hafspajen, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, TimTay, Rror, Addbot, MrOllie, StraSSenBahn, Luckas-bot, Fleshgrinder, Dhidalgo, ArthurBot, Xqbot, D'ohBot, RedBot, Rebekah2, Jesse V., Wikisidd, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, Sagaciousphil, CReep, Jemmaca, Zeroyon01, R.westy8 and Anonymous: 12
- **Alpine Spaniel** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpine_Spaniel?oldid=592780399 *Contributors:* Lfh, BD2412, Robertgreer, Una Smith, Lambyte, Sun Creator, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Dhdialgo, Miyagawa, Junipers Liege, Daniel the Monk, Ejgreen77, DASHBot, Superk1a, H3lllBot, Jrodiguez2315, Tentinator and Anonymous: 3
- **American Bulldog** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Bulldog?oldid=664482299 *Contributors:* William Avery, D, Zanimum, Sannse, Pigsonthewing, Caknuck, DocWatson42, Elf, Philwelch, Everyking, Fleminra, Guanaco, Jackol, Bobblewik, Wmahan, ChicXulub, JoJan, Oknazeved, Kmccoy, Discospinster, Dave souza, Khb3rd, Plugwash, Ascorbic, Triona, TommyG, Shenme, נער רייןנדארט, Alansohn, Gerweck, Trysha, Arthena, SidP, Bonzo, Gene Nygaard, Kitch, Hailey C. Shannon, BD2412, Mendaliv, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, Jivecat, Ligulem, Ttwaring, MarnetteD, RexNL, Banaticus, YurikBot, WritersCramp, Yllosubmarine, SubSane, Grafen, Elkmann, Tekana, Ms2ger, Ninly, Nikkimaria, Closedmouth, Priestess1134, SmackBot, Boris Barowski, Yamaguchi 先生, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, Betacommand, Chris the speller, Shadowcat60, Snori, Robogun, Sbauman487, LeContexte, Decltype, Nakon, Noles1984, SashatoBot, Batzarro, JzG, Vanished user 9i39j3, Slythfox, Allamericanbear, Doczilla, TastyPoutine, Neddyseagoon, Anonymous anonymous, Pharaoh Hound, AmericanBulldog, Michaelbusch, The Giant Puffin, Tawkerbot2, Jh12, JForget, Carpenoctem, Bart415, Cydebot, MasterOfAllBullBreeds, Massashad, Ventifact, Coaster1983, Thijis!bot, Barticus88, John254, The prophet wizard of the crayon cake, AntiVandalBot, Seaphoto, Liquid-aim-bot, Luxomni, MasterOfAllBullBreeds, MER-C, Black Mamba, Jarkeld, Magioladitis, Sengui, JaGa, MasterOfAllBullyBreeds, Thompson.matthew, Scottalter, Jackson Peebles, Matt9477, Kiore, CommonsDelinker, J.delanoy, Yenarg, Icseaturtles, J Dezman, AntiSpamBot, SJP, HighKing, VolkovBot, TheMindsEye, Philip Trueman, Cú Faoil, TXiKiBoT, Martin451, Yellingtuna, Onore Baka Sama, Tikuko, Vchimpzee, Kehrbykid, WereSpielChequers, Ori, Happysailor, Colfer2, Hxhbot, Sonnenschein, Lightmouse, Nathandrewsire, Thirteen squared, Elevenpeaks, Tmeyaart, Reginmund, Chrisrus, Redbullkennels, Vanished User 8902317830, Utvgo3, Pinkadelica, ImageRemovalBot, Faithlessthewonderboy, LeeUSA, ClueBot, The Thing That Should Not Be, SoundBlast, Drmies, Mild Bill Hiccup, 4ngi3, Hafspajen, Burningacorn, Faurien, Sfalcone, Auntof6, On Thermonuclear War, Alexbot, Lartoven, Tyler, Arjayay, Thingg, UncleverOnion, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, TimTay, XLinkBot, Dthom-sen8, SilvonenBot, Saxonthedog, Kodos78, Addbot, Some jerk on the Internet, Queenmomcat, Friginator, Rebecca5554, Firegrrrl, Skyezx, LaaknorBot, DFS454, Bassbonerocks, Rosiespaw, Favonian, Green Squares, SpBot, Lightbot, Zorrobot, Legobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Lucas, Ptbotgourou, Kroon78, Moorech, JChica, Dogtrainernyc, AnomieBOT, IanFahrenreich, DanaLeighton83, Mokoniki, Materialscientist, Cath705, Citation bot, Elm-39, ArthurBot, Xqbot, Omzig2cool, Stanleyeddy, Monkeykisses05, LevenBoy, GrouchoBot, Carpen Diaz, Flamma77, Shadowjams, Miyagawa, Dbkilo, FrescoBot, Japetay, Bulldogger69, T-dubb12, SpacemanSpiff, Pinethicket, I dream of horses, Jusses2, Soundgirl, MastiBot, Ruzihm, Dhijidlndjna, K84m97, PSIDOGS, Suffusion of Yellow, Ashox D-Shay, Wikisidd, Ejgreen77, Sorryunlucky, Dismemberment666, Superk1a, EmausBot, Bigbulldogs, John of Reading, Atree2, Djp333, TuneyLoon, Wikipelli, The Blade of the Northern Lights, ZéroBot, Mr. Floyd Sockpuppet, Sagaciousphil, Myndp2510, Davepd19, Tolly4bolly, RaptureBot, Barek-public, Diarbake, Brutussball, Mjsavoy, Donner60, Corey3775, Everett4, Jstdoit2it, Marinas blue, Petrb, ClueBot NG, Dwc89, Jack Greenmaven, Raghith, Baseball Watcher, CReep, O.Koslowski, DominoWebFX, Jrs0301, Widr, Fowl vet, Jk2q3jrkls, Djp1985, Helpful Pixie Bot, Akitamom, Titodutta, Amtrent, Phuongli, Chess, Rbbaxter, MusikAnimal, Georgecc96, Cheater tree, GreatOmi, Anusk1313, Dwkjacob, Wesboss, Johannawis, Themanwithswag, Jacobjohnward, Kellkathsoll, Tha1uw4nt, Lugia2453, Epicgenius, Camyoung54, Brettstan, ConsciousAwake, Hoppeduppeanut, Tobiandkaleena, Ambii0315, Somuchmojo, Hondo122, Binann, Cdfweditis, Alessandro Alsorbull, St170e, Wilsonsr, Kenknee, Butt69lover, Jbourne1982, Natedrake01 and Anonymous: 428
- **American Cocker Spaniel** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Cocker_Spaniel?oldid=654422890 *Contributors:* SimonP, Hephaestos, Sannse, Raven in Orbit, Hike395, RickK, Ditkoofseppala, Pollinator, Elf, Philwelch, ChicXulub, R. fiend, Quadell, Aik-

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- **American Eskimo Dog** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Eskimo_Dog?oldid=656066549 *Contributors:* Isis~enwiki, Menchi, Sannse, Pollinator, Geogre, Wereon, Elf, Philwelch, Robert Southworth, Eckhart Wörner-enwiki, ChicXulub, Andycjp, Trevor MacInnis, Mike Rosoft, Rich Farmbrough, Guanabot, CanisRufus, Of~enwiki, Zetawoof, Trysha, Babajobu, Dismas, Gosgood, Woohookitty, Arcann, Hailey C. Shannon, Uris, SDC, Graham87, Bremen, XLERate, Gurch, Intgr, Clee7903, Citizen Premier, Bagginz, Daveblack, Schmancy47, Anonymous editor, GSchjetne, Gardar Rurak, Gaius Cornelius, Rsrikanth05, StarSaber, Chick Bowen, Brian Crawford, Ben Lunsford, Tekana, Theda, CWenger, Katieh5584, Carlosguitar, Crystallina, SmackBot, Pwt898, Snufkin~enwiki, Jtotsch, StaraRune, Gsdlova, Jedikaiti, Delldot, Cessator, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, RayAYang, Lenin and McCarthy, Valich, Jennica, Noles1984, Brainyiscool, J.smith, JzG, Vanished user 9i39j3, Joelmills, Ztras, A. Parrot, TastyPoutine, Pharaoh Hound, RMHED, Mlbenton, Courcelles, Dlocierekim, CmdrObot, Ale jr, Makeemlighter, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, Ltshears, Nonnymouse, TheSparks1, ST47, Silleegyr, Coaster1983, Qwyxian, Anglhrt, Ivvan Cain, Gsdlova143, AntiVandalBot, Myanw, TAnthony, Bongwarrior, VoABot II, JNW, Randomwellwisher, BashmentBoy, DerHexer, MartinBot, FlieGerFaUstMe262, Levin-bj84, Kateshortforbob, CommonsDelinker, Sehi-smith, WarthogDemon, Keesiewonder, Samtheboy, AntiSpamBot, Num1gen, Nitroblu, VolkovBot, Jeff G., Seattle Skier, Philip Trueman, TXiKiBoT, Utgard Loki, Una Smith, Clarince63, Hsong, Codieraji, Lynnmcclure, Aedog, Subhodipm, Kurrurin, Araignee, MattMan33094, Flyer22, Arknascar44, Ktmboy, Oxymoron83, Sonnenschein, Spittfire19, C'est moi, Vanished User 8902317830, Hafwyn, Pupluv, ClueBot, Knepflerle, BingoSan, Mild Bill Hiccup, Hafspajen, Nickersonl, LizardJr8, Jeremiestrother, PixelBot, Mittelspitz, JamieS93, Spongebobjames, Aitias, Vanished user uih38riui4hjlsd, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, TimTay, XLinkBot, Carcat66, Mm40, HexaChord, Addbot, LPfi, Hortmeyer, Penguinftw, Magicbone, Woofy1978, Leszek Jaćzuk, Jojojeje2, Favonian, Tide rolls, Lightbot, SaintHammett, Luckas-bot, Yobot, TABOT-zerem, 1exec1, Piano non troppo, Ulric1313, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, Gradin69, Xqbot, Elucideate, SouthH, Jillianschoenfeld, Mlpearc, Icebreaker00, Xgogix, Amaury, N419BH, Miyagawa, Eugene-eltago, Glencover, George2001hi, FrescoBot, D'ohBot, RedBot, Missjenjen, 777sms, WikiTome, RjwilmsiBot, CanadianPenguin, Heracles31, Tommy2010, K6ka, ZéroBot, Bollyjeff, Akerans, Sagaciousphil, Myndp2510, Elektrik Shoos, Katemorganishere, Patriella, NYNY1964, Nz101, Abednego rs, Petrb, ClueBot NG, This lousy T-shirt, Pjhersey2, Eskielover4ever, Widr, Jaida 1229, 2001:db8, DBigXray, Jemmaca, Shalom428, Vvven, Happy1892, Dog lover6, ChrisGualtieri, WatchMeDance, Snowwhiteywhite, Bhook27, Llamallamallamas2, EvergreenFir, Kimhan-byul77, OnTheMountainTop, Ztanner, Rewarderm, 4theloveandprotectionofdogs, Abcheng, Epic cutie puppy and Anonymous: 271
- **American Foxhound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Foxhound?oldid=648547802 *Contributors:* Pollinator, Matt Gies, Elf, Philwelch, Michael Devore, Robbrown, Clawed, CanisRufus, Femto, Zetawoof, Mareino, Trysha, Chardish, Woohookitty, Hailey C. Shannon, Cuchullain, FlaBot, Bgwhite, RussBot, WolvenRose, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Algont, Ohnoitsjamie, Colonies Chris, Stedder, Peepe, Ohconfucius, Yohan euan o4, Siesatia, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Hu12, Umedard, Cydebot, Ameliorate!, LdyDragonfly, Thij's!bot, Mojo Hand, Z10x, JANdbot, Acroterion, RebekahThorn, Larkinvonalt, Scottalter, Katalaveno, M-le-mot-dit, Knulclunk, Jilly2, Dom Kaos, TXiKiBoT, Godith, MaryWoodward, Bluedenim, Michael1138, SieBot, VVVBot, Hxhbot, Alviats, Llegar, Vanished User 8902317830, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Hafspajen, Nicieguyedc, Muro Bot, Melon247, Toqom, Dana boomer, Berean Hunter, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Wikiuser100, MystBot, Addbot, Shadowkittie5460, Woofy1978, Damplips, THEN WHO WAS PHONE?, AnomieBOT, Rubinbot, Jim1138, Ulric1313, Frankenpuppy, Miyagawa, LucienBOT, Simple Bob, Xilixliadon, Crusoe8181, Weedwhacker128, Minimac, Wikisidd, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, Ronk01, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, 99britt, RICHmondAtty, ClueBot NG, Cbbcfan3, V8fan, Markan80, Jk2q3jrkls, Jemmaca, The Determinator, RichardMills65, ChrisGualtieri, Canarian, Nickellover, 3rd-CavTrooper, Athletesrun, Wiscoeditor and Anonymous: 73
- **American Hairless Terrier** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Hairless_Terrier?oldid=661301756 *Contributors:* Sannse, Pollinator, Donarreiskoffer, SchmuckyTheCat, Elf, Philwelch, Eckhart Wörner-enwiki, Chowbok, Quill, TommyG, Zetawoof, Trysha, Ceyockey, Bremen, Pazuzu413, Maltmomma, Anetode, Tekana, Reedy, Ohnoitsjamie, OrphanBot, Fuhghettaboutit, Vanzetti~enwiki, Wudnshu, RomanSpa, Pharaoh Hound, NickW557, Cydebot, Jameboy, LdyDragonfly, Coaster1983, BrianZ, Rpping, Caroldermoid, Steven Walling, Macboots, Kiore, Catxx, KylieTastic, Jadzie, Troutcreekkennel, VolkovBot, Jeff G., JhsBot, Epopp, GijsvdL, Strangerer, Astrostudy, Hafwyn, RJDaee, Nicieguyedc, GoldFlower, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Barenakeddoggies, Jbhf1, Addbot, Pince Nez, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, Miyagawa, Wikisidd, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Δ, Pakleader, CopperSquare, Jk2q3jrkls, BG19bot, Jemmaca, FSII, Trigg hound 2, Fylbecatulous, Zeroyon01, DavidLeighEllis, MarvelousVision, Willow Greenberg and Anonymous: 41
- **American Pit Bull Terrier** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Pit_Bull_Terrier?oldid=661283989 *Contributors:* Zundark,

