



Dog breed

Dr Nooshin Derakhshandeh

What is a Dog?

- Evolutionary Background: Dogs evolved from wild predators to domestic companions.
- Human intervention played a significant role in this transformation.
- Domestication Process: Over a few hundred years, **selective breeding** has led to a vast diversity of canine breeds.
- Despite variations, dogs retain fundamental characteristics of their **ancestor, the wolf.**
- Key Characteristics:
Dogs maintain instinctual traits from their wild lineage, adapted through domestication to live alongside humans.

Common Ancestry:

- All dogs share a common ancestor: **the grey wolf**.
- This relationship is more apparent in breeds such as German Shepherds and Spitz-type dogs but less obvious in breeds like Toy Poodles or St. Bernards.
- Genetically, dogs of any breed are virtually identical to wolves.

From the Wild to Domestic Companions:

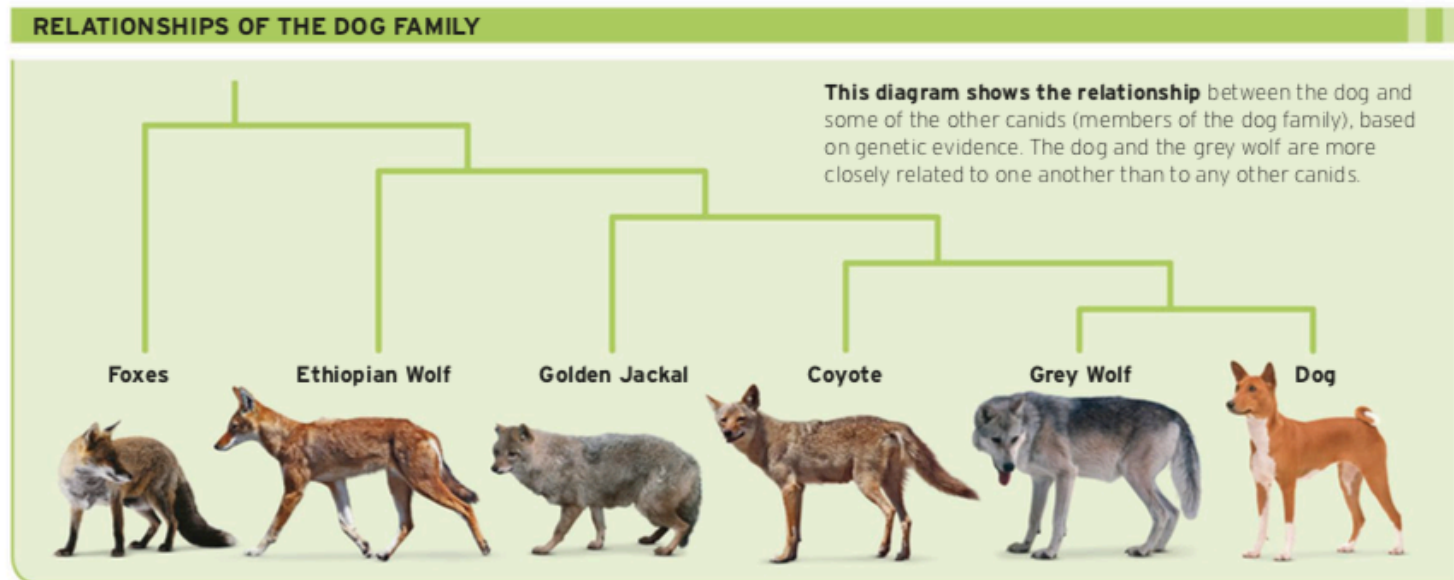
- Grey wolves and dogs diverged between 15,000 to 40,000 years ago.
- Domesticated dogs have been found in Asia and Europe, with evidence dating from 20,000 to 40,000 years ago.

Earliest Domestication Evidence:

- The oldest known domesticated dog remains date back to around 14,000 years ago, found in human-dog burials in the Middle East and Germany.
- Older fossils from Europe and Asia exist, but their domesticated status is uncertain.

Theories of Domestication:

- Some theories suggest wolves scavenging near human encampments were domesticated after **orphaned pups were raised by humans**. Alternative views question the rationale for domesticating a large predator that competed for food.



Self-Domestication and Breed Development:

- Suggests that wolves may have been inherently more trusting of humans.
- **Their ability to learn and adapt to human behavior could have led to partial self-domestication.**
- Over generations, this resulted in physical changes like drop ears and behavioral adaptations such as increased friendliness, encouraging human interaction.

Deliberate Breeding:

- Initially unsophisticated, it evolved over hundreds of years to select for coat type, color, temperament, and specialized skills.

- **Historical Breed Information:**

Traditionally derived from written records, images, and oral histories from breeders and owners.

Advancements in Genomics: The first complete dog genome was sequenced in 2005 using the DNA of a Boxer. This milestone has significantly advanced understanding of canine genetics.

- **Dog Anatomy and Adaptations**

Predator Design:

Dogs possess physical traits typical of predators, optimized for locating and capturing prey.

Human intervention has modified canine design, but the fundamental anatomy remains consistent across breeds.

Skeletal Adaptations: Evolved to provide speed, strength, and maneuverability. Features a highly flexible spine and freely moving forelimbs for a long, swinging stride.



THE SHAPE OF A PREDATOR

The canid family are shaped to be efficient hunters. This Weimaraner remains true to his ancestral body plan and can move with speed and grace.

Key Skeletal Characteristics:

- Forearm Bones: Radius and ulna are locked to prevent rotation and provide stability during rapid directional changes.
- Wrist Bones: Two fused wrist bones enhance strength and stability.
- Limb Arrangement: Long, powerful toes with claw-like studs for control in running, jumping, and turning.

Dietary Adaptations

- Dogs are anatomically adapted for a primarily meat-based diet.
- Teeth are designed to handle tough foods like hide and flesh.
- Despite this, domestic dogs are opportunistic eaters and may consume a variety of foods.

Dentition and Digestive Adaptations

- **Teeth Specialization:** Four large canine teeth at the front are designed for grabbing and biting prey.
- **Carnassials:** Modified teeth on the sides of the jaw for shearing meat.
- **Digestive System:** Dogs have a capacious stomach for storing large quantities of food.
- Equipped with a short intestinal tract due to rapid meat digestion.

- **Sensory Adaptations:**

Vision:

- Dogs possess a wide-angled field of vision, **optimized for long-distance detection.**
- **Extremely sensitive to movement;** can detect a rabbit flicker from a hundred meters away.
- Less efficient at close range; **limited color vision with fewer color-receptive cells compared to humans.**

Hearing:

- Essential for hunting; **sharp hearing can pinpoint sound direction.**
- **Breeds with erect ears, similar to wolves, often have more acute hearing.**
- Capable of **detecting higher frequency sounds than humans.**

Olfactory Sensitivity:

- **Smell is the most crucial sense for dogs**, providing critical information about their environment.

Olfactory Superiority:

- Sniffing and Scent Interpretation: **Sniffing is a dog's primary method for reading its surroundings.**
- The olfactory region in a dog's brain is approximately **40 times larger** than in humans.
- A small dog has about 130 million scent receptors, compared to a human's 5 million.
- **Breeds with exceptional scenting abilities, like hounds, may possess 200–300 million scent receptors.**

- **Diversity in Breeds:**

Illustrated by the contrast in leg length between breeds like the tall Irish Wolfhound and the short Wire-haired Dachshund.

- **Temperature Regulation:** Unlike humans, **dogs do not have sweat glands in their skin**, except on their paw pads.
- **Cooling Mechanism:** Dogs regulate temperature by **panting**, with the tongue producing saliva that evaporates to reduce body heat.

- **Canine Head Shapes**

Mesaticephalic: Most common head shape, with medium proportions in length and width.

Dolichocephalic: Characterized by a long, narrow head with a subtle stop; often seen in breeds like Greyhounds.

Brachycephalic: Broad-based and short in length, typical of breeds like Bulldogs and Pugs.



**Dolichocephalic head
(Saluki)**



**Mesaticephalic head
(German Pointer)**



**Brachycephalic head
(Bulldog)**

Diversity in Ear Types

- Original Canine Ear Shape: Pricked, sensitive, wolf-like ears are the ancestral form.
- Variety Through Selection: Centuries of breeding have led to diverse ear shapes. Three Main Types:
- Erect Ears: Stand upright; includes variations like the "candle flame."
- Semi-Erect Ears: Partially upright.
- Drop Ears: Hang down, often found in scent hounds.



Erect
(Alaskan Malamute)



Candle flame
(Russian Toy)



Button
(Pug)



Drop
(Broholmer)



Rose
(Greyhound)



Pendant
(Bloodhound)

Coat Varieties in Dogs

- **Double Coat:** Most dog breeds have a double coat, similar to their wolf ancestors. **Structure:** An insulating layer of soft, dense undercoat. Covered by a harsher outer coat with varying length and texture.
- **Single Coat:** Some breeds, like Greyhounds, have a single coat with no undercoat. Typically results in a thinner coat overall.
- **Hairless Breeds:** Result from chance genetic mutations. Some breeds are completely hairless or have minimal hair on the head and legs, such as the Chinese Crested or the Xoloitzcuintli.



**Hairless
(Chinese Crested)**



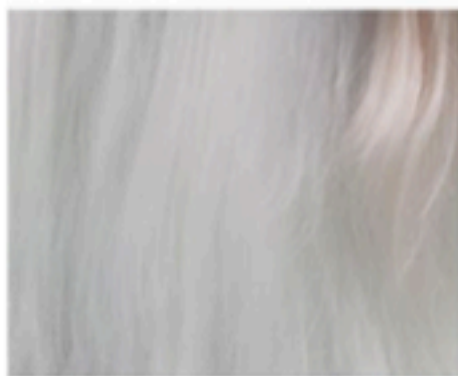
**Short
(Dalmatian)**



**Curly
(Poodle)**



**Corded
(Komondor)**



**Long, straight
(Maltese)**

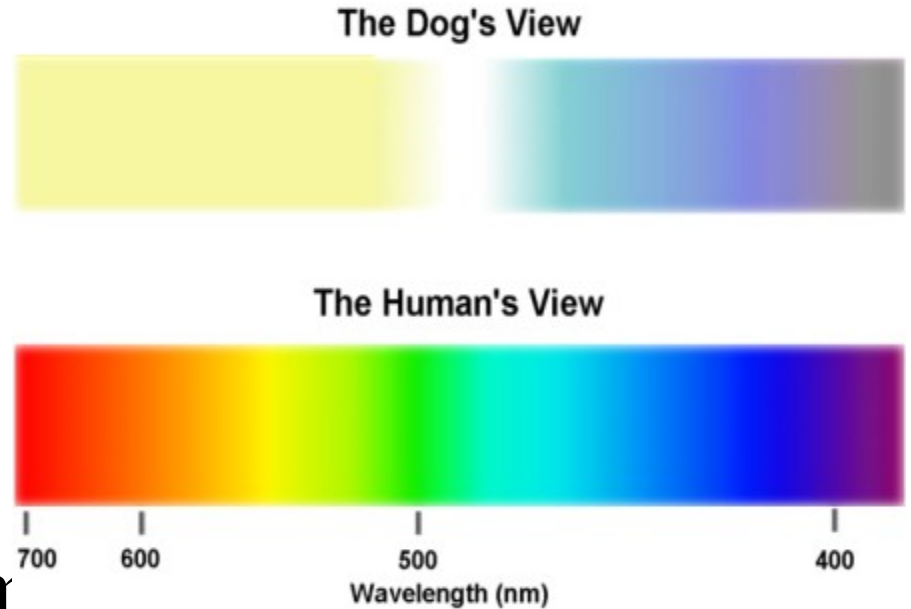


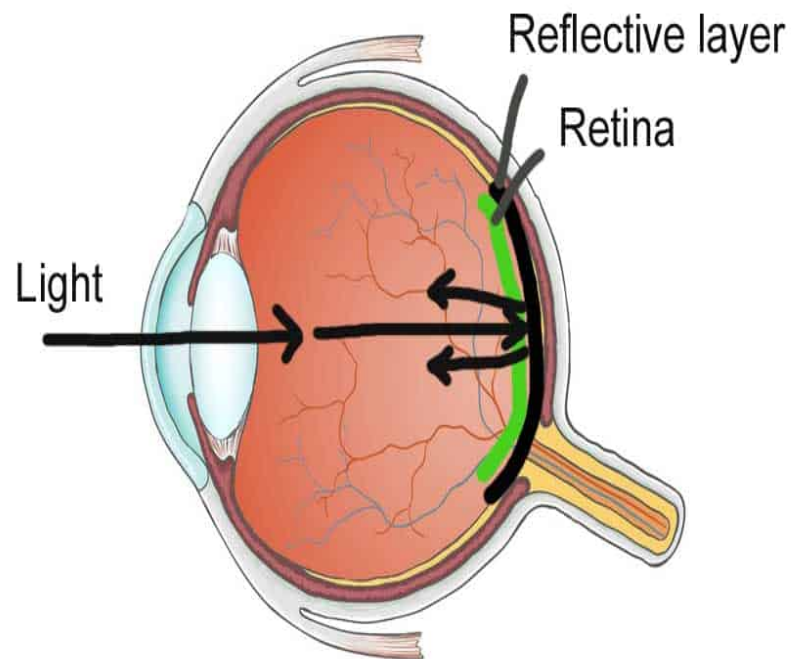
**Long, fluffy
(Pekingese)**

- **Canine senses:**

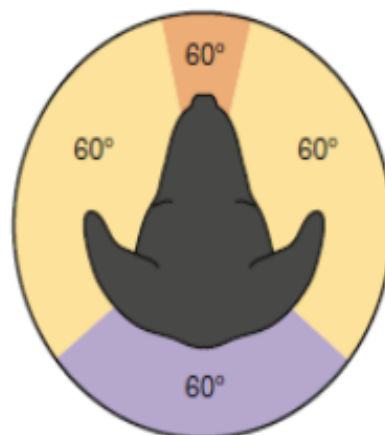
- 1.vision:

- Tapetum lucidum
 - They are sensitive to n
 - Dogs can distinguish some pairs of color like blue from yellow
 - But not others like green from red.

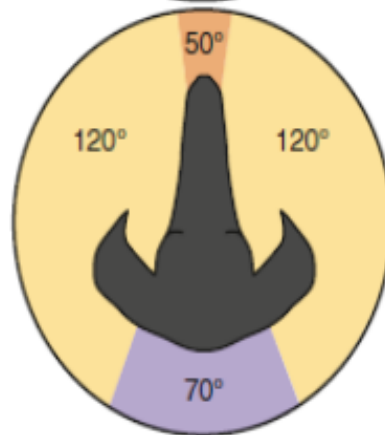




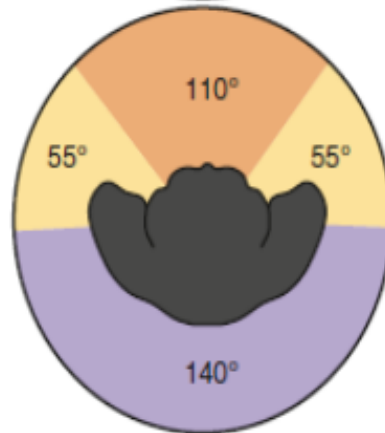
Average
dog



Borzoï

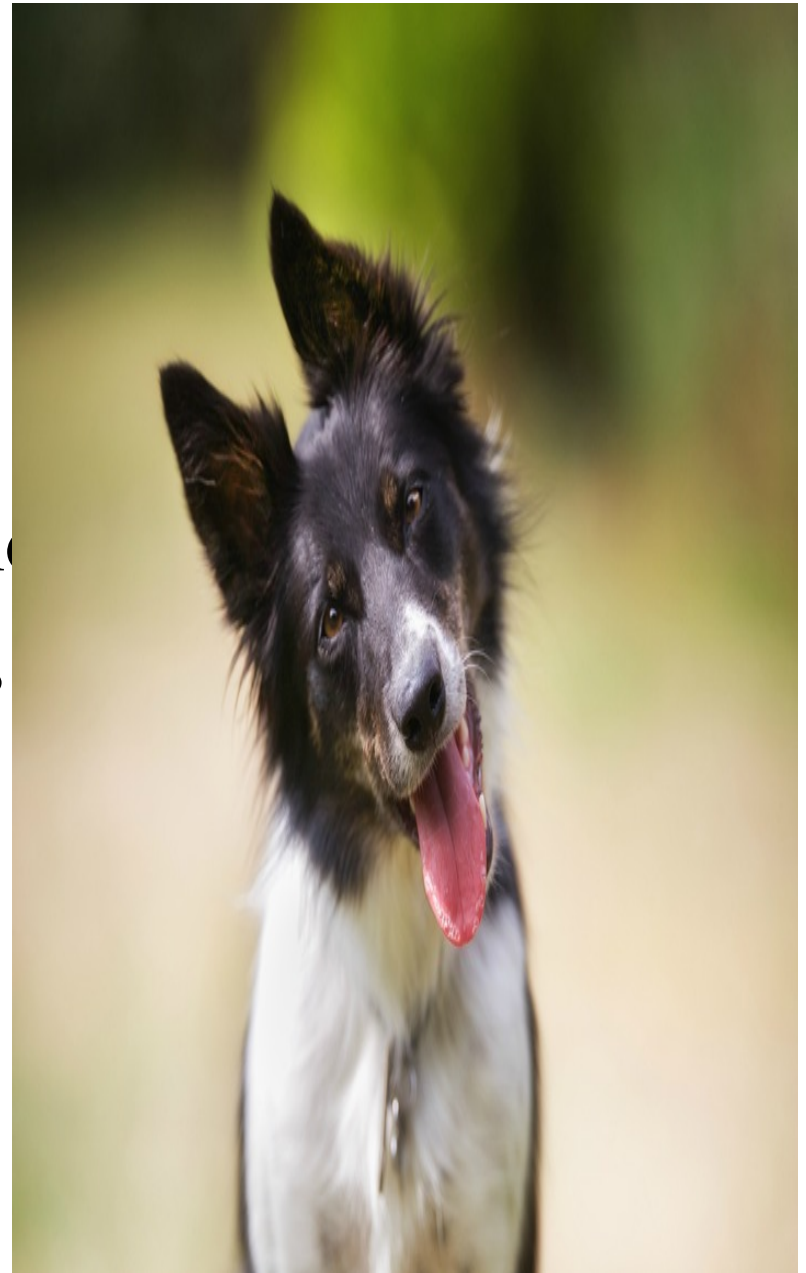


Pekingese



2.hearing:

- 15000 to 60000 Hz
- To max sound capture: move pinnae and tilting the heads



3.olfaction:

- Sniffing
- Vomeronasal organ



A close-up photograph of a dog's mouth, showing its tongue hanging out. The tongue is pink and has a slightly wrinkled texture. The dog's teeth are visible on the left side of the frame. The background is blurred, showing green foliage and a light-colored surface.

4.taste:

- Bitter taste: at the back of the tongue

- Have receptors for meat, fats

- Water: at the tip of the tongue

5. Touch

- One of the first senses developed in dogs
- vibrissae



Breed Group Classifications

- The main regulatory bodies are the Kennel Club (KC) in the UK
- the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) — the World Canine Organization, which includes 86 member countries
- the American Kennel Club (AKC).
- Both the UK and American Kennel Clubs recognize seven groups, while the FCI has ten.

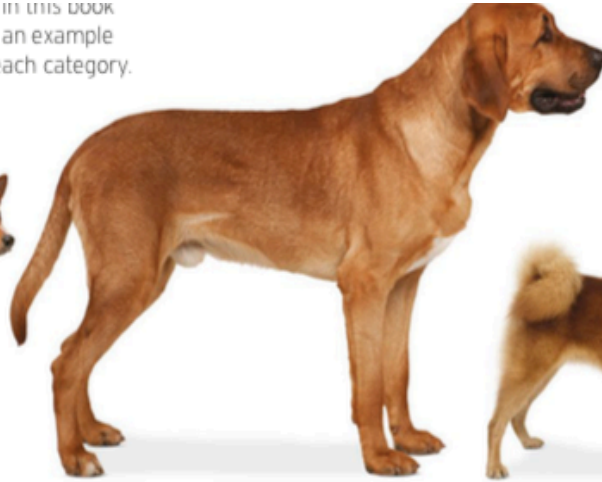
Eight Major Groups:

- Primitive dogs
- Working dogs
- Spitz-type dogs
- Sight hounds
- Scent hounds
- Terriers
- Gundogs
- Companion dogs

The dog groupings used in this book are illustrated below with an example of a dog that appears in each category.



Primitive dogs
pp.22-31
Basenji



Working dogs
pp.32-95
Broholmer



Spitz-type dogs
pp.96-123
Finnish Spitz



Sight Hounds
pp.124-135
Greyhound



Scent Hounds
pp.136-185
Basset Hound



Terriers
pp.186-219
Parson Russell Terrier



Gundogs
pp.220-259
Bourbonsais Pointing Dog



Companion dogs
pp.260-281
Russian Toy



Crossbreeds
pp.282-291
Labradoodle

Primitive Dog Breeds

- Most modern dog breeds are the result of extensive selective breeding for specific traits over many years.
- Primitive Dogs: Regarded as breeds that have remained close to the original "blueprint" of their wolf ancestors.
- Classification Challenges: The category of primitive dogs is not clearly defined. There is some disagreement among authorities about the recognition and classification of primitive dogs as a distinct group.

Characteristics of Primitive Dogs:

- **Wolf-like Traits:** Primitive dogs often exhibit characteristics similar to their wolf ancestors.
- Erect ears, Wedge-shaped head with a pointed muzzle
- Tendency to howl rather than bark
- Coat characteristics vary based on the dog's regional origin, typically short but differing in color and density.

Examples of Primitive Dogs:

- **Carolina Dog:** Found in North America.
- **New Guinea Singing Dog:** Genetically similar to the Australian dingo; highly endangered and more commonly seen in zoos than homes.
- Primitive dogs are not considered fully domesticated due to their natural evolution and limited human influence.

NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG

IN TOUCH WITH ITS WILD SIDE, THIS DOG HAS A UNIQUE VOCAL RANGE

Height range
40-45cm (16-18in)

Weight range
8-14kg (18-31lb)

Life span 15-20 years

Origin New Guinea



Other colours



Sable

Black and tan

White markings are common with all colour types.



This rare dingo-like breed is a native of New Guinea, where it lives feral or in semi-domestication. The Singing Dog is kept as a curiosity in zoos worldwide but has become a challenging pet for a few dedicated owners. It has the extraordinary ability to vary the notes of its howl, hence the name.

Small, erect ears

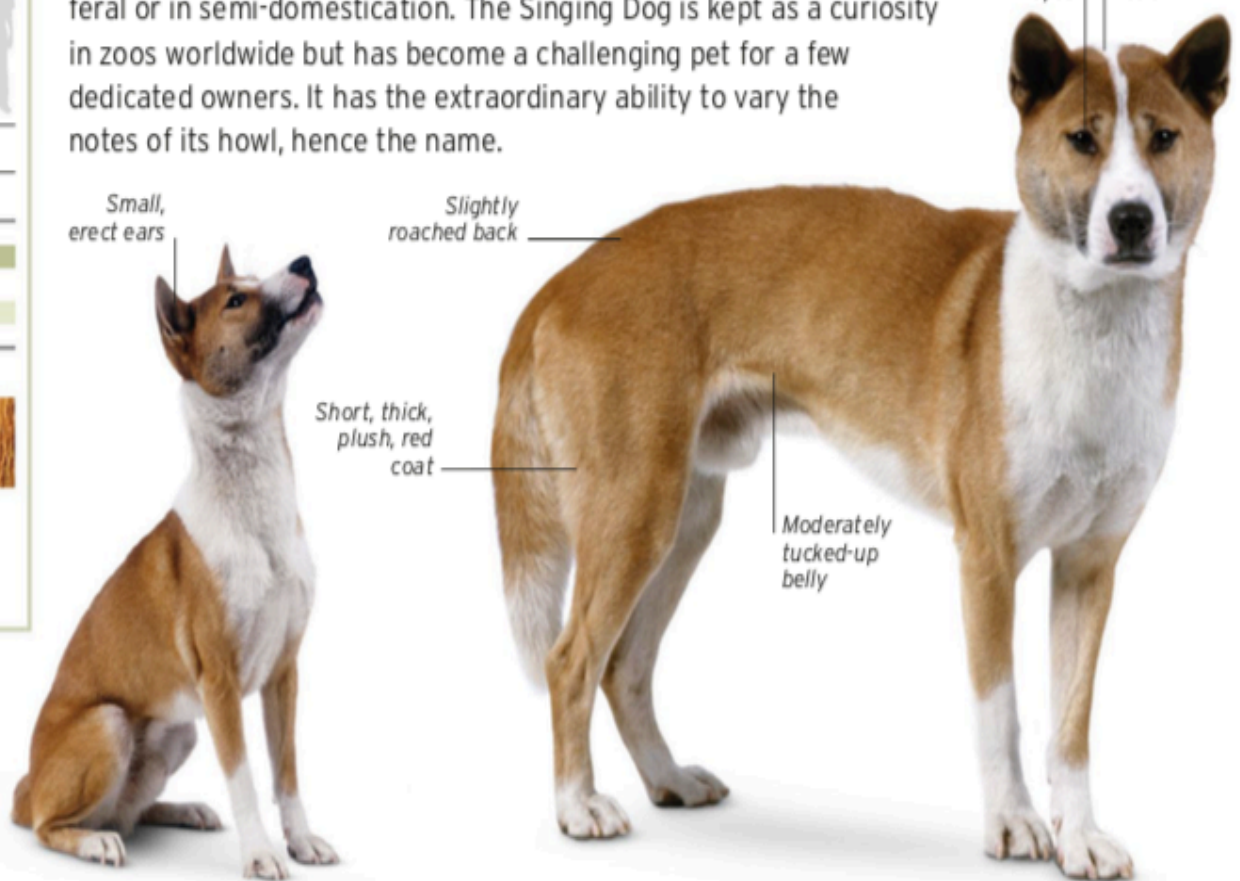
Slightly roached back

Short, thick, plush, red coat

Moderately tucked-up belly

Triangular eyes

Wedge-shaped head



CANAAN DOG

THIS STURDY AND STEADFAST DOG IS ALWAYS ON THE ALERT AND READY TO PROTECT

KC

Height range

50-60cm (20-24in)

Weight range

18-25kg (40-55lb)

Life span Over 10 years

Origin Israel



Other colours



White

Black



Red and white
spotted

Black and
white spotted

Grey, brindle, black and tan,
or tricolour undesirable.

