

# Working Breeds

Akitas, Malamutes and Dobermans, Oh My!

# Index

**Working Breeds A-G**– these will show up on tests!  
Info take from AKC website, AKC complete dog book & complete dog book for kids, CHIC website & parent club websites.

- Slides 3 - 67

**Other resources:** Dog Shows! Check out the Westminster Website “Best of the Working Group” <http://www.westminsterkennelclub.org/>



# Akita

- **Country of Origin** – Honshu, Japan
- **Original Purpose** – Versatile hunting dog
- **Other Names** – “Silent Hunter” and Matagiinu (esteemed hunter)
- **Did You Know?**
  - Elaborate ceremonies and special leashes, costumes, & even a special vocabulary were used for the royal dogs.
  - Designated as national monument
  - A statue is given to new babies & as a get well gift. Represents health, happiness, & longevity
- **Influential people** – Helen Keller



# Akita

**History** – Descended from ancient breed carved on tombs. Developed on a island in Northern Japan by an exiled noble man. Bred to hunt bear, deer & wild boar. Soft mouth can retrieve waterfowl and to drive fish into nets. Cherished family guardian, very protective of his family if threatened. Ownership was once restricted to the imperial family. Almost went extinct as interest waned. Became popular in US after WWII when American airmen, impressed with their nobility and adaptability, brought them home. Alert & responsive, dignified & courageous, can be dog aggressive

**Fun Fact-** Hachiko was the pet of Professor Ueno. Hachiko would meet his owner at the train station every day. After this owner died at work, Hachiko still waited for his owner at the train station, until Hachiko died 9 years later.



# Akita

- **Coat** – Double coated. Undercoat is thick, soft, & dense. Outer coat is harsh, straight & stands off body. Coat on the withers and rump approximately 2 inches. Coat is longest on tail
- **Color** – Any color. Including Brindle, white or pinto. Colors rich, brilliant and clear. Well balanced markings, with or without mask or blaze. White has no mask
- **DQs** - Butterfly nose, Drop or broken ears. Noticeably undershot or overshot. Sickle or uncurled tail. Dogs under 25 inches; bitches under 23 inches.

Breed Standard- Large, powerful, and alert, with much substance and heavy bone. The broad head, forming a blunt triangle, with deep muzzle, small eyes and erect ears carried forward in line with back of neck, is characteristic of the breed. The large, curled tail, balancing the broad head, is also characteristic of the breed.



# Akita

## Health Issues

- Hip Dysplasia
- Pathophysiology
- Etiology
- Autoimmune Thyroiditis
- Elbow Dysplasia
- Patellar Luxation



# Alaskan Malamute

- **Country of Origin** – USA (Alaska)
- **Original Purpose** – Freight Dog. Large loads over long distances. Not a racing dog
- **Other Names** - Mal
- **Did You Know** – • Mals were popular racing dogs in 1909-1918 aka the “decay of the arctic sledge dog” • Popular sled dog • Cousin of the Samoyed, Siberian, Greenland Eskimo dog and Husky • One of the oldest arctic sled dogs. • Named after the native Mahlemut people who lived along Kotzebue sound in north west Alaska •



# Alaskan Malamute

**History** – ancient dog of the Mahlemuts. Sled dogs were essential their lives. Mahlemuts and their dogs were highly respected by other Intuits. Mixed with other breeds after white men settled in Alaska. Pure Strain developed in 1926. Mals served as pack, freight, rescue and WWII solider dogs. Today participate in sledding, weight pulls, skijoring, Back-packing & other winter sports

**Fun Fact** – Native sled of Alaska, still used. Larger, slower and stronger than the Siberian. Ch Mals can pull over 1000 pounds.



# Alaskan Malamute

- **Coat** – Double coat, outer coat is thick, coarse guard hair. Shorter on sides, longer from neck to breeches, Undercoat is dense, oily & wooly.
- **Color** – light gray to black, black pigment. Sable to red, brown pigment allowed in red only. White is only solid color and is always predominate color on underbody, legs, feet and face markings. A blaze is desired. Face markings are important, cap, white face or bar/and or mask. Mantled breed. Uneven splashing & broken coat is undesired.
- **DQs** – Blue eyes

**Breed Standard** - The Mal powerful and substantially built dog with a deep chest, heavy bone and strong, well-muscled body. stands well over the pads, and this stance gives the appearance of much activity and a proud carriage. The head is broad. Ears are triangular and erect when alerted. The muzzle is bulky. The tail is well furred, carried over the back, and has the appearance of a waving plume. Loyal, devoted, playful in invitation



# Alaskan Malamute

## Health Issues

- Hip Dysplasia
- Hemeralopia (Night Blindness)
- Autoimmune thyroiditis
- Elbow Dysplasia
- Polyneuropathy



# Anatolian Shepherd Dog

- **Country of Origin** – Turkey, Anatolian Plateau
- **Original Purpose** – live stock guardian
- **Other Names** – Goban Kopegi, Anatolian Karabash Dogs
- **Did You Know** – ● AKC's 144<sup>th</sup> breed ●



# Anatolian Shepherd Dog

**History** – Ancient breed, possible 6000 years old. Worked & lived with Turkish shepherds. Bred to withstand harsh climate and blend in with the flocks. Brought to US in the 50s. Loyal, independent and hardy. Faithful and smart. Alert and intelligent, calm and observant. Instinctively protective, he is courageous and highly adaptable. He is very loyal and responsive. Highly territorial, he is a natural guard. Reserve around strangers & off its territory is acceptable. Responsiveness with animation is not characteristic of the breed.