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DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Justapup, D3vil0ck, Avoided, NationalTerriersClub, Frood, Working terriers, ZooFari, APBTgirl, Cam139, Thatguyflint, Addbot, ConCompS, Tcnev, Cesium132, Hot200245, DougsTech, Magicbone, TutterMouse, Xxelex101, Fluffernutter, Mac Dreamstate, Cst17, LaaknorBot, Sillyfolkboy, Glane23, Dynamization, Kyle1278, Green Squares, Pennymanjoe, Pitz rock, Tide rolls, OIEnglish, Skinnydipping, Legobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Ptbotgourou, Fragle81, Specious, Edwin Luciano, THEN WHO WAS PHONE?, Triplehrox, AnomieBOT, Kristen Eriksen, Rubinbot, Galoubet, Piano non troppo, Kingpin13, Mokoniki, Materialscientist, WOLFE75, ArthurBot, LilHelpa, Rhereini, Xqbot, Lloydssd, Nurnord, XZeroBot, Mysticfish, Blizzard618, Ruby.red.roses, Ragityman, Madisonheim, Texaspit, A0079, Frankie0607, Zackfrw, Shadowjams, Miyagawa, Erik9, Abs430184, Jithiale, Tacosunday, ANGELBAXTER, Jaywray, Security123456, Sky Attacker, Numberonekim, Greatdane0505, Jharv09, Silverpitbulls, BumblebeeTuna788, Iloveblue, Mpknights07, Wireless Keyboard, Cali1977, Niccawitmoney, Pinethicket, PitbullBaby, HarryTT, MastiBot, Zanorio, Lotje, Mooredesigns2, Kong Floyd den store, K84m97, Tbhotch, Beema79, Keegscee, RjwilmsiBot, Ejgreen77, Cstaton123, Christian1996~enwiki, NerdyScienceDude, DASHBot, John of Reading, Dianegale123, EarthForPeace, Britannic124, GoingBatty, RenamedUser01302013, Smappy, Solarra, Tommy2010, JDDJS, Fæ, Hotel Elevator Inspector, Sagaciousphil, Myndp2510, Bamyers99, H3llBot, Dachargerfan, Blackrings70, Orcuatortay, Montanagurl, Eladioparra1, Special Cases, 801tow, 87v7t76fc4iguwevf7657436253, ClueBot NG, Meeples2165, Vlb50, Jack Greenmaven, MsEdge91, Msells23, Mysthryia, Manubot, MelbourneStar, Raghith, CReep, Frijetjes, Ashtiernan, Benny Boyyyyy, Onefireuser, Teldo, Jk2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, Waterbug42, Cass082, Cd1998, Lowercase sigmabot, BG19bot, Jemmaca, Waterdog666, The Mark of the Beast, Jeffh0244, Wvguy8258, Frze, Enkidu6, Canoe1967, Ohlaslas, Information watch, Granero, Desildorf, Legendarygottline, Emperor828, Zedshort, Anusk1313, Conifer, Simonecalzola, Pedrotaylor43, Carsenegame, Almika, Happy1892, Roland1111, ChrisGaultieri, Ducknish, Smokeywon, Sparky3220, EagerToddler39, P90master, Mogism, Bolobeast123, Cerabot~enwiki, HorraxC, MonsterEnergyDrinker, Themannshöw, Kevin12xd, Barreness83, Epicgenius, Equilibrium Allure, Lisasadler, Hapshazard, Vcfahrenbruck, MrHubtone, I am One of Many, Greglowcws, Melonkelon, Axel saavedra trujillo, Tentinator, MON57A, Guy lemal, Ranielse7484, Ugog Nizdast, Arc1424, Sam Sailor, Atotalstranger, Xanthomelanoussprog, DogMom1990, Thewikiguru1, GTIkitty, Rapaloe, JeanCruzer, Angeldimit92, Nublanya, Golords, SunnyBear0019, Briaxo, Pokemondok, Mot777mot, Supersmartvet-techlady, Ophelia1925, Gambri536, Kaedawn, Tanisha1992, Therealbulldog, Cadle1234, Hvidal8612, FourViolas, Raerae2014, Wise Mason, Bobagail and Anonymous: 886

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- **Anatolian Shepherd** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatolian_Shepherd?oldid=658979432 *Contributors:* Elf, Philwelch, Mboverload, Untifier, EliasAlucard, Smalljim, Trysha, Firsfron, Steele Campbell, Tabletop, Josh Parris, Bremen, DVdm, Hede2000, Aeusoese1, Tekana, Tevildo, SmackBot, Reedy, Ohnoitsjamie, ERobson, Maelnuneb, SashatoBot, Lambiam, Traceywashere, Joelmills, TastyPoutine, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Hu12, Bravewolf, Cydebot, Gogo Dodo, Viridae, Thijs!bot, Olayak, Second Quantization, Heroeswith-metaphors, Vala M, Escarbot, Cuon, Kshuyler, Kizzuwatna, Steven Walling, EtienneDolet, Beautdogs, CommonsDelinker, Skier Dude, Vanished User 4517, Ticklemeyrits, Cú Faoil, TXiKiBoT, Tikuko, Falcon8765, Sirswindon, Coastsider, Kelly Cassidy, Vanished User 8902317830, ImageRemovalBot, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Hafspajen, Sun Creator, NuclearWarfare, 7&6=thirteen, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, Dthomsen8, Tartfuel, Zirguezi, Addbot, Xp54321, Queenmomcat, Woofy1978, Favonian, Tasseerde, QuietReader, Biofree, Yobot, Fraggle81, Legobot II, JordanWray, AnomieBOT, 1anatolian, Collieuk, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Xqbot, Abuk SABUK, Miyagawa, Anka Friedrich, Tetlinho, Jaywrap, Cobangrll, BenzolBot, 酷帥鉢仙帝, Supreme Deliciousness, RedBot, Meaghan, Saoirseemoore, Dbprell, Dinamik-bot, Sieferman, Walters.14osu, Wikisidd, Duman06, EmausBot, John of Reading, Gaby84, GoingBatty, Wikianatolian, Sagaciousphil, Mcmather, Deanna pups, L.N.farm, KazekageTR, Ezrafo, Hrrmph, ClueBot NG, Tideflat, Avietar~enwiki, Keetanii, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, Cannatig, Suthechamp, Jessie1984, Zeytoontzi, Silver Hawks, EricEnfermero, BattyBot, Asisman, Bebekve, Sjmayrig, Samrong01, Birhanb, Davis McArthur, Stamptrader, P R Hastings, AslanEntropy, Chris050583, Looneyboy6, Browniemalshi123 and Anonymous: 141
- **Andalusian Hound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andalusian_Hound?oldid=654424453 *Contributors:* Objectivesea, Florkle, Addbot, Dhidalgo, Venerock, Crusoe8181, Pihamilton, John of Reading, ZéroBot, ClueBot NG, Frietjes, Vvven, Canarian and Anonymous: 5
- **Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Fran%C3%A7ais_de_Petite_V%C3%A9nerie?oldid=636990429 *Contributors:* D6, Yohan euan o4, Pharaoh Hound, Switcherat, Alaibot, TAnthony, Maias, Steven Walling, VolkovBot, Karonaway, P.Marlow, Hafwyn, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Addbot, LaaknorBot, Yobot, Fleshgrinder, Flewis, BenzolBot, RedBot, MastiBot, Wikisidd, Altes2009, EmausBot, John of Reading, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 5
- **Appenzeller Sennenhund** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appenzeller_Sennenhund?oldid=653836543 *Contributors:* Dragons flight, Elf, Philwelch, Zumbo, Trysha, Graham87, Krash, Gaius Cornelius, Tekana, Wknigh94, SmackBot, Reedy, Andy M. Wang, Orion Minor, Anniemarie199, Pharaoh Hound, R9tgokunks, Coaster1983, Thijs!bot, JAnDbot, Barek, TAnthony, .anacondabot, Schmacky, Dekimasu, SieBot, Seedbot, Vanished User 8902317830, Hafwyn, Drmies, 7&6=thirteen, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Dthomsen8, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Zorrobot, Legobot, Yobot, Fraggle81, TaBOT-zerem, Dhidalgo, ArthurBot, LilHelpa, Smallman12q, Miyagawa, Wikisidd, Ejgreen77, Alph Bot, DASHBot, Gaby84, Wayne Slam, Snotbot, CopperSquare, Jk2q3jrkls, MerIwBot, Jemmaca, Bordercolliez, Jamesmcmahon0, Darkomni, Mr Kwiecinski and Anonymous: 21
- **Ariege Pointer** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ariege_Pointer?oldid=649756797 *Contributors:* Quadell, Woohookitty, Rjwilmsi, Bachrach44, SmackBot, Hmains, Avitya, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, ShelfSkewed, TAnthony, EyeSerene, GijsvdL, P.Marlow, Hafwyn, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Addbot, LaaknorBot, Luckas-bot, Xqbot, J04n, DrilBot, DASHBot, EmausBot, ZéroBot, DoctorPestis, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 6
- **Ariegeois** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ariegeois?oldid=638341704> *Contributors:* Chris the speller, Yohan euan o4, Pharaoh Hound, Cydebot, Pleple2000, Thijs!bot, Mymazdattribute, STBotD, Inwind, VolkovBot, TXiKiBoT, Seedbot, Od Mishehu AWB, 1ForThe-Money, Dana boomer, Brambleberry of RiverClan, XLinkBot, Addbot, LaaknorBot, Luckas-bot, Schnauzerfan13, Dhidalgo, George2001hi, RedBot, Wikisidd, Altes2009, EmausBot, Angrytoast, Justlettersandnumbers, CReep, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, Batty-Bot, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 5
- **Armant (dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armant_\(dog\)?oldid=655889762](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armant_(dog)?oldid=655889762) *Contributors:* Alan Liefing, SMcCandlish, JzG, Hu12, Ameliorate!, Herald Alberich, WereSpielChequers, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Addbot, AndersBot, Kelvin Samuel, Proki, Wikisidd, DASHBot, EmausBot, Jenks24, Fiver, der Hellseher, Jk2q3jrkls, VideofindersTV, Canarian, Antif2nd and Anonymous: 4
- **Armenian Gampr dog** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_Gampr_dog?oldid=659704180 *Contributors:* Magnus Manske, Dismas, Bobrayner, Tabletop, Rjwilmsi, JohnGH, SMcCandlish, SmackBot, Hmains, Carnby, Ckatz, Hu12, Nick Number, Steven Walling, Tikuko, Vahagn Petrosyan, Chrisrus, ImageRemovalBot, Drmies, Hafspajen, 842U, Iohannes Animosus, 7&6=thirteen, Takabeg, Berean Hunter, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Addbot, Zara-arush, Lightbot, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Rubinbot, Dhidalgo, GrouchoBot, FrescoBot, December21st2012Freak, RjwilmsiBot, Samson144, ZéroBot, SporkBot, Ego White Tray, ChuispastonBot, Zabanio, Snotbot, MrLilley, Jk2q3jrkls, Yerevantsi, Hablarbar, ArsA-92, Looneyboy6, Antif2nd and Anonymous: 17
- **Artois Hound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artois_Hound?oldid=638992729 *Contributors:* Elf, Philwelch, Quadell, Trysha, Echuck215, TrafficBenBoy, Tekana, Attilios, SmackBot, Reedy, Hmains, Chris the speller, Fuhghettaboutit, Ohconfucius, Pharaoh Hound, Hu12, Iridescent, ShelfSkewed, Thijs!bot, Darklilac, EyeSerene, CommonsDelinker, RockMFR, Kkibak, Jeff G., Ensync, Woblosch, P.Marlow, ClueBot, Melon247, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, SilvonenBot, Addbot, Fluffernutter, Luckas-bot, Ptbotgourou, Fraggle81, Melvalevis, Rubinbot, Dhidalgo, Citation bot, Xqbot, LucienBOT, DrilBot, EmausBot, John of Reading, SporkBot, DoctorPestis, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, Zeroyon01, Canarian, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 9