Bred in Israel as a watchdog and herder, the Canaan Dog has strong protective instincts that do not usually turn into aggression. It is highly intelligent, and with steady training makes a reliable and affectionate companion. Not a common breed, it has yet to achieve widespread popularity.



BASENJI

THIS NEAT AND GRACEFUL DOG IS SOMETIMES SHY WITH STRANGERS, BUT DOES NOT BARK

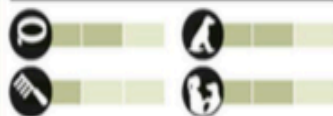
KC

Height range
40-43cm (16-17in)

Weight range
10-11kg (22-24lb)

Life span Over 10 years

Origin Central Africa



Other colours



Variety of colours

White markings may appear on chest, feet, and tail tip.



A hunting dog from Africa, the Basenji was used for driving big game, locating its prey by both sight and scent. Sleek and beautifully built with an immaculate appearance, the Basenji is affectionate and fun-loving, and is a popular house dog. Unable to bark, it can, however, make yodelling noises.



Forehead wrinkles when ears pricked

Finely chiselled features

Long, elegant neck

Tail carried in tight curl over back



Flat-topped skull

Smooth, short, red coat

Very long forearms

Disease Predispositions in Basenjis

1. Persistent Pupillary Membranes (PPM):

- Fetal remnants connecting various eye structures; can impair vision.
- Incidence: Identified in 47.64% of Basenjis examined between 2000-2005.
- Forms: Iris to cornea (9.47%), iris to lens (3.71%), iris sheets (0.47%).
- Associated with corneal opacity or coloboma.

2. Hypothyroidism:

- Inherited autoimmune thyroiditis.
- Prevalence: 10.8% positive for thyroid auto-antibodies (compared to 7.5% average for all breeds).

3. Corneal Dystrophy:

- Endothelial Form: Causes edema, keratitis, vision loss; linked to PPM. Identified in 2.70% of Basenjis.
- Epithelial-Stromal Form: Causes corneal opacities. Identified in 2.23%.

4. Cataracts:

- Predominantly posterior and capsular punctate cataracts.
- Incidence: Found in 2.41% of Basenjis.

6. Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA):

- Progressive retinal degeneration leading to blindness.
- Onset: Typically between ages 4 to 10.
- Prevalence: 1.62%

7. Demodicosis:

- Higher predisposition compared to other breeds.
- Underlying immunodeficiency involved.

8. Immunoproliferative Enteropathy:

- Causes chronic diarrhea, emaciation, and malabsorption.
- Requires treatment with immunosuppressive drugs and diet.

9. Cystine Urinary Calculi:

- Increased frequency secondary to cystinuria from Fanconi syndrome.



Working Dogs

You May Own One and Not Know It!

By Dr. Carmen L. Battaglia



- The Roles of Working Dogs:
- Dogs have been indispensable helpers since their domestication thousands of years ago.

Key roles include:

- Guarding homes and properties
- Rescuing individuals in danger
- Participating in military operations
- Assisting the sick and disabled

The German Shepherd Dog

- Bred in Germany to work as a shepherd dog and protector of sheep.
- Versatility and Uses: Highly adaptable and trainable.
- Serves as a guard dog, guide dog, and tracker.
- Widely employed by police and armed forces globally.
- Can become a trusted and faithful family member.
- Coat Variations: Ranges from short-haired to long-haired varieties.
- Closely related to the Dutch and Belgian Shepherds.

- Weight: Male: 30–40 kg, Female: 22–32 kg
- Coat: medium-long; outer coat of wavy, often wiry hair over an a coat of dense, straight, harsh and close-to-the-body hairs.
- Color: varies
- Eyes: medium-sized, almond-shaped, set a little obliquely and not protruding, very dark
- Ears: pointed, in proportion to the skull, open toward the front, and carried straight up when at attention
- Skull: sloped
- Muzzle: long
- Nose: black
- Tail: bushy



KING SHEPHERD

EASY TO TRAIN, THIS DOG IS RELIABLE WITH CHILDREN AND OTHER PETS

Height range

64-74cm (25-29in)

Weight range

41-66kg (90-145lb)

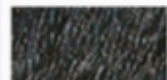


Life span 10-11 years

Origin USA



Other colours



Black



Sable with
black markings

Black dogs may have red, gold,
or cream markings.

Developed in the United States and recognized since the late 1990s, this large and handsome dog clearly shows the German Shepherd Dog (see p.35) in its breeding history. King Shepherds love to work as herders or guard dogs, but have a placid and tolerant nature that allows them to fit in well with a family. There are two coat types: smooth and rough.



Predominately
black muzzle

White markings
on chest

Long, muscular body
with black saddle



Ruff of longer
hair around neck

Well-plumed tail

Rough-coated

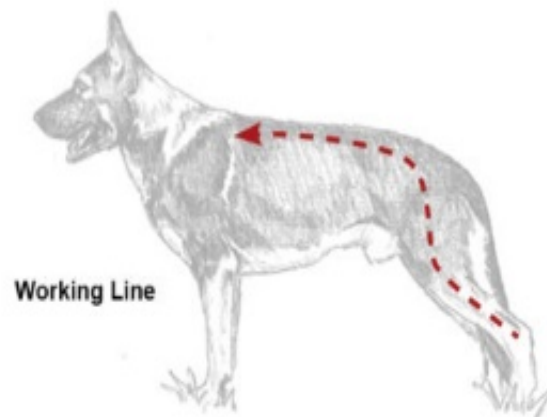
High-set,
erect ears

Weather-
resistant,
thick, tan coat

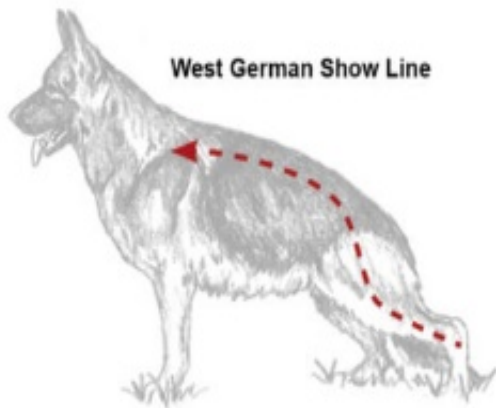
Working Lines VS Show Line

Show line

- A lower energy drive than working line Shepherds.
- Larger and bulkier bodies, broader heads and the extremely angled hindquarters
- More uniformity in coat color, typically red and black or black and tan with the classic black saddle.
- Thicker, longer coats



Working Line



West German Show Line



American/Canadian Show Line
(moderate and extreme angulation)



1. Behavioral and Health Concerns in German Shepherd Dogs

- Overrepresented for aggression diagnoses, including interdog aggression and aggression toward humans.
- 6.7% fearful
- 5.0% with separation anxiety
- 4.4% with aggression

2. Allergic Dermatitis:

- Inhalant or food allergies leading to pruritis and pyotraumatic dermatitis (hot spots). 20% of German Shepherds with dermatological issues had food reactions.
- Skin allergies: 6.4%
- Inhalant allergies: 4.6%
- Food allergies: 4.4%

3.Hypothyroidism:

4. Panosteitis:

- Intermittent lameness in young dogs; self-limiting.

5.Gastric Dilatation-Volvulus (Bloat, GDV):

- Increased risk for life-threatening stomach, intestine, or spleen twisting.
- Cause of death in 15% of German Shepherds in a teaching hospital study.



6. Perianal Fistula/Furunculosis in German Shepherds: An inflammatory disorder leading to perianal ulceration and fistulas. Treatment: Managed with anti-inflammatory medications and tacrolimus.



7. Degenerative Myelopathy (DM) in German Shepherds

- Insidious onset of upper motor neuron (UMN) paraparesis, typically around 11.4 years of age.
- Progresses to severe tetraparesis.

8. Systemic Aspergillosis in German Shepherds:

- **Young to middle-aged female** German Shepherds are overrepresented.
- Associated with a primary IgA abnormality.
- Clinical Signs: Variable presentation including leucocytosis, hyperglobulinemia, diskospondylitis, osteomyelitis, and thoracic lymphadenomegaly.

9. Leishmaniosis in German Shepherds

- German Shepherds are overrepresented in cases of leishmaniosis.
- **Affected dogs may show peripheral lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, and anemia.**
- Suspected link to an IgA abnormality.

11.Dilated Cardiomyopathy:

12. Hemangiosarcoma in German Shepherds:

Malignant neoplasm commonly affecting the spleen, heart, or bone marrow.

- Splenic hemangiosarcoma often presents with an acute bleed.
- Prevalence: German Shepherds have a 4.7x odds ratio compared to other breeds.

14. Cataracts in German Shepherds

- Congenital or Juvenile Cataract: Bilateral posterior cortical cataracts can develop at 8-12 weeks, progressing to involve Y-sutures and nucleus.
- Juvenile cataracts are thought to be recessively inherited; rare congenital cataracts may be dominantly inherited.
- Prevalence: 3.4%

15. Chronic Superficial Keratitis (Pannus)

- Chronic corneal inflammation leading to potential vision problems from corneal pigmentation.
- Treatment: Managed with topical ocular lubricants and anti-inflammatory medications.



16. Persistent Pupillary Membranes

Persistent Pupillary Membranes:

- Fetal remnants connecting various eye structures; can impair vision.

18. Immune Dysfunction and IgA Deficiency in German Shepherds

Several conditions in German Shepherds are linked to IgA deficiency, including:

- Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
- Mucocutaneous pyoderma
- Systemic aspergillosis
- Leishmaniosis

19. Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)

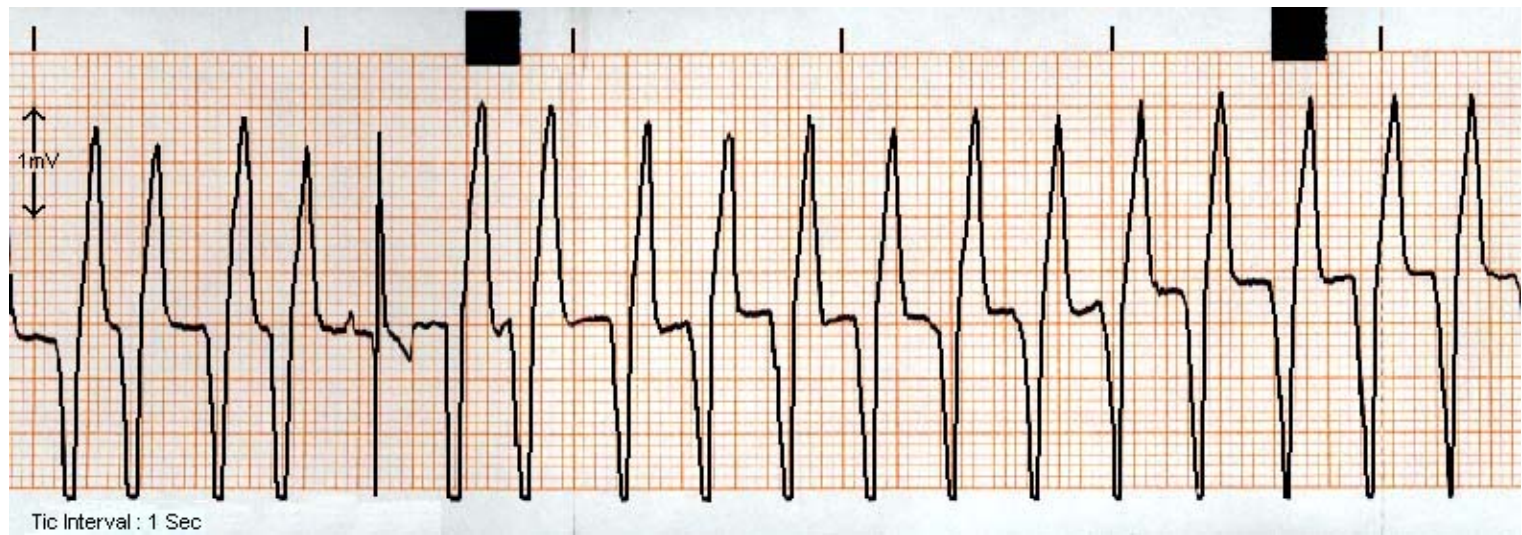
- German Shepherds are overrepresented in cases of IBD and antibiotic-responsive diarrhea.
- Potential link to immune dysfunction and intestinal IgA abnormality.

20. Aortic Stenosis (Subaortic Stenosis, SAS)

- Symptoms include left heart base murmur, increased aortic velocities (>1.5 m/second on Doppler), aortic and mitral regurgitation.
- Can lead to exercise intolerance, syncope, and heart failure.
- Prevalence: Increased frequency in German Shepherds compared to other breeds.
- Mode of inheritance considered polygenic.

21. Ventricular Arrhythmia and Sudden Cardiac Death

- Inherited arrhythmia in young German Shepherds, leading to sudden death between 22-26 weeks of age due to ventricular tachycardia (VT).
- Often no clinical signs before fatal arrhythmia.
- 24-hour Holter monitoring can detect ventricular premature contractions (VPCs).



MALINOIS

A VERY HARDY AND ENERGETIC DOG WITH STRONG GUARDING INSTINCTS

KC

Height range

56-66cm (22-26in)

Weight range

27-29kg (60-65lb)



Life span Over 10 years

Origin Belgium



Other colours



Grey



Red

All colours have black overlay.

Believed to have originated in Malines, in Belgium, the Malinois is a short-haired variety of the Belgian Shepherd Dog. Like its fellow breeds, it is a natural guard dog. Although its behaviour may be unpredictable, with responsible training the Malinois socializes well and makes a loyal companion.

Thicker collar around neck

Distinctive black mask

Triangular ears, mostly black

Almond-shaped, brown eyes

Pointed muzzle and medium stop

Darker tip on bushy tail

Short, straight, fawn coat with black tips to the hairs



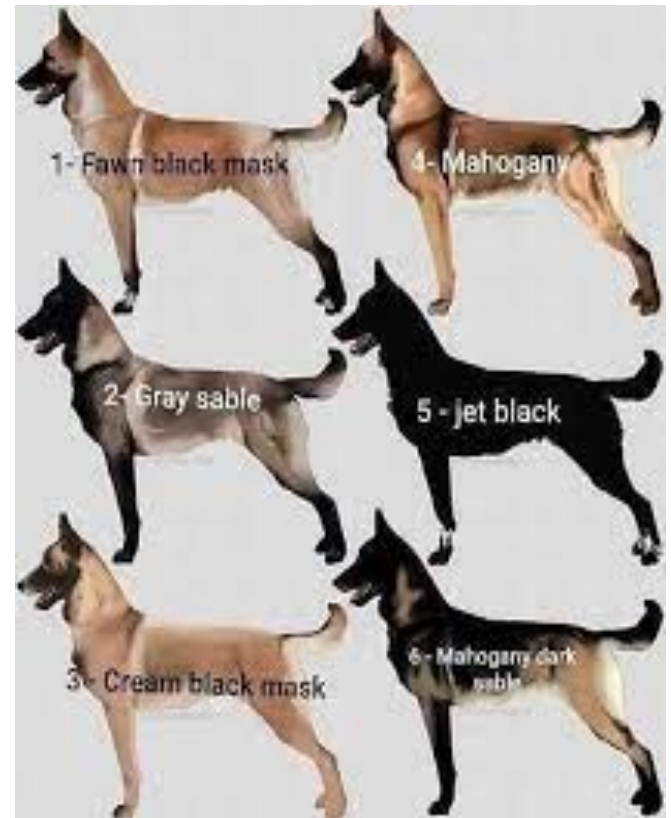
- Belgian Shepherd Dog.
- Common ancestor: Belgian Sheepdog.

Breeding for Function:

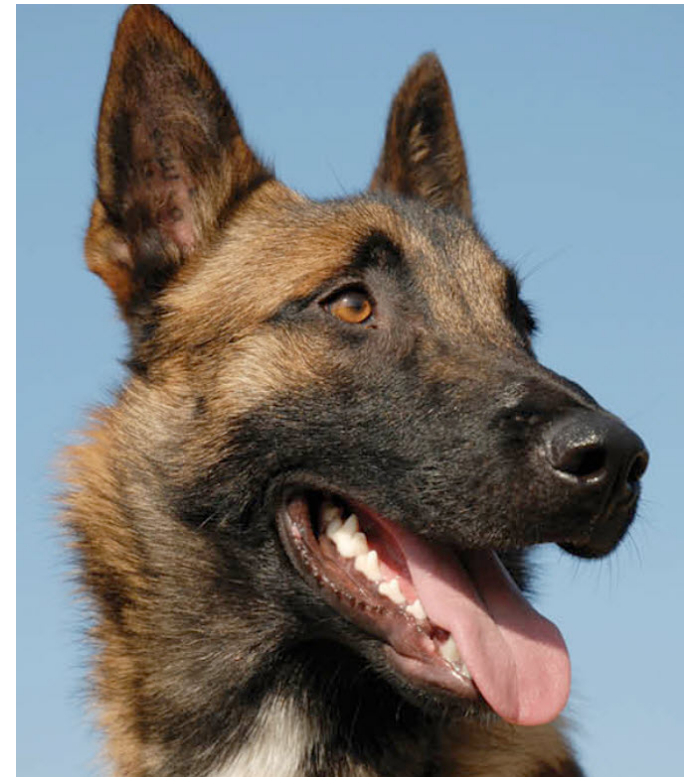
- **Known for very high intelligence and trainability.**
- Excel in obedience, herding.
- Used extensively in police work and dog sports like agility, flyball, and obedience.
- Popular as companion dogs today.

Physical Characteristics

- Size: Height at Withers: Females 22-24" (56-61 cm), Males 24-26" (61-66 cm).
- Weight: 62-75 lb (28-34 kg).
- Standard color: Black and tan (fawn).
- Preferred features: Black ears, mask, muzzle, and points on feet and tail.
- Longevity: Life expectancy of 12-14 years.



- Eyes: Slightly almond-shaped, brown, medium-sized, moderately deep-set with black palpebral rims.
- Ears: Triangular, pricked, and pointed tips.
- Skull: Flattened with a moderate stop.
- Muzzle: Pointed but not snippy; black nose and lips.
- Neck: Medium thickness and length, well-muscled.
- Body Structure: Deep thorax, moderately tucked-up abdomen.



- Limbs: dewclaws may be removed.
- Foreleg feet: Compact with strong black nails, white nails may accompany white toe markings.
- Rear feet: Slightly more elongated.
- Gait: Known for circling movement, likely derived from herding behavior.





behavioral Traits and Temperament

- Highly trainable and intelligent.
- High activity level; less likely to bite.
- Training and Socialization: **Early socialization and obedience training are crucial.**
- Needs human companionship; **supervision advised with small children due to size and activity level.**

- **Elbow Dysplasia:** Polygenically inherited trait leading to elbow arthritis.
- **Hip Dysplasia:** Polygenically inherited degenerative joint disease affecting the hips.
- **Patella Luxation:** Inherited laxity of patellar ligaments causing luxation and lameness. May lead to degenerative joint disease; surgical treatment recommended if clinical signs are present.
- **Hypothyroidism:** Inherited autoimmune thyroiditis. Prevalence: 8.4% positive for thyroid auto-antibodies (average for all breeds is 7.5%) based on Michigan State University testing.
- **Cataracts:** Nonprogressive, triangular opacity in the **posterior cortex** is most common.

- **Persistent Pupillary Membranes:** Fetal remnants connecting eye structures; can impair vision when involving the cornea, lens, or sheets of tissue. Affected dogs should not be bred.
- **Chronic Superficial Keratitis (Pannus):**
- **Heat Stroke:** Highest risk among breeds in an Israeli study. Symptoms include thrombocytopenia, disseminated intravascular coagulation, and acute renal failure, often resulting in death.

GREAT DANE

GENTLE AND EASY TO MAINTAIN, THIS DOG TAKES UP A LOT OF ROOM

KC

Height range
71-76cm (28-30in)

Weight range
46-54kg (101-119lb)

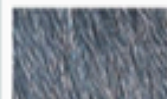


Life span Under 10 years

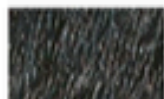
Origin Germany



Other colours



Blue



Black



Brindle

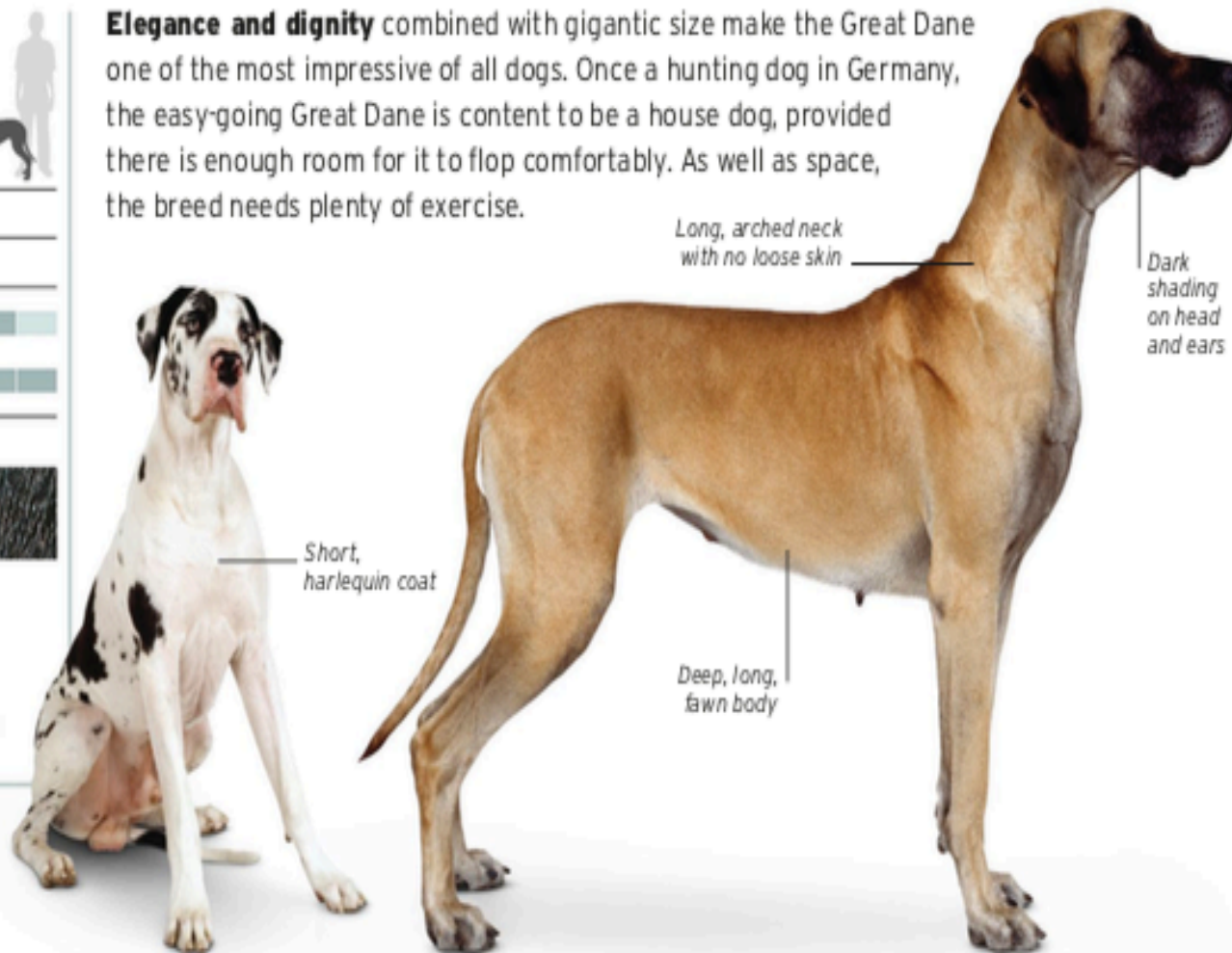
Elegance and dignity combined with gigantic size make the Great Dane one of the most impressive of all dogs. Once a hunting dog in Germany, the easy-going Great Dane is content to be a house dog, provided there is enough room for it to flop comfortably. As well as space, the breed needs plenty of exercise.