# Anatolian Shepherd Dog

- **Coat** – Double coat. Two types, short 1 inch, & rough 4 inches. Longer on neck & mane. Both types have a thick undercoat. Feathering may occur.
- **Color** – All colors and markings are equal
- **DQs** - Blue eyes or eyes of two different colors • Erect ears • Overshot, undershot, or wry bite.

**Breed Standard** - Large, rugged, powerful and impressive, possessing great endurance and agility. Developed through a set of very demanding circumstances for a purely utilitarian purpose; he is a working guard dog without equal, with a unique ability to protect livestock. Almond eyes, dark brown to light amber.



# Anatolian Shepherd Dog

## Health Issues

- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia



# Bernese Mountain Dog

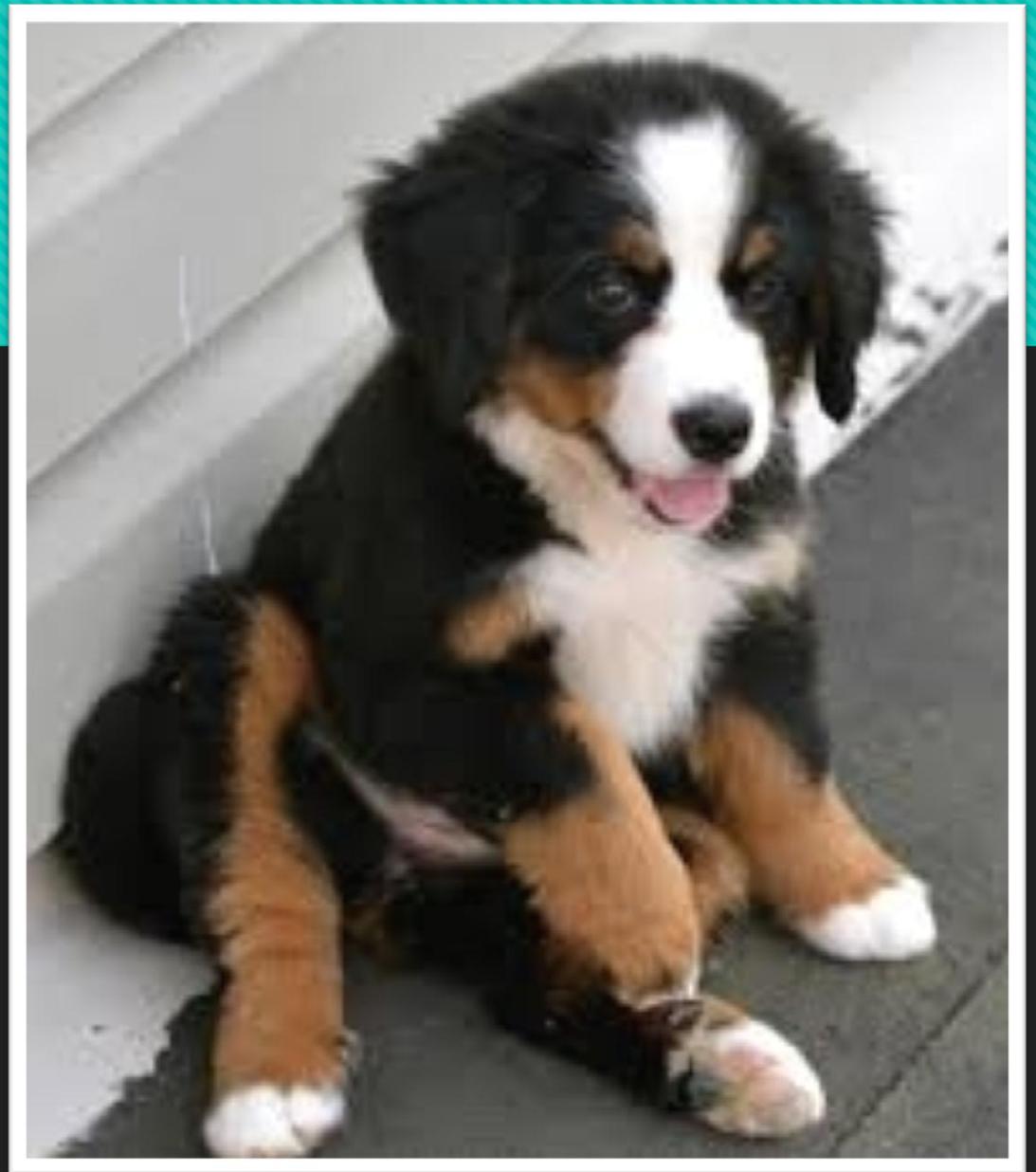
- **Country of Origin** – Switzerland
- **Original Purpose** - Drover, draft and farmyard guard dog
- **Other Names**– Berner Sennenhund, Berner
- **Did You Know?** ● One of the four Swiss Mountain Dogs. Only variety with a silky coat ● Ancestors were brought over by Roman Soldiers ● Bred almost went extinct before WWI. In 1892 Franz Schertenleib started looking for breeding stock ●



# Bernese Mountain Dog

**History** – Swiss working farm dog in the canton of Berne. Extremely hardy, loves cold weather. Breed was almost forgotten until Franz Schertenleib started looking for breeding stock, eventually he found dogs. This revived the Swiss interest in the breed and it became popular again. A health registry was started in 1989 to safeguard the breed's future.