- **Australian Cattle Dog** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Cattle_Dog?oldid=648448907 *Contributors:* Kpj, Sannse, Jimfbleak, Ventura, Tpbradbury, Cvaneg, Bearcat, Robbot, Moriori, Bkell, Elf, Philwelch, Nim278, Slyguy, Mboverload, Delta G, Quadell, DragonflySixtyseven, Jessster79, WikiDon, Magellanic, Xezbeth, Srbauer, CanisRufus, Jimhutchins, Giraffedata, שער ריאנץ, Alansohn, LtNOWIS, Trysha, Gene Nygaard, Ghirlandajo, Jmootz20, Martiniano, LizardWizard, Tabletop, Rmadams, Pmj, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, Stripe34, Pareidolia, Crazynas, BasBloemsaat, Ucucha, RobertG, Gurch, Jeffrywith1e, DVdm, YurikBot, RobotE, MattWright, JarrahTree, Wimt, Fnorp, Curtis Clark, Snek01, Howcheng, Muu-karhu, Moe Epsilon, DeadEyeArrow, EjL, Tekana, Wknight94, Kabl00ey, Garion96, Starladustangel, SmackBot, Reedy, Gsdlova, Setanta747 (locked), Eskimbot, Swerdnaneb, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, Skizzik, Spacelamb, Chris the speller, Cgoodwin, Jgrabbs, Davemo, Jennica, Snowmanradio, Cybercobra, Noles1984, BullRangifer, Lisasmall, GarrieIrons, Ohconfucius, Euchiasmus, JohnI, Breno, Evenios, TastyPoutine, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Sasata, DL2000, Jwynyc, Twas Now, Courcelles, Tawkerbot2, JForget, CmdrObot, Caronna, ShelfSkewed, Lazytea, Nauticashades, SKS2K6, Gogo Dodo, ST47, Dusty relic, Amandajm, DumbBOT, Brad101, Vortex Dragon, Casliber, Epbr123, Marek69, I have verve!, Mmyers1976, Ebikeguy, JAnDbot, Leuko, Mantion, Acroterion, Billzilla, Bcsr4ever, Steven Walling, Culverin, Animum, Downsuki~enwiki, Archolman, J.delanoy, Dblankent, DrKiernan, Anrkist, Karanacs, Ozestrange, Naniwako, Fltchr, Bosox89, VolkovBot, Traveliter, JuneGloom07, Dphippard, TXiKiBot, GimmeBot, EricSerge, Alphamike, Falcon8765, Copana2002, Ethel Aardvark, Dawn Bard, Revent, Kelly Cassidy, Toddst1, Hxhbot, Oxymoron83, I am a lemon, Fullobean, Vanished User 8902317830, Ooosurfer88, Daniel.fone, Lostlovela, Pinkadelica, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Salanax, The Thing That Should Not Be, EoGuy, Three views, Mild Bill Hiccup, Hafspajen, Piledhigheranddeeper, Spacerecord, Canis Lupus, Atomicfro, Ngebendi, 842U, Brianboulton, Another Believer, Trulystand700, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Qf247, Avoided, Reagan007, Avalik, WikHead, Ocjee, Beach drifter, Gazimoff, Addbot, AuxPercMan, Some jerk on the Internet, Queenmomcat, SpellingBot, Magicbone, Woofy1978, Isiriu, ChenzwBot, Jaydec, Jarble, Yobot, Tohd8BoaithuGh1, Amirobot, Jap Manson, Deathbyhornet, THEN WHO WAS PHONE?, AnomieBOT, Jim1138, Piano non troppo, Mokoniki, Materialscientist, Citation bot, Ruby2010, DynamoDegsy, DJ29, Xqbot, Capricorn42, TechBot, ChildofMidnight, Desoto50, Locos epraix, Mdk572, Ahodges7, Brutaldeluxe, Miyagawa, George2001hi, D'ohBot, Haeinous, 05lineage, Simple Bob, Newmonoultramicroscopic, Tomcat7, Domccaughay, RedBot, MastiBot, Σ, Tazmania4, Blackbaud, Crusoe8181, Tim1357, Kgrad, Trappist the monk, SongspiritUSA, Kkeaton1101, Bluefist, Suffusion of Yellow, RjwilmsiBot, Altes2009, Cpjones44, Kcalmond, DASHBot, EmausBot, John of Reading, DuncanDugan, Itsdzi, Wikipelli, Canis5855, ZéroBot, John Cline, Jenks24, DefyingGravityForGood, H3llBot, Tavington-dash, Errata addendum, Sven Manguard, ClueBot NG, Heelers, Foodeatingboy, CReep, Doglover33, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jannajane11, Lowercase sigmabot, Jemmaka, Mikeycrowder, George Ponderevo, StampedSticker, Danderson154, Mark Arsten, Joydeep, CitationCleanerBot, Granero, WP Editor 2011, Klilidiplomus, Vvven, Charlieboo1999, Ollie.dalezoom, Skylar russell, Erichquist, TwoTwoHello, Ihotrod4u, Melonkelon, Jodosma, Depthdiver, Monkbot, Findemnow and Anonymous: 367
- **Australian Kelpie** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Kelpie?oldid=663216664 *Contributors:* Vicki Rosenzweig, Sgall, Hephaestos, Dhum Dhum, Sannse, Elf, Philwelch, Neilc, Rich Farmbrough, Tirin, Jpgordon, Stephen G. Brown, Trysha, Bonzo, Gene Nygaard, Bobrayner, Orodreth, Obersachse, Josh Parris, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, Dimitrii, FlaBot, YurikBot, RobotE, NawlinWiki, Snek01, Tearlach, Ospalh, Tekana, Queezebo, Jaemlee, Bashyr~enwiki, Ezza 1989, SmackBot, Gnangarra, Gregmce, Schnitzi, Hmains, Cabe6403, Cgoodwin, Bluebot, Bidgee, Jennica, Charles Esson, KevM, Noles1984, Nilemosley, PalermoD, Metamagician3000, GarrieIrons, Joelmills, Aleenf1, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Paul Foxworthy, ChrisCork, Yirr-ma, Montanabw, GordonE, Viridae, Coaster1983, Thijs!bot, Zerrakhi, Mojo Hand, Yuanchosaan, Seaphoto, Ingolfson, TivicBot, JAnDbot, Ericoides, Xeno, .anacondabot, Beaver~enwiki, Steven Walling, KConWiki, Mattinbgn, Boston, J.delanoy, Trusilver, STBotD, Littleolive oil, Zamphuar, Qxz, SieBot, Bentogoa, Flyer22, Chosig, Fratrep, Vanished User 8902317830, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Spy007au, Martybugs, Alexbot, Jpeastman, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Reecefitta, Dthomsen8, Reagan007, Thatguyflint, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Antrimcat, Kyle1278, SpBot, Tide rolls, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Ptbotgourou, Arthurbrown, AnomieBOT, Rubinbot, Jim1138, Ulric1313, Magog the Ogre 2, Flewis, Mokoniki, Obersachsebot, Chockykelpie, ASCIASA, Tyler Creative, Mdk572, Pondrumm, Starwars1791...continued, D'ohBot, DivineAlpha, Calistemon, DrilBot, Pinethicket, Debs913, Updatehelper, EmausBot, Sir Arthur Williams, Computerperson4000, ZéroBot, Tavington-dash, RaptureBot, ClueBot NG, Jeff d52000, Eynsteinn, CReep, Jk2q3jrkls, Jeffwimbush, Jemmaka, Bordercolliez, Abloveridge, I35rst, Vvven, Prof. Squirrel, Tommy8089, Frosty, Epicgenius, Boggas, Depthdiver, Mackattackastewart, Charlie urne and Anonymous: 141
- **Australian Shepherd** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Shepherd?oldid=663984978 *Contributors:* Sannse, Paul A, Ahorstermeier, Hike395, SEWilco, Raul654, Cahno, Robbot, Kadin2048, Halibutt, Bkell, Hadal, Kent Wang, Elf, Philwelch, Michael Devore, Joe Kress, Grant65, ChicXulub, Alexf, Quadell, Neutrality, Mike Rosoft, Quill, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, CanisRufus, Mwanner, Thedavid, Laurascudder, Jpgordon, Bobo192, Smalljim, Nsaa, Jakew, Frank101, Alansohn, Trysha, Connel MacKenzie, Wtmitchell, Gene Nygaard, ^demon, Jeff3000, Michel0, Ch'marr, Plrk, Mandarax, Tregonsee, WBardwin, Zakolantern, Bremen, FlaBot, Ground Zero, DVdm, FeldBum, Bgwhite, YurikBot, RobotE, Cyferx, RussBot, NorCalHistory, Tshay, SpuriousQ, Gaius Cornelius, Wki alf, ONEder Boy, Howcheng, Muu-karhu, Asarelah, CLW, Tekana, Lab16, E Wing, Danny-w, Allens, Some guy, BiH, SmackBot, Reedy, KnowledgeOfSelf, Gsdlova, HalfShadow, Bshea, Maculated, Moralis, Ohnoitsjamie, Cgoodwin, SB Johnny, Ikiroid, Robogun, DéRahier, OrphanBot, Jennica, Darwin's Bulldog, Messybeast, Kcordina, Noles1984, DrL, Dreadstar, Bryanmcdonald, Wmflanagan, Lisasmall, Yozakura~enwiki, Kc12286, JzG, Robofish, Dgongzal, Ben Moore, Blaklite, Beetstra, Mr Stephen, TastyPoutine, Pharaoh Hound, Suthaar, MrDolomite, Hu12, Quaeler, J Di, Gil Gamesh, Courcelles, Allmyevilbunnies, Fiferjanis, JForget, Edward Vielmetti, Baiji, Hacktivist, CWY2190, WeggeBot, Felterjm, Jjwhalen, Icarus of old, Cydebot, Ntsimp, Pleple2000, Ltshears, Gogo Dodo, BortSimpson, Llort, Dalauder, Vanished User jdksfajlasd, Pinky sl, Satori Son, Coaster1983, Danhm, Epbr123, Mentifisto, Egwess, Widefox, Dark-lilac, Home learning2, Zedla, Barek, CyborgZeta, ReignMan, SiobhanHansa, Steven Walling, Nicadumis, KConWiki, Catgut, Japo, Edward321, Esanchez7587, Radyx, MartinBot, R'n'B, Pbroks13, Ruffryder, J.delanoy, Yonidebot, Neotribal42, Tsire, DarkFalls, Naniwako, AntiSpamBot, (jarbarf) Plasticup, Esfan~enwiki, YossarianC22, Kkibak, Martial75, Littleolive oil, X!, Slgillett, VolkovBot, Sealevelas, TXiKiBoT, Wondrouslyfine, Toaksie, FFMG, Orange32, Redacteur, Insanity Incarnate, Doggirl29, Copana2002, SieBot, Pontificatus, Caltas, ASCIASANSRD, ASCIASA, Lucasbrbot, Keilana, Kelly Cassidy, Oxymoron83, Fancygoldens, Red Wolf Wild, JohnnyMrNinja, Roaming Tazi, Vanished User 8902317830, Pinkadelica, Jons63, Holger.Ellgaard, TheCatalyst31, Hafwyn, Atif.t2, Compuandy, Tanvir Ahmed, Beeblebrox, ClueBot, Trfasulo, Rjd0060, R000t, Mild Bill Hiccup, Uncle Milty, Jayson D. Randall, Hafspajen, Dirtyfrank10, Infraredbadger, Kitsunegami, Sabc~enwiki, Mumia-w-18, ASCAIASAbldr1675, Darth558, Khohhof, NuclearWarfare, Jazmin.mf, SalukiGirl, Wcp07, Berean Hunter, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, TimTay, XLinkBot, Dthomsen8, Reagan007, DamsonDragon, SilvonenBot, PL290, MystBot, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Magicbone, Woofy1978, Ashton1983, CarsracBot, Glane23, Chzz, SaSSafras LTK, Tide rolls, Sita, Luckas-bot, Yobot, QueenCake, Aussieluver90, Dogtrainernyc, AnomieBOT, Rubinbot, Piano non troppo, RandomAct, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, Citation bot, Rblackston007, Xqbot, Gigemag76, Aussieluver8, TreeSong Aussies, ASCIASA, Quintus314, Shawnsky, Miyagawa, Exactly2009, George2001hi, FrescoBot, Jennifer Michaud, Javert, Ashergben, Simple Bob, Mothball01, Pinethicket, Soenke Rahn, Kkjajwho, Reaper Eternal, Fishineric95, Minimac, Purestockaussies, Ejgreen77, Hermankickass, Tamaraderk, DASHBot, EmausBot, Moeb612, Slightsmile, Tommy2010, The Blade of the North-

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- **Australian Silky Terrier** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Silky_Terrier?oldid=664254467 *Contributors:* Hectorthebat, Sander123, Elf, Philwelch, Zigger, Frenceigh, Reagle, Quill, Discospinster, CanisRufus, Alansohn, Trysha, Mailer diablo, Gavindow, Wtmitchell, SidP, Woohookitty, TigerShark, BillC, Hailey C. Shannon, Triddle, Bremen, FlaBot, SchuminWeb, Malmomma, Bornhj, Snek01, BOT-Superzerocool, Tekana, MStraw, Groyolo, Msyjsm, SmackBot, Reedy, Hmains, Cgoodwin, DivineLady, VMS Mosaic, Fuhghettaboutit, Pharaoh Hound, Siebrand, Courcelles, JForget, Dominicanpapi82, Dusty relic, Thij's!bot, Mentifisto, Quintote, TAn-
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- **Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Stumpy_Tail_Cattle_Dog?oldid=644040029 *Contributors:* Elf, Philwelch, CanisRufus, Jpgordon, Longhair, Trysha, Woohookitty, FlaBot, RussBot, Snek01, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Hmains, Chris the speller, Cgoodwin, Fuhghettaboutit, Lisasmall, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Hu12, TAnthony, KConWiki, Archolman, CommonsDelinker, GijsvdL, SieBot, Xxbirch, Fratrep, Vanished User 8902317830, Hafwyn, Uncle Milty, Brambleberry of RiverClan,
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- **Australian Terrier** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Terrier?oldid=661234326 *Contributors:* Chuq, Sannse, Ahoerste-
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- **Austrian Black and Tan Hound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austrian_Black_and_Tan_Hound?oldid=651142253 *Contributors:* Longhair, Anthony Appleyard, FlaBot, Rmky87, SmackBot, Pharaoh Hound, ShakingSpirit, Hu12, R9tgokunks, Caronna, Blu-
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- **Austrian Pinscher** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austrian_Pinscher?oldid=654753108 *Contributors:* Rmky87, Hmains, Pharaoh Hound, ShakingSpirit, Hu12, R9tgokunks, Blufawn, Pleple2000, TAnthony, Windymilla, JoKing, Keesiewonder, SieBot, Seedbot, Van-
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- **Azawakh** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azawakh?oldid=663516818> *Contributors:* Wesley, LarsErikKolden, Karen Johnson, Olivier,
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- **Bakharwal dog** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bakharwal_dog?oldid=664408644 *Contributors:* Elf, Philwelch, MZMcBride, Russ-
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- **Barbet (dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbet_\(dog\)?oldid=663457439](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbet_(dog)?oldid=663457439) *Contributors:* Edward, Sannse, Ditkoofseppala, Chris
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Hound, Dodo bird, Iridescent, Saltlakejohn, Cydebot, Pleple2000, Kynikos Vodyano, CommonsDelinker, ACBest, Ahblair, Elaine