*Long, arched neck
with no loose skin*

*Dark
shading
on head
and ears*

*Short,
harlequin coat*

*Deep, long,
fawn body*



- Origins : The name "Great Dane" originates from the French term meaning "Big Danish," though the breed hails from Germany.
- **Known as the "King of Dogs," "Gentle Giant".**
- Ancestry and Development: Direct ancestors include the Tibetan Mastiff, and the English Mastiff.
- Historical Roles: In Germany, Great Danes excelled at wild boar hunting, **requiring power, courage, and stamina. Used as war dogs and for guarding** estates and carriages.
- Modern Role: Today, the majority of Great Danes serve as companion dogs, valued for their gentle and noble demeanor.

Physical Characteristics of the Great Dane

- Size and Proportions:
 - Females: Minimum 28” (71 cm), ideally 30” (76 cm) or more.
 - Males: Minimum 30” (76 cm), ideally over 32” (81 cm).
 - Weight: 100-120 lb (45.5-55 kg).
 - Coat and Colors: Very short, thick, and glossy coat.
-
- Accepted colors include:
Fawn: Yellow-gold with black mask.
Brindle: Yellow-gold base with black stripes, usually black masked.
Blue: Steel blue.
Black.
Harlequin: White base with medium-sized irregular black patches.
-
- Longevity: 7-9 years.

Great Dane Colors



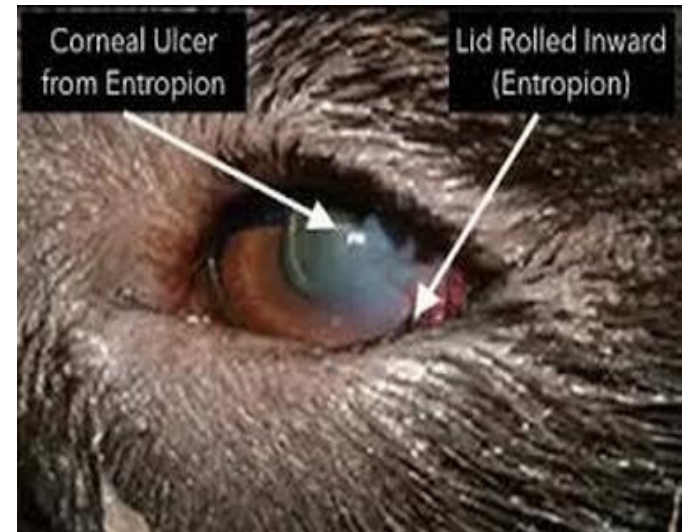
Behavioral Traits of the Great Dane

- Known for courage in the hunt, yet friendly and gentle at home.
- Often described as playful and good with children.
- Generally easy to groom.
- Not suitable for apartments or small homes due to size and activity needs.
- Possesses moderate to high exercise needs.



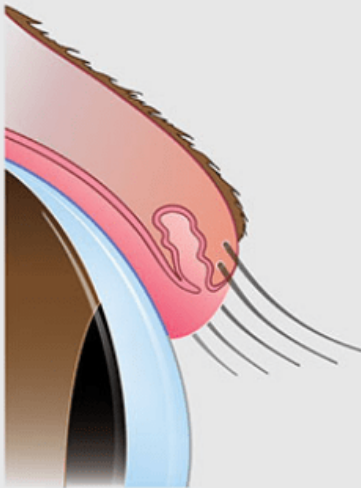
- **Hip and elbow Dysplasia**
- **Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM):** Characterized by reduced shortening fraction (FS) and signs of left-sided or biventricular heart failure. Atrial fibrillation is the most common arrhythmia. Some dogs may be asymptomatic.
- **Gastric Dilation/Volvulus (GDV, Bloat):** Life-threatening stomach twisting requiring immediate veterinary intervention.
- **Hypothyroidism:** Inherited autoimmune thyroiditis.
- **Allergic Dermatitis:** Inhalant or food allergies causing pruritis and pyotraumatic dermatitis.
- **Panosteitis:** Self-limiting condition in young, large breeds affecting long bones. Causes intermittent lameness.

- **Cataracts:** Common types: Anterior cortex, posterior cortex.
- **Ectropion:** Outward rolling of eyelids, leading to potential conjunctivitis.
- **Distichiasis:** Abnormal eyelashes causing corneal and conjunctival irritation, potential corneal ulceration.
- **demodicosis (Generalized):** A skin condition linked to immunodeficiency, characterized by demodectic mange.
- **Bone Cancer Predisposition in Great Danes: Osteosarcoma (OSA):**
A malignant bone tumor with significant breed predisposition. **Forelimb OSA occurs more frequently than hindlimb OSA in Great Danes.**

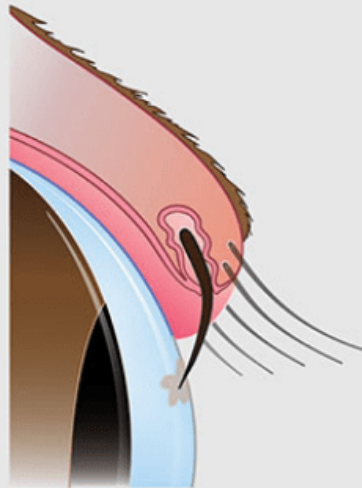


Eyelash problems in dogs

Normal

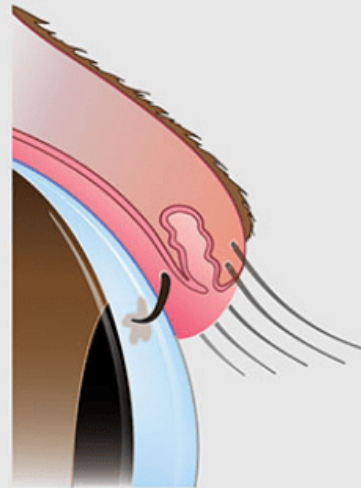


Distichia



Eyelashes growing from a gland behind the normal eyelashes

Ectopic Cilia



Eyelashes growing from the underside of the eyelid

Trichiasis



Normal fur or eyelashes that rub the front of the eye

Cervical Vertebral Instability (Wobbler Syndrome):

- A vertebral disorder leading to spinal cord compression and ataxia.
- Primarily characterized by foraminal stenosis and intervertebral instability at cervical vertebrae **C6-7**.



BULLDOG

FULL OF CHARACTER, THIS DOG IS A SYMBOL OF COURAGE, DETERMINATION, AND TENACITY

KC

Height range
38-40cm (15-16in)

Weight range
23-25kg (51-55lb)

Life span Under 10 years

Origin UK



Other colours



Variety of colours



Once used for bull-baiting, and legendary for its refusal to let go of an adversary, the Bulldog has acquired a mellower reputation as a good-natured and lovable companion. The dog does have a stubborn streak as well as a protective instinct, and these traits need handling with tact, though they rarely develop into aggression. With a squat and massively muscled body, wrinkled head, and upturned nose, this breed has character rather than beauty. Despite its waddling gait, the Bulldog needs sufficient exercise to avoid it gaining too much weight.

Smooth, fawn coat



Broad, round, deep chest

Thick, short forelegs set wide apart



Lower jaw longer than upper jaw (overshot)

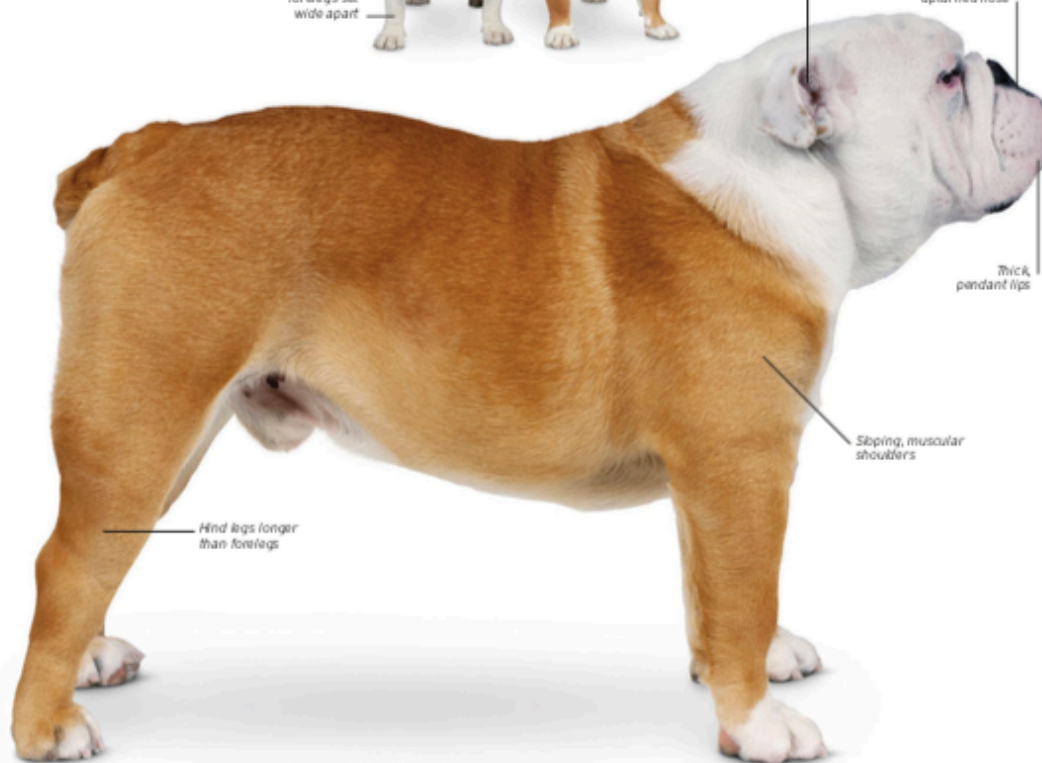
High-set, rose ears

Distinctive upturned nose

Thick, pendant lips

Sloping, muscular shoulders

Hind legs longer than forelegs



- Physical Characteristics of the Bulldog

Height at Withers: 12-14” (30.5-35.5 cm).

Weight: Males 50 lb (22.5 kg), Females 40 lb (18 kg).

Medium-sized, massive across the chest and body.

Coat and Colors:

- Short, flat, glossy coat with fine hairs.
- Colors include brindle, white, red, fawn, **small white chest patch accepted.**

Longevity: 10-12 years.

ENGLISH BULLDOG Colors



STANDARD COLORS



Brindle



Fawn



White



Red



Fawn & White



Red Brindle



Red & White

RARE AND EXOTIC COLORS



Blue



Merle



Lilac



Black



Tri Color

- Facial Features:

Dark, front-facing eyes set low in the skull; wide-set and round.

- Ears: High and wide set, rose-shaped, **distinguishing from French Bulldogs.**
- Head: Massive, broad, square with a pronounced stop.
- Muzzle: Very short, upturned; broad black nose.
- Dewlap and wrinkles: Prominent features on the head and face.
- Lower jaw: Considerably **prognathic** and prominent, known as "chops."

Mandibular Prognathism

Mandible is longer than the maxilla.



- Appears as **mandibular brachygnathism**-
abnormally short mandible, normal maxilla
- Referred to as “overshot”
- Lack of self-cleaning ability and can create painful hard palate abrasions.
- Not an accepted standard in any breed.



- Limbs: short, fairly straight-boned; elbows stand away from the chest.
- Feet: Moderate in size, compact; toes are well-knuckled, nails are strong.



Behavioral Traits and Care Requirements

- Resolute in confrontations but kind and gentle with family, children, and other pets.
- **Care and Grooming:** Easy to groom with moderate shedding.
- **Facial wrinkles require daily hygiene to prevent irritation.**

- **Distichiasis:**
 - **Entropion:**
 - **Ectropion:**
 - **Prolapsed Gland of the Nictitans (Cherry Eye):**
 - **Hypothyroidism:**
 - **Chronic Superficial Keratitis (Pannus)**
-
- **Brachycephalic Complex:** Includes stenotic nares, elongated soft palate, laryngeal collapse, and occasionally hypoplastic trachea. Impact.
 - These conditions can lead to obstructive sleep apnea and secondary bronchial collapse.



- **Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca (KCS, Dry Eye):**

Characterized by an abnormality in the tear film, causing ocular irritation and potential vision impairment.

Age of Onset: Typically between 2-5 years.

Treatment: Managed with topical ocular lubricants and anti-inflammatory medication.

Cystine Urolithiasis:

- Bulldogs have a significantly higher incidence of cystine bladder stones due to a defect in cystine metabolism.

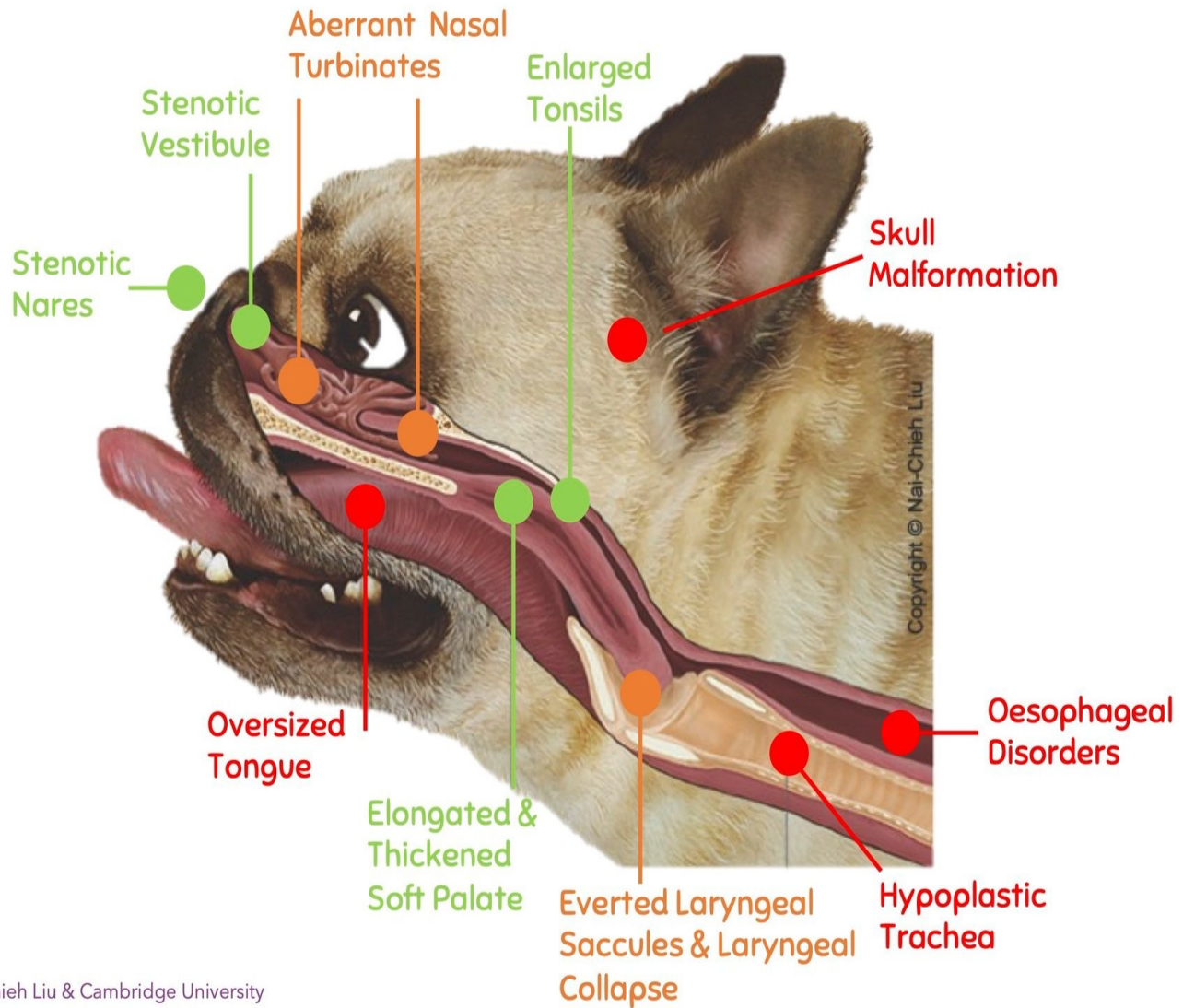


Image used with permission from Nai-Chieh Liu & Cambridge University

MASTIFF

THIS CALM, AFFECTIONATE DOG NEEDS PLENTY OF HUMAN COMPANY

KC

Height range

70-77cm (28-30in)

Weight range

79-86kg (175-190lb)

Life span

Under 10 years

Origin

UK



Other colours



Apricot

Black brindle

May have areas of white on body, chest, and feet

With a history of guarding, fighting, and even bear-baiting, the Mastiff is surprisingly even-tempered and easy to get on with. Sheer size is probably the most serious drawback to housing, feeding, and exercising this enormous breed. A Mastiff likes company, preferably human, and is ready to offer loyalty and affection. It is intelligent and trainable but needs an owner with both the experience and physical strength to exert firm control and ensure that its guarding instinct does not get out of hand.

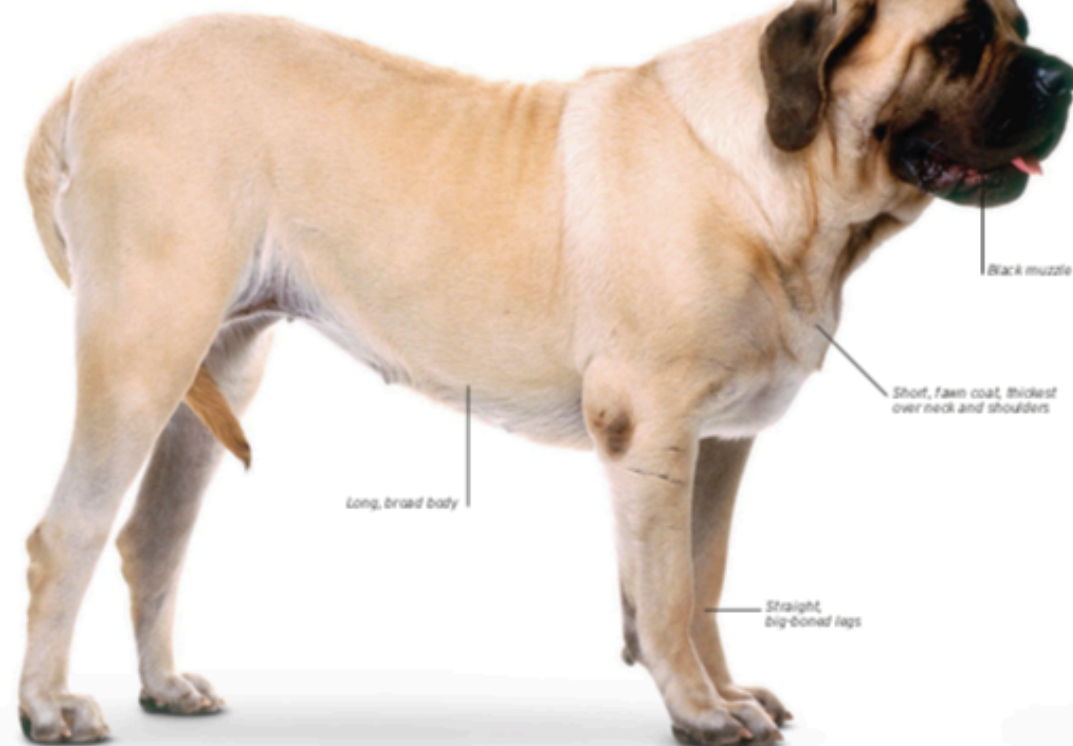


Wide-set, small eyes

Forehead wrinkles when alert

Pendulous dewlap

Small, flat, black ears, set high on head



Black muzzle

Short, fawn coat, thickest over neck and shoulders

Long, broad body

Straight, big-boned legs

BULLMASTIFF

HIGH SPIRITS AND A CHEERFUL TEMPERAMENT UNDERLIE THIS IMPOSING DOG

KC

Height range
61–69 cm (24–27 in)

Weight range
41–59 kg (90–130 lb)

Life span Under 10 years

Origin UK



Other colours



Red



Brindle

A cross between the Old English Mastiff and the Bulldog (see p.94), the Bullmastiff was developed to be a gamekeeper's guard dog. With a more reliable temperament than many other mastiff types, this breed makes an intelligent and faithful house dog. The Bullmastiff's square and solid frame houses a lively spirit and boundless energy.

Dark ears set high and wide apart

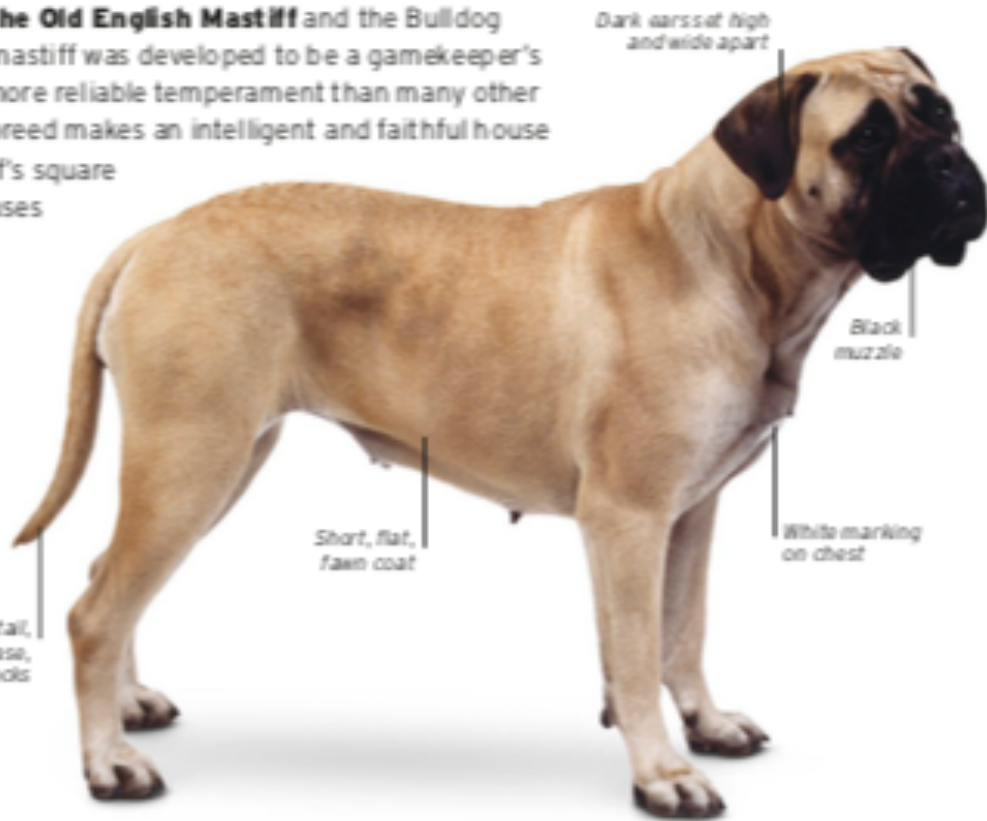
Black muzzle

White marking on chest

Short, flat, fawn coat

High-set tail, broad at base, tapers to hook

Thick, muscular neck



- Breed History: Developed from a cross of 60% **English Mastiff** and 40% **English Bulldog**.
- Historical Roles: Originally bred to protect estates from poachers, utilizing their silent tracking ability. Known for holding intruders without causing harm. Popularized as guarding and watchdogs due to their protective nature.

Physical Characteristics of the Bullmastiff

- Height at Withers: Females 24-26” (61-66 cm), Males 25-27” (63.5-68.5 cm).
- Weight: Females 100-120 lb (45.5-54.5 kg), Males 110-130 lb (50-59 kg).
- Coat and Colors: Short, dense coat available in fawn, red, and brindle. **Only a small white marking on the chest is acceptable.**
- Longevity: 9-10 years.

Behavioral Traits of the Bullmastiff: Known for being gentle, self-assured, and courageous.

- Intelligent, yet some individuals may be overprotective and resistant to obedience training.

Socialization and Training:

early socialization and obedience training are crucial.

Care and Living Conditions

- Low to moderate exercise needs; adaptable to both town and country living.
- Ideal for homes with space to accommodate their size and energy levels.
- Grooming and Maintenance: Low grooming needs, moderate shedding.

- **Cataracts:** Predominantly capsular cataracts, though anterior, posterior, and nuclear types also occur.
- **Gastric Dilatation-Volvulus (Bloat, GDV)**
- **Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM):** A condition causing heart failure, identified in Bullmastiffs. The mode of inheritance remains unknown, necessitating monitoring and veterinary care.
- **Cystine Urinary Calculi:** Bullmastiffs have an increased risk of developing cystine calculi due to a metabolic abnormality. Requires careful monitoring and dietary management to prevent stone formation.



- **Lymphoma/Lymphosarcoma:** Malignant cancer affecting lymphoid tissue, with increased prevalence in the breed.
- **Optic Nerve Hypoplasia:** A congenital defect of the optic nerve leading to blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye.
- **Hip and elbow dysplasia**



ITALIAN CORSO DOG

THIS POWERFUL BUT GRACEFUL DOG NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED HANDLER

FCI

Height range
60-68cm (24-27 in)

Weight range
40-50kg (88-110lb)

Life span 10-11 years

Origin Italy



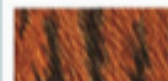
Other colours



Grey



Stag-red



Brindle

May have white markings.



Descended from Roman fighting dogs, the Italian Corso is now used mainly for guarding and tracking. More graceful in build than many types of mastiff, this is nonetheless an extremely strong and robust breed. It can make a good house dog, but experienced and responsible ownership is essential.