**Fun Fact** – there are 4 varieties of Swiss Mountain Dog, the Bernese Mountain Dog, the Appenzeller Sennenhund, the Entlebucher Sennenhund and the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog. They share markings, but the Berner has a long silky coat



# Bernese Mountain Dog

- **Coat** – Thick, moderately long, slightly wavy or straight. Natural bright sheen
- **Color** - Tri-colored. The ground color is jet black. The markings are rich rust and clear white. Symmetry important. Rust over each eye, on the cheeks, each side of the chest, on all four legs, and under the tail. White blaze and muzzle band. A white marking on the chest typically forms an inverted cross. Tail tip is white. White on the feet is desired but must not extend higher than the pasterns. White legs or a white collar are serious faults
- **DQs** - ● Blue eye color ● Any ground color other than black ●

**Breed Standard** - The Bernese Mountain Dog is a striking, tri-colored, large dog. He is sturdy and balanced. He is intelligent, strong and agile enough to do the draft and droving work for which he was used in the mountainous regions of his origin. Dogs appear masculine, while bitches are distinctly feminine. Slightly oval, dark brown eyes. Nose is black. Dry mouthed breed, flews only slightly developed, clean lips. Confident, alert & good-natured, never sharp or shy.



# Bernese Mountain Dog

## Health Issues

- von Willebrand's Disease
- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- PRA
- Congenital Cardiac Database SAS
- Cataracts
- Osteochondritis Dissecans (OCD)
- Panosteitis (Pano)



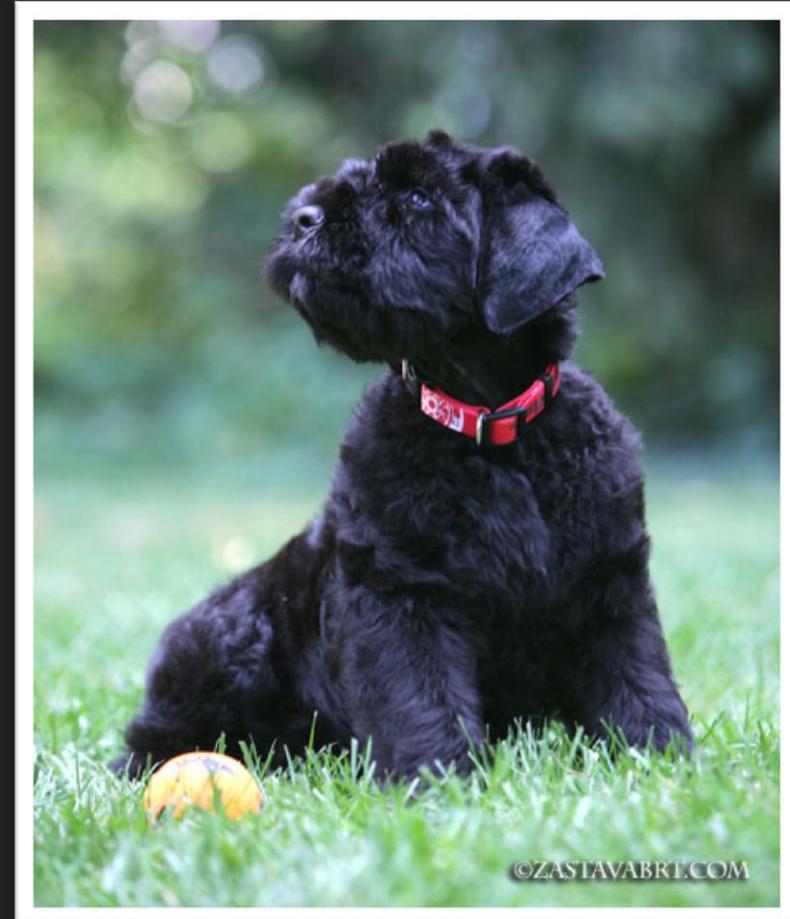
# Black Russian Terrier

- **Country of Origin** – Russia
- **Original Purpose** – Guard Dog
- **Other Names** – Blackie
- **Did You Know** – AKC 151<sup>st</sup> breed Workign not terrier group Develops protective instinct with in a year
- **Influential People** - Colonel G. Medvedev



# Black Russian Terrier

**History** – Very new breed. Developed by Soviet Union Central Military School of Working Dogs kennel factory Red Star Kennel. Developed after WWII to fill the need for adaptable, trainable, powerful working dogs with keen noses. Developed from Giant Schnauzer, Rottweiler, Airedale, Newfoundland & Caucasian Ovcharka, Great Dane, Eastern European shepherd + 10 other breeds. Bred was shown at USSR agro exhibit in '55 & All USSR working and hunting dog show. Attracted attention. After Stalin died Red Star started selling puppies. Breed slowly spread to Baltic Countries, Ukraine & Siberia. Then to Finland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia & USA