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- **Basenji** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basenji?oldid=662696605> *Contributors:* LarsErikKolden, Karen Johnson, SimonP, Callum, Zadcat, Edward, Sannse, Ahoerstemeier, Timwi, Maximus Rex, Sam Spade, Polonius, Mervyn, JackofOz, Elf, Philwelch, Moyogo, Mboverload, ChicXulub, Quadell, Tim Wilson, MarkK, Mindspillage, Hyacinth45, CanisRufus, Kwamikagami, AllyUnion, Nicke Lill-troll-enwiki, לְנָשֶׁרְיָהִינְדָּרְתָּ, Jonsafari, HasharBot~enwiki, Alansohn, Trysha, InShanee, Scott5114, Colloomsbury, Snowolf, Dave.Dunford, BDD, Nightstallion, LOL, Grika, Miroku Sanna, Mandarax, Melesse, Bremen, Phileas, MMad, FlaBot, Schmerguls, Mokeni, Roboto de Ajvol, Rtkat3, Hede2000, Griffx, Gaius Cornelius, Johnny Pez, Muntuwandi, MrSativa, Tekana, Nikimaria, Tevildo, BiH, That Guy, From That Show!, Btippling, SmackBot, Reedy, Ateo~enwiki, Ohnoitsjamie, Persian Poet Gal, Snori, Timneu22, MidgleyDJ, Bazonka, Deewhite, Kindall, Calbaer, Smooth O, PwjB, MBoy, Phrique, TenPoundHammer, Will Beback, Kinghoodia, Richard L. Peterson, Scientizzle, Nzgabriel, Joelmills, Mikieminnow, Marhawkman, Pharaoh Hound, Isaac Crumm, Tawkerbot2, Carroy~enwiki, CmdrObot, KoRn51, Lgh, Dorothybaez, Cydebot, Funks, Chrislk02, Coaster1983, Vortex Dragon, Thijs!bot, Biruitorul, Loudsox, Mojo Hand, John254, Richard Hawkins, Mentifisto, AntiVandalBot, Trezjr, Storkk, JAnDbot, LittleOldMe, Acroterion, Magioladitis, FJM, Ibyrni-son, Bcsr4ever, Steven Walling, RottenFruit, Animum, Teebol, BashmentBoy, FlieGerFaUstMe262, WelshMatt, J.A.McCoy, Katalaveno, Staticinthesky, NewEnglandYankee, KylieTastic, DH85868993, Lights, UnicornTapestry, Hammersoft, Drschell, Aleikan, Celebtom, ElinorD, Crohnie, Romxero, Una Smith, Ocolon, Sally78645, RadianRay, GijsvdL, Petens veritas, Herut, IndulgentReader, Smartngirl, BotMultichill, JabbaTheBot, Merotoker1, Francish7, Kelly Cassidy, Seethaki, UKCDogs, Faradayplank, Chrisrus, YingYang2, MagicFlute1983, Mdalzell, Vanished User 8902317830, Basenji13, PumbaaII, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Antabajan, Hutcher, Bigdaddyskillz, The Thing That Should Not Be, Ktcampbell, Mild Bill Hiccup, Hafspajen, Puchiko, Jusdafax, Sun Creator, Arjayay, DeltaQuad, Col-graff, Melon247, Ckpinnna, MelonBot, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, Lilyu, Qfl247, Avoided, Inugami-bargho, Bwe1862, Some jerk on the Internet, Ronjhones, Woofy1978, Lost on belmont, AmigoMina, SpBot, Divedeeper, Tide rolls, Lightbot, Damplips, SaintHammett, Ben Ben, Legobot, Yobot, Tempodivalse, Ryan.virgo, Nutmeg3748, Momoricks, Archon 2488, Mokoniki, Sapanza, Xqbot, Meewam, Randyshin, Ijnesab, Anna Frodesiak, Hi878, Ibethagreatone, Rubiscous, White whirlwind, FrescoBot, Bread-blade, Avongara, Pinethicket, SpaceFlight89, Divčinka, Tim1357, Trappist the monk, Bas3nj1, Proki, Reach Out to the Truth, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, Deathozx, Navyswimmer96, DASHBot, EmausBot, Beeshoney, Tommy2010, K6ka, Fæ, Josve05a, Dolovis, Sagaciousphil, Ό ολτρος, Cobaltcigs, ClueBot NG, Gfoley-Alternate, Chester Markel, Biophily, Primergrey, Ddmagnan, Jk2q3jrkse, Kanoni, Rayleroy, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, HoweverAlthough, RGK9Ruler, Fylbecatulous, ChrisGualtieri, Hidagirl04, Will Sandberg, Cer-abot~enwiki, Xdracco, Canarian, Sophia girl123, Devastation2000, Thegoddessdiana, Sam.hill7, Migraves571, Theodore.garland, Basenjirescue, Athousandchickens, Summer Spoon and Anonymous: 316
- **Villanuco de Las Encartaciones** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villanuco_de_Las_Encartaciones?oldid=636583456 *Contributors:* Uhanu, Addbot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, LilHelpa, Venerock, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, Thoughtfortheday, Jemmaca, Vvven and Anonymous: 2
- **Basque Shepherd Dog** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basque_Shepherd_Dog?oldid=644480357 *Contributors:* Jpgordon, Sugaar, Woohookitty, GregorB, Graham87, Mr Stephen, TastyPoutine, Pharaoh Hound, Octane, Picaroon, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, Pleple2000, Vortex Dragon, PKT, Joebengo, KConWiki, Anaxial, Nwbeeson, VolkovBot, Akerbeltz, ASCIASA, Seedbot, Niceguyedc, ASCA-IASAbldr1675, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Dthomsen8, SilvonenBot, Addbot, Chzz, Luckas-bot, Dhidalgo, Xqbot, ASCIASA, Ven-erock, George2001hi, FrescoBot, LucienBOT, RedBot, EmausBot, Dewritech, SunOfErat, Donner60, Eynsteinn, Bdogg8509, CReep, Jk2q3jrkse, Poinkie, Vvven, Canarian and Anonymous: 12
- **Basset Artésien Normand** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basset_Art%C3%A9sien_Normand?oldid=636990661 *Contributors:* Thijs!bot, Hafwyn, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Addbot, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Amirobot, Xqbot, EmausBot, Arbrux, GoingBatty, Jk2q3jrkse, Jemmaca, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 2
- **Basset Bleu de Gascogne** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basset_Bleu_de_Gascogne?oldid=653551378 *Contributors:* Ahoerstemeier, YUL89YYZ, Kwamikagami, Pearle, Firsfron, MauriceJFox3, Muu-karhu, Hmains, Yohan euan o4, Pharaoh Hound, Cydebot, Hebrides, Thijs!bot, Arabicmastiff, GijsvdL, SieBot, Seedbot, Thorncrag, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Mild Bill Hiccup, Brambleberry of River-Clan, Addbot, Lightbot, Zorrobot, AmericanBang, Dhidalgo, CXCV, Jeffrey Mall, Miyagawa, Tim1357, Kelvin Samuel, EmausBot, ZéroBot, CReep, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, Klatti, RotlinkBot, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 4
- **Basset Fauve de Bretagne** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basset_Fauve_de_Bretagne?oldid=657028798 *Contributors:* Sannse, Elf, Philwelch, ChicXulub, Solitude, Vague Rant, Trysha, Bremen, FlaBot, Muu-karhu, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Mona, Colonies Chris, Rrburke, Smooth O, THe dog trainer, Bejnar, Pharaoh Hound, Ewulp, Cydebot, Girlfawkes, TXiKiBoT, Ruth farrell, GijsvdL, Kelly Cassidy, Seedbot, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Addbot, Zorrobot, Jarble, Yobot, Dhidalgo, George2001hi, Jersey92, HRoestBot, Kelvin Samuel, EmausBot, Jemmaca, Cavalryman V31, Wakethesun and Anonymous: 14
- **Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Basset_Griffon_Vend%C3%A9en?oldid=645428345 *Contributors:* Sannse, Elf, Michael Devore, ChicXulub, Tsemii, Trysha, Joke137, FlaBot, DrBlah, Tekana, Reedy, Bejnar, Yohan euan o4, Pharaoh Hound, Iridescent, Cydebot, Indigoclothing, RockMFR, GijsvdL, SieBot, Kelly Cassidy, Hafwyn, Hafspajen, DragonBot, Ar-jayay, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Addbot, LaaknorBot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Griven~enwiki, Dhidalgo, Tintero, Xqbot, RedBot, Kelvin Samuel, EmausBot, Sagaciousphil, Jemmaca, Cavalryman V31, TheGBGV and Anonymous: 3
- **Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petit_Basset_Griffon_Vend%C3%A9en?oldid=652920602 *Contributors:* William Avery, Elf, Kwamikagami, Trysha, Ghirlandajo, Joke137, YurikBot, Wavelength, Rsrikanth05, SmackBot, Reedy, Ohnoitsjamie, Bluebot, Kindall, Pepsidrinka, Yozakura~enwiki, Yohan euan o4, IronGargoyle, Pharaoh Hound, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, Ludicrousfeline, Thijs!bot, Kangaru99, ThisIsAce, Escarbot, Deflective, Nthep, Shoessss, GijsvdL, Alcmaeonid, SieBot, Skipnicholson, Jenflex, Kelly Cassidy, Seedbot, Jmk2, Hafwyn, Janedollie, BOTarate, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, SilvonenBot, Nd-fan1113, Addbot, Zorrobot, Skinnydipping, Neredowell, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Griven~enwiki, Dhidalgo, ArthurBot, Xqbot, Fredtygh, Miyagawa, LucienBOT, Dreamachine, Ripchip Bot, EmausBot, Jemmaca, Khazar2, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 30
- **Basset Hound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basset_Hound?oldid=664090986 *Contributors:* Deb, Mazzy, Modemac, Kchishol1970, Sannse, Ellywa, Williamv1138, Stevenj, TUF-KAT, Salsa Shark, Andres, Raven in Orbit, Jengod, David Latapie, Markhurd, SEWilco, Chris 73, Psychonaut, Kent Wang, Djinn112, Elf, Philwelch, Mboverload, Bobblewik, ChicXulub, Architeuthis, Leonard Vertigel, SoWhy, Alexf, PDH, B.d.mills, Joyous!, Trevor MacInnis, Esperant, D6, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, Ericamick, Neko-chan,

Dpotter, CanisRufus, MBisanz, RoyBoy, Femto, Bobo192, Kundor, HasharBot~enwiki, Alansohn, Trysha, Jtalledo, Ricky81682, Hu, Bart133, Stephan Leeds, Gene Nygaard, SmthManly, Jdorje, Mangojuice, BD2412, MZMcBride, Krash, Codyman, FlaBot, RexNL, YurikBot, Drdisque, RussBot, Vintagemoose, C777, Gaius Cornelius, Thane, NawlinWiki, Dogcow, Harro, BBnet3000, Kristov halski, CLW, Jdp3990, Cloudbound, KGasso, 2fort5r, Junglecat, NickelShoe, True Pagan Warrior, SmackBot, Unschool, Reedy, Chaoticvirgo, HalfShadow, Yamaguchi 先生, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, Daisybtoes, A Sunshade Lust, Chris the speller, Thumperward, SchfiftyThree, Baa, VirtualSteve, OrphanBot, Tim Pierce, Miterboy, Rrburke, Lesnail, Computerman45, Smooth O, Cybercobra, Derek R Bullamore, Gmip, SashatoBot, JzG, Kuru, Avitya, Gobonobo, Lady Madness, MarkSutton, Sfaustin3, Pharaoh Hound, Dr.K., Dodo bird, Mpxyz, Hu12, Floridan, Mike Doughney, Meneitherfabio, Kenef0168, JoeBot, Htasch, Blakeregring ph, Shoeofdeath, Dave420, Twas Now, Dsspiegel, Igoldste, MikeHobday, Courcelles, Tawkerbot2, Fvasconcellos, CmdrObot, AlbertSM, Grissomgirl, ShelfSkewed, Badseed, Cydebot, Arthurian Legend, Daniel J. Leivick, Lady madness, Satori Son, Coaster1983, Thijis!bot, Epbr123, Wikid77, Loghead1, Blah3, Wompa99, Sancro, YourMessageHere, Dougchartier, Michael A. White, Nick Number, CerealBabyMilk, AntiVandalBot, Chubbles, Seaphoto, Banditnmoi, Zachwoo, Echo5Joker, North Shoreman, Canadian-Bacon, Strife82, Tony Myers, Endlessdan, Albany NY, Profoundhound, Edstreiff, Ferfish, Acroterion, Balletgirl, Celithemis, VoABot II, JNW, Garaass, Appraiser, Sunkawan, Lizzysama, Lost Garden, Steven Walling, SparrowsWing, Roland Woodruff, Allstarecho, Rocinante9x, P.B. Pilhet, Beggarsbanquet, Js-telegordon, Tarcus, War wizard90, Seba5618, Robertsart, Flowanda, MartinBot, Onlynone, Ciccone39, Tholly, Jay Litman, Non64, J.delanoy, Extransit, A Nobody, Mattfutral, M-le-mot-dit, Imbrown, Nhennies, Mufka, BrettAllen, KylieTastic, Cometstyles, Moon-doll, Jeffkw, ThePointblank, Nzdogs, Littleolive oil, VolkovBot, Cireshoe, TallNapoleon, Nburden, Alfiertucker, Rebecbasset, TXiKiBoT, Oshwah, Cosmic Latte, EricSerge, Cezarika1, Mathyas, Technopat, Jogersbot, Maxim, Tikuko, Ericfishbein, Falcon8765, Drutt, Purgatory Fubar, TravelingCat, SieBot, Tresiden, Weelijimmy, Yintan, Shipdude, Kelly Cassidy, BundB, Qst, James.Denholm, Alvi-ats, Bob98133, Lisabosemc, Nathandrewsire, Kaelighgonzalez, Astrale01, Fratrep, Harry the Dirty Dog, Seedbot, Capitalismojo, Hamiltondaniel, Vanished User 8902317830, Furado, ImageRemovalBot, Smashville, Chaps333, Stanley Ford, ClueBot, RisingSun-Wiki, Snigbrook, Maffoo93, B1ackmam6a, Racefan234, Hafspajen, CounterVandalismBot, Niceguyedc, Jokaer, 高, Hello Control, Eekster, NuclearWarfare, Bhabishazii, Missy918, Antodav2007, KLWhitehead, Ramstar, Rudolph.cm, Halynr1600, Elpom, Breenie, La Pianista, Melon247, Snowman45, Blahvss, Runefrost, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Bhabishazii, TimTay, XLinkBot, Rodavery, Educito, Randomjohnson7, SilvonenBot, Beach drifter, Addbot, Landon1980, Queenmomcat, TutterMouse, Woofy1978, Jn-crator, Katerinab, Fieldday-sunday, Gilleska, Fluffernutter, Daptanshu.D, LaaknorBot, Cacsms, Orangemango, Kyle1278, ChenzwBot, SpBot, SakiTeryaki, Lightbot, Zorrobot, Skinnydipping, Janakrystral, Timurite, Yobot, Troymacgill, Jo4nne, Eric-Wester, Tempodivalse, Tonyrex, Dogtrainernyc, AnomieBOT, ThePhigment, Floquentbeam, Craigmclark, Rubinbot, 1exec1, Killiondude, Minalopez, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, Cazrolina, Toughnutter, Dayapc, GB fan, Neurolysis, Xqbot, Sionus, Smilebob, Nasnema, ChildofMidnight, Volkswagenman23, Eschrey, Ianihgb, Rememberit123, GrouchoBot, Basserman3, Miyagawa, Basserman4, George2001hi, FrescoBot, Greatdane0505, Jamiecw, D'ohBot, Tylerules52, Louperibot, Cubs197, Pinethicket, Sgwiki, Microscard23, Tea with figs, Scareepete, Really21, Paramoretiger, Zag1024, ItsZippy, Tbhotch, Rockchopper, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, Mantri1234, EmausBot, John of Reading, K6ka, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, Namslam, Lkingscott, Ocaasi, Sahimrobot, Donner60, Spicedogs, FB360, Jayroll91, ZolOzolO, Nirakka, ClueBot NG, Battlenipple, TeryRobertson, Frietjes, Cntras, Bobr222, Widr, Carleylovesims, Ethelbats, Savantas83, Mars Cadbury, Irish-greek123, Helpful Pixie Bot, MsFionnuala, Jemmaca, Prettybryony, Biboyboy, Pendragon873, Alisonkohler, Mark Arsten, Altaïr, Félix Wolf, Lolocation, Codypuma, Granero, Bassettlover, Bettylib, Glacialfox, Catnipeverdeen, Romeosgirl27, Leefkrust22, Fylbecatulous, SteveH37, Pratyya Ghosh, Lucydillie, Zeroyon01, Harndal, Randallflagge10, Ronaldnichols, Big green ogre, Animal Welfare Science, Melonkelon, Htinfo123, Logan3668, KarmaIssaB, Wolfeman96, Sunshinelollipops119, Cavalryman V31, Bob.us30691, Big male genitalia bandit, Drwho1609, Noemi Marambio, AlphaJotaZed and Anonymous: 544