Typical mastiff-shaped head

Short, glossy, black coat

Loose hanging flews

Powerful body

Fawn coat

Puppy

Dark muzzle



Physical Characteristics of the Cane Corso

- Height at Withers: Males 25 to 27.5 inches (63.5-70 cm); Females 23.5 to 26 inches (60-66 cm).
- Weight: Males 99-110 pounds (45-50 kg); Females 88-99 pounds (40-45 kg).
- Coat and Colors: Short, coarse, and thick coat providing waterproof qualities.
- Acceptable colors include **black, gray, fawn, or red**, with brindle variations and black or gray masks.
- Longevity: 10-11 years.

- Medium-sized, almond-shaped brown eyes; ears set above cheekbones.
- Large nose with well-opened nostrils; lips firm with moderately hanging upper lips.
- Limbs and Movement: Strong, muscular legs; elbows parallel to ribcage.

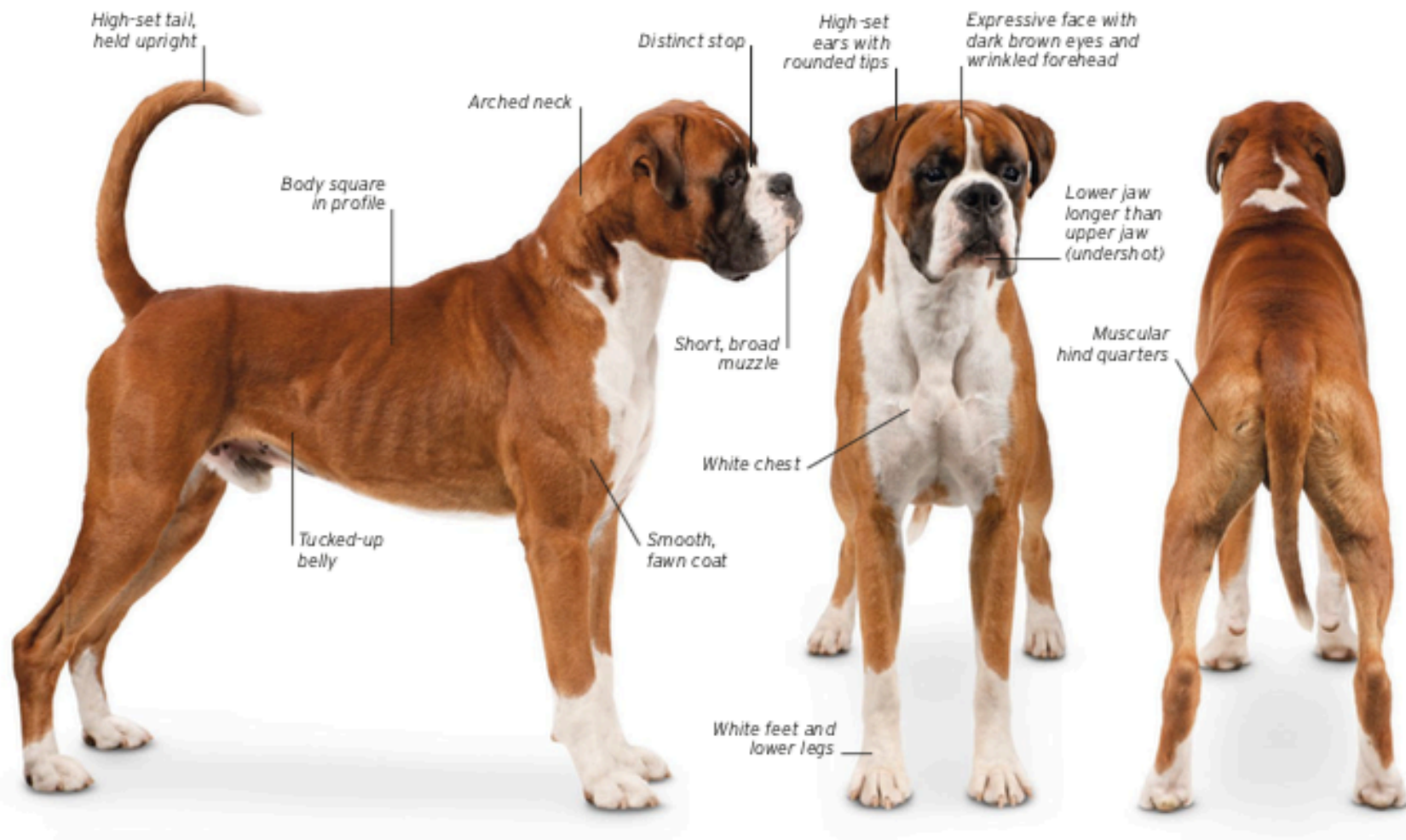
- Care and Exercise Requirements

As a large and athletic breed, the Cane Corso requires substantial exercise to maintain health and prevent boredom.

- Grooming:

Light shedders with simple grooming needs; occasional brushing is sufficient to maintain their coat.

- **Malassia Otitis:** Cane Corso are overrepresented with mycotic otitis.
- **Gastric Dilatation-Volvulus (bloat, GDV)**
- **Hypothyroidism**
- **Ectropion**
- **Entropion**
- **Prolapsed Gland of the Nictitans (Cherry Eye)**
- **Demodicosis, generalized:** Overgrowth of demodex mites in hair follicles due to an underlying immunodeficiency.
- **Idiopathic Epilepsy (inherited seizures):**



BOXER

- Originates from Tibetan lines of mastiff dogs, with development since the 16th century, primarily in Germany.
- First breed standard established in Munich in the late 1800s.

Historical Roles:

- In Germany, utilized for police work and hunting.
- Known for **powerful jaws** to secure catches; also used in theater and circus performances.
- Served as a watchdog, assistance dog, and has become a popular companion and obedience dog.

Physical Characteristics of the Boxer

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 21-23.5" (53.5-60 cm), Males 22.5-25" (57-63.5 cm).
- Weight: Females 55-65 lb (25-29.5 kg), Males 65-80 lb (29.5-36.5 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Short, glossy coat available in brindle or fawn.
- White markings ("flash") allowed on up to one-third of the coat. Black mask is typical.
- All-white pups can be born but are not used for breeding.

Longevity: 11-13 years.

Head and Expression:

- Medium-built, athletic dog with well-developed musculature.
- Brachycephalic head, broad with a blunt muzzle; dark brown eyes.
- Wrinkled forehead when ears are pricked; ears typically cropped; black nose.

Body Structure and Movement:

- TDeep thorax with a short back and slight tuck-up.
- Dewclaws may be removed
- tails generally docked.

Behavioral Traits of the Boxer

- Temperament: Known for high intelligence and independent-mindedness.
- Possesses excellent strength and stamina, making them effective watchdogs and defenders.
- Loves being around children, often displaying a playful, even boisterous nature.
- enjoys close human contact.

Training and Socialization:

- requires consistent training and early socialization.
- High-energy dogs that benefit from daily exercise.

Care and Exercise Requirements

- necessitate regular exercise and mental challenges.
- Should not be off-leash due to well-developed chase and fight instincts.
- Low grooming needs and shedding.
- May snore.
- Poor tolerance for temperature extremes, requiring careful environmental management.

Boxer Cardiomyopathy:

Boxer Cardiomyopathy (Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy, ARVC):

- Characterized by sudden death, ventricular premature complexes (VPCs), ventricular tachycardia, syncope, dilated cardiomyopathy, and heart failure.
- Primary disease process involves ventricular arrhythmia, affecting over 30% of all Boxers.
- Diagnosed with a 24-hour Holter ECG.
- Greater than 100 VPCs in 24 hours is considered abnormal for the breed.
- Echocardiogram typically remains normal until heart failure or cardiomyopathy develops.
- Managed with anti-arrhythmic drugs.
- Fish oils (omega-3 fatty acids) have been shown to reduce arrhythmias in affected Boxers.

Dystocia (Difficult Whelpings):

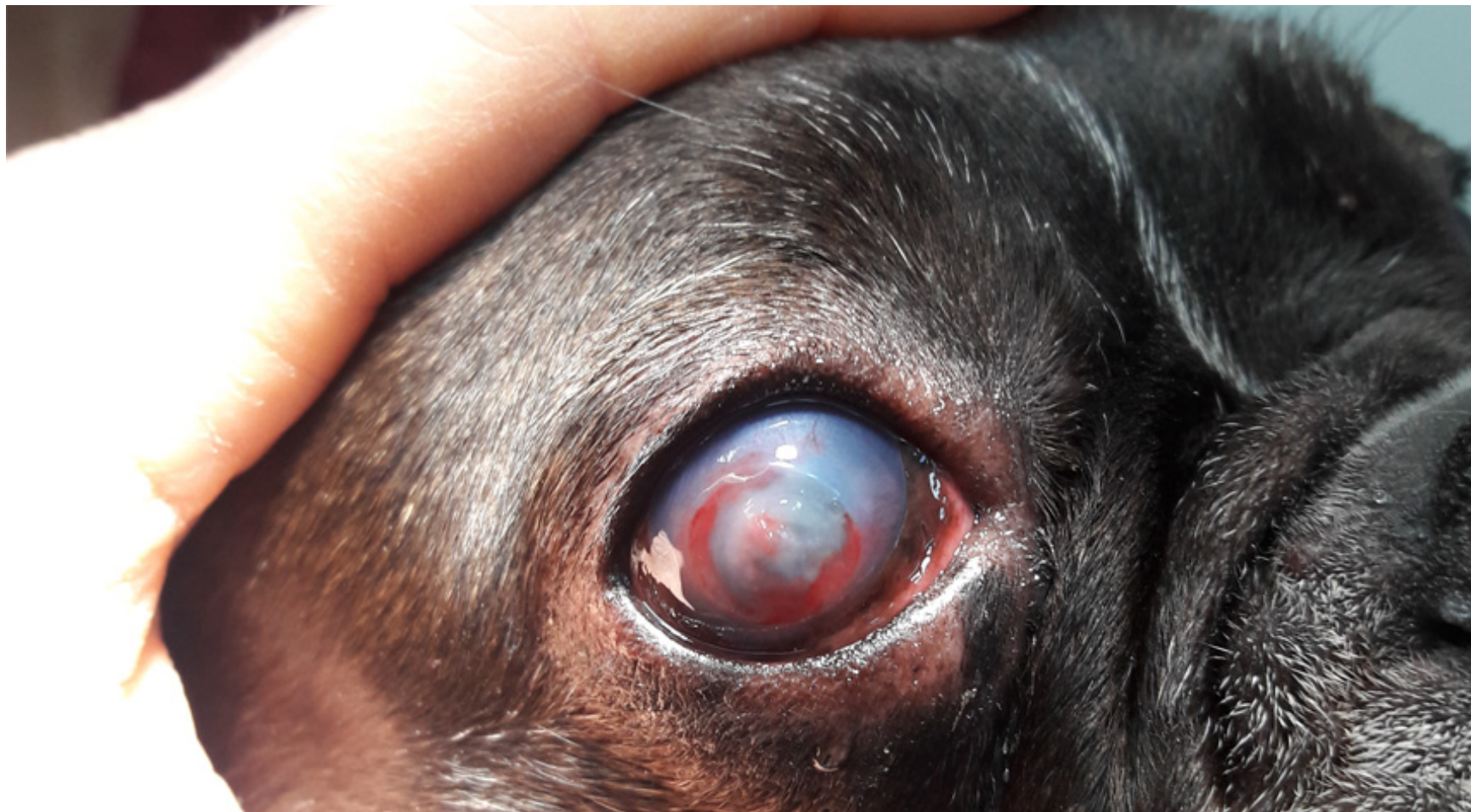
- Occurs more frequently in Boxers compared to other breeds.
- The majority of these cases required caesarian sections for successful delivery.
- Common Causes: Primary uterine inertia, accounting for 60% of dystocia cases.
- Malpresentation of the fetus as another significant factor.

Hypothyroidism

Distichiasis

Cryptorchidism (Retained Testicles)

Dystrophy (Ulcerative Keratitis, Indolent Ulcer, Boxer Ulcer):



Mast Cell Tumor (MCT):

- Boxers are predisposed to developing cutaneous mast cell tumors.
- These tumors produce histamine, leading to inflammation and ulceration.
- In Boxers, MCTs tend to be more benign

Histiocytic Ulcerative Colitis (Boxer Colitis)

- A form of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) occurring predominantly in Boxers.
- Lesions are characterized by mucosal ulceration and a mixed inflammatory cell infiltrate.
- Treatment: Managed with medication and dietary adjustments.
- Some severe cases may not be controllable.

Gingival Hypertrophy:

- Common in older Boxers, presenting as a proliferative condition affecting all gum surfaces.
- Treatment: Managed through gingivectomy to remove excessive gum tissue.

Atopic Dermatitis:

- Characterized by pruritis, pyotraumatic dermatitis (hot spots), and often hives.
- Reported at an increased frequency in Boxers compared to other breeds.
- White Boxers are at a higher risk for developing these allergic reactions.

demodicosis:

Follicular Dysplasia: Alopecia primarily to **the flank region**, beginning at 2-4 years of age. Melatonin may help alleviate clinical signs.

Osteosarcoma (Bone Cancer): Boxers have an increased incidence of developing malignant osteosarcoma versus other breeds. **Occurs primarily in the extremities.**

Seasonal Flank Alopecia: Bilateral, symmetrical alopecia affecting the flank, dorsum and tail.

Mean age of onset is 3.6 years

Juvenile Necrotizing Vasculitis/Sterile Meningitis:

Affected Boxers are all under 2 years of age, presenting with fever, delayed proprioception, ataxia, and increased head and cervical pain.

Histopathology shows necrotizing vasculitis in the CNS, with perivascular granulomatous inflammation.

40% of all dogs with this diagnosis are Boxers. Treat with steroids.

DOGO ARGENTINO

BRED FOR HUNTING, THIS IS A GOOD-NATURED DOG IF SOCIALIZED WELL

FCI

Height range
60-68cm (24-27in)

Weight range
36-45kg (79-99lb)

Life span 10-12 years

Origin Argentina



Originating in the 1920s in Cordoba, Argentina, the Dogo Argentino was the creation of a local doctor who wanted a dog for hunting large game. Breeding from old fighting dogs such as mastiffs and the Bulldog (see p.94) produced this new dog. The Dogo Argentino has a kind temperament but can be overprotective.

Strong neck with
skin folds at throat

Broad,
deep chest

Long,
thick tail

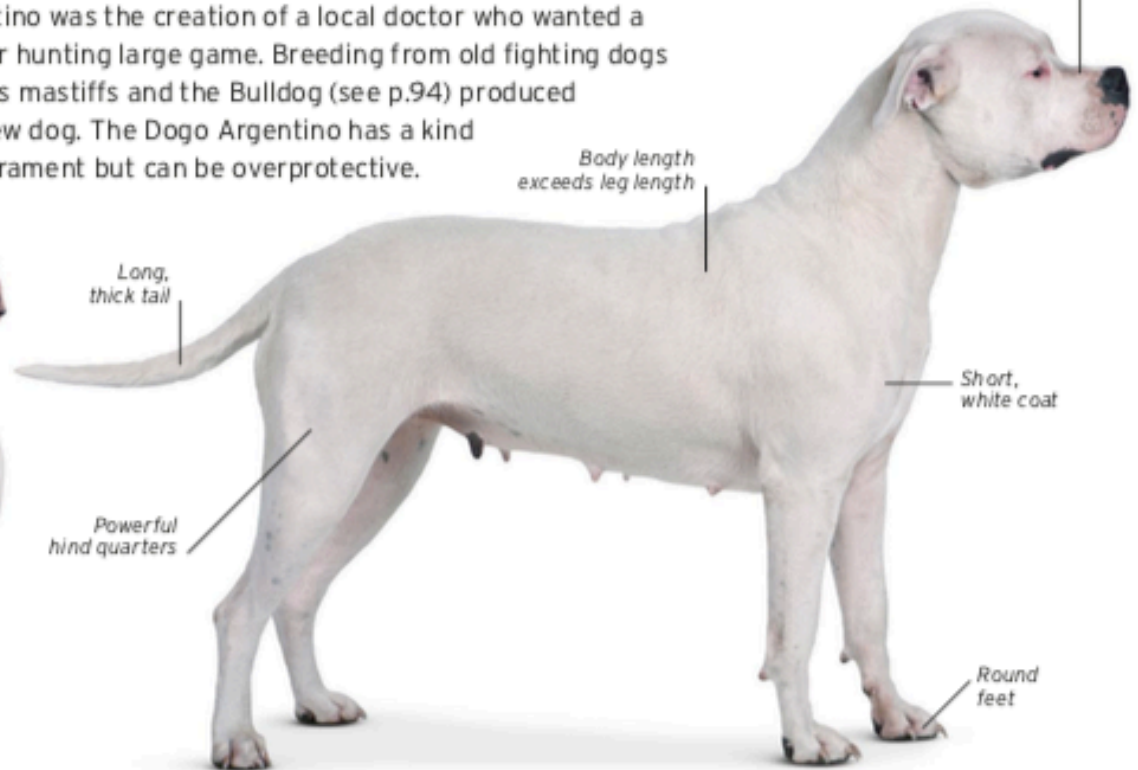
Powerful
hind quarters

Body length
exceeds leg length

Characteristic, slightly
concave muzzle

Short,
white coat

Round
feet



SCHNAUZER

LIVELY BUT OBEDIENT, THIS DOG IS GOOD-TEMPERED WITH CHILDREN

KC

Height range

45-50cm (18-20in)

Weight range

14-20kg (31-44lb)

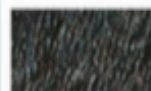


Life span Over 10 years

Origin Germany



Other colours



Black

The **medium-sized Schnauzer** was established as a breed in the 1880s in southern Germany. Alert and agile, the Schnauzer was used primarily as a versatile farm dog with a formidable reputation for rat-hunting. Placid and affectionate, but with a lively sense of fun, the breed is now popular as a family dog.



High-set,
drop ears

Bristly,
lighter-coloured
beard



Bushy eyebrows

Straight back

Short, wiry,
pepper and
salt coat

Longer hair
extends over
feet

Lighter-
coloured hair
on lower legs

BORDER COLLIE

THIS SUPER-INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE DOG NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED OWNER

KC

Height range
50-53cm (20-21in)

Weight range
12-20kg (26-44lb)

Life span Over 10 years

Origin UK



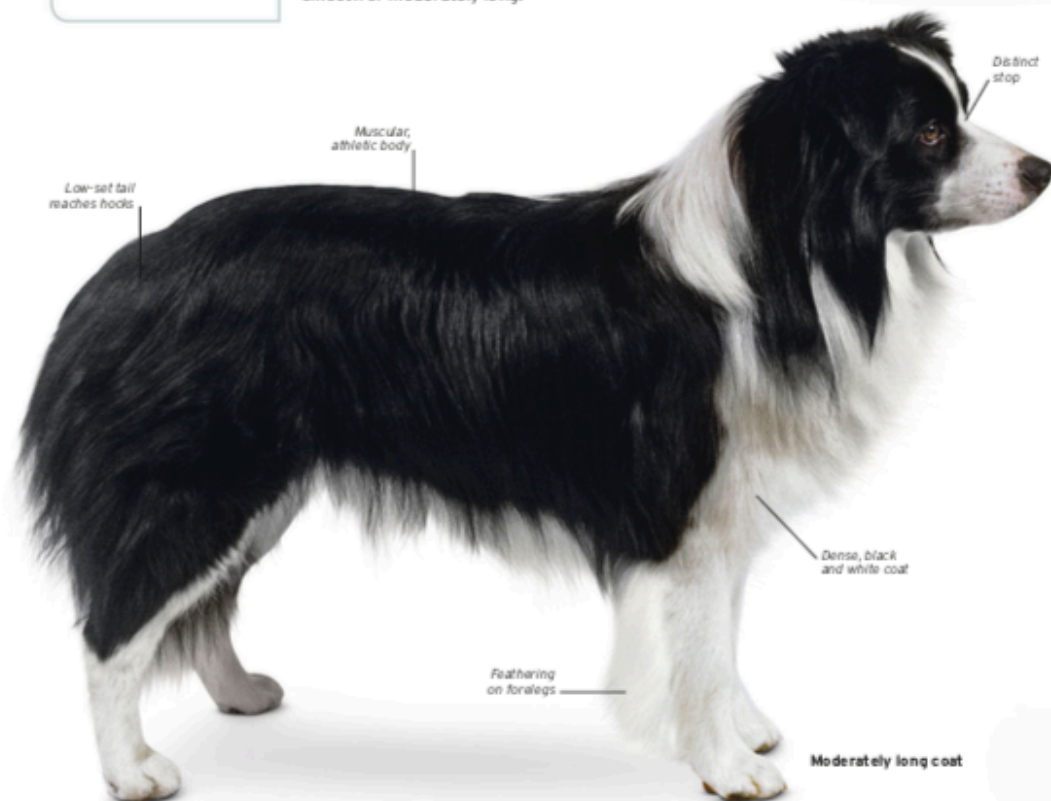
Other colours



Variety of
colours



The Border Collie's reputation for intelligence reaches far beyond the borderland counties of the UK where it originated. Its excellence as a working sheepdog is legendary, and watching it in action at competitive events has become a popular spectator sport. Tireless energy, low boredom threshold, and an independent spirit make it an unsuitable pet for owners with restricted space or a sedentary lifestyle. However, this dog is highly responsive to experienced handling, and will reward commitment to training by becoming a faithful and obedient companion. The Border Collie has two coat varieties: smooth or moderately long.



Physical Characteristics of the Border Collie

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 18-21” (45.5-53 cm), Males 19-22” (48-56 cm).
- Weight: Females 27-42 lb (12-19 kg), Males 30-45 lb (13.5-20.5 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Dense coats can be smooth, rough, or medium.
- Average shedders; regular brushing is necessary, with dense undercoat shedding in spring.

Longevity: 12-15 years.

1. Collie Eye Anomaly/Choroidal Hypoplasia/Coloboma (CEA/CH):

- An autosomal recessive disorder affecting eye development, potentially leading to retinal detachment and blindness.

2. Epilepsy (Inherited Seizures):

3. Separation Anxiety:

4. Portosystemic Shunt (PSS, Liver Shunt):

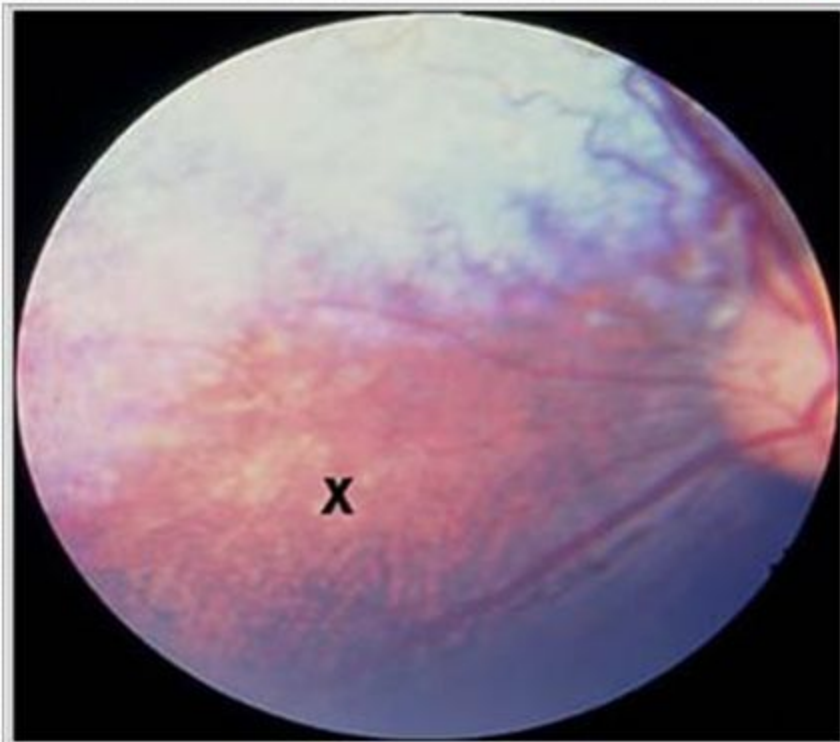
5. Diabetes mellitus:

6. Hypothyroidism:

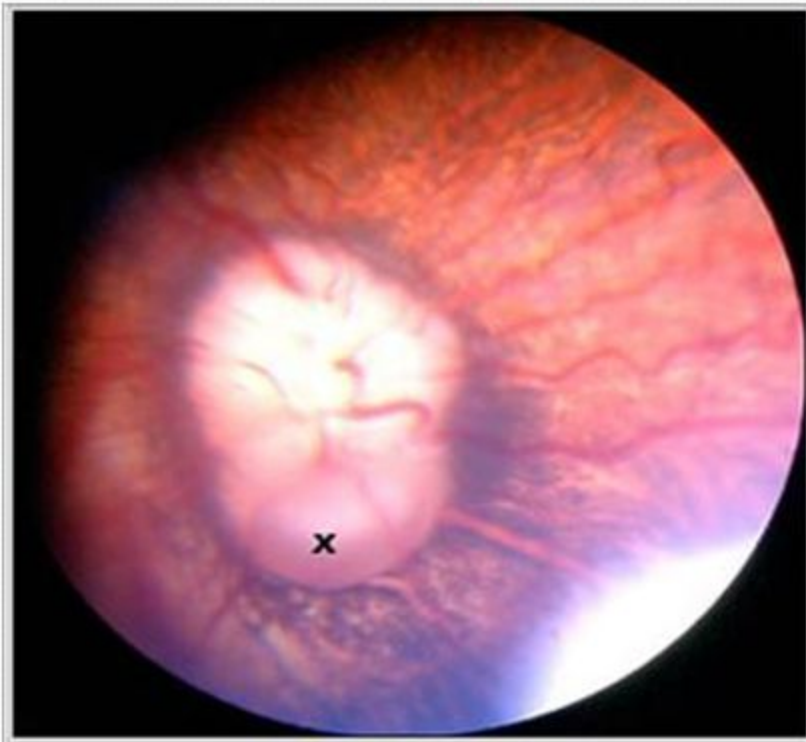
7. Cataracts:

8. Deafness:

Collie Eye Anomaly



Right eye of a 12-week-old collie demonstrating choroidal hypoplasia, pink-white area (x) temporal to the optic disc.