# Black Russian Terrier

- **Coat** - Double coat. Untrimmed varies from 1½" to 6". Outer guard hair is coarser than the softer undercoat, it is not wiry or curly. The body coat has a slight to moderate wave. Eye brows & moustache & beard on the muzzle. The legs are covered & protected by long, dense coat. Trimming of the natural coat is needed for suitable shape and upkeep.
- **Color** - Solid black or black with scattered gray hairs
- **DQs** - Nose color other than black • Two or more missing teeth • Any bite other than a scissors bite • Any coat color other than solid black or black with scattered gray hairs •

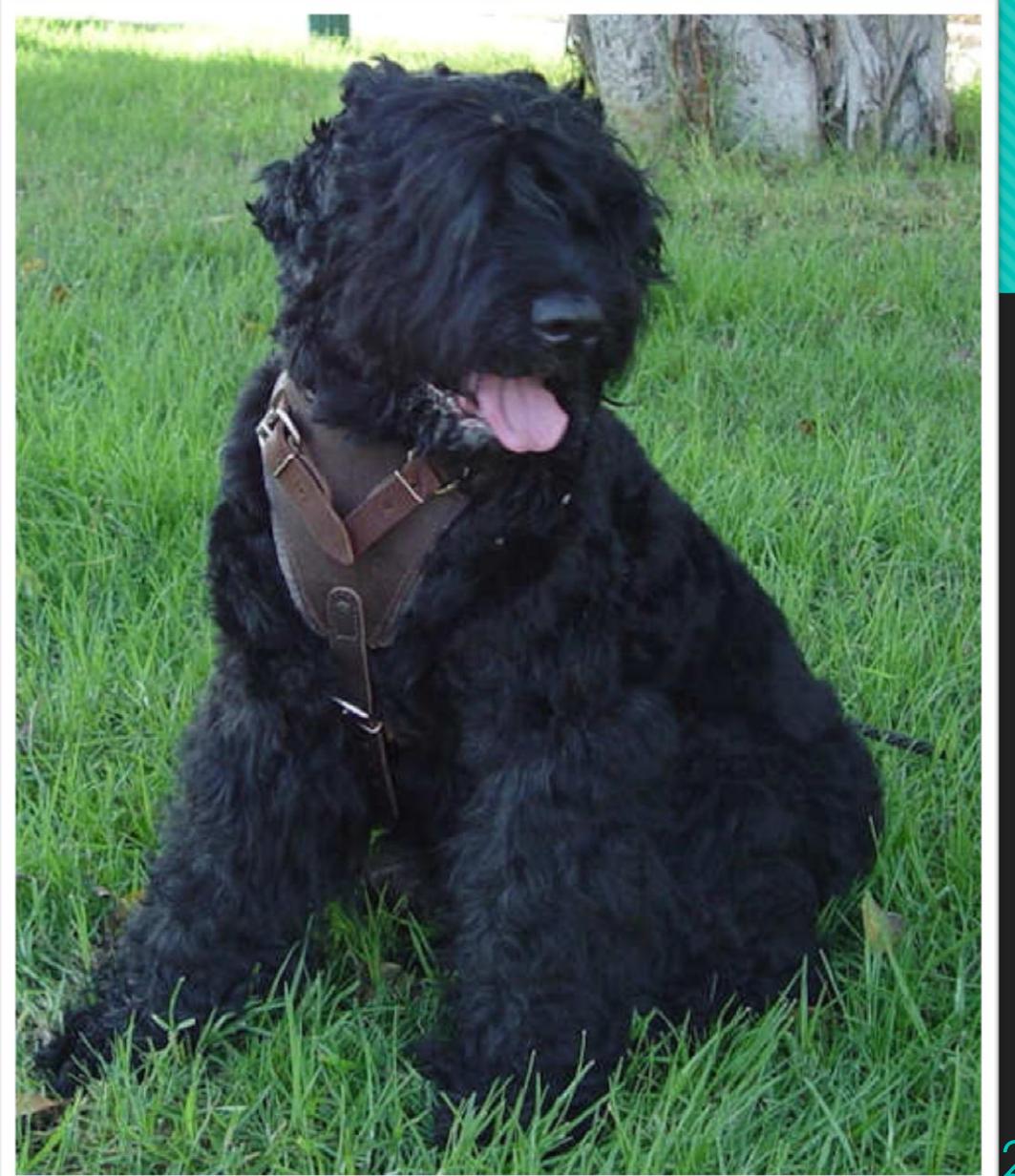
**Breed Standard** - Robust, large, balanced, agile & powerful dog. The Black Russian Terrier has large bone and well-developed muscles. He has great strength & endurance. The Black Russian Terrier must have a stable & reliable temperament, possessing self-assurance and courage. Alert, responsive, protective, determined, fearless, deeply loyal to family, aloof, calm confident