- **Bavarian Mountain Hound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bavarian_Mountain_Hound?oldid=644481807 *Contributors:* Robbot, Elf, Philwelch, CanisRufus, Sicherlich, Trysha, YurikBot, Danirijeka, Bota47, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Bluebot, Azumanga1, Smooth O, John, Pharaoh Hound, CmdrObot, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, BavarianMan, Ulrika F.~enwiki, GijsvdL, Seedbot, Spongebobjames, 7, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Ladebbie, Dthomsen8, Addbot, Skinnydipping, Luckas-bot, Dhidalgo, Xqbot, Mariomassone, Polyphebus, Miyagawa, Scerbatovs, D'ohBot, Jesse V., Ejgreen77, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Plaguedoktor, Ebrambot, Snotbot, Widr, Jemmaca, Ramona.Karolina, Llamallamallamas2 and Anonymous: 20
- **Beagle** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beagle?oldid=664168583> *Contributors:* Clasqm, Danny, Christopher Mahan, Scott REDD~enwiki, William Avery, Hephaestos, Edward, Fuzzie, Sannse, Delirium, Ellywa, Ahoerstemeier, Den fjättrade ankan~enwiki, Jebba, Andres, Popsracer, Rrabbit, DJ Clayworth, Tpbradbury, Jake Nelson, Altenmann, Naddy, Bkell, Hadal, Djinn112, Elf, Philwelch, Geeoharee, Tom harrison, Peruvianllama, Thetorpedodog, Alfa, Bobblewik, Neilc, ChicXulub, Andycjp, Alexf, Quadell, DragonflySixtyseven, Balcer, Yossarian, Volrath50, Neutrality, Mschlindwein, Ukexpat, Mike Rosoft, DanielCD, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, Guanabot, Ffirehorse, Suppafly, Clawed, Dave souza, DonDiego, Paul August, ESkog, Android79, FrankCostanza, The Iconoclast, RJHall, Sfahey, Bobo192, Donutz, Rockhopper10r, Pschemp, Kickstart70, Orangemarlin, Still, Jumbuck, Andrzej z Helu, Alansohn, Gary, TheParanoidOne, Trysha, AarHan3, SlimVirgin, Mysdaao, Snowolf, Yossiea~enwiki, JerH, Wtmitchell, Saga City, Esprungo, Yuckfoo, Evil Monkey, Amorymeltzer, RainbowOfLight, Sciurina, Pauli133, Versageek, Kitch, Dennis Bratland, Kelly Martin, Alvis, Tigers boy, Jeffrey O. Gustafson, OwenX, GVOLTT, LOL, TomTheHand, Madchester, WadeSimMiser, Tabletop, Hailey C. Shannon, Kralizec!, Prashanthns, G.W., Tslocum, Graham87, WBardwin, FreplySpang, Jacob Finn, Jclemens, Spot Color Process, Canderson7, Sjakkalle, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, Dimitrii, Panoptical, MarSch, Bill37212, Josiah Rowe, Sdornan, Contrib, Nneonneo, CQJ, Sohmc, DoubleBlue, Pharsicle, Yamamoto Ichiro, FlaBot, Tufflaw, SchuminWeb, RobertG, Tristam29, RexNL, Gurch, RobyWayne, TheDJ, Max1900, TeaDrinker, Alphachimp, King of Hearts, Visor, Sundevilesq, FeldBum, Gdrbot, Uvaduck, Gwernol, Raelx, YurikBot, Pacaro, BNL52577, Hede2000, Gaius Cornelius, Wint, Friday, NawlinWiki, Maylett, Msikma, Howcheng, Stephen e nelson, Anetode, Peter Delmonte, Beagles, RL0919, Lockesdonkey, Gadget850, Ejl, Tekana, Wknight94, Zargulon, 21655, Jzcrandall, Closedmouth, Tcatron565, Jesushases, Dspradau, Chrishmt0423, Airodyssey, Tsiaojian lee, DoriSmith, Ybbor, Kookykman, McQuackor, GrinBot~enwiki, DVD R W, NickelShoe, Luk, Crystallina, Havocrazy, SmackBot, F, Reedy, KnowledgeOfSelf, Hydrogen Iodide, Peetola, Eskimbot, Rastapopoulos, Wakuran, HalfShadow, Cheesy mike, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, Elijah Sight, CPStapleton, JWesala, Bluebot, Keegan, Trampikey, SchfiftyThree, Leoni2, Baa, Sparsefarce, Darth Panda, Rlevse, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, TheGerm, Zone46, OrphanBot, Rrburke, Addshore, Edivorce, Dr pda, Jmlk17, Krich, Jumping cheese, Smooth O, Iapetus, Soccersmp, DMighton, Eran of Arcadia, Mini-Geek, Lcarscad, Timize, Kalathalan, Salamurai, Yozakura~enwiki, Kukini, Rockpocket, Birdman1, SashatoBot, Harryboyles, JzG, T-dot, Kuru, Joelmills, Coredesat, Little tinyfish, IronGargoyle, Bssc81, 16@r, Wikipete, Special-T, Fezzador, Edshull, Waggers, Sandy-Georgia, Geologyguy, E-Kartoffel, Ryulong, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Caiaffa, Vashtihorvat, Mfield, Amitch, Floridan, Iridescent, ChadyWady, CapitalR, MikeHobday, Blehfu, Courcelles, Tawkerbot2, ChrisCork, JForget, Alexei Kouprianov, CmdrObot, Tanthalas39, Dycedarg, CWY2190, R9tgokunks, KnightLago, Dgw, Montanabw, J-boogie, Shanoman, HalJor, Cydebot, Pais, Aristophanes68, Jacobovillegas, Gogo Dodo, JFreeman, Wojtekpolan, Pascal.Tesson, DumbBOT, Ameliorate!, Optimist on the run, Dcj, Protious, The 80s chick, Vanished User jdksfajlasd, Coaster1983, Casliber, Eubulide, Seicer, Epbr123, Barticus88, Wikid77, HappyInGeneral, Saga-

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- **Beagle-Harrier** Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beagle-Harrier?oldid=644481836> Contributors: Kelvinc, Arthena, Gene Nygaard, Bgwhite, SmackBot, Algont, Yohan euan o4, Pharaoh Hound, Cydebot, East718, LeaHazel, IvoShandor, Nono64, Calineed, Le Pied-bot-enwiki, Lightmouse, Ufinne, Fratrep, Muro Bot, La Pianista, Trulystand700, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Dthom-sen8, Addbot, Lightbot, Yobot, Xqbot, FrescoBot, RedBot, Full-date unlinking bot, Kelvin Samuel, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, Raghith, Jemmaca, Zeroyon01, Canarian, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 11

- **Bearded Collie** Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bearded_Collie?oldid=660781396 Contributors: Rmhermen, Sannse, Gentgeen, Robbot, Elf, Philwelch, ChicXulub, Rich Farmbrough, CanisRufus, Jpgordon, Bobo192, Wisdom89, לשייר יינחָרְטַ, Trysha, AnnaFinotera, Graham87, Bremen, Antikon, Chobot, YurikBot, Kgraft, Gaius Cornelius, BOT-Superzero cool, Nescio, Tekana, My3seadogs, Mais oui!, SmackBot, Reedy, Cheesy mike, Ohnoitsjamie, Bluebot, Rjd83, OrphanBot, Iiartisanii, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Diable d, CmdrObot, Cydebot, Thijs!bot, AntiVandalBot, JAnDbot, Barek, Acroterion, Bcsr4ever, J.P.Lon, Robby, Steven Walling, KCon-Wiki, CyBorg, PrestonH, Adamacleod, Miskwito, Nsxtasy, Idioma-bot, VolkovBot, FlagSteward, Trundell, SieBot, Kelly Cassidy, Comu nacho, Rcarlberg, Miniapolis, Seedbot, ImageRemovalBot, Uncle Milty, DragonBot, Qualit-E, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnre-gan, Spick And Span, Awsguy1, Dthomsen8, Musik PONs, Shadlingfae, Addbot, Misty7737, Tide rolls, PierreSelim, Yobot, Andringa, AnomieBOT, Ipatrol, Xqbot, ASCIASA, GrouchoBot, Miyagawa, Tracy2214, Woodie08, FrescoBot, LucienBOT, Mragsdal, Ashergben, Simple Bob, AmphBot, RedBot, 777sms, EmausBot, Patti2all, Josve05a, Sagaciousphil, Suslindisambiguator, Tavington-dash, ClueBot NG, Eynsteinn, CReep, Widr, Jk2q3jrkls, KLBot2, BG19bot, Jemmaca, The.aviation.expert, Yowanvista, Bordercolliez, Pedrotaylor43,