An oval gray coloboma (x) is visible at the most ventral aspect of the optic disc in this blue-merle collie. Vision appeared to be normal in this dog.

ROTTWEILER

A BIG AND BURLY DOG SUITED TO FIRM AND RESPONSIBLE OWNERS

KC

Height range
58-69cm (23-27in)

Weight range
38-59kg (84-130lb)

Life span 10-11 years

Origin Germany



Once used in southern Germany as a **cattle dog**, the Rottweiler has acquired an unfortunate image as a vicious guard dog and an intimidating status symbol. However, despite the breed's great strength, impressive swagger, and easily aroused protective responses, the Rottweiler is not naturally ill-tempered. With thoughtful training from a firm and experienced owner, who is alert to potential triggers of aggression, this dog makes a calm and obedient companion. Rottweilers are more agile than their size and sturdy build might suggest, and appreciate plenty of vigorous exercise.

Tan markings
clearly defined
on head



Small,
drop ears



Broad,
deep chest



Broad head with
well-defined stop

Deep muzzle
with firm flews

Short, smooth,
shiny, black
and tan coat

Tan chest
markings

Tan markings
on legs



- Breed History: Originates from the Mastiff-type drover dogs of Rome.
- Currently valued as companion and police dogs.

Head and Expression:

- Very broad skull with a somewhat arched area between the ears.
- Large head with **heavy broad jaws**.
- Dark brown, medium-sized almond-shaped eyes, moderately deep set.
- Triangular, pendant ears of moderate size.
- Large black nose and black lips.

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 22-25” (56-63.5 cm), Males 24-27” (61-68.5 cm).
- Weight: Females 80-100 lb (36.5-45.5 kg), Males 95-135 lb (43-61.5 kg).

Coat and Color:

- Features a single coat color: black with rust (brown) markings.
- Inner coat present on neck and thighs; outer coat is hard, glossy, and lies close to the skin.
- Dense, medium to short length with straight hairs.

Longevity: Approximately 12 years.

Neck and Body:

- Neck is moderately short, well-muscled.
- a deep and broad thorax.
- Slight tuck up in the abdomen is standard.

Limbs and Feet:

- Limbs are straight and heavily boned.
- Feet are compact and round with well-arched toes.
- Dewclaws may be removed; nails are black, pads thick and tough.

- Intensely developed guarding instinct; protective of family and home.
- High intelligence.
- Generally calm, though some lines may exhibit aggressiveness or shyness.
- **High trainability, but requires early and thorough socialization and obedience training.**

Care and Environment:

- Regular grooming needs with moderate shedding.
- Moderate exercise requirements; suitable for country or city living.
- Needs mental stimulation and close human contact to avoid boredom-related behaviors.

1.Osteoarthritis: Rottweilers have an increased incidence of arthritis.

2.Aggression: Towards other dogs reported at a frequency of 10.4%, and towards people at 3.6%

3.Cataracts:

4.Hypothyroidism:

5. Osteosarcoma (OSA): Malignant bone cancer. Rottweilers are a breed with a predisposition for developing osteosarcoma versus other breeds. Mean age of appendicular OSA in the breed is 8.3 years, with preference for the forelimbs, and a breed frequency of 5.3%.

6. Allergic Dermatitis: Inhalant or food allergy.

7.Panosteitis:

8.Sebaceous Cysts: Benign skin cysts filled with sebum.

9.Gastric Dilation/Volvulus (GDV, Bloat):

10.Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)/Protein-Losing Enteropathy (PLE):

Immune mediated inflammatory disease of the intestines resulting in malabsorption. Rottweilers can present with a severe form of protein-losing enteropathy due to lymphoplasmacellular enteritis, with lymphangiectasia and eosinophil infiltration.

11. Susceptibility to Parvovirus Infection:

12.Hypereosinophilia: Rottweilers are a breed found with higher frequencies of hypereosinophilia. Causes include **pulmonary** infiltrates with eosinophils, **gastrointestinal disease, meningoencephalitis, and idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome**

13. Histiocytic Sarcomas: Rottweilers are a breed at increased risk for developing disseminated histiocytic sarcomas of the **eye, synovium, subcutis, extremities, spleen, lung, brain, nasal cavity, and bone marrow.**

Histiocytic sarcoma should be considered as a differential diagnosis when a soft tissue mass is associated with a bone lesion on radiographs or myelography in Rottweilers over 5 years of age, or with aggressive periarticular, vertebral, or proximal humeral bone lesions.

14. Hypoadrenocorticism (Addison's Disease): Immune-mediated destruction of the adrenal glands.

SHAR PEI

A GENERALLY FRIENDLY TEMPERAMENT IS HIDDEN BEHIND THIS DOG'S SCOWLING FACE

KC

Height range
46–51 cm (18–20 in)

Weight range
18–25 kg (40–55 lb)

Life span Over 10 years

Origin China



Other colours



Variety of colours

The early uses of this native Chinese breed included herding and guarding livestock, hunting, and fighting. However, the Shar Pei's amiable nature and relatively compact size make it suitable as a pet for a town or country home. The dog's distinctive appearance has huge popular appeal and, at least for a while, owning a Shar Pei was a fashion statement. Some breeders sought to increase the Shar Pei's wrinkly looks by producing dogs with excessively loose and folded facial skin. However, this resulted in eye problems, and the practice is now largely discredited.



Square, sturdy built body



Broad muzzle with thick flesh



Small, high-set, button ears

Puppy

Back dips slightly behind withers

Tail carried high, and curved over

Loose skin on back and legs wrinkles when dog is seated



Wrinkles on forehead give frowning expression

Wrinkled skin over shoulders and neck

Short, velvety, fawn coat

1. Weight: Female: 18–25 kg, Male: 25–30 kg
2. Coat: extremely harsh coat of absolutely straight hairs
3. Colors: Black, Fawn, Lilac, Cream, Sand, Red
4. Eyes: Dark, small, almond-shaped and sunken
5. Ears: extremely small, thick, triangular, rounded at the tips.
6. Skull: flat and broad
7. Muzzle: broad, "hippopotamus"-shape
8. Nose: large, wide and darkly pigmented.
9. Tail: high-set
10. The Shar-Pei is a breed of dog known for its deep wrinkles and blue-black tongue.



- Swollen hock syndrome:

This condition manifests in the swelling of the hock joint (sometimes both joints), and results in reluctance to move, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and shallow breathing.



- Hypothyroidism

- Elbow Dysplasia

- Demodectic Mange

- Seborrhea

- Pyoderma

- Entropion



ST. BERNARD

ALMOST UNRIVALLED FOR SIZE, THIS KINDLY GIANT HAS A DELIGHTFUL TEMPERAMENT

KC

Height range
70-75 cm (28-30 in)

Weight range
59-81 kg (130-180 lb)

Life span 8-10 years

Origin Switzerland



Other colours



Brindle

Originally crossbred from mastiff-type dogs by the monks of St. Bernard's Hospice in the Swiss Alps, this breed's sometimes exaggerated reputation as a mountain rescue dog extends worldwide. Affectionate and utterly trustworthy, the St. Bernard has many virtues.

It is calm-natured, taking life at a moderate pace. The St. Bernard is comparatively rare as a house dog due to its colossal size, and the amount of space needed to accommodate its sheer bulk can hardly be over-estimated; food bills are another major consideration. There are two coat types: smooth and rough.

Massive head with wide skull



Typical black shading

White markings on face

Slightly pendulous flaps

Characteristic white markings on legs

White collar

Broad, straight back

White patch

Fat, deep cheeks

Long, thick neck with pronounced dewlap

Smooth, orange and white coat

Bushy, white tail

Smooth-haired



Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 25.5” (65 cm), Males 27.5” (70 cm).
- Weight: 110-200 lb (50-91 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Very dense coat with smooth, strong but not coarse hairs.
- Colors include red with white markings, white with red markings, and brindle with white. Dark mask and ears favored.
- Both longhaired and shorthaired varieties exist; longhaired variety has a medium length coat.

Conformation:

- Massive head with intelligent expression; wide skull, strong cheekbones, marked stop.
- Square muzzle with well-developed flews; black pigmentation on palate, nose, and lips.
- High set, triangular ears; dark brown, medium-sized eyes.
- Strong neck with well-developed dewlap; moderate thorax depth and well-sprung ribs.
- Level topline with gentle curve to the tail; heavy, long tail.
- Straight, heavily boned limbs; large, broad feet with good knuckling up of the toes.

- Docile, placid, strong on a leash; not suitable for apartment living due to size.
- Slow physical maturity; excellent with children and eager to please.
- Requires early obedience training due to their size; some may exhibit aggression.
- Low shedding except during spring and fall; moderate drooling tendency.
- Not a watchdog but will alarm bark; will defend family if directly threatened.
- Generally good with other dogs, lacking inter-male aggression.

Persian Mastiff (sarabi)



Qadrjani



Spitz type dog



POMERANIAN

AN AFFECTIONATE MINIATURE BREED THAT IS BRAVE AND PROTECTIVE DESPITE ITS SMALL SIZE

KC

Height range
22-28cm (9-11in)

Weight range
2-3kg (5-7lb)

Life span 12-15 years

Origin Germany



Other colours



Any solid colour

Should be free from black or white shading.

Smallest of the German spitz-type

dogs (see p.119), the Pomeranian was selectively bred down to "toy" size during the 19th century. Intelligent and attention-seeking, the Pomeranian readily returns affection and will become devoted to its owner. Amazingly fast for their size, these dogs should be supervised if running loose. The thick coat is not difficult to groom.

Heavily plumed tail carried over back

Abundant frill around neck, shoulders, and chest

Smooth-haired, fox-like face

Longer hair on hind quarters

Soft, fluffy, orange coat



Breed History:

- Bred down from larger dogs in Pomerania and Germany.

Primary Roles:

- Initially used for sheep herding.
- Eventually bred down in size for companionship.

Distinctive Features:

- compact conformation with high head carriage.
- Profusely **plumed tail sits flat over the short back.**
- **Fox-like expression** with wide-set, large dark almond-shaped eyes.
- Straight, short limbs, compact feet; dewclaws often removed.
- Smooth, quick, and active gait.

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: 8-11” (20-28 cm).
- Weight: 3-7 lb (1.5-3 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Double-coated with a profuse, fluffy, glossy outer coat and a soft, dense undercoat.
- All colors and patterns allowed, with red-orange being most popular.
- Coat takes several years to reach full density and length.

Longevity: Approximately 15 years.

POMERANIAN FACE TYPES



**FOX FACE
POMERANIAN**



**TEDDY BEAR
POMERANIAN**



**BABY DOLL
POMERANIAN**

Recognized Behavior Issues and Traits

Temperament:

- Gentle, very active, outgoing, alert, curious, and intelligent.
- **Good alarm barker and watchdog.**

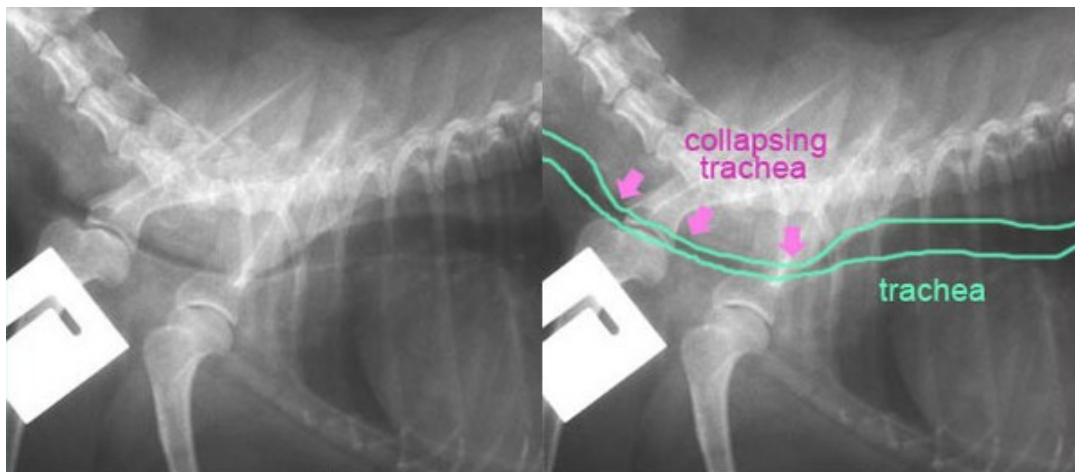
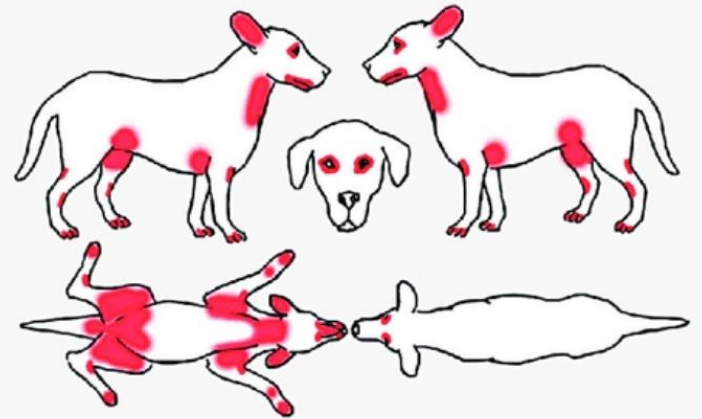
Care and Exercise:

- **Moderate exercise requirements; enjoy learning games, tricks, and obedience training.**
- Good with children
- some may be finicky eaters.
- Regular grooming needed, especially during shedding season.

1. Collapsed Trachea
2. Patellar Luxation
3. Legg-Perthes Disease
4. Hip Dysplasia
5. Epilepsy
6. Food allergies
7. Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)
8. Alopecia-X
9. Chronic Valvular Heart Disease



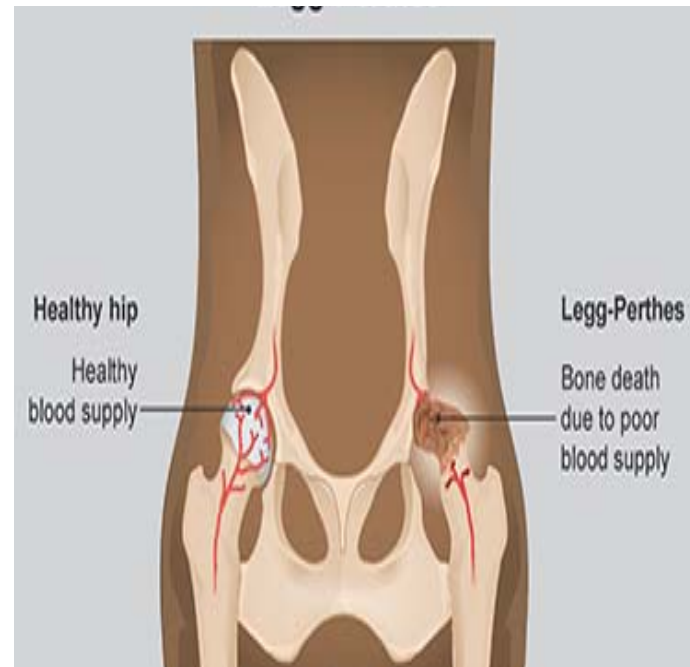
Most commonly affected areas of skin allergies in dogs.





Legg-Perthes disease

Avascular necrosis of the femoral head is a condition recognized in young small/toy breed dogs (uncommonly occurs in cats) where the head of the femur loses its blood supply and develops necrosis



CHOW CHOW

THIS DOG IS LOYAL TO ITS OWNER BUT STANDOFFISH WITH STRANGERS

KC

Height range
46-56cm (18-22in)

Weight range
21-32kg (46-71lb)

Life span 8-12 years

Origin China



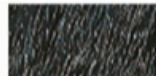
Other colours



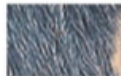
Cream



Gold



Black



Blue

Rough-coated



Dogs like the Chow Chow have been known in China

for around 2,000 years. It was used for guarding and hunting, and may have been a source of meat and fur. No other dog looks quite like it, with its stocky build, scowling face, and unique blue-black tongue. It is very independent and may have a stubborn streak, so needs firm training and early socializing. There are two varieties: rough-coated and smooth-coated.

Profuse, red coat stands out from body



Small, thick, rounded ears

Distinctive stop

Tail carried over back



Lighter hair on back of legs

Small, round feet

- Origin: China
- Weight: Male: 25–32 kg, Female: 20–27 kg
- Coat: Two types of coat: **rough and smooth.**
- Rough: abundant, dense, straight and off-standing overcoat over a soft, thick and wooly undercoat.
- Smooth: hard, dense, smooth overcoat over a well defined undercoat.
- Color: There are five color varieties: **red, black, blue, cinnamon and cream.**
- **Blue- black tongue**
- Eyes: dark brown, deep set, wide apart and almond-shaped.
- Ears: small, moderately thick, and triangular.
- Skull: broad and flat.
- Muzzle: broad
- Nose: large, broad and black with well-opened nostrils.
- Tail: high-set.

1.Entropion

2.Hypothyroidism

3.Primary glucoma

4.Pemphigus Foliaceus:

5.Pannus

6.Alopecia-X



7.Sebaceous Adenitis: Disorder of immune mediated sebaceous gland destruction, presenting with hair loss, hyperkeratosis and seborrhoea, usually beginning with the dorsal midline and ears.





AKITA

THIS DOG HAS A VARIABLE TEMPERAMENT AND REQUIRES EXPERIENCED HANDLING

KC

Height range
61-71cm (24-28in)

Weight range
32-59kg (71-130lb)

Life span 10-12 years

Origin Japan



Other colours



Any colour

Merle not permitted.



This breed was first developed in 19th-century Japan as a fighting dog, before breeders in the USA took an interest. Also known as the American Akita, this handsome dog has a quiet dignity but tends to be domineering with other dogs. Without an experienced owner to set the rules at a young age, it may become wayward or aggressive.

Triangular,
erect ears

Black
overlay

Black
face mask

Deep,
wide chest

Thick, bushy tail
curls over back

Well-developed,
muscular hind
quarters

Harsh, fawn
outer coat stands
away from body

White chest markings
extend down to legs



AKITA CLUB

Breed History:

- Originated in the 17th century in the Akita Prefecture of Honshu, Northern Japan.
- Initially bred for hunting.
- Esteemed in Japanese culture, symbolizing good health and well-being in spiritual traditions.
- Named a national monument by **Japan in 1931; Helen Keller brought the first Akitas to America.**

Primary Roles:

- Originally used for hunting boar and deer in rugged territory.
- Valued for alertness, stamina, and adaptability to harsh environments.
- Known for sturdy, agile, and silent work; some reports of use as pit fighting dogs.



Physical Characteristics of the Akita

Size and Build:

Height at Withers: Females 24-26” (61-71 cm), Males 26-28” (66-71 cm).

Weight: Females 75-85 lb (34-38.5 kg), Males 85-110 lb (38.5-50 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Thick double coat with medium length outer hair; colors include brindle, or white.
- Outer coat stands up, harsh and straight; undercoat soft, dense, and short.

Longevity: Approximately 11-12 years.

Distinctive Features:

- Broad skull and muzzle, small dark brown eyes, deep set with a triangular shape.
- Triangular ears are small, set wide, and strongly leathered.
- Large black nose preferred; well-defined stop and black lip and palpebral margins.
- Short crested neck, wide and deep thorax.
- Level topline with moderately tucked abdomen; high set tail curled over back.
- Heavily boned, muscled limbs; forelimb dewclaws usually retained, hind removed.

Recognized Behavior Issues and Traits

Temperament:

- Intelligent, with high perseverance; alert and faithful.
- Possible aggression towards other dogs; **best kept solo unless socialized early.**
- Requires an experienced owner for obedience training due to strong personalities.
- active, independent, **only barks at real threats.**
- Strong guarding instinct
- needs mental stimulation to prevent boredom.
- **High shedding tendency; supervision needed with children and pets.**

- **Uveodermatologic (VKH-like) Syndrome:** An autoimmune disease manifested by progressive uveitis and depigmenting dermatitis that closely resembles the human Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome. Onset 1-1/2 to 4 years of age. Treat with immunosuppressive drugs.
- **Pemphigus Foliaceus:** An increased risk of developing immune mediated pemphigus foliaceus was noted in the Akita. **Typical lesions include dorsal muzzle and head symmetric scaling, crusting, and alopecia with peripheral collarettes, characteristic footpad lesions, with erythematous swelling at the pad margins, cracking, and villous hypertrophy.**
- Average age of onset is 4.2 years.
- Treatment with corticosteroid and cytotoxic medications. One-year survival rate of 53%. Unknown mode of inheritance.



Spitz



- Spitz

Finnish Spitz

Japanese spitz

German spitz



Patellar luxation









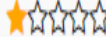
Idiopathic Epilepsy

<div>Comparison Criteria ▼</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Show differences only</div>			
Name	Japanese Spitz	German Spitz	Finnish Spitz
Origins	 Japan	 Germany	 Finland

Japanese Spitz vs German Spitz vs Finnish Spitz Size and Weight Comparison

Size	Small	Small Medium	Medium
Which is bigger, Japanese Spitz or German Spitz or Finnish Spitz? Which is the smallest dog, Japanese Spitz or German Spitz or Finnish Spitz?			
Weight	11-20 pounds (5-10 kg)	Male: 24-33 pounds (11-15 kg), Female: 18-27 pounds (8-12 kg)	31-35 pounds (14-16 kg)
Which is heavier, Japanese Spitz or German Spitz or German Spitz? Japanese Spitz vs German Spitz vs Finnish Spitz weight comparison:			
Average Weight	15.5 pounds (7.5 kg)	Male: 28.5 pounds (13 kg), Female: 22.5 pounds (10 kg)	33 pounds (15 kg)
Which dog has a smaller / higher average weight?			
Height	12-15 inches (30-38 cm)	Male: 19-23 inches (48-58 cm), Female: 15-19 inches (38-48 cm)	15-20 inches (38-51 cm)
Which is taller, Japanese Spitz or German Spitz or Finnish Spitz? Japanese Spitz vs German Spitz vs Finnish Spitz height comparison:			
Average Height	13.5 inches (34 cm)	Male: 21 inches (53 cm), Female: 17 inches (43 cm)	17.5 inches (44.5 cm)
Which dog has a smaller / higher average height?			

Japanese Spitz vs German Spitz vs Finnish Spitz Activity and Playfulness Comparison

Playfulness Japanese Spitz vs German Spitz vs Finnish Spitz playfulness comparison:	 The Japanese Spitz is a highly playful breed . See more.	 The German Spitz is a playful breed . See more.	 The Finnish Spitz is a playful breed . See more.
Most Playful Dog Breeds			
Barking Which dog barks more/less: Japanese Spitz vs German Spitz vs Finnish Spitz?	 A lot: Japanese Spitz is a particularly loud breed. See more.	 Average to High: The German Spitz is a vocal breed. See more.	 A lot: Finnish Spitz is a particularly loud breed. See more.
Quiet Dog Breeds That Don't Bark		Dog Breeds That Bark The Most	
Apartment Friendly Which dog is more apartment friendly Japanese Spitz or German Spitz or Finnish Spitz?	 Very house-friendly dog the Japanese Spitz breed.	 It is not the best choice if you want to keep them indoors, however, with careful exercise and several walks a day, they will tolerate the indoor environment, so it is possible to keep German Spitz indoors.	 Not an apartment-friendly dog the Finnish Spitz breed.

FINNISH SPITZ

BRISK AND JAUNTY, THIS DOG ENJOYS FAMILY FUN AND IS USUALLY PATIENT WITH CHILDREN

KC

Height range
39-50cm (15-20in)

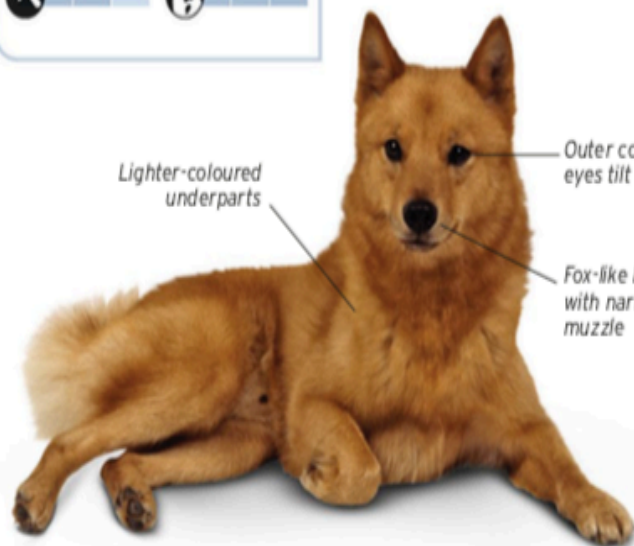
Weight range
14-16kg (31-35lb)

Life span 12-15 years

Origin Finland



Finland's national dog was bred for hunting small game and is still used for sport in Scandinavia. With its pert, fox-like appearance, luxuriant coat, and enthusiasm for play, the Finnish Spitz makes an appealing family pet. The breed has a tendency to bark a great deal; this should be discouraged at an early age.