# Black Russian Terrier

## Health

- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia,
- Cardiac Aortic stenosis, mitral valve dysplasia and cardiomyopathy
- Patellas
- Eye - Cataract, Distichiasis, Ectropion, Entropion, Macropharon, Persistent Pupillary Membranes (PPM), Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA), Retinal Dysplasia
- Parent Club for more info  
<http://www.brtca.org/health.html>



# Boxer

- **Country of Origin** – Germany
- **Original Purpose** – Large game hunter & bull baiting
- **Fun Fact** – Boxers are known for their human expressions. They are named for their fighting style, standing on their rear legs and “boxing” with their front feet.
- **Did You Know** – • One of the 1<sup>st</sup> breeds used for police training in Germany • Boxer reached “greatest perfection & development in Germany” • Eligible for AKC herding trials



# Boxer

**History** – Descended from ancient Assyria dogs of Tibet, Molossues blood. Developed from the Bullenbeissers (German hunting hound used on fierce large game), bull dogs (then more similar to small mastiffs) & terriers. Boxers were bred for hunting large game, bear boar & bison, as shown in many 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century tapestries. Estates broke up & where sold so were the dogs. Boxers became popular bullbaiting & fighting dogs. Bull baiting & dog fighting were outlawed. Boxers were/are used for cattle, military, police, courier, companion & seizure alert dogs



# Boxer

- **Coat** - Short, shiny, lying smooth & tight to the body
- **Color** – Fawn & Brindle with black masks. Fawn ranges from light tan to mahogany. Brindle ranges from sparse but clearly defined black strips on fawn to heavily stripes so fawn background just shows through (reverse brindling). White Markings, must be less than 1/3 of the coat. Undesirable on flanks or back, on face white may replace black mask & have a blaze that extends between eyes. Dogs without white markings “Plain” are perfectly acceptable in the show ring.
- **DQs** – • Any color other than fawn or brindle  
• Boxers with more than 1/3 of the coat •



# Boxer

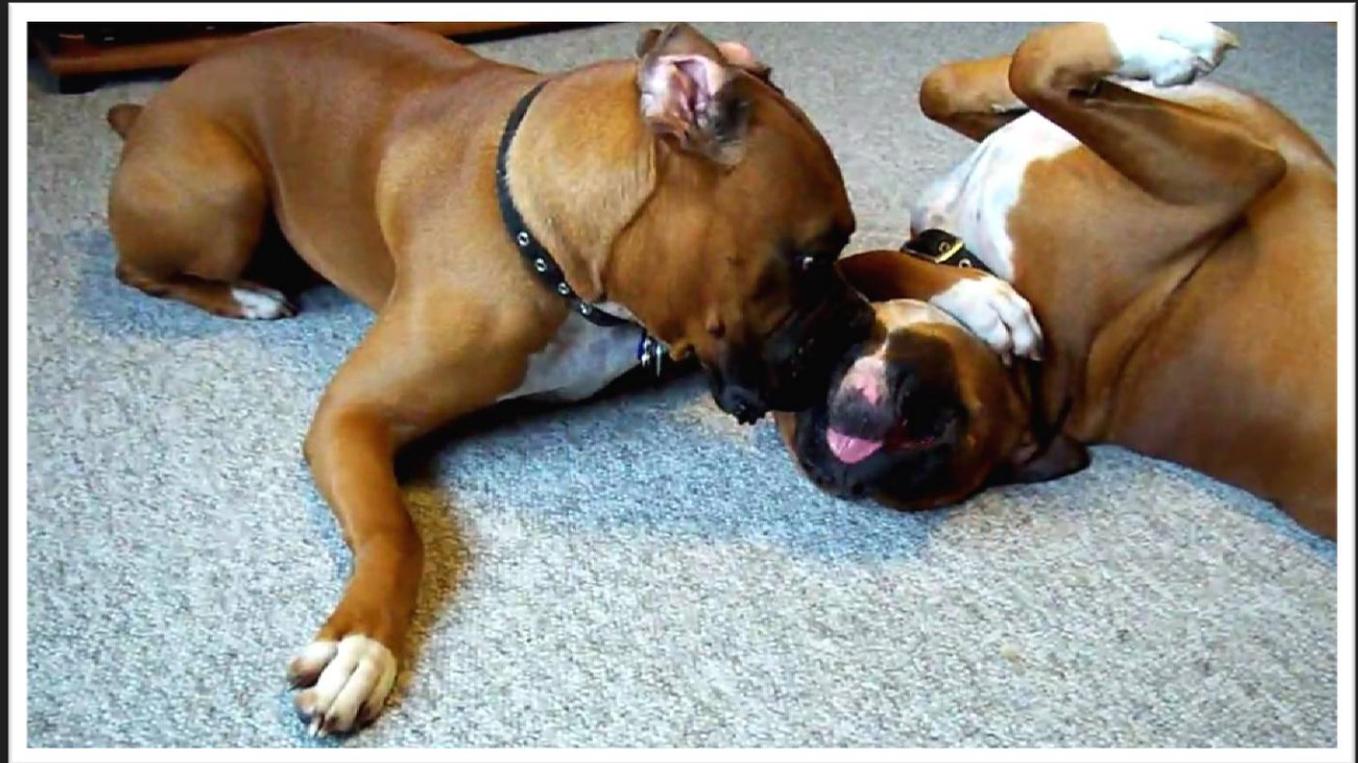
**Breed Standard** - Medium-sized, square-built dog of good substance with short back, strong limbs, & short, tight-fitting coat. Well-developed muscles are clean, hard, & appear smooth under taut skin. His movements denote energy. The gait is firm yet elastic, the stride free and ground-covering, the carriage proud. Developed to serve as guard, working, and companion dog, he combines strength & agility with elegance & style. Expression is alert & his temperament steadfast & tractable.