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- **Bedlington Terrier** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bedlington_Terrier?oldid=664417145 *Contributors:* Sannse, Cadastral, Andrewman327, Elf, Philwelch, Michael Devore, Neatly, Neale Monks, CanisRufus, Enric Naval, Wikivilla~enwiki, Trysha, Fwb44, Aranae, Recury, Jorunn, Angusmclellan, Bremen, FlaBot, Malmomma, YurikBot, K.F., Hede2000, Epolk, Groogle, LaLa, Tekana, Tevildo, Garion96, Allens, SmackBot, Reedy, Thumperward, Hoof Hearted, SirIsaacBrock, TastyPoutine, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Chuy1530, Snorkelman, Cydebot, Carsong, Dawkeye, ReignMan, Acroterion, Grievous Angel, Steven Walling, Misibaci, Lilac Soul, EdBever, Qopax, Headphonos, OliviaGuest, Mamamia1459, Rei-bot, Tikuko, Cedar creek, SieBot, BotMultichill, Lucasbfrrbot, Kelly Cassidy, FunkMonk, UKCDogs, Vanished User 8902317830, Bedlingtontea, Hafwyn, Ironman1104, Chessy999, Hafspajen, Coralizmu, BOTarate, Cdubind, Versus22, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Maccamax17, Dthomsen8, SilvonenBot, Ayls, Addbot, LaaknorBot, Green Squares, Divedeeper, Lightbot, Putnik, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Darx9url, AnomieBOT, Androdas, Collieuk, Giants27, Citation bot, Pitke, ArthurBot, Xqbot, RibotBOT, Höstblomma, Miyagawa, Amermaid, Lindsay4122, EmausBot, John of Reading, Sagaciousphil, Animalwriter, Dudemeng, Chris857, ClueBot NG, Chester Markel, Markan80, Lawrenceathan, CarbonicBlue, Jk2q3jrklse, BG19bot, Jemmaca, Peachem, Bordercolliez, DPL bot, MrBill3, Kwetal1, Vvven, Animal Welfare Science, AtticTapestry, Vilgoaan and Anonymous: 64
- **Groenendael (Belgian Shepherd Dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groenendael_\(Belgian_Shepherd_Dog\)?oldid=654912948](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groenendael_(Belgian_Shepherd_Dog)?oldid=654912948) *Contributors:* Sannse, Robbot, Elf, Philwelch, ChicXulub, Quadell, Discospinster, Kwamikagami, לְנִירִי רַיִןָהָרֶת, Trysha, JePe, Gene Nygaard, Kelly Martin, Woohookitty, Graham87, YurikBot, Wavelength, Gaius Cornelius, Welsh, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Gilliam, Andy M. Wang, Attys, Mr Stephen, Macellarius, Pharaoh Hound, Eastfrisian, Saltlakejohn, Dionysos1~enwiki, CmdrObot, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, Coaster1983, Deflective, .anacondabot, VoABot II, KConWiki, Mjrules, Stephenchou0722, Kuymal, CommonsDelinker, Plasticup, VolkovBot, TXiKiBoT, CarinaT, WS114AUT, Kelly Cassidy, Seedbot, Drabant, WhiteArcticWolf, Excirial, SoxBot III, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Spitfire, Addbot, Magicbone, SpBot, Matěj Grabovský, Luckas-bot, Kij, Dhidalgo, GB fan, Xqbot, XZeroBot, Auntieruth55, Simple Bob, DASHBot, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, Dewritech, Sagaciousphil, AvicAWB, Tavington-dash, ClueBot NG, Eynsteinn, Loginnigol, CReep, Jk2q3jrklse, Fightforyourlife1, Jemmaca, ITPastor, Vvven, Steeg617, Kazu7777777, Panopsian, Obcarskas and Anonymous: 35
- **Laekenois (Belgian Shepherd Dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laekenois_\(Belgian_Shepherd_Dog\)?oldid=654912141](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laekenois_(Belgian_Shepherd_Dog)?oldid=654912141) *Contributors:* Sannse, Silvonen, Robbot, Elf, Philwelch, ChicXulub, Quadell, Kwamikagami, לְנִירִי רַיִןָהָרֶת, Lorus, Trysha, JePe, Woohookitty, RobotE, Gaius Cornelius, Tekana, Reedy, Chris the speller, Lisasmall, Attys, Man pl, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, Dusty relic, Coaster1983, Thijs!bot, Deflective, .anacondabot, KConWiki, Ian.thomson, Idioma-bot, VolkovBot, TXiKiBoT, Gnuet, SieBot, BotMultichill, Kelly Cassidy, Seedbot, Drabant, Draggar, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Addbot, Magicbone, Yobot, Collieuk, Dhidalgo, ArthurBot, Auntieruth55, Askakun, SBHans13, DASHBot, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, Tavington-dash, EdoBot, Eynsteinn, Loginnigol, CReep, Murder123, Jk2q3jrklse, Jemmaca, Bordercolliez, Vvven, Arcaniusbogdan and Anonymous: 14
- **Malinois (Belgian Shepherd Dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malinois_\(Belgian_Shepherd_Dog\)?oldid=664375229](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malinois_(Belgian_Shepherd_Dog)?oldid=664375229) *Contributors:* Sannse, Robbot, Elf, Philwelch, Bobblewik, Quadell, LHOON, Neatly, Klemen Kocjancic, D6, Dsurber, Kwamikagami, Bobo192, לְנִירִי רַיִןָהָרֶת, Nsaa, Wereldburger758, Anthony Appleyard, Trysha, JePe, Woohookitty, LOL, JediKnights, Wiggy!, Graham87, Jivecat, XLerate, MarnetteD, Chobot, Diogenes00, RobotE, Rtkat3, NawlinWiki, Tekana, Reedy, Dfeig, Gsdlova, Njerseyguy, DHHeyward, Snowmanradio, Jmlk17, EVula, SashatoBot, Mgiganteus1, Mr Stephen, Macellarius, Pharaoh Hound, MTSbot~enwiki, Alan.ca, ThePromethean, Barbaar, R9tgokunks, LakerFan92109, Cydebot, Dusty relic, Ameliorate!, Coaster1983, Vortex Dragon, A3RO, Afabbro, SomeHuman, Mack2, TivicBot, JAnDbot, Deflective, RebelRobot, Cynwolfe, .anacondabot, Steven Walling, Froid, KConWiki, Slickk, Rhoodrunner, Gwern, CommonsDelinker, Mercuryprince, Castor Lang, Forrest1967, 5Q5, VolkovBot, Siriusfarm, TXiKiBoT, Una Smith, Rumiton, Meters, Falcon8765, Brenont, Kelly Cassidy, Seedbot, ImageRemovalBot, WikiBotas, ClueBot, PipeBot, Drabant, Hafspajen, C20XEC20LET, Zwanwust007, PixelBot, SLPoirot, 7&6=thirteen, Dogofdoom, Brambleberry of RiverClan, XLinkBot, AuFCL, Dthomsen8, Avalik, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Magicbone, ח'ובכשׁרָה, Haitoo, Yobot, Senator Palpatine, Evans1982, Ziflay, Workingdogvids, AnomieBOT, Collieuk, Blueraspberry, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Limideen, ArthurBot, Kpequeno, Auntieruth55, FrescoBot, Shipnerd62962, Paine Ellsworth, Askakun, WPPilot, 777sms, Bluefist, Seahorseuler, K9luv, Werdal3, SBHans13, Altes2009, DASHBot, EmausBot, Avenue X at Cicero, 812yaya, ZéroBot, Josve05a, Westley Turner, Sagaciousphil, Ο'ολστροց, Tavington-dash, Loempia, Caspertheghost, Adriana Berumen, Monteitho, ClueBot NG, MelbourneStar, Eynsteinn, Loginnigol, CReep, Adviii, Jk2q3jrklse, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nnjacob, DBigXray, BarkingMoon, BG19bot, DBirk, Jemmaca, Blake Burba, Docadamsdc, Allison mills, Insidiae, Kwetal1, Vvven, Dscna, 1JjfPmRZD0rh, Thundersnow, AppleInYourEye, Tatyana Gonzales, Uscarticle1section8only, Cormack Jefferson, Omarvesga, 1952Telavivjourn, Anarchistdy, Doglover111, Looneyboy6, Darkoni and Anonymous: 205
- **Tervuren (Belgian Shepherd Dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tervuren_\(Belgian_Shepherd_Dog\)?oldid=655485478](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tervuren_(Belgian_Shepherd_Dog)?oldid=655485478) *Contributors:* Sannse, Ahoerstemeier, Elf, Philwelch, Bobblewik, ChicXulub, Quadell, FT2, Kwamikagami, לְנִירִי רַיִןָהָרֶת, Trysha, JePe, Woohookitty, Hailey C. Shannon, Vberger~enwiki, Tekana, LamontCranston, Closedmouth, Reedy, Mcdonaldo, Attys, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Courcelles, FairuseBot, CmdrObot, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, Tewapack, Coaster1983, SomeHuman, Deflective, KConWiki, Mjrules, CommonsDelinker, Keesiewonder, Robertgreer, Idioma-bot, Philip Trueman, TXiKiBoT, Angela.norton, CarinaT, Synthebot, SieBot, Davegnz, Kelly Cassidy, LizMarr, Seedbot, StaticGull, Sfan00 IMG, Drabant, Hafspajen, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Dthomsen8, Gtr57, Addbot, Kongr43gen, Magicbone, Tallmantz~enwiki, DCDavidson, Aunva6, Yobot, Mongoletsi, AnomieBOT, Collieuk, Dhidalgo, ArthurBot, Xqbot, Skarl the Drummer, RibotBOT, Auntieruth55, Miyagawa, George2001hi, Missbeads, Szora, Bonmarley, Wicker1, KosmischeSynth, Sigors, Dinamik-bot, SBHans13, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, Sagaciousphil, Tavington-dash, Eynsteinn, Loginnigol, CReep, TXBigRig, Mara26, Jemmaca, Vvven, Jt15550, ZaraAlston, Canary27 and Anonymous: 52
- **Bergamasco Shepherd** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bergamasco_Shepherd?oldid=657229912 *Contributors:* Sannse, Silvonen, Djinn112, Elf, Philwelch, Everyking, Jpgordon, לְנִירִי רַיִןָהָרֶת, Trysha, Woohookitty, Mindmatrix, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, RobotE, Akadem, CambridgeBayWeather, Neilbeach, Nenuial, Tekana, Garion96, SmackBot, Reedy, Gsdlova, Eskimbot, Rigadoun, Makyen, Mr

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- **Berger Blanc Suisse** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berger_Blanche_Suisse?oldid=661762003 *Contributors:* William Avery, Gentgeen, Robbot, Elf, Jpgordon, Woohookitty, Graham87, Rjwilmsi, MarnetteD, The Rambling Man, Welsh, 21655, Gsdlova, Bmlbytes, Rrburke, Mr Stephen, Coaster1983, Spencer, Dekimasu, KConWiki, Synthebot, Vanished User 8902317830, De728631, Hafspajen, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, SilvonenBot, Buddy Farts?, Addbot, Discanto, Lendinez, ArthurBot, Whitesrspecial, Xqbot, ASCIASA, Pretenders, Miyagawa, George2001hi, Louperibot, MastiBot, Full-date unlinking bot, Colchester121891, Lotje, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Волков Михаил Левович, Robyn-RihannaFenty, Unicawebagency, Eynsteinn, Imyourfoot, Jk2q3jrkse, Jemmaca, Gylatshalit, ChrisGualtieri, Canarian, Kazu777777, Jdmnew and Anonymous: 35
- **Berger Picard** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berger_Picard?oldid=651835444 *Contributors:* D6, CanisRufus, Jpgordon, SidP, Woohookitty, Pabix, Tdowling, Ingr, Bgwhite, YurikBot, Simtropolitan, Deville, SmackBot, Reedy, Gsdlova, Hmains, Chris the speller, Bluebot, Scwlong, Royboycrashfan, Derek R Bullamore, Acebrock, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Cydebot, .anacondabot, KConWiki, Speciate, Broadbot, SieBot, Leanam, 6mat1, Fratrep, Seedbot, Vanished User 8902317830, ImageRemovalBot, Excirial, Marabsz, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Myriadwiki, SilvonenBot, MystBot, Addbot, LaaknorBot, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Kamikaze-Bot, AnomieBOT, Dhidalgo, ASCIASA, FrescoBot, DrilBot, Realbergerpicards, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, GoingBatty, ClueBot NG, Ubugme9, Eynsteinn, Ubume9, CReep, Snotbot, Jk2q3jrkse, Helpful Pixie Bot, CReep-cReep, BG19bot, Jemmaca, Aunt Deb, Meats-gains, Lapunaise, Chaosstockdogs, Bergerpicard1, Cufleadh, Saminmihail, Grummymudgeon, Betz4432, Bayduckdog, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 29
- **Berner Niederlaufhund** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berner_Niederlaufhund?oldid=654716447 *Contributors:* Rpyle731, Grafen, Rigadoun, SMasters, Leuko, Tgeairn, Theclug, Brambleberry of RiverClan, John Jason Junior, Addbot, Yobot, Mokoniki, GB fan, CXCV, Sophus Bie, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, Notedgrant, Reconsider the static, Kelvin Samuel, Eman487, Ejgreen77, ClueBot NG, Un naturaliste du Midi, Ramona.Karolina and Anonymous: 9
- **Bernese Mountain Dog** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernese_Mountain_Dog?oldid=663446678 *Contributors:* Sannse, Ellywa, Docu, Dtoofseppala, Robbot, Chris 73, DocWatson42, Elf, Philwelch, Neilc, Chowbok, J. 'mach' wust, RobinCarmody, Neutrality, Mike Rosoft, Discospinster, Leibniz, Michal Juros, CanisRufus, לְעִירִי נִינָּהֶןְתַּרְמָתְּ, Alansohn, Tirial, Trysha, Mu5ti, Ricky81682, Velella, Geraldshields11, Dismas, Jdorje, Sengkang, Graham87, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, FlaBot, Gurch, YurikBot, Angus Lepper, RobotE, TodorBozhinov, RussBot, Gaius Cornelius, CambridgeBayWeather, Pseudomonas, Curtis Clark, Voidxor, Bota47, Tekana, Simmemann, Nick Michael, Resolute, SmackBot, Reedy, Mauls, Ohnoitsjamie, Kotare, Addshore, Fuhghettaboutit, Khukri, Joelmills, Deepraj, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Norm mit, Iridescent, CapitalR, Gveret Tered, ChrisCork, JForget, CmdrObot, Glanthor Reviol, Ninetyone, R9tgokunks, Joshnpowell, Cydebot, MC10, Ltshears, Dusty relic, Daniel J. Leivick, Thiijs'bot, Lawpowr, Phatsharpie, Cmradu, JAnDbot, PhilKnight, .anacondabot, SiobhanHansa, Slipdigit, FaerieInGrey, Bongwarrior, VoABot II, Bcsr4ever, JamesBWatson, Steven Walling, Twsx, Theroadislong, 28421u2232infencenc, Chris G, Mrhyak, MartinBot, Anaxial, CommonsDelinker, J.delanoy, Danywu, Trusilver, Ozestrangle, 2help, Evb-wiki, SoCalSuperEagle, Rtrace, Philip Trueman, TXiKiBot, Zidonuke, Dnce4eva, Rei-bot, Martin451, Tikuko, Falcon8765, Enviroboy, Cleiny, Kelly Cassidy, Flyer22, Hxhbot, Seedbot, Vanished User 8902317830, Bmdhistory, Hafwyn, Clue-Bot, Bob1960events, The Thing That Should Not Be, Drmies, Hafspajen, Jusdafax, Eekster, KC109, Cojones22, Marabsz, 7&6=thirteen, Amaling, Imanerd100, RomaLago~enwiki, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Dthomsen8, Mifter, Ggg, Thatguyflint, Findwiz, LizGere, Addbot, Mjrhavoc, Cst17, Download, LaaknorBot, Favonian, Doniago, Tide rolls, Llakais, Zep Kalb, Ben Ben, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Amirobot, Tannkrem, Vedasan, Synchronism, AnomieBOT, Piano non troppo, Apau98, Kingpin13, Crecy99, GetMKWearMKFly, Mokoniki, Rachelb98w04c07, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, Onesius, Courtney22132, ArthurBot, Xqbot, Nappyrootslistener, Nnivi, Jeffrey Mall, Cacaisgood, Gatorgirl7563, Berner1985, Iangroud, Annalise, Miyagawa, Erik9, George2001hi, D'ohBot, Redder82, Pinethicket, I dream of horses, Jonesey95, Trappist the monk, Dinamik-bot, 777sms, Minimac, Widgetcottontutango, Ejgreen77, Etarasoff, Greenephoenix, Jeesuhs, John of Reading, Dewartech, Bernersrule, Bettynnz4, Tommy2010, K6ka, Wikki-wikkiwikkiwikki, Jargone, Sagaciousphil, A930913, Errata addendum, Psinkeric, ClueBot NG, Peter James, Eynsteinn, Bped1985, Dsgnrsnds, CReep, Dianesh, Cabbinth, Jk2q3jrkse, Helpful Pixie Bot, Amir.ttl, KLBot2, BG19bot, Jemmaca, Charliejohnson55, PumpkinSky, Mark Arsten, Bordercolliez, Brethodges, Ajimian, Jmccormick927, Fylbecatulous, TheJJunk, Zeroyon01, Patriots2212, Mogism, Abhattara7, Hannajetcar, Epicgenius, Wwekyle13, Eng1012, Zenibus, Divine618, Stamptrader, Lilmattmatt, Icensnow42, Bradz34, IrishIowaTransplant, BernerRescue, Adirishucd, Zakattakk, Blackwolf059, PineDawg and Anonymous: 331
- **Bichon Frise** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bichon_Frise?oldid=660853188 *Contributors:* Ram-Man, Sdfg~enwiki, Sannse, Ahorstermeier, Andrevan, WhisperToMe, Gromlakh, Nurg, Oobopshark, Alan Liefing, Elf, Philwelch, Bobblewik, ChicXulub, Chowbok, MacGyverMagic, Ukepat, Mdahmus, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, Unixplumber, Sahasrahla, Pavel Vozenilek, Lachatdelarie, ES-kog, Hapsiainen, CanisRufus, Mwanner, Bobo192, MelSkunk, לְעִירִי נִינָּהֶןְתַּרְמָתְּ, Storm Rider, Grutness, Alansohn, Trysha, Gene Nygaard, Woohookitty, Jpers36, Hailey C. Shannon, Bernburgerin, Gwil, Angusmclellan, Bremen, Vegaswikian, Nneonneo, Yamamoto Ichiro, Hit-suji Kinno, Maltmomma, Asamwithasax, Silivrenion, Spencerk, Design, Jpfagerback, Mercury McKinnon, YurikBot, Odbe, Gaius Cornelius, CambridgeBayWeather, Complainier, Welsh, Tjarrett, Ruhrfisch, Tekana, Fullmetal Alchemist, Theda, Closedmouth, Josh3580, Allens, Katieg5584, Hayfordoleary, Mdwyer, NeilN, 5minutes, Luk, The Claw, SmackBot, Reedy, C.Fred, DWaterson, Delldot, Schnitzi, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, Skizzik, Pesapluvo, Miquonranger03, Ctbolt, OrphanBot, MrRadioGuy, Dreadstar, DMacks, Yozakura~enwiki, Vina-iwbot~enwiki, ArglebargleIV, JzG, Kuru, Dwpaul, Prepbots, Joelmills, Dumelow, IronGargoyle, Ian Dalziel, MarkSutton, Iruntiwhscissors, Mets501, NJA, Pharaoh Hound, EEPROM Eagle, Elb2000, Dodo bird, Gegnome, Iridescent, Anagi csiky, Walton One, JForget, DangerousPanda, CmdrObot, R9tgokunks, WeggeBot, Rixo, Sopoforic, Cydebot, Diabolika, Wordbuilder, Wildnox, Amber-LeighHarper, Omicronpersei8, Livvy09, Satori Son, Seicer, Thiijs'bot, Epbr123, Pajz, Horologium, Scottmsg, Mobwi, Escarbot, Sasabo, Kitia, Deflective, Barek, Ericoides, Figmo, Karebear2884, DavidLittle1994, Acroterion, Jk5876, Lakmiseiru, Magioladitis, Restenergy, VoABot II, Bcsr4ever, JNW, Steven Walling, Rmburkhead, Allstarecho, LorenzoB, Cpl Syx, BashmentBoy, Hbent, HappyUser, Linds-face, Kheider, Granitefox, Alex.szatmary, CommonsDelinker, Uncle Kitia, DxMxDswb, J.delanoy, Pharaoh of the Wizards, Uncle Dick, Athaenara, Fireplug, Acalamari, DarkFalls, Skier Dude, Amydet, WannaBcourageous, Joannklein, Prhartcom, TheNewPhobia, Ltedenim-bl, Davecrosby uk, Xiahou, 7Kim, AmesG, Jeff G., Lear's Fool, Soliloquial, Chienlit, Umalee, TXiKiBot, Knowledgebycoop, Crashing-Wave, Mathwhiz 29, Qxz, Una Smith, KC0ZHQB, JhsBot, Autodidactyl, Simonclamb, Toaksie, SpecMode, Greswik, GijsvdL, Brianga, Truthanado, Memo232, Radioactive afikomen, Hmwth, Gaelen S., SieBot, Ttoney21, Canadian Bichon Frise, Canbichon, Ra'ike, Yintan, Kelly Cassidy, Flyer22, Radon210, Seedbot, Svick, Wuhwuzdat, Vanished User 8902317830, Mak1923, Explicit, Hafwyn, YSSYguy, Reydeyo, ClueBot, Snigbrook, Gnrmetall, Badger Drink, Fyyer, Cub68134, Drmies, Rocktendo, Hafspajen, CheekyCov, Cam27, Bichon,