Lighter-coloured underparts

Outer corners of eyes tilt upwards

Fox-like head with narrow muzzle

Bushy tail

Small, pointed ears

Reddish brown coat with sparsely distributed black hair

Square, strong body



SIBERIAN HUSKY

THIS VERSATILE AND SOCIABLE DOG FINDS CHASING SMALL ANIMALS IRRESISTIBLE

KC

Height range
51-60cm (20-24in)

Weight range
16-27kg (35-60lb)

Life span Over 10 years

Origin Siberia



Other colours



Any colour



Long used as a sled dog by the indigenous peoples of eastern Siberia, the Siberian Husky has great endurance, an appetite for work, and resistance to extreme cold. The breed is still popular in the Arctic, particularly in sports such as dogsled racing.

Siberian Huskies make peaceable and lovable companions but need vigorous exercise to burn off some of their energy.

They have a strong pack instinct, and are unlikely to be happy living in isolation. A Siberian Husky tends to see small animals as natural prey, so caution is needed if other pets are kept.

Triangular, erect, high-set ears



Long, bushy tail

Arched neck

Fox-like head

Slightly sloping croup

Thick, medium-length, wolf-grey coat

Powerful, muscular thighs



Breed History:

- Traced from the 19th century in Siberia, originally bred by the Chukchi people in northeastern Asia.
- Imported to Alaska for sled dog racing in 1909.

Primary Roles:

- Developed by the Chukchi people as sled dogs for endurance and cold tolerance, needing minimal food intake.
- Used in Antarctic expeditions and World War II search and rescue units.
- Today, serve as companions and participate in activities like ski-joring and sled pulling.



Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 20-22” (51-56 cm), Males 21-23.5” (53-59.5 cm).
- Weight: Females 35-50 lb (16-22.5 kg), Males 45-60 lb (20.5-27 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Medium-length, dense **double coat with a soft, wooly undercoat and straight outer hairs.**
- Variable head markings; base color ranges widely from **black to white, with white legs and chest common.**

Longevity: Approximately 11-14 years.

Recognized Behavior Issues and Traits

Temperament:

- Independent, alert, gentle, and friendly; **not a watchdog breed.**
- Suitable for rural and urban settings; eager to work and fairly good with other dogs.
- **High energy and exercise needs;** communal howlers with a low barking tendency, but high-pitched bark.
- Good with children
- requires moderate grooming, increases during shedding seasons.
- May dig and chew; needs close human contact.

- **Chronic Superficial Keratitis (Pannus):**
- **Alopecia-X**
- **Primary (Narrow Angle) Glaucoma:**
- **Zinc Responsive Dermatitis:** Breed specific condition with an unknown mode of inheritance. Affected dogs present **with periocular crusts. Parakeratosis is found on skin biopsy.** Treatment with oral zinc is curative in most affected dogs, but some may require parenteral zinc or retinoids.
- **Eosinophilic Disease:** The breed is predisposed to disorders that involve the buildup of eosinophilic tissue, including **eosinophilic gastroenterocolitis**, and eosinophilic granulomas of the eyelid and oral cavity.
- **Uveodermatologic (VKH-Like) Syndrome:** This is an autoimmune disease manifested by progressive uveitis and depigmenting dermatitis that closely resembles the human Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome.

SIGHT HOUNDS

Canine speed merchants, the sight hounds – or gazehounds as they are sometimes called – are hunting dogs that locate and follow their prey primarily by using their keen eyesight. Streamlined, lightly framed, but powerful, a sight hound in pursuit of quarry moves fast and turns with great flexibility. Many dogs in this group were bred to hunt specific prey.



Dogs like these Irish Wolfhounds were used for hunting in Roman times

GREYHOUND

THE SWIFTEST OF ALL DOGS, BUT DOCILE AND GENTLE AT HOME

KC

Height range
69–76 cm (27–30 in)

Weight range
27–30 kg (60–66 lb)

Life span 11–12 years

Origin UK



Other colours



Any colour

Capable of reaching 45mph (72km/h) in short bursts, the sleek and powerful Greyhound is purpose-built for running. Although the modern Greyhound was developed in the UK, the breed's earliest ancestors may have been the similar-looking dogs depicted in Egyptian tombs dating back some 4,000 years BCE. Originally bred to hunt hare, today these dogs are raced for sport. As a pet, the Greyhound needs only moderate daily exercise, and is happy lounging around at home the rest of the time.



Small rose ears, fine in texture



Straight, long forelegs

Muscular, long, slightly arched neck

Long and narrow head

Short, smooth, brindle coat

Deep chest housing powerful lungs and heart

Long, low-set, tapering tail

Breed History:

- Ancient sight or "gaze" hounds originating from Egyptian Sloughi lines, brought to England around 900 AD.
- Early origins trace back to 3000-5000 BC in the Middle East (Egypt).
- Known as the oldest and fastest breed of dog.

Primary Roles:

- Developed to accompany mounted hunters, primarily for coursing hares.
- Also used to hunt stag, fox, wild boar, and gazelle.
- Known as a "gazehound" for their keen vision and exceptional speed.
- In modern times, popular as racing dogs.
- Two sub-types: show (slightly heavier conformation) and racing; same temperament.

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 27-28” (68-71 cm), Males 28-30” (70-76 cm).
- Weight: Females 60-65 lb (27-29 kg), Males 65-70 lb (29-32 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Short, fine coat set close to the skin.
- Colors include brindle, fawn, black, white, red, and blue.

Longevity: Approximately 10-12 years.

Distinctive Features:

- Muscular, highly athletic with a long, flat skull (dolichocephalic), slight stop.
- Dark eyes, small fine partially upright ears.
- Long muscular neck, very deep chest, well-sprung rib cage.
- Moderately arched loins, thin waist.
- Fine-boned long limbs, small compact feet well knuckled up.
- Long tapering thin tail carried low.

Temperament:

- Very affectionate, gentle, somewhat cautious around strangers.
- Requires low to average exercise indoors; enjoys running outdoors.
- Strong chase instinct; caution needed around smaller pets and children.

Coat requires minimal care.

- Enjoys close human companionship; not typically one-man dogs.
- Quick learners, but easily bored; variety in tasks is important.
- Independent thinkers, work well independently.
- May jump up to greet friends and sneak off with household items.
- Fenced yard recommended for off-leash outdoor time.

- **Anesthesia:**

Sight hounds require particular attention during anesthesia. Their lean body conformation with high surface-area- to-volume ratio predisposes them to hypothermia during anesthesia. Impaired biotransformation of drugs by the liver results in prolonged recovery from barbiturate and thiobarbiturate intravenous anesthetics.

- Deficient hydroxylation of propofol by hepatic cytochrome P-450 isoforms may contribute to slow clearance of propofol by greyhounds.

- **Periodontal Disease:**
- **Thigh Alopecia:** As Greyhounds age, they are prone to symmetrical alopecia over their thigh areas. Reported at 20% in a pathological study of Greyhounds.
- **Endocardiosis (Mitral Valvular Disease):** A pathological study of deceased Greyhounds found that 10.4% had signs of endocardiosis or mitral valvular thickening. No correlation to clinical signs or heart disease were available. Heart murmurs were reported at a frequency of 5.3% in a web-based Greyhound health survey.
- **Lymphoma/Lymphosarcoma**
- **Hemangiosarcoma:**

SALUKI

THIS SLIM-FRAMED, SLEEK, GAZELLE-HUNTER IS LOYAL AND COURAGEOUS

KC

Height range
58-71cm (23-28in)

Weight range
16-29kg (35-65lb)

Life span 12 years

Origin Persia



Other colours



Variety of colours

Pendant ears with long, silky, golden hair

Feathered coat

Reputed to be one of the few breeds that were mummified with the pharaohs of the Sumerian Empire, the Saluki (named after an ancient city) is esteemed in the Middle East for its swiftness over sand and is used for hunting with falcons.

It is not an especially demonstrative or tactile pet and may seem somewhat aloof. There are two coat types: smooth and feathered.

Long, slender, supple neck

Smooth, soft, silky coat

Long, narrow head

Slight feathering on back of legs

Deep, narrow chest

Black coat with tan markings

Feathered coat



Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 27-28" (68-71 cm), Males 28-30" (70-76 cm).
- Weight: Females 60-65 lb (27-29 kg), Males 65-70 lb (29-32 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Short, fine coat set close to the skin.
- Colors include brindle, fawn, black, white, red, and blue.

Longevity: Approximately 10-12 years.

Distinctive Features:

- Muscular, highly athletic with a long, flat skull (dolichocephalic), slight stop.
- Dark eyes, small fine partially upright ears.
- Long muscular neck, very deep chest, well-sprung rib cage.
- Moderately arched loins, thin waist.
- Fine-boned long limbs, small compact feet well knuckled up.
- Long tapering thin tail carried low.

Temperament:

- Very affectionate, gentle, somewhat cautious around strangers.
- Requires low to average exercise indoors; enjoys running outdoors.
- Strong chase instinct; caution needed around smaller pets and children.

Coat requires minimal care.

- Enjoys close human companionship; not typically one-man dogs.
- Quick learners, but easily bored; variety in tasks is important.
- Independent thinkers, work well independently.
- May jump up to greet friends and sneak off with household items.
- Fenced yard recommended for off-leash outdoor time.

AFGHAN HOUND

GLAMOROUS, ALOOF, AND HIGH-MAINTENANCE, THIS BREED IS THE SUPERMODEL OF DOGS

KC

Height range
63-74cm (25-29in)

Weight range
23-29kg (51-64lb)

Life span 12-14 years

Origin Afghanistan



Other colours



Any colour

The glossiest and most elegant of dogs, the exact origin of the breed is unknown but it is thought to have been brought along trade routes to Afghanistan, where tribal chieftains used it to track deer, wild goats, and snow leopards. The Afghan Hound's long, luxurious coat protected it from the extreme climate of its original mountain home. In the 1930s Marx Brother "Zeppo" brought the breed to the USA; and it has since been popular with celebrities.

However, this independent and lively companion is also at home in sports and obedience events.

Dark eyes, almost triangular-looking, slanting slightly upwards



Abundant top knot

Pendant ears covered with long, silky hair

Long muzzle and skull

Tail is relatively bare, carried in a ring and raised when moving

Long, silky, gold coat has fine texture except along short, close saddle

Feet strong and covered with thick, long hair



Physical Characteristics of the Afghan Hound

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 24-26" (61-66 cm), Males 26-28" (66-71 cm).
- Weight: Females 50 lb (23 kg), Males 60 lb (27 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Very fine, silky, glossy, and long haircoat; shorter on the face with a distinctive long, soft topknot.
- Shorter hair over the topline, known as the "Afghan saddle," in adults.
- Shown in a natural, unclipped coat; all colors accepted except spotted patterns, though white head markings are not encouraged.

Longevity: Approximately 12-14 years.

Scent hound



PACK HUNTING
Fox-hunting with pack hounds was once a familiar rural sight. The modern alternative is drag-hunting - where hounds follow an artificial scent.

BLOODHOUND

GENTLE AND SOCIABLE DESPITE ITS SIZE, THIS DOG HAS A DEEP BELLING VOICE

KC

Height range
58-69cm (23-27in)

Weight range
36-50kg (79-110lb)

Life span 10-12 years

Origin Belgium



Other colours



Originally developed in Belgium by the monks of the Abbaye de Saint-Hubert, the Bloodhound (known in Belgium as the St. Hubert Hound) may have been among the dogs brought to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. Massive, wrinkly, and droopy-eared, this is the classic sleuthhound of detective stories. The Bloodhound is renowned for its superlative tracking abilities over varied terrain and can pick up a scent that is several days old. Good-natured and mild-mannered, this dog is also an excellent family companion for those with room to spare.



Long, thick, tapering tail



Very long, pendant ears

Deep-set eyes give solemn expression

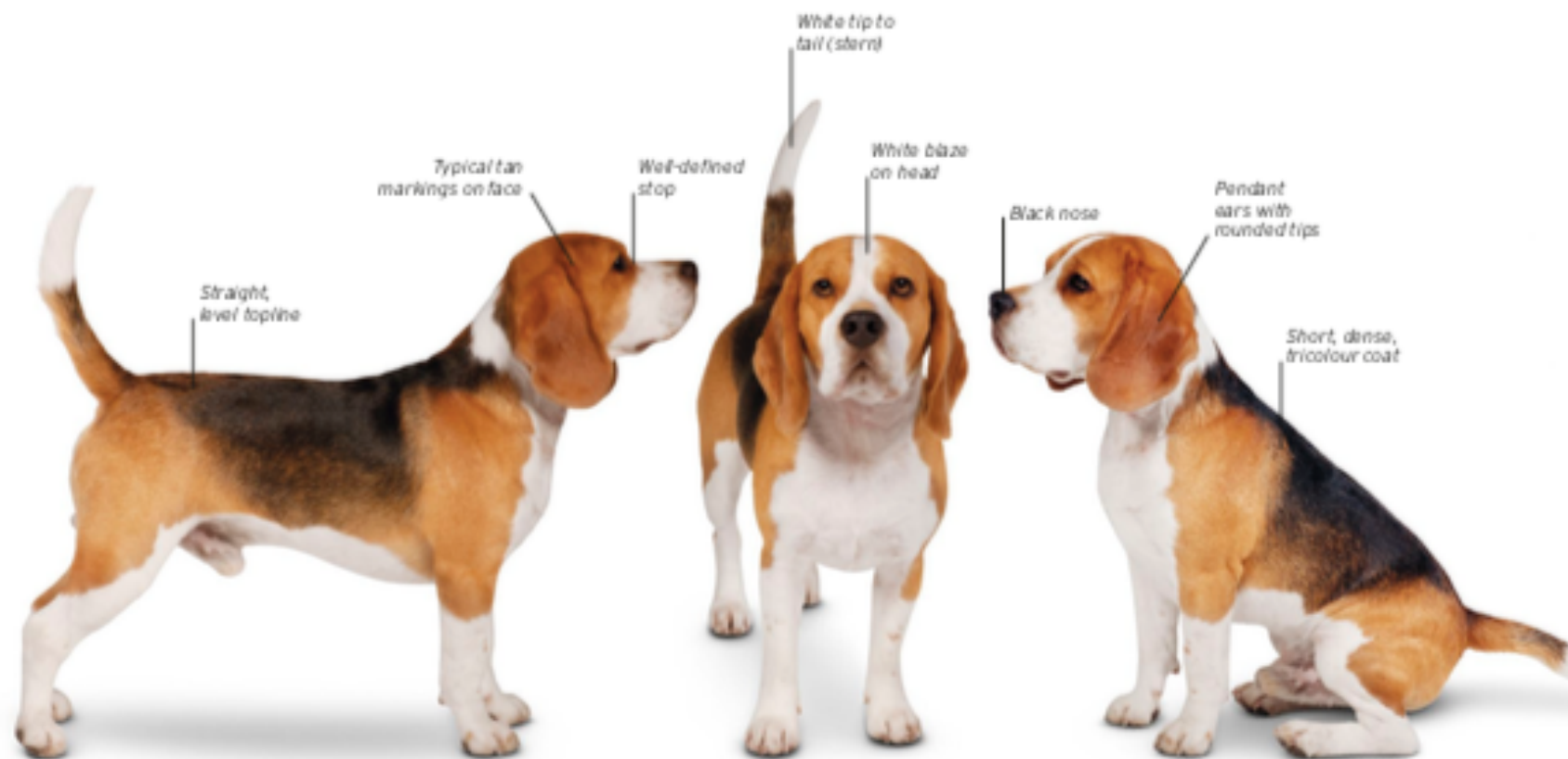


Smooth, short, weatherproof, shaded red coat

Heavy, loose upper lip

Pronounced dewlap

Lower ears cuff inwards



BEAGLE

Size and Build:

- Fifteen Inch Variety: 13-15” high (maximum height 15” in the United States, 16” in England), generally 20-30 lb (**9-13.5 kg**).

Coat and Colors:

- Hard, short-medium outer coat hairs, dense in texture.
- Popular colors include **black, tan, and white tri-color; also red and white.**
- "Patch Beagle" refers to strains with **large black, lemon, or red patches.**

Longevity: Approximately 13-15 years.



Distinctive Features:

- Long, pendulous ears with round tips, hanging in towards the cheeks.
- Soft expression, large, wide-set eyes in brown.
- Medium-length, well-muscled neck.
- Tail held high but not over the back, shorter than most hound tails, slightly curved with a brush.

Temperament:

- Loyal, gentle, trustworthy, playful, adaptable.
- Requires a secure fence to prevent digging and jumping escapes.
- **Excellent with children, assuming proper socialization.**
- Moderate to high barking tendency; not considered a watchdog.
- **Good with other pets, though may chase smaller ones if not accustomed to their presence.**

- **epilepsy**
- **Pulmonic stenosis**
- **Hypothyroidism**
- **Prolapse of the gland of the nictitating membrane ('cherry eye')**
- **Intervertebral Disc Disease (IVDD)**
- **Diabetes Mellitus**

DACHSHUND

INQUISITIVE, BRAVE, AND LOYAL, THIS DOG IS POPULAR AS A COMPANION AND WATCHDOG

FCI

Height range
Miniature:
 13-15 cm (5-6 in)
Standard:
 20-23 cm (8-9 in)



Weight range
Miniature:
 4-5 kg (9-11 lb)
Standard:
 9-12 kg (20-26 lb)

Life span 12-15 years

Origin Germany



Other colours



Variety of colours

Despite their small size, Dachshunds need plenty of exercise and mental stimulation to maintain their cheerful and loving temperament. Strong-willed, they tend to ignore commands when on the scent of prey. Dachshunds will bark protectively at unexpected visitors but are good with older children. There are three coat types: smooth-haired, long-haired, and wire-haired. The long-haired varieties need daily grooming. Two sizes are recognized by the KC, miniature and standard; but three sizes, based on chest circumference, are recognized by the FCI.



Black and tan coat, coarse to touch

Forefeet bigger and broader than hind feet

Wire-haired



Smooth, red coat

Smooth-haired

Shiny, black and tan coat



Hair shorter on head

Very shallow stop

Pendant, feathered ears

Body much longer than leg length

Long, silky, shaded red coat

Long-haired

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 23-25” (58.5-63.5 cm), Males 25-27” (63.5-68.5 cm).
- Weight: Females 80-100 lb (36-45 kg), Males 90-110 lb (41-50 kg).

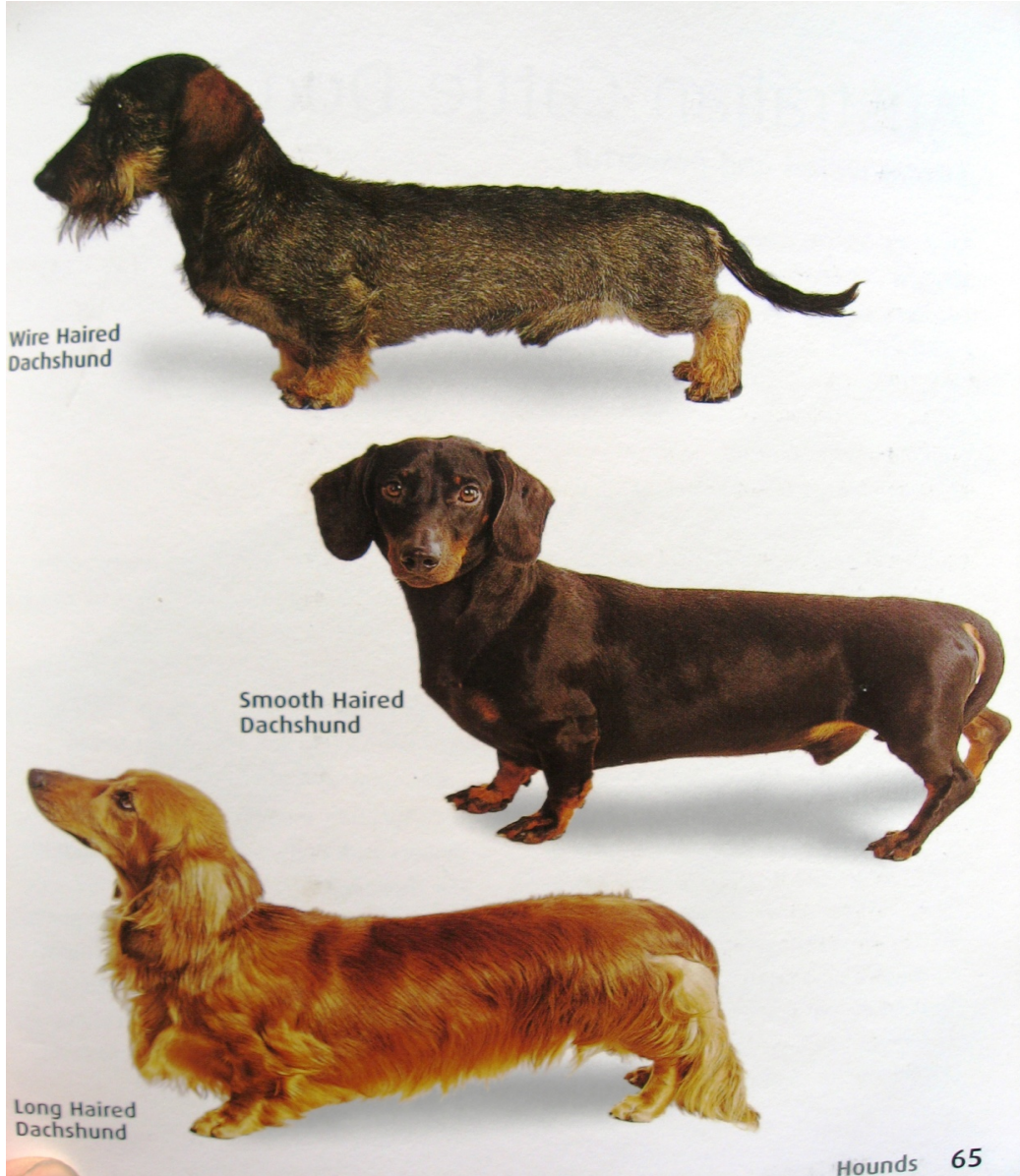
Coat and Colors:

- Accepted colors: Black and tan, liver and tan, red; small white areas permitted on feet, tail tip, and chest.
- Coat is **smooth, short, and hard; softer texture on ears.**

Longevity: Approximately 10-12 years.

Distinctive Features:

- **Facial wrinkles and drooping eyes create** a characteristic expression.
- extensive skin folds around head and neck.
- Loose body skin; long neck, rounded deep thorax.



Wire Haired
Dachshund

Smooth Haired
Dachshund

Long Haired
Dachshund

DOBERMANN

THIS LOYAL AND OBEDIENT FAMILY DOG COMBINES STRENGTH WITH GRACE

KC

Height range
65-69cm (26-27in)

Weight range
30-40kg (66-88lb)

Life span 13 years

Origin Germany



Other colours



Isabella

Blue



Brown

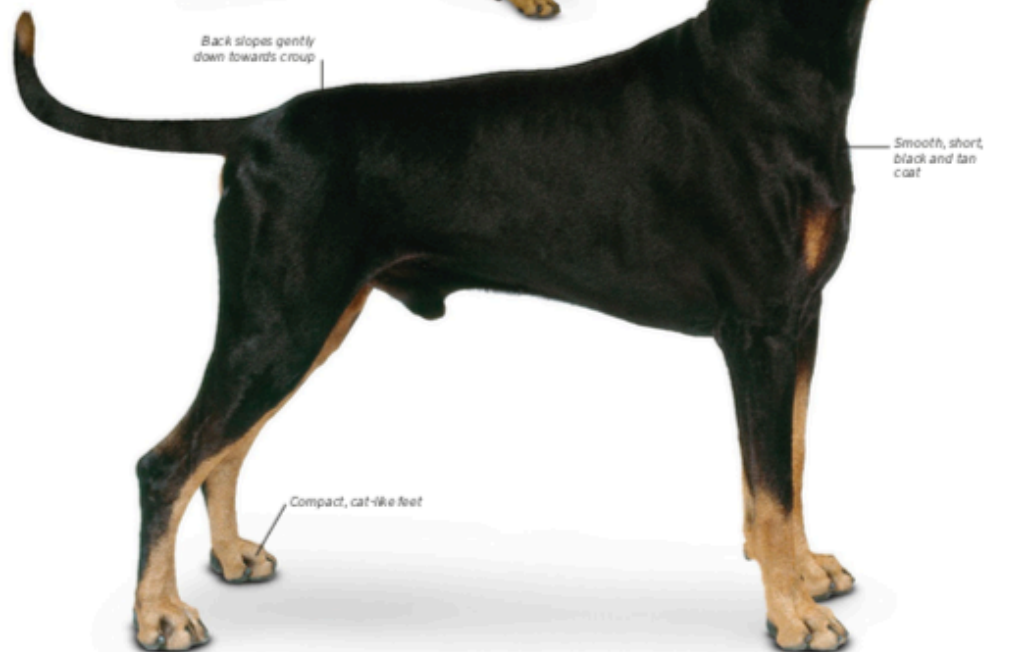
Reportedly created around 1860 by a German tax official called Louis Dobermann, this dog is the result of a number of crossings thought to include the German Shepherd Dog (see p.35), the Rottweiler (see p.81), the Greyhound (see p.126), and the Weimaraner (see p.246). From these, the Dobermann inherited a collection of admirable traits, including guarding and tracking abilities, intelligence, endurance, speed, and good looks. Widely used for police and security work, this breed is also popular as a town or country house dog. Dobermanns love being part of family life - the more active the better.