# Boxer

## Health Issues

- Cardiomyopathy
- Degenerative Myelopathy
- Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy
- Aortic Valve Disease
- AS / SAS
- Hypothyroidism
- Hip Dysplasia



# Bullmastiff

- **Country of Origin** – England
- **Original Purpose** – Guard Dog
- **Other Names** – Gamekeeper's Night Dog
- **Did You Know?** – ● An adult male averages 26 inches & 120 pounds ● Primarily used now as a firm dependable & warm family dog ●



# Bullmastiff

**History** – originated in about 1860. Breed to guard estates from poachers. Gamekeepers breed these dogs 60% mastiff 40% bulldog, because they needed a large, fast dog that would approach silently, attack on command but not maul the intruder. Instead the dogs would knock intruders to the ground and hold them there. Dark colored dogs were preferred for night work. Later as poaching disappeared, fawn colored dogs became more popular as guard and watchdogs. Breed also has excellent nose and was used as mantrailer.

**Fun Fact** – the dark colored dogs popular at night were called the “Gamekeeper’s Night Dog”



# Bullmastiff

- **Coat** - Short & dense, giving good weather protection.
- **Color** - Red, fawn, or brindle. Except for a very small white spot on the chest, white marking is considered a fault.
- **DQs**- None, but cowhocks & splay feet are *serious* faults.
- **Breed Standard** - That of a symmetrical animal, showing great strength, endurance, & alertness; powerfully built but active. Fearless & confident yet docile. The dog combines the reliability, intelligence, & willingness to please required in a dependable family companion & protector.

# Bullmastiff

## Health Issues

- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- Kidney Disease
  - Glomerulonephritis
  - Renal Amyloidosis
  - Cystinuria
- SAS
- Hypothyroidism
- Panosteitis
- Glomerulonephropathy
- Cardiomyopathy
- Entropion
- PRA
- Hypertrophic Osteodystrophy (HO)
- Osteochondritis Dissecans (OCD)