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- **Billy (dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billy_\(dog\)?oldid=637737343](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billy_(dog)?oldid=637737343) *Contributors:* Sander123, Longhair, OpenToppedBus, SMcCandlish, SmackBot, Algont, Pharaoh Hound, Blufawn, Cydebot, Thijs!bot, Kitia, JAnDbot, HappyUser, VolkovBot, Hafwyn, Alexbot, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Addbot, Luckas-bot, Triquetra, ArthurBot, Xqbot, George2001hi, FrescoBot, Kelvin Samuel, EmausBot, Jenks24, Cimbail, Keetanii, BG19bot, Jemmaca, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 3
- **Black and Tan Coonhound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_and_Tan_Coonhound?oldid=662770693 *Contributors:* Stormwriter, Sannse, Scraig, Ditkoofseppala, Hadal, JerryFriedman, Elf, Philwelch, Tagishsimon, ChicXulub, Oknavezad, Rich Farmbrough, Canis-Rufus, Longhair, Trysha, ASK~enwiki, RJFJR, Mandarax, Sjö, Bremen, Koavf, Dcastor, FlaBot, Gaius Cornelius, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Algont, Betacommand, LostSeraphim, VegaDark, Yohan euan o4, Noah Salzman, Pharaoh Hound, Norm mit, Cydebot, Beatrice-blue, Coaster1983, John254, Acroterion, VoABot II, Steven Walling, WhatamIdoing, Ksanyi, It Is Me Here, SJP, VolkovBot, TXiKiBoT, Hxhbot, Yerpo, Obliterat, Vanished User 8902317830, ClueBot, Hafspajen, Predator47, Melon247, Johnuniq, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, Dthomsen8, Avoided, Addbot, Dafiedler, Ninjaking986, Fluffernutter, Favonian, Tide rolls, Lightbot, Damplips, Luckas-bot, DisillusionedBitterAndKnackered, AdjustShift, Mokoniki, Maxis ftw, Xqbot, Stanleyddy, Desoto50, George2001hi, Feen, Miss-beads, D'ohBot, Pinethicket, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, Slightsmile, Sagaciousphil, ClueBot NG, Jk2q3jrkls, BG19bot, Jemmaca, Jorge Hilario, Sminthopsis84, CorinneSD, Kseagale, Rottweiler3, Canary27 and Anonymous: 58
- **Black and Tan Virginia Foxhound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_and_Tan_Virginia_Foxhound?oldid=636575844 *Contributors:* Matt Gies, Grunners, Bgwhite, RussBot, Hmains, Ken Gallager, Vortex Dragon, Tikuko, Gene93k, Addbot, Damplips, Luckas-bot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Tad Lincoln, Vmvalencia 20, Ejgreen77, Jemmaca, Zeroyon01, Ramona.Karolina, 3rdCavTrooper, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 4
- **Black Norwegian Elkhound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Norwegian_Elkhound?oldid=636587305 *Contributors:* TommyG, Hmains, Valich, Bejnar, Z10x, Just Chilling, Leolaursen, Movingimage, CommonsDelinker, Pegster, Cú Faoil, Synthebot, Seedbot, ClueBot, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, MystBot, Addbot, Magicbone, Bunnyhop11, Xqbot, Miyagawa, Shadow971, RedBot, Tim1357, Rvenes, ClueBot NG, Jemmaca, RotlinkBot and Anonymous: 12
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- **Grand Bleu de Gascogne** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Bleu_de_Gascogne?oldid=644501282 *Contributors:* RanchoRosco, Elf, Trysha, RHaworth, FlaBot, AaronW, YurikBot, Wiki alf, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Smooth O, Pharaoh Hound, Cydebot, Movingimage, Sagemassa, GijsvdL, Seedbot, Gorkymalorki, Hafwyn, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Dthomsen8, Addbot, Chavelancia, Luckas-bot, Dhidalgo, CXCV, Miyagawa, MastiBot, Cleanboot, Ripchip Bot, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, Jk2q3jrkls, BG19bot, Jemmaca, Monkbot, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 13
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- **Bloodhound** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bloodhound?oldid=661495278> *Contributors:* PierreAbbat, Sannse, DiGDog, Scraig, David Latapie, Fuzheado, Tpbradbury, Smjg, Elf, Philwelch, Redux, Darrien, Bobblewik, Gadfium, HenHei-enwiki, Abdull, Discospin-

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- **Blue Paul Terrier** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Paul_Terrier?oldid=664307853 *Contributors:* Topbanana, Elf, Lizational, Jpgordon, Longhair, Trysha, SteinbDJ, Gene Nygaard, Bobrayner, PatGallacher, Ewlyahooocom, Gaius Cornelius, LaLa, Tekana, SmackBot, PigShit, Elf-Masher, McGeddon, Squamate, Fuhghettaboutit, SirIsaacBrock, Cydebot, Magioladitis, R'n'B, Steven Zhang, Curly-Girl93, Chessy999, Alexbot, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Addbot, RonaldoT, Green Squares, Lightbot, Luckas-bot, Dhidalgo, GB fan, J04n, Miyagawa, Ernest Quinch, Nirame, Vvven, Ray G.Palldro, IQ125, Cralton and Anonymous: 15
- **Bluetick coonhound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bluetick_coonhound?oldid=661154207 *Contributors:* Sannse, Conti, Morwen, RanchoRosco, Dale Arnett, Merovingian, Elf, Philwelch, Peruvianllama, Oknazeved, Bobo192, JW1805, Danski14, Trysha, Son-Praises, Firsfron, Coemgenus, Bremen, Pazuzu413, Raquel Baranow, Lomn, Tekana, Limetom, Ketsuekigata, Reedy, Gilliam, EddieG5, Skizzik, Bluebot, VMS Mosaic, Rangermike, JLogan, The undertow, Yohan euan o4, Ghostorroy, Jaywubba1887, Mr. Vernon, Pharaoh Hound, Riordanmr, JForget, Cydebot, Ltshears, Smilers, Woland37, CJC47, Coaster1983, Frank, James086, AntiVandalBot, DarkAudit, Vawter, MER-C, Fetchcomms, JNW, CTF83!, J.delanoy, Hajihill, VolkovBot, Afarila, MitchO'Irish, Hqb, Someguy1221, Kirsten07734, CO, Anna512, Nagy, Radioactive afikomen, Eric444, Jongleur100, Izackman, Capsfans6366, ClueBot, John Nevard, PCHS-NJROTC, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Facts707, MystBot, Addbot, Jafeluv, Qaz33, CanadianLinuxUser, Favonian, Tutthoth-Ankhre, Tassedethe, Skinnydipping, Legobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Tohd8BoaithuGh1, LockeWemyss77, Dhidalgo, Sonichka27, GrouchoBot, Chauncey60, Miyagawa, Thehelpfulbot, Frozenevolution, Pinethicket, Lookmaurice, Weedwhacker128, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, Immunize, Sagaciousphil, Bil660, L Kensington, VictorianMutant, ClueBot NG, Tuluip111, Jk2q3jrkse, CReep-cReep, Jemmaca, Chickensplurge, BattyBot, Mrt3366, Khazar2, Suzeve, Lugia2453, Krueg, Mrj123guitar, Rottweiler3 and Anonymous: 161
- **Boerboel** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boerboel?oldid=662347449> *Contributors:* Clasqm, Atlan, Sannse, Stormie, Pollinator, RedWolf, Matt Gies, Exploding Boy, Elf, Philwelch, DO'Neil, ChicXulub, Quadell, Ulfarsen, Davidruben, Zetawoof, Denhulde, Trysha, Versageek, Ghirlandajo, TShilo12, Bobrayner, Firsfron, Woohookitty, Clapaucius, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, Dolphonia, FlaBot, Florian Huber, YurikBot, RussBot, Boinger, Tony1, Samir, RG2, Luk, SmackBot, Lagringa, SchifftyThree, Gaddy1975, Derek R Bullamore, JurisvS, Beetstra, Pharaoh Hound, Iridescent, Boerboel, Cydebot, DumbBOT, Coaster1983, AntiVandalBot, Glen boerboels, Myanw, Porky Pig, 1.BCD, Drzero, Bellaxstrega, Steven Walling, HamishMacBeth, Jacobko, BashmentBoy, Tikiwont, TeePee-20.7, DorganBot, DoorsAjar, Buckeyeboerboels, Psenffner, Frikkers, Glen Boerboel, Herut, Tvhin, Sabt, SieBot, Jarvitronics, Nbstake, Flyer22, Slippies, ClueBot, GorillaWarfare, The Thing That Should Not Be, EoGuy, Drmies, Hafspajen, 7&6=thirteen, Rui Gabriel Correia, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Henklaak, Shawnregan, Dthomsen8, WikHead, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Ron da mon, SpBot, Lightbot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Jim1138, Collieuk, Mokoniki, Xqbot, Gatorgirl7563, Miyagawa, Silvicultrix13, FrescoBot, Triton4, Jtopbro8, Ghostsword, Turian, Simonjones-mjb, Kelvin Samuel, Lotje, Archerslo, EmausBot, Sheeana, Triangle Ink, Flextime, Sagaciousphil, ElationAviation, Ready, Manytexts, ClueBot NG, Wmcscrooge, Widr, Jk2q3jrkse, Jemmaca, Allardo, Mkaywood, Ebdòmero, Mogism, Reidarkb, Newfoundlandserbia, Wikiproject2013, Bradmedonaldlol, SantiLak, Looneyboy6, Peter238, Jschlis1 and Anonymous: 197
- **Bohemian Shepherd** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bohemian_Shepherd?oldid=636992169 *Contributors:* Charles Matthews, Longhair, SmackBot, Yopie, Hmain, DL2000, Alaibot, JAnDbot, Murúg (usurped), Calineed, Billinghurst, Tikuko, MSislave, SieBot, Seedbot, Iaroslavs, Polejit, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Addbot, Fluffernutter, Luckas-bot, Xqbot, RedBot, Kprwiki, EmausBot, KittyBot, SunOfErat, ZéroBot, ChispastonBot, Jemmaca, Vvven, Hergilei, Zeroyon01, LiquidWater, O.bengoechea, Frei sein and Anonymous: 6
- **Bolognese (dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolognese_\(dog\)?oldid=654799927](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolognese_(dog)?oldid=654799927) *Contributors:* Silvonen, Pinar, Stemonitis, Bgwhite, Nicke L, SMcCandlish, Garion96, Hmain, Eberte, DMacks, Avitya, Mets501, Pharaoh Hound, CmdrObot, Cydebot, Alaiabot, Pinky sl, Natalie Erin, Seaphoto, JAnDbot, S3000, Catxx, Keesiewonder, 7Kim, VolkovBot, TXiKiBoT, CrashingWave, JhsBot, Imbris, GijsvdL, Hmwith, Seedbot, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Hafspajen, Arjayay, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Addbot,