Typical
rust-red
markings



Almond-shaped eyes



Flat-topped,
long head

Back slopes gently
down towards croup

Smooth, short,
black and tan
coat

Compact, cat-like feet

Breed History:

- Originated in Germany; recognized in 1900.
- Developed from breeds including the Rottweiler, German Pinscher, and Black and Tan Terrier.

Primary Roles:

- Bred for personal protection, as a guard dog, police dog, and war dog.
- Popular as a companion animal.
- Prized as a police scent-tracking dog

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 24-26” (61-66 cm), Males 26-28” (66-71 cm).
- Weight: Females 66-75 lb (30-34 kg), Males 66-80 lb (30-36.5 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Breed colors: **Black, red, fawn, and blue with rusty markings on legs, throat, and face.**
- Coat is smooth, short, dense, glossy, and lies close to the skin.
- Black is dominant over red, and non-dilution is dominant over dilution.
- Albinos are a disqualification.

Longevity: Approximately 13 years.

Temperament:

- Very loyal, natural protectors; high intelligence, fearlessness, high activity, alertness.
- Easy to train using positive reinforcement; early socialization is crucial.
- **Risk of aggression if not properly trained or if left alone excessively.**
- Requires frequent human contact, exercise, and stimulation.
- Average shedders; minimal grooming needed.
- Over-represented in flank sucking behavior, a compulsive disorder.

- **Doberman pinschers may be predisposed to adverse reactions to potentiated sulfonamides.** Non-septic polyarthrititis and fever occurring after 8 to 21 days of therapy is the most common sign.
- This may be due to a limited capacity to detoxify the hydroxylamine metabolites of sulphonamides. **The reaction may be a type-III hypersensitivity.**

- **von Willebrand's Disease Type 1 (vWD):** Autosomal recessive genetic disorder causing a mild bleeding syndrome.
- **Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM):**
- **Congenital Blindness:** A rare autosomal recessive disorder occurs in the breed, presenting with microphthalmia,
- **Acral Lick Dermatitis (Lick Granuloma) and Flank Sucking**
- **Prostatic Disease:**
-
- **Gastric Dilatation-Volvulus (Bloat, GDV):**
- **Hormonal Urinary Incontinence:** Studies show a breed prevalence for urinary incontinence in spayed female Doberman pinschers.
-
- **Chronic Active Hepatitis (Copper Toxicosis):**
- **Congenital Deafness and Vestibular Disease:**

Terriers

DIGGING INSTINCT

Intent on his task, this Airedale Terrier is doing what comes naturally - excavating a hole. Most terriers are inveterate diggers and tunnellers.





YORKSHIRE TERRIER

Size and Build:

Height at Withers: Females 6" (15 cm), Males 7" (18 cm).

Weight: Typically less than 7 lb (3 kg), averaging 3-5 lb (1.5-2 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Long, silky, low-shed straight haircoat in trademark blue and tan.
- Coats are parted over the topline; commonly tied topknot.
- Dark blue metallic highlight develops at maturity; puppies born black and tan.

Longevity: Approximately 12-15 years.

- **Tracheal Collapse:**
- **Valvular Heart Disease (Chronic Myxomatous Valvular Endocardiosis):**
- **Portosystemic Shunt (PSS, Liver Shunt):**
- **Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca (KCS, Dry Eye):**
- **Hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's Disease):**
- **Necrotizing Meningoencephalitis**

BOSTON TERRIER

A HIGHLY INTELLIGENT, DETERMINED, FRIENDLY, AND ALERT COMPANION DOG

KC

Height range
38-43cm (15-17in)

Weight range
5-11kg (11-24lb)

Life span 13 years

Origin USA



Other colours



Brindle

Brindle coats have white markings.

Dubbed "the American Gentleman" for its quirky yet dapper looks and docile nature, the Boston Terrier makes a good house pet for town or country. This mix of bulldog and several terrier types has lost its rattling instincts and enjoys human company. It has a boisterous streak and needs regular exercise.



Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: 15-17” (38-43 cm).
- Weight: Three size types within the breed:
- Up to 15 lb (< 7 kg).
- 15-19 lb (7-8.5 kg).
- 20-25 lb (9-11 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Short, fine, flat glossy coat in black, brindle with striking white markings.

Longevity: Approximately 13-14 years.

Distinctive Features:

- Short body and **brachycephalic head**.
- Gentle but alert expression; **broad skull between the ears, without wrinkles**.
- dark brown eyes; small, erect ears.
- black nose.
- nictitans **not** visible, dark palpebral margins.
- Slightly arched neck with high head carriage.

Temperament:

- High intelligence; alert and very active.
- Playful with a gentle disposition.
- Moderate exercise needs; low grooming requirements.
- Good with gentle children and other pets.
- Will alarm bark but not considered protectors.
- Suitable for home and apartment living; do not tolerate temperature extremes.
- May snore
- some can be picky eaters.

- **Brachycephalic Complex:**
- **Corneal Dystrophy:**
- **Cleft Lip and Palate:**

BULL TERRIER

A FORMIDABLE-LOOKING DOG, BUT KIND AND WELL BEHAVED WITH THE RIGHT OWNER

KC

Height range
53-56cm (21-22in)

Weight range
23-32kg (51-71lb)

Life span 10-12 years

Origin UK



Other colours



Variety of
colours



Largely the result of cross-breeding between the Bulldog (see p.94) and terriers of various types, the Bull Terrier was developed for pit-fighting in 19th-century England. A failure at vicious sports, this dog achieved greater success as a pet. The modern breed is normally good-natured and does well with a firm owner.

Thin, close-set,
erect ears

Narrow,
dark eyes

White tip
to tail

Distinctive,
long, oval head

Convex
profile

Hind legs short
from hock to foot

Wide
chest

Brindle coat
with white
markings



Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: 21-22” (53-56 cm).
- Weight: 52-62 lb (24-28 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Divided into **white and colored types**.
- **White Variety:** All white or white with limited head markings.
- **Colored Variety:** Base colors other than white, may have white markings; brindle is preferred.
- Moderate shedders with low grooming needs.

Longevity: Approximately 11-13 years.

Distinctive Features:

- Long, distinctive head with a characteristic curve from skull to nose tip.
- Close-set, small ears, pricking erect when alert.
- Small, dark, deep-set eyes, oblique in shape; blue eyes disqualify.
- Black nose; very muscular, long neck.
- moderately long limbs.

Temperament:

- Playful, friendly, and active.
- Historically bred for fighting; may not get along with all dogs, particularly inter-male aggression.
- Deeply attached to their human family.
- High activity and exercise needs; boredom can lead to vices if left alone.

- **Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD):**
- **Compulsive Tail Chasing and Spinning**

MINIATURE PINSCHER

THIS DOG IS HAPPY TO LIVE IN A SMALL SPACE BUT NEEDS REGULAR EXERCISE

KC

Height range
25-30cm (10-12in)

Weight range
4-5kg (9-11lb)

Life span Up to 15 years

Origin Germany



Other colours



Blue and tan

Brown and tan

Bred in Germany and developed from the much larger German Pinscher (see p.218), this sturdy but graceful dog was once used as a farmyard rat-hunter. The Miniature Pinscher is quick and lively, moving with a characteristic high-stepping, hackney gait. Perfect for a small home, the breed has sharp senses that make it a good watchdog.



- **Size and Build:**
- Height at Withers: 10-12.5” (25.5-32 cm).
- Weight: 8-10 lb (4-4.5 kg).
- **Coat and Colors:**
- Glossy, short, flat-lying coat with a hard, smooth texture.
- Accepted colors: Red, stag red (red and black hairs), chocolate with rust, black with tan (red).
- **Longevity:** Approximately 13-14 years.

Distinctive Features:

- Small, compact, almost square conformation.
- Oval, large dark eyes.
- Black or self-colored nose in chocolates; close, dry lips.
- large ears; moderate neck length and muscling, slightly arched.

- **Corneal Dystrophy:**
- **Immune-Mediated Hemolytic Anemia**

Gundogs



SOFT MOUTH

Gundogs used for retrieving, like this dual-purpose English Springer Spaniel, are trained to carry game without crushing it.

GERMAN POINTER

THIS INTELLIGENT BREED IS GENIAL AND GENTLE IF KEPT BUSY

KC

Height range
53-64cm (21-25in)

Weight range
20-32kg (44-71lb)



Life span 10-14 years

Origin Germany



Other colours



Liver

Brown

Black

A **superlative hunting dog**, which tracks, points, and retrieves over any terrain from heathland to marshland, the German Pointer or Deutsch Kurzhaar is a loyal, obedient breed. In its homeland it has always been kept for the home as well as the hunt, and the breed is generally level-headed and reliable. This is an energetic dog, and individuals can become hyperactive and destructive if they are not given enough exercise. There are three coat types: wire-haired, long-haired, and short-haired. By far the best known is the German Short-haired Pointer, called GSP by hunters in the UK.



Brown nose

Short-haired



Broad, drop ears, rounded at tips

Wire-haired

Medium-sized, brown eyes

Well-defined stop



Tapering tail with white tip, carried low

Liver patch

Tucked-up belly

Liver coat with white ticking, coarse to touch

Spoon-shaped, compact feet

Short-haired

ENGLISH POINTER

THIS ATHLETIC DOG NEEDS PLENTY OF EXERCISE IF KEPT AS A PET

KC

Height range
61-69 cm (24-27 in)

Weight range
20-34 kg (44-75 lb)

Life span 12-13 years

Origin UK



Other colours



Variety of colours



Simply known as the Pointer in the UK, this breed is swift and keen when tracking and pointing, tasks for which it has long been used; however, it does not retrieve particularly well. In character, English Pointers are gentle, loyal, and obedient. They are good-natured family companions and reliable with children but can be too boisterous with toddlers. They retain their hunting stamina and need plenty of outdoor space.



Physical Characteristics of the Pointer (English Pointer)

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 23-26” (58.5-66 cm), Males 25-28” (63.5-71 cm).

Weight: Females 45-65 lb (20.5-29.5 kg), Males 55-75 lb (25-34 kg).

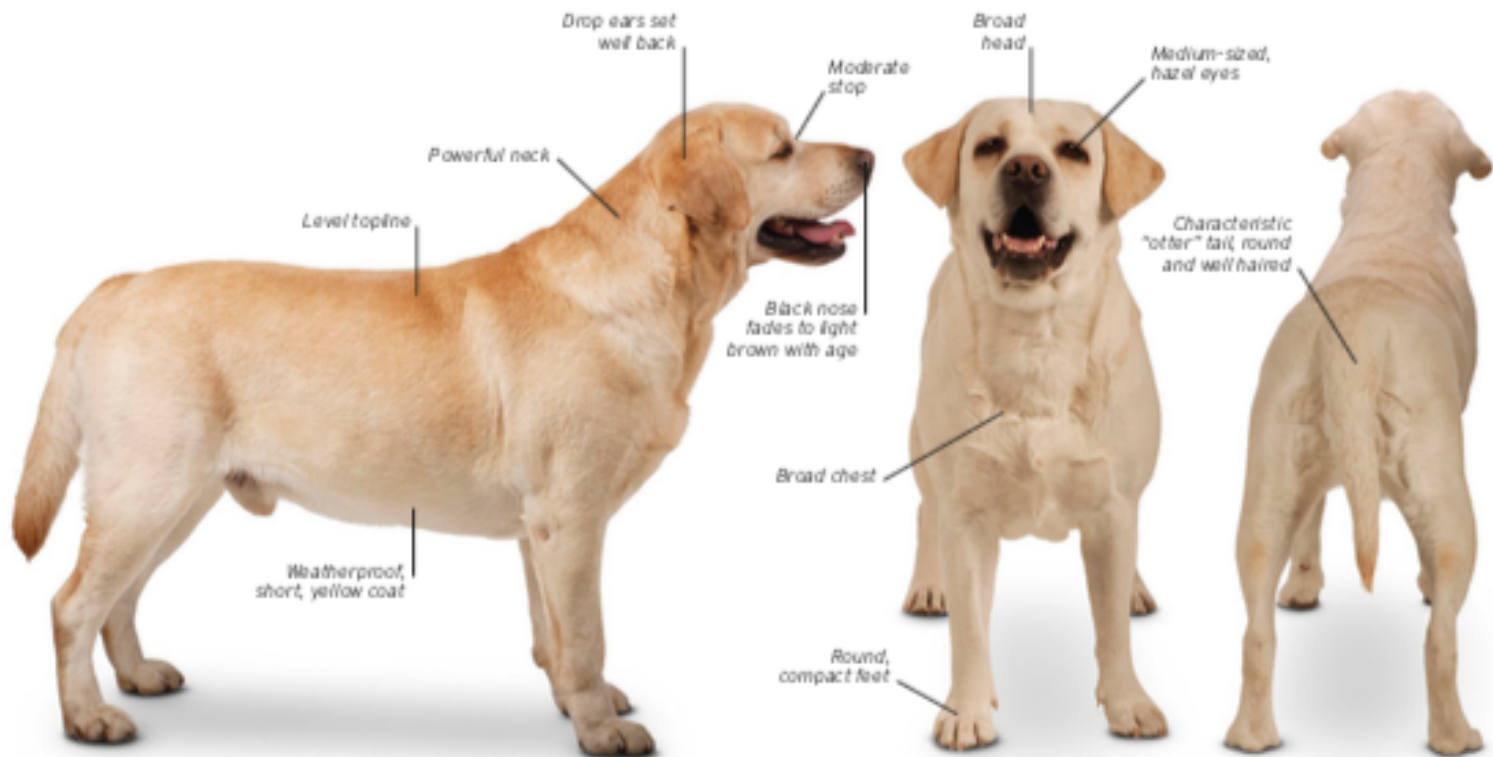
Coat and Colors:

- Dense, flat-laying, short glossy hard coat.
- Commonly **liver and white**; other colors include solid liver, black, black and white, orange, orange and white, or lemon, lemon and white.

Longevity: Approximately 13-14 years.

Temperament:

- **Adaptable; suitable for kennel, farm, or home environments but not ideal for apartments.**
- Lower need for human companionship compared to other gundogs; becomes closely attached if housed with family.
- Good with children; effective alarm barker.
- Early obedience training and socialization are crucial.
- Very high energy and activity levels; requires plenty of exercise to prevent destructive behavior.



LABRADOR RETRIEVER

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 21.5-23.5” (54.5-59.5 cm), Males 22.5-24.5” (57-62 cm).
- Weight: Females 55-70 lb (25-32 kg), Males 65-80 lb (29.5-36.5 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- **Glossy, water-resistant coat that is flat, dense, and short.**
- Colors: **Black, chocolate, and yellow.**

Longevity: Approximately 11-13 years.



Distinctive Features:

- Distinctive "otter" type tail.
- Broad, **mesocephalic skull** and well-developed jaws; soft mouth for game handling.
- Medium-sized, dark eyes with a gentle expression; brown or hazel in chocolates.
- Wide, pigmented nose: brown on chocolates, black on black Labradors.
- Medium-sized, pendulous, triangular ears.
- Medium-length neck with moderate arch.

Temperament:

- Known for their placid, loving temperament.
- **Enjoy play and require lots of human contact.**
- Loyal and intelligent, making them treasured companion dogs.
- Good with children and other pets; easy to train but need early training.
- Require mental challenges and physical exercise for good health.

GOLDEN RETRIEVER

THIS EXUBERANT, EASY-GOING GUNDOG HAS BECOME A FAMILY FAVOURITE

KC

Height range
51-61cm (20-24in)

Weight range
25-34kg (55-75lb)

Life span 12-13 years

Origin UK



Other colours



Cream



Bred as a powerful retriever for long-distance work, the Golden Retriever is used by hunters and in field trials. It is also used as a guide dog and kept as a gregarious pet. Responsive and even-tempered, this dog's main aim in life is to please. Its friendly nature means it does not make a good guard dog.

Powerful but well-chiselled head

Long tail without a curl

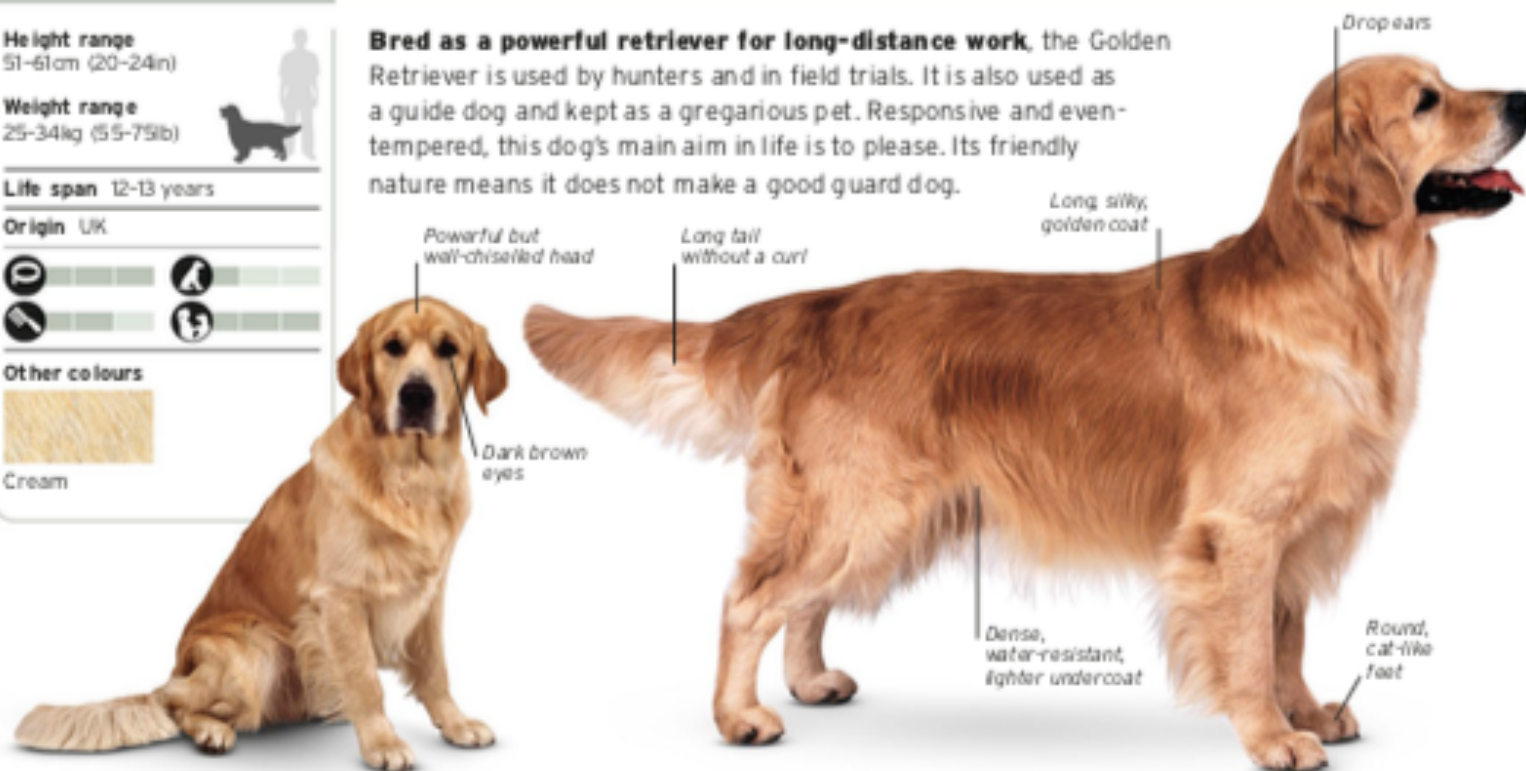
Long, silky, golden coat

Drop ears

Dark brown eyes

Dense, water-resistant, lighter undercoat

Round, cat-like feet



Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females 21.5-22.5” (54.5-57 cm), Males 23-24” (58.5-61 cm).
- Weight: Females 55-65 lb (25-29.5 kg), Males 65-75 lb (29.5-34 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- Double coat with very high hair density.
- **Standard color is gold, ranging from light to medium-dark, with medium-dark preferred.**
- Longevity: Approximately 10-15 years.



Distinctive Features:

- Muscular, powerful, balanced dog with a free smooth gait.
- Deep-set, moderately wide-set brown eyes with dark eyelid margins.
- Moderately short, triangular ears; darkly pigmented nose.
- Medium-length, well-muscled neck.
- Deep thorax with well-sprung ribs; little tuck-up in the abdomen.

Temperament:

- Eager, alert, friendly, trustworthy.
- Known for tolerance with other pets and children.
- Needs lots of exercise; easy to train, relaxed, and responsive.
- Moderate shedding tendency; moderate grooming needs.
- Very high trainability.

- **von Willebrand's Disease:**
- **Otitis Externa (Chronic Ear Infections):**
- **Atopy**
- **Hypothyroidism:**
- **Lymphoma and hemangiosarcoma**
- **Idiopathic Horner's Syndrome**

Companion animal



FRENCH BULLDOG

THIS AFFECTIONATE AND INTELLIGENT CLOWN-LIKE DOG THRIVES ON HUMAN COMPANY

KC

Height range
28-33cm (11-13in)

Weight range
11-13kg (24-29lb)

Life span Over 10 years

Origin France



Other colours



Black brindle

Fawn coat



A sturdy, compact little dog, the French Bulldog makes an excellent companion, but has few boundaries and will want to share its owner's favourite chair. Always ready for fun, kind but firm direction may be needed. This breed is a descendent of the British Toy Bulldog taken to France in the 19th century.

Wide-set,
dark eyes

Distinctive, erect "bat"
ears, wide at base,
rounded at top

Short, pied
coat with white
predominant

Strong,
thickset
neck

REKINGEE

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: 12" (30.5 cm).
- Weight: Less than 28 lb (12.5 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- **Very short, fine, flat glossy coat.**
- Colors: **Brindle, white, brindle and white, or fawn.**

Longevity: Approximately 11-12 years.

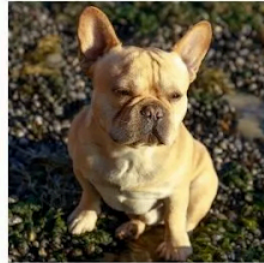
FRENCH BULLDOG COLORS



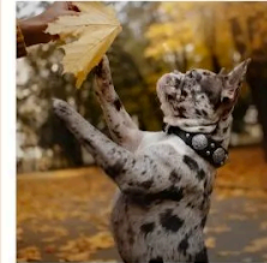
White



Fawn



Cream



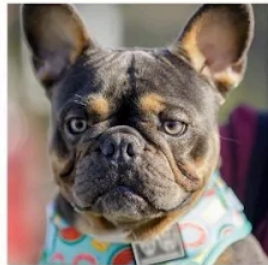
Merle



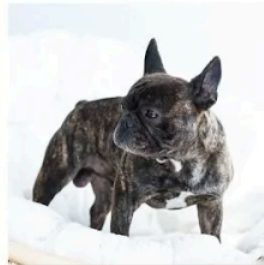
Lilac



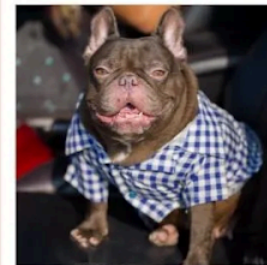
Blue



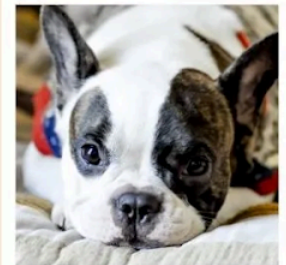
Blue & Tan



Brindle



Chocolate



Brindle Piebald

Distinctive Features:

- **Erect ears distinguish from English Bulldog.**
- Skull: Flat between ears, domed over eyes, strong-browed appearance.
- Large, square head; short, broad, blocky muzzle with well-defined stop and distinct groove between eyes.
- Wrinkled
- very short nose; black nose except in lighter colored dogs.
- Moderately deep-set, dark, round eyes set well apart
- Prognathic lower jaw with very prominent black flews.
- Short, thick, arched neck with very loose skin.

Temperament:

- Intelligent, affectionate, alert, and playful.
- Love human companionship; low barking tendency.
- Low shedding and grooming needs.
- Suitable for city or country living; good for seniors.
- Requires daily hygiene of facial wrinkles to prevent dermatitis.
- Tend to snore.

- **Brachycephalic Complex:**
- **Histiocytic Ulcerative Colitis:**
- **Necrotizing Meningoencephalitis:**
-
- **Pulmonic Stenosis (PS):**
- **Hiatal Hernia:**

PEKINGESE

DIGNIFIED AND COURAGEOUS YET SENSITIVE, THIS GOOD-NATURED DOG HAS A MIND OF ITS OWN

KC

Height range
15-23 cm (6-9 in)

Weight range
5 kg (11 lb)

Life span Over 12 years

Origin China



Other colours



Variety of colours



An aristocrat, whose ancestors can be traced back to the Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE), the Pekingese was considered sacred in China and could only be owned by royalty. The perfect dog for an apartment, it loves exercise but not long walks. Intelligent and fearless, it makes a loyal companion but can be hard to train.