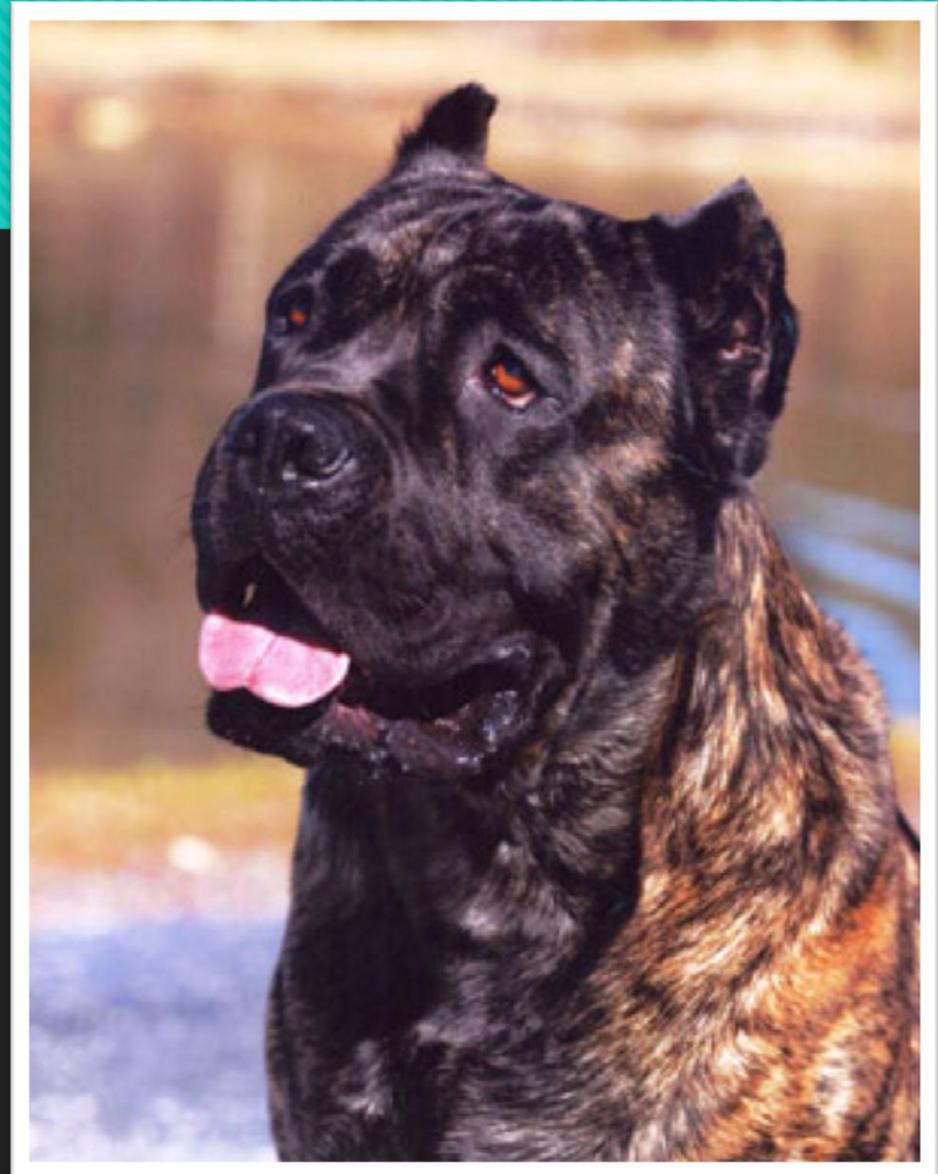
# Cane Corso

- **Country of Origin** – Italy
- **Original Purpose** – Watchdog & boar hunter
- **Did You Know?** • Ancient Italian Molossian Before 1988 breed known only in southern Italy & considered very rare • featured in many paintings including ones by Bartolomeo Pinelli • Coat is similar to a cow's & is perfectly waterproof •



# Cana Corso

**History** – Direct descendant of the “Canis Pugnax” old Roman Molossian, the Cane Corso is the lighter version, hunted wild animals and used as a “auxiliary warrior” in battle. Guarded cattle, property & people. Common all over Italy, recently the breed is preserved southern Italy, especially in Puglia, Lucania & Sannio



# Cane Corse

- **Coat** - The coat is short, stiff, shiny, adherent & dense with a light undercoat that becomes thicker in cold weather.
- **Color** - Black, grey, fawn & red. Brindling allowed on all colors. Solid fawn & red have black or grey mask. White patch is allowed on chest, throat, chin, toes & back of pasterns
- **DQs** - Yellow bird of prey or blue eyes. More than two missing teeth. Wry mouth. Undershot more than ¼ inch. Any color with tan pattern markings as seen in black & tan breeds. A natural tail that is atrophied or a natural tail that is knotted & laterally deviated or twisted.

**Breed Standard** - Ancient Italian breed medium-large size Molossus Dog. Sturdy, with a strong skeleton. Muscular & athletic, it moves with considerable ease & elegance. It has always been a property watchdog and hunter of difficult game such as the wild boar. Very alert & attentive. Noble, majestic & powerful his, presence is impressive. He is docile & affectionate to his owner, loving with children & family.



# Cane Corso

## Health Issues

- Entropion
- Ectropion
- Hip Dysplasia
- Degenerative joint disease (DJD)



# Chinook

- **Country of Origin** – USA, NH
- **Original Purpose** – Sled & Draft dog
- **Other Names** – Name means “warm winter winds” Inuit
- **Did You Know?** • In 1966, Boeing Helicopters-Vetrol division obtained a Chinook named Charger as a mascot, & sent him to the 228th base at An Khe, South Viet Nam. Charger never made it back • In 1981, only 28 Chinooks remained, & only 11 of these were used in breeding • In 1941, Perry Greene and his team of Chinooks made a 502 mile journey in 90 hours, the longest sled dog trek made within the US at that the time •



# Chinook

- **History** – developed by Polar Explorer Arthur Treadwell Walden during 1900s on his farm in Wonalancet NH on “Chinook Trail” Developed from Mastiff type dog, Greenland Husky, German & Belgian Shepherds. 1<sup>st</sup> sled dog team to summit Mt. Washington. Chinooks were used by Admrial Richard’s Byrd’s 1<sup>st</sup> expedition to Antartica. Perry & Honey Greene started breeding them in Waldoboro ME, they were the solo breeds for a while & created a “great deal of mystique & legend about the breed. In 1965 they where the Guinness Book of World Record's holder as the rarest dog breed in the world, has been since saved from extinction & now more common



# Chinook

- **Coat** - thick double coat lying close to the body. The outer coat is straight, strong, & coarse. The length of the outer coat is longer over the ruff, shoulder blades, withers, breeches, & along the underline and the underside of the tail but is never so long as to obscure the clean-cut outline of the dog. The undercoat is short & dense, downy in texture, providing insulation. The groin & inside of the rear legs are protected by coat. A winter coat feels soft & plush. A summer coat is thinner & feels coarser. Slight feathering, longer on the tail.
- **Color** - Tawny coloration, from pale honey - deep reddish-gold, is a distinguishing characteristic of the Chinook. Desirable for the ears & muzzle to be darker than body, dark tawny – black which is preferred. A black apostrophe shape mark at the inner corner of each eye is desirable. Symmetrical white or cream to pale gold markings are acceptable on the cheeks, throat, chest, breeches, & underside. Any other white markings are undesirable.
- **DQs** - Any eye color other than brown. Any color other than tawny as described in this standard.