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- **Border Collie** Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Border_Collie?oldid=664475521 Contributors: Mav, Ed Poor, Rmhermen, Ortolan88, William Avery, Nevilley, Trevor H., Sannse, Minesweeper, Darkwind, Andrewa, Ijon, Jules, Jcolbyk, Andrewman327, Zoicon5, Nv8200pa, Topbanana, Frazzydee, Pollinator, Robbot, Ashdurbat, Nach0King, Robinh, Xanzibar, GreatWhiteNortherner, Carnildo, Alan Liefting, Julianp, Nmg20, Elf, J heisenberg, Philwelch, Matt Crypto, Gadfium, Utcrusch, Andyccjp, Alexf, Zeimus, Sonjaaa, Ajdecandis, Neutrality, Trilobite, Hillel, Qui1che, Kate, Quill, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, MarkS, Rubicon, ESkog, Shanes, Jpgordon, Bobo192, Iamunknow, Fir0002, Smalljim, Cmacd123, שְׂרִירִי נָזָרֶת, Sam Korn, Cyrillic, Nsa, Alansohn, TheParanoidOne, LtNOWIS, Tek022, Trysha, Mceder, Monk127, Cdc, Hohum, Dwbird2, Robbit, Nuno Tavares, Steele Campbell, OwenX, Woohookitty, GVOLTT, WadeSimMiser, Jean-Pol Grandmont, Hailey C. 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Poor, Tavington-dash, Osterg, Wayne Slam, McMatter, Tolly4bolly, Revimnova, Волков Михаил Левович, Rscrinter123, Coasterlover1994, Scoobscruff78, Mlc8383, L Kensington, XIIIGem, Damirgraffiti, Mentibot, Newbreeder, ChuispastonBot, NTox, Ollygo, Wolfrunner1996, ClueBot NG, Thelofitboys, Macarenses, Justin6458, Boredcolliejan, Eynsteinn, Tiniggs, CReep, O.Koslowski, Widr, WikiPuppies, Derek314, Cowgirlforever11, Tranney, Ryan Vesey, Jk2q3jrkls, Gamerjrm, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nirame, Theillusionstus, BG19bot, Island Monkey, Jemmaca, Steve Milburn, Smallerjim, Petco22, Phil messi, 08vODwyers, MusikAnimal, Yowanvista, Dainomite, AmericanFarmCollie, Bordercolliez, Hnjmirk, Writ Keeper, RadicalRedRaccoon, H.N.J.M, BCthroughNL, Pedrotaylor43, Vven, Calvinturner, Eduardofeld, NGC 2736, Pratyaa Ghosh, Michaelsilva777, Youps22, Julius177, SmartAsh ley, JAIDOS, ProfDanielsIII, MadGuy7023, Alabhowe, Inside loop, Webclient101, Bordercollieregistry, Mogism, Jdriseltvato, Lugia2453, BDE1982, OnHawkspur, KayakDave, Jamesx12345, Civilization12, WMartin74, Knmorgan08, BurchBunchWiki, Rolo2010efc, Quizil-lafreak, Red-eyed demon, Triplecrown120, Bananasoldier, Eyesnore, Surfer43, Kailynn.knuth, Tentinator, Broccolidog, Matty.007, TheRedFaze, Milenawajda, Frei sein, Ponyville, PokeZelda64, Thelastdodobird, TabithaChloeR91, OccultZone, Watchmewalkaway, MelaniePS, Lilotzzz, Huw mongous, Smolgir196, Aeseventysix, Pc18, MrEdTheTalkingHorseEditor, Sosododdkcjkdd, Rexerook, Dogybogy, Foofy12345, Doggiedude123, KasparBot, Bradleyschwartz and Anonymous: 931
- **Border Terrier** Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Border_Terrier?oldid=661469959 Contributors: The Anome, Sannse, Ellywa, Exploding Boy, Elf, Philwelch, Bradeos Graphon, ChicXulub, DragonflySixtyseven, CanisRufus, MBisanz, 2005, Justinc, Tavyd79, Alan-

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- **Borzoi** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borzoi?oldid=664152739> *Contributors:* LarsErikKolden, Karen Johnson, Dan Koehl, Sannse, Lfh, Tpbradbury, Jurriaan Schulman, Robbot, Michael Snow, DocWatson42, Elf, Philwelch, Electric goat, Hans-Friedrich Tamke, Bobblewik, ChicXulub, Chowbok, Kjetil r, Sonjaaa, DragonflySixtyseven, Rich Farmbrough, YUL89YYZ, Lachatdelarue, CanisRufus, Gilgamesh he, Enric Naval, AllyUnion, שער ר' נינה אטמן, ACW, Perceval, HasharBot~enwiki, Trysha, Bonzo, Jef-Infojef, Kelly Martin, Minivet, Woohookitty, Ses4j, Bremen, FlaBot, Ahasuerus, Intgr, Chobot, Kjlewis, YurikBot, Gaius Cornelius, RandomEcho, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Betacommand, Isnoop, Chris the speller, Dr. Dan, OrphanBot, Smooth O, Lisasmall, Joelmillis, BillFlis, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Bdalzell, Wizard191, Arathald, CmdrObot, Gondorian, Cydebot, Pleple2000, Billheller, UberMan5000, Narayanese, Brink14, Krylonblue83, Epbr123, Richard Hawkins, JAnDbot, Deflective, Barek, Frankie816, MegX, Autangelist, Apollyon48, Steven Walling, Dark hyena, Cunningham A, VolkovBot, Nazgul02, Beusson, ^demonBot2, SQL, AlleborgoBot, ReyMc, SieBot, Da Joe, Mwaisberg, KathrynLybarger, Fratrep, Hamiltondaniel, Into The Fray, Hafwyn, Sfan00 IMG, ClueBot, Jackollie, EoGuy, Hafspajen, Kirimkirimouchka, Sun Creator, Anakine, Melon247, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Borzoioruga, Unused0021, Kbdankbot, Andrew K. Zimmerman, Tide rolls, Legobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Ngthwlkr, Timothyansell123, AnomieBOT, 1exec1, Mokoniki, Citation bot, Валерий Пасько, Mariomassone, The Banner, JimVC3, GrouchoBot, SassoBot, Miyagawa, George2001hi, Jacob Newton, Ausher8, D'ohBot, Haeinous, 酷帥鉢仙帝, Ferlinka, Tomcat7, Ammywhitewolf, Russcnps, Kgrad, Lotje, 777sms, EmausBot, Piscator47, The Blade of the Northern Lights, Jenks24, Sagaciousphil, Zoifever, Wintertanager, Δ, Bahadv Gita, ChispastonBot, Gareth Griffith-Jones, LogX, Frietjes, Jk2q3jrkls, Curb Chain, Jemmaca, Bordercolliez, WikiHannibal, Van squiggle, Pedrotaylor43, ChrisGualtieri, Zeroyon01, Alexandra Dumas, Joey108, Alexwho314, RaBOTnik, Bob.Zbot and Anonymous: 130
- **Bosnian Coarse-haired Hound** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnian_Coarse-haired_Hound?oldid=637151969 *Contributors:* Jeff3000, Gilliam, Smooth O, Pharaoh Hound, ShakingSpirit, Iridescent, InvisibleK, Blufawn, TXiKiBoT, Edvinnm, Tikuko, Gijsvdl, Seedbot, Hafwyn, Atilias, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, Avalik, SilvonensBot, Addbot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Miyagawa, Anka Friedrich, EmausBot, Ali Pasha, ClueBot NG, Jemmaca, Zeroyon01 and Anonymous: 4
- **Boston Terrier** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Terrier?oldid=663001470 *Contributors:* William Avery, Liftarn, Sannse, Geltoob, Chelman, Flockmeal, Chris 73, Jredmond, Moncrief, Auric, Mattyb77, Elf, Philwelch, Tom harrison, Erics, Peruvianllama, Alison, M0nde, Bobblewik, DragonflySixtyseven, Phil Larin, Discospinster, Horkana, Mwm126, CanisRufus, Zscout370, Cg41386, Phil-Hibbs, Spalding, Patrikkennel, TommyG, Alansohn, Anthony Appleyard, Trysha, Bonzo, Casacooper, Redvers, Woohookitty, NeoChaosX, WadeSimMiser, Hailey C. Shannon, Graham87, GrundyCamellia, Bremen, FlaBot, Margosbot~enwiki, RexNL, KFP, Maltmomma, Jeffreywith1e, Petiatil, WritersCramp, Wimt, Shanel, NawlinWiki, Hub, Moe Epsilon, Semperf, BOT-Superzerocool, Gzabers, Tekana, Mercury1, Closedmouth, GraemeL, Stezton, Curpsbot-unicodify, Katieh5584, Airconswitch, Aleef, Just Some Guy, SmackBot, Stev0, Masonpatriot, Hobbes747, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, Amatulic, Thumperward, RuudVisser, Ben S., Decltype, TedE, Golfman, Freemarket, Andrew c, Yozakura~enwiki, Bejnär, Kukini, Attys, JzG, Kuru, Scientizzle, Joelmillis, Evenios, Scetoaux, Stwalkerster, Beetstra, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, JoeBot, Ashura96, J Di, Dpteters11, ZDG1218, ChrisCork, Tanthalas39, Stmrlbs, Tex, Icarus of old, Cydebot, MC10, Dancter, NMChico24, Epbr123, Birutorul, Zyrxil, Phopon, AntiVandalBot, Kevin.cohen, Nleamy, Myanw, Ashley osaurus, AdamKoehler, Acroterion, Rayhiggenbottom, JNW, Rokhan, Steven Walling, HOHNancy, Animum, Tins128, BashmentBoy, DerHexer, Cocyctus, Lightning91, Jackson Peebles, CommonsDelinker, J.delanoy, McSly, Magicmistic, Afgeheys12, Num1dgen, Bubbalex, 7Kim, VolkovBot, Shay3~enwiki, Flyingidiot, Chitrappa, Philip Trueman, Rei-bot, Ann Stouter, KC0ZHQB, Lradrama, Toaksie, Epopp, Joeyjames, Mrmoocole, Impasse, Gijsvdl, Falcon8765, Brianga, Twooars, Hmwith, Rontrigger, Thespiffyeditor, BotMultichill, Dawn Bard, Lucasbfrrbot, Yintan, IM4DEL, BubbinsZass, Dwane E Anderson, Hxhbot, JSpong, Tree269, Antonio Lopez, RacsoES, Vanished User 8902317830, Nn123645, Bpeps, Jons63, Staugbeachbum, Jphession, Hafwyn, LeeUSA, ClueBot, LAX, Avenged Eightfold, The Thing That Should Not Be, Dpmuk, Chessy999, Leodmacleod, Morbidthoughts, Bodhi141, Freakygarrett, Auntof6, F-402, Poet Note, Alexkraegen, Eeeker, 12 Noon, 754297M, Arjayay, 7&6=thirteen, 9j12r, Sangnyx, Subash.chandran007, Brambleberry of RiverClan, MGreer30, DumZiBoT, Life of Riley, Jpda, Shawnregan, TimTay, XLinkBot, Little Mountain5, Ariconte, Working terriers, Kyoslova, Vajrapoppy, Rex Cherry, Jillu28, Addbot, Jafeluv, Tencv, Haruth, CL, Yumeomoto, Sleepbla541, CarsracBot, Glane23, Sp-Bot, Beccs6452, Tide rolls, RichardBond, Luckas-bot, 2D, Fraggle81, Abelincolnlover, QueenCake, Donkeet, EHDI5YS, Synchronism, AnomieBOT, Piano non troppo, Teach46, Ulric1313, Ovaltineplease, Mokoniki, Materialscientist, Bob Burkhardt, Maxis ftw, Depetey, GB fan, Xqbot, Acebulf, Borwnhear, C+C, GrouchoBot, Eastcoastdamost, Miyagawa, Pets101, Captain-n00dle, Bob686, Recognition, Bostonowner, HJ Mitchell, Bostonsandboxers, Superbrant, Lunarfaery, T3h 1337 b0y, Pekayer11, Pinethicket, Dogdog99, Markpan, Edderso, Paddywagonforme, Eruesto, Triplestop, RedBot, Cullen328, Tim1357, Mgabiz, Kcshoe, Duoduoduo, Linguisticgeek, Cookiemonster110199, Samluvsham, Zacharycostello, Paola347, Cbhoran, Alypie, Ejgreen77, Paigeey1, LizaPoppen, Salvio giuliano, Oreash12, EmausBot, Orphan Wiki, WikitanvirBot, Immunize, Tommy2010, TuHan-Bot, Wikipelli, Bartus214, Sagaciousphil, H3llBot, Law195, Tyandtheanimals101, Resprinter123, Donner60, 28bot, ClueBot NG, Morgankevinj huggle, Mafeeker, Jk2q3jrkls, Jemmaca, Giantcock123, Mark Arsten, CitationCleanerBot, NicJamison, Hghyx, Ryokie38, Mrt3366, ChrisGualtieri, Katrez9, Asisman, Masterchewy80, Bostonterrierdogs, Numbermaniac, Lugia2453, Frosty, Canarian, Cedricflorian, Ginsuloft, Duckjam08, Craycray0327, Arksenu123, Alleycat16513, Rondonvolante, Adirishucd, Brejoelle, Loraof, Devon's King Tiger, Garrichaverst and Anonymous: 541

- **Bouvier des Ardennes** *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bouvier_des_Ardennes?oldid=642212454 *Contributors:* Robbot, Ground Zero, SmackBot, Richhoncho, Thijs!bot, VolkovBot, ImageRemovalBot, Addbot, Pickle753, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Amirobot, LiHelpa, PigFlu Oink, Pierpao, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Jemmaca, Bodelshausen, KenneJD and Anonymous: 6
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