Physical Characteristics of the Pekingese

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: 6-9” (15-23 cm).
- Weight: Less than 14 lb (6 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- All colors are allowed.
- Dense, soft undercoat.

Longevity: Approximately 12-13 years.

Distinctive Features:

- Head wider than deep with a broad flat top; jaw wide at base.
- Brachycephalic skull.
- Black pigmented nose placed between prominent eyes.
- **Prominent v-shaped wrinkle** extends cheek to cheek over the nose; deep, well-defined stop.
- Broad, short muzzle with black pigmented hair.

Temperament:

- Good alarm barkers.
- Loyal; generally good with other pets and children if socialized early.
- **with strangers; some can be aggressive.**
- Low exercise needs
- poor heat tolerance
- tendency to snore.
- **High shedding tendency; requires daily brushing.**

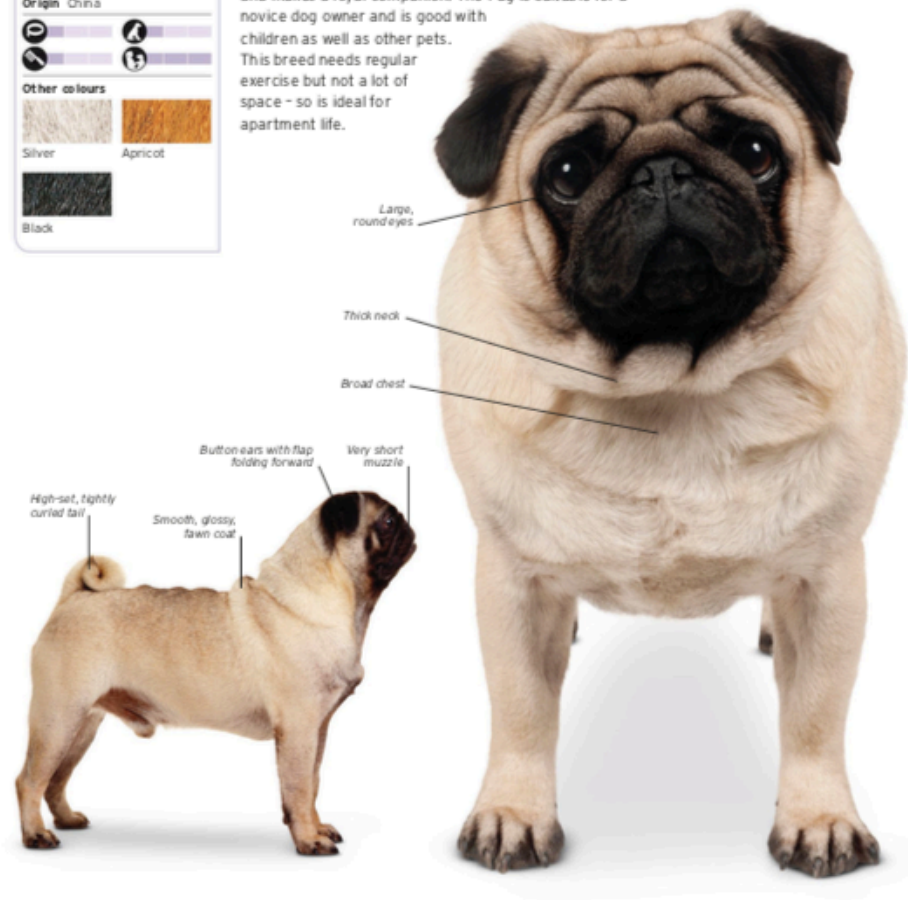
PUG

THIS PLAYFUL AND INTELLIGENT DOG LOVES PEOPLE BUT IS SOMETIMES WILFUL

KC

Height range	25-28cm (10-11in)
Weight range	6-8kg (13-18lb)
Life span	Over 10 years
Origin	China
Other colours	Silver, Apricot, Black

This breed, with a long history, originated in China and its ancestors were brought to Europe in the 16th century by the East India Company traders. In Europe, it became popular with royalty and aristocracy. The Pug is a small, sturdy, square dog whose stern appearance belies its cheerful personality and great character. It is highly intelligent, outgoing, has a loving disposition, and makes a loyal companion. The Pug is suitable for a novice dog owner and is good with children as well as other pets. This breed needs regular exercise but not a lot of space - so is ideal for apartment life.



**Height,
Weight**

Height: Dogs 12-14 inches (30-36 cm.) Bitches 10-12 inches (25-30 cm.)
Weight: Dogs 13-20 pounds (6-9kg.) Bitches 13-18 pounds (6-8kg.)

Pugs catch colds easily and are stressed by hot and cold weather. They are prone to allergies and the short muzzle contributes to chronic breathing problems, tending to wheeze and snore. (Pugs suffer from poor ventilation.)

Prone to skin problems.

**Health
Problems**

Pone to Pug Dog Encephalitis (PDE), an inflammation of the brain that strikes adolescent Pugs usually between the ages of 2 and 3. The cause is unknown.

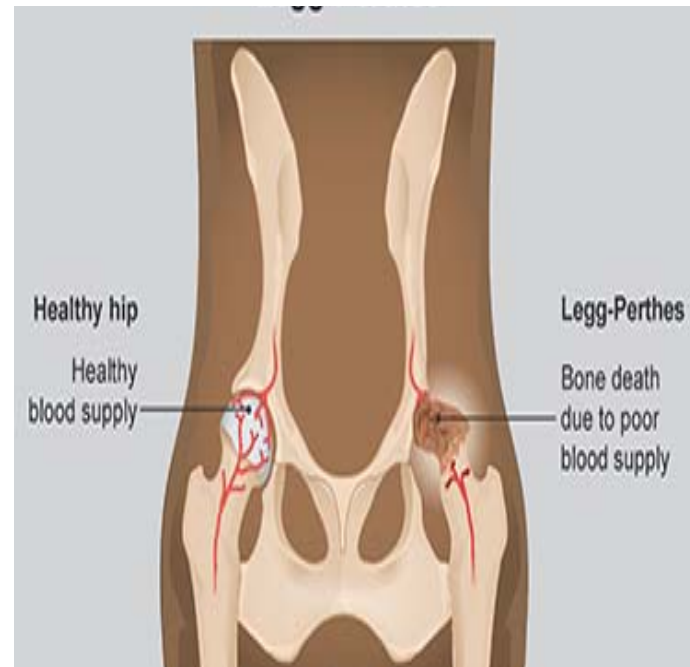
They are not the easiest whelpers. Dams usually have to have cesarean sections due to the size of the pups heads.

There is a chance of keratites and ulcers on the cornea. Eyes are prone to weeping.

Do not overfeed a Pug, as they will eat more than is good for them, quickly becoming obese and living much shorter lives.

Legg-Perthes disease

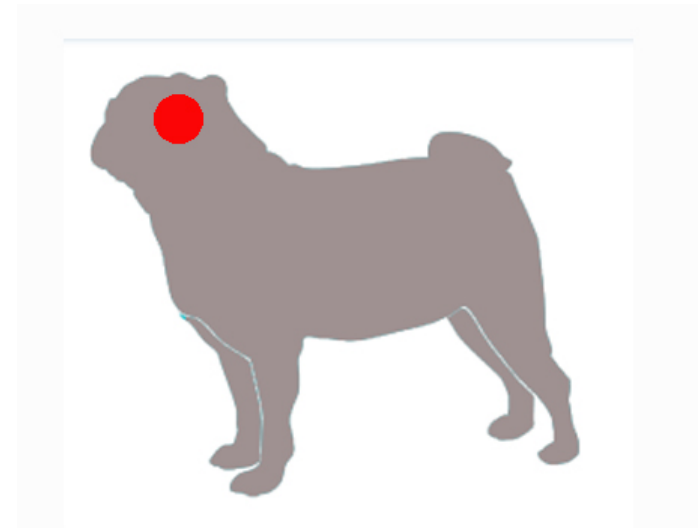
Avascular necrosis of the femoral head is a condition recognized in young small/toy breed dogs (uncommonly occurs in cats) where the head of the femur loses its blood supply and develops necrosis



Necrotizing meningoencephalitis (NME), = Pug dog encephalitis

an inflammatory disease of the central nervous system that is usually progressive and fatal.

Several genetic markers are associated with risk of developing NME.





Abnormalities in the airway in brachycephalic dogs

Abnormalities in the airway in brachycephalic dogs include:

- narrowed nostrils

- elongation of the soft palate, which obstruct the passage of air through the nose and throat.

In some breeds, especially the Bulldog, this may be accompanied by **tracheal stenosis**.

This makes it difficult for affected dogs to breathe freely and get enough air into their lungs.

Over time, the additional breathing effort required for affected dogs can lead to **collapse of the larynx**.

SHIH TZU

THIS INTELLIGENT, BOUNCY, AND OUTGOING DOG LOVES BEING PART OF THE FAMILY

KC

Height range
Up to 27cm (Up to 11in)

Weight range
5-8kg (10-18lb)

Life span Over 10 years

Origin Tibet/China



Other colours



Variety of
colours

This sturdy breed is thought to be a cross between the Pekingese (see p.264) and the Lhasa Apso (above). Abundantly but not excessively coated, it sheds little or no hair, making it a good companion for allergy sufferers. Despite its distinctly arrogant carriage, the Shih Tzu makes an affectionate and friendly pet.

*Hair grows upwards
around the muzzle*

*Heavily plumed tail
with white tip*

*White
blaze on
forehead*

*Short, muscular
legs hidden
by long coat*

*Long, dense,
black and white
topcoat*



Proptosis

Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA)

Allergies

Ear Infections



Collapsing Trachea.

Patellar Luxation.

MALTESE

A BRAVE, ENERGETIC, AND FEARLESS DOG, BUT ALSO GENTLE MANNERED AND AMIABLE

KC

Height range
Up to 25cm (Up to 10in)

Weight range
2-3kg (4-7lb)

Life span Over 12 years

Origin Malta



Well-feathered,
long ears hang
close to head

Short, cobby - or
square - body

An ancient dog from the Mediterranean, Maltese-like dogs are mentioned in writings as far back as 300BCE. This is a lively, fun-loving, little dog that belies its chocolate-box appearance. The long, silky coat is a major commitment - it does not shed but requires daily grooming to prevent matting.

Long facial hair tied
back with ribbon

Silky, long,
white coat

Tail carried over
back with hair
to one side

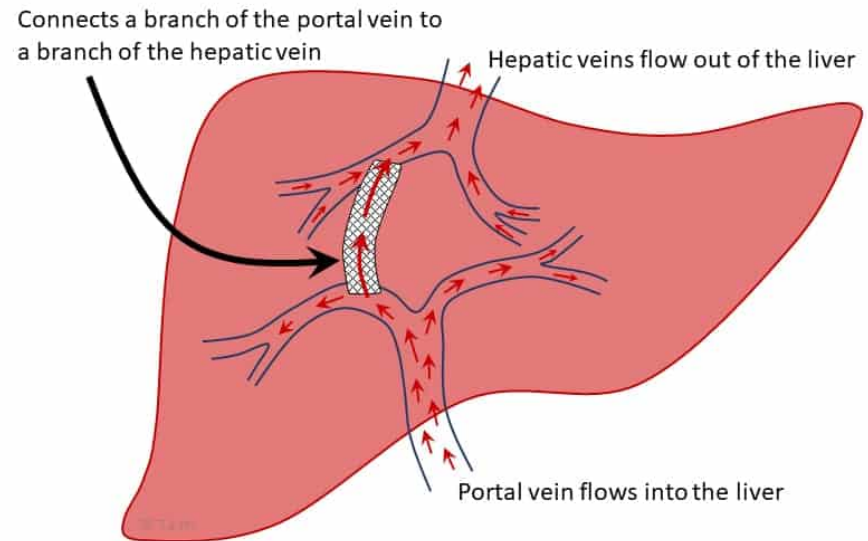
Dark brown,
oval-shaped eyes
with black rims



Physical Characteristics

- **Height at Withers:** 10” (25 cm). **Weight:** 4-6 lb (2-3 kg).
- **Coat:** The single haircoat hangs flat, is **white**, and the **hairs are long, straight and silky**.
- The thick, luxurious coat needs regular grooming. Due to the long white coat, this is essentially an indoor dog and is suitable for apartment life.
- **Longevity:** 14-15 years

- PSS
- PDA
- IMHA
- **Protein Losing Enteropathy (PLE, Lymphangiectasia):**
- **Hydrocephalus:**



POODLE

A HIGHLY INTELLIGENT, EXTROVERT DOG WITH A NATURAL TALENT TO AMUSE

KC

Height range

Toy:

Up to 28cm (Up to 11in)

Miniature:

28-38cm (11-15in)

Medium:

38-45cm (15-18in)

Weight range

Toy:

3-4kg (7-9lb)

Miniature:

7-8kg (15-18lb)

Medium:

21-35kg (46-77lb)

Life span Over 12 years

Origin France



Other colours



All solid colours

Bred down from the Standard Poodle (see p.231)

are three other sizes of Poodle: toy, miniature, and medium (although the medium is not recognized by some kennel clubs). The smaller varieties have always been companion dogs, and were popular in the French court between the reign of Louis XIV and Louis XVI. An elegant dog, the Poodle is energetic, playful, affectionate, and eager to please. It is also very adaptable, equally at home in the city or the countryside. The dog's non-shedding coat makes it popular with allergy sufferers, although it does need regular brushing and clipping.



Toy



Toy

Strong muscular hind quarters



Miniature

High-set tail carried away from body

Short but strong back

Shorter hair on face

Long, drop ears

Profuse, thick, woolly, black coat

Deep, wide chest

Small, oval feet

Dense, grey coat



GROUP Non Sporting
SIZE: Over 15.00 Inches
WEIGHT 40 – 70 Pounds
LIFESPAN 10 – 18 Years

STANDARD POODLE



GROUP Non Sporting
SIZE: 10.00 – 15.00 Inches
WEIGHT 10 - 15 pounds
LIFESPAN 10 – 18 Years

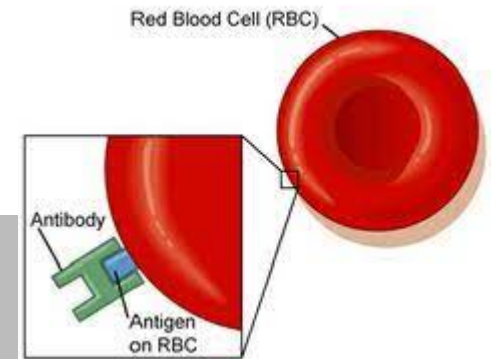
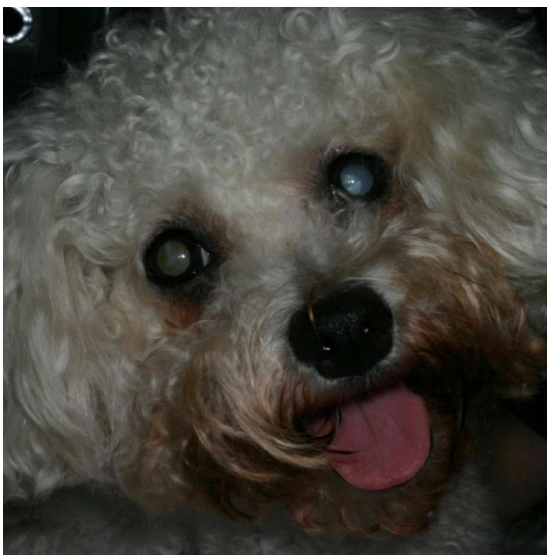
MINIATURE POODLE



GROUP Toy
SIZE: Max. Up-to 10.00 Inches
WEIGHT 6 – 9 Pounds
LIFESPAN 10 – 18 Years

TOY POODLE





**Health
Problems**

**Prone to cataracts,
progressive retinal atrophy (PRA) which may
cause
blindness, IMHA (Immune Mediated Hemolytic
heart disease, diabetes, epilepsy, ear
infections, and skin allergies.**

CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL

OUTGOING, SPORTING, AND ABSOLUTELY FEARLESS, THIS DOG IS EAGER TO PLEASE

KC

Height range
30-33cm (12-13in)

Weight range
5-8kg (11-18lb)

Life span Over 12 years

Origin UK



Other colours



King Charles



Prince Charles

Ruby-coloured coat

A relative of the King Charles Spaniel (opposite), this breed dates back centuries. With large, dark eyes, a melting expression, and an ever-wagging tail, the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel is game, easy to train, and loves children - making it the perfect family pet. Its silky coat requires regular grooming.

Long, silky, well-feathered,
Blenheim-coloured coat
with slight wave

Well-defined stop

White/orange
mark on head

Short muzzle

High-set,
pendant ears

Feathering on
back of legs



Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: Females and Males 12-13” (30.5-33 cm).
- Weight: Females 13-17 lb (6-7.5 kg), Males 14-18 lb (6-8 kg).

Coat and Colors:

- **Silky, soft, slightly wavy**, moderately **long coat** with light feathering.
- Other colors: Tri-color (red, white, and black), Ruby (solid red), and Black and Tan.

Longevity: Approximately 9-14 years.

Distinctive Features:

- Very soft expression with large dark brown eyes set wide apart on a broad face.
- Large, square, black nose.
- Pendulous ears with moderate feathering.



Temperament:

- **Enjoys the company of children and other pets.**
- **Active and requires average exercise.**
- **Well-developed chase instinct; should not be off-leash unless in an enclosure.**
- **Moderate shedding; requires regular grooming.**

- **Chronic Mitral Valve Disease/Mitral Prolapse:**
- **Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency**
- **Brachycephalic Complex:** Includes elongated soft palate, stenotic nares, hypoplastic trachea, and everted laryngeal sacculles.
- **Fly Catching Behavior**
- **Primary Secretory Otitis Media:**

CHIHUAHUA

A COMPANIONABLE, CLEVER, TINY DOG WITH A LARGE-DOG PERSONALITY

KC

Height range
15-23 cm (6-9 in)

Weight range
2-3 kg (4-7 lb)

Life span Over 12 years

Origin Mexico



Other colours



Any colour

Always a single colour - never dappled or merle.

The smallest dog breed in the world, the Chihuahua is a highly intelligent, easily trained dog that makes a delightful companion. The breed is thought to have originated in China, but it is named after the Mexican state of Chihuahua, where it first came to prominence in the 1890s. The Chihuahua's size means it can be taken anywhere, making it the perfect lap dog. Possessive by nature, the Chihuahua is also an excellent watchdog and is ready to stand up for itself even if the opposition is far bigger. It is not suitable for a family with young children.

Distinctive
apple-shaped head

Large, round
eyes

Large, triangular,
bat-like ears

Fawn coat with
lighter underparts

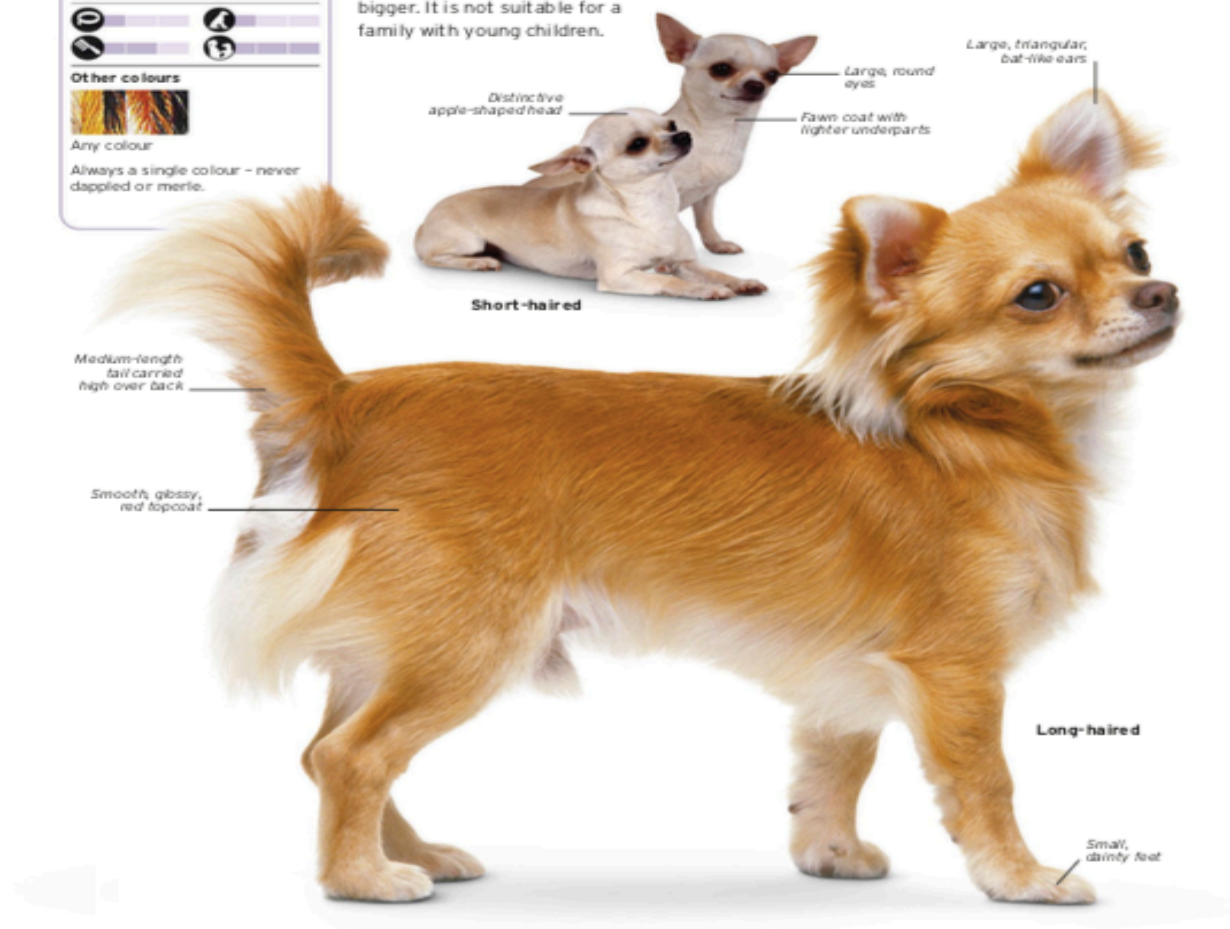
Short-haired

Medium-length
tail carried
high over back

Smooth, glossy,
red topcoat

Long-haired

Small,
dainty feet



Historical Use:

- Origin: Mexico
- Primarily valued as companion dogs throughout history.
- The smallest breed

Physical Characteristics of the Chihuahua

Size and Build:

- Height at Withers: 6-9” (15-23 cm).
- Weight: Under 6 lb (2.5 kg); smallest dog breed.

Coat and Colors:

- **Two coat varieties:** smooth and longhaired.
- Any color accepted: solid, solid with markings, or splashed.

Longevity: Approximately 12-14 years.



VS



Distinctive Features:

- wide-set dark eyes; eye color may match coat in light dogs.
- **Open fontanelle (molera) in some dogs due to domed skull.**
- Large, triangular ears; erect when alert, folded back when resting.
- Moderately short, tapering muzzle; nose can be black, self-colored, or pink in blonde dogs.

Temperament:

- Loyal, alert, very fast movers.
- High activity/energy levels; poor cold tolerance.
- Love close human contact and attention.
- May be snappy with **strangers or young children**; can be dominant and **aggressive**.

.corneal dryness

.secondary glaucoma, do to their protruding eyes.

.Gains weight easily.

.Take caution around toxic products such as chocolate or fertilizer. This is a very small breed and it will not take much to poison them.

.Chihuahuas are often born via cesarean section because puppies are born with relatively large heads.





.Susceptible to fractures and other accidents in puppyhood.

- Some Chihuahuas have a molera, an unclosed section of the skull which can remain open throughout life. This makes the dog prone to injury.
- Has a tenancy to wheeze and snore, because of their small, short muzzles.
- Prone to stress, caused by the owners tendency to treat them like little babies.

DALMATIAN

THIS PLAYFUL AND EASY-GOING DOG NEEDS PLENTY OF EXERCISE AND PERSISTENT TRAINING

KC

Height range	56–61cm (22–24in)
Weight range	18–27kg (40–60lb)
Life span	Over 10 years
Origin	Unknown
	
	

Particularly popular in Britain during the early 19th century, the Dalmatian was known as the “carriage dog”, because it was trained to run under or beside horse-drawn carriages and fire engines, often travelling very long distances. The only spotted dog breed, the Dalmatian is intelligent, friendly, and outgoing, and makes an excellent companion. However, it does have a lot of energy and can be stubborn and aggressive with other dogs, so an owner needs to dedicate time to training. The puppies are born pure white, making it difficult to predict whether the spots will be black or liver once mature; this dog’s white coat sheds a great deal.



Energetic, Outgoing, Intelligent, Playful,
Friendly, Sensitive, Active

- Weight: Female: 16–24 kg, Male: 15–32 kg
- Height: Female: 56–58 cm, Male: 58–61 cm
- Colors: Liver & White, Black & White



Deafness. Hearing problems effect about 30% of Dalmatians.

About 8 percent of Dalmatians are totally deaf and about 22 percent are deaf in one ear. The breed also has a problem with urinary stones.

- Allergies

- Urinary Stones :Urate bladder stones are more common **in male Dalmatians (97%) than females (3%).**

Being unable to convert **uric acid to allantoin** is the main predisposing factor for uric acid stone formation and accounts for why 80% of uric acid bladder stones come from Dalmatians.

- Hip Dysplasia

- Epilepsy/Seizures.