**Breed Standard** - Bred to combine the power of freighting breeds with the speed of the lighter racing sled dogs, he is an athletic, hard bodied dog showing good forward reach and rear extension in a seemingly tireless gait. The Chinook is an impressive dog, with an aquiline muzzle, dark almond eyes, a variety of ear carriages. His saber tail is held in a graceful sickle curve. The male should be masculine; the female should be feminine. A dignified & affectionate family dog, the Chinook is known for his love of children. The Chinook is to be presented in a natural condition with no trimming. The Chinook is highly trainable, adaptable, & versatile in his abilities. Gregarious with other dogs, the Chinook works well in teams & within family packs. The Chinook is a dignified dog & may be reserved with strangers.



# Chinook

## Health Issues

- Hip Dysplasia
- Epilepsy
- Eye disease – eyes should be examined by a certified Ophthalmologists



# Doberman Pinscher

- **Country of Origin** – Apolda, Thuringen, Germany
- **Original Purpose** – Watch dog
- **Did You Know?**
  - "Always Faithful", a life-size Doberman in bronze, is located in Guam at the war dog cemetery at the U.S. naval base in Orote Point as a permanent monument.



# Doberman Pinscher

- **History** – Breed in the 1800s by Louis Dobermann of Apolda, a tax collector, who wanted a medium sized dog as a guard dog & companion. Developed from old shorthaired shepherd, Rottweiler, Black & Tan terrier & German Pinscher. Has grown in popularity as a working dog & companion. Police & military dogs. Served in WWII, carried messages & guarded troops during. Excellent noses make them popular as man trailing dogs & occasional hunting dogs.
- **Fun Fact** – Doberman's have a strong protective instinct, & so go beyond their family protective instinct. One rescued a orphaned raccoon & raised it. Another snuggled with a newly hatched baby goslings.



# Doberman Pinscher

- Coat - Smooth-haired, short, hard, thick & close lying. Invisible gray undercoat on neck permissible.
- Color - Black, red, blue, and fawn (Isabella). *Markings:* Rust, sharply defined, appearing above each eye and on muzzle, throat & forechest, on all legs & feet, & below tail. White patch on chest, less than ½ square inch is allowed.
- DQs - ● Overshot more than 3/16 of an inch, undershot more than 1/8 of an inch. Four or more missing teeth ● Dogs not of an allowed color ●

**Breed Standard** - Appearance is that of a dog of medium size, with a body that is square. Compactly built, muscular & powerful, for great endurance and speed. Elegant in appearance, of proud carriage, reflecting great nobility and temperament. Energetic, watchful, determined, alert, fearless, loyal & obedient.



# Doberman Pinscher

## Health Issues

- Hip Dysplasia
- Autoimmune Thyroiditis
- Von Willebrand's Disease
- Cardiomyopathy
- Hypothyroidism
- Wobbler's Syndrome
- PRA



# Dogue de Bordeaux

- **Country of Origin** - France
- **Original Purpose** – Guard Dog
- **Other Names** – French Mastiff, Bordeaux Mastiff or Bordeauxdog
- **Did You Know?** A Bordeaux starred in “Turner and Hooch”



# Dogue De Bordeaux

- **History** – Exact origins are unknown. There are many theories, possible ancestors are the bulldog, Tibetan Mastiff, Greco Roman Molossoids, or the Dogues de Bordeaux of Anquitaine. But all agree breed is linked to modern molossers. 3 varieties: Parisian, Toulouse & Bordeaux, they varied greatly & very inconsistent in type. 1863 a bitch Dogue de Bordeaux named Magentas won the 1<sup>st</sup> dog show in Paris France. Used as guardian, hunter & fighter. Baited bulls, bears, jaguars, hunt bulls, herd cattle & protect homes, butcher shops & vineyards. Favored by wealthy home owners, many Bordeaux died with their owners during the French revolution. But among common people the breed became very popular. They did their jobs well. But during WWII when Hitler demanded that they be killed because they where so loyal to their owners. In 1960s a group of breeders rebuilt the breed.



# Dogue de Bordeaux

- **Coat** - Fine, short and soft to the touch. **Skin**-Thick and sufficiently loose fitting.
- **Color** - Self-colored, fawn, ranging from dark red – light. A rich coat color is considered desirable. Limited white patches are okay on the chest & the extremities of the limbs. Black Mask: The mask is often only slightly spread out and should not invade the cranial region. There may be slight black shading on the skull, ears, neck and back. Pigmentation of the nose will be black. Brown Mask: Pigmentation of the nose & eye rims will also be brown. No Mask: The coat is fawn: the skin appears red (also formerly called "red mask"). The nose is then reddish or pink.
- **DQs** - Mouth not undershot; wry jaw. - An atrophied tail or a tail that is knotted and laterally deviated or twisted. - White on the head or body, or any coat color other than shades of fawn.
- **Breed Standard** - The Dogue de Bordeaux is one of the most ancient French breeds. He is a typical brachycephalic molossoid type. He is a very powerful dog, with a very muscular body yet retaining a harmonious general outline. Built rather close to the ground, the distance from the deepest point of the chest to the ground is slightly less than the depth of the chest. A massive head with proper proportions and features is an important characteristic of the breed. His serious expression, stocky and athletic build, and self assurance make him very imposing. Bitches have identical characteristics, but less prominent. Dogue de Bordeaux is gifted for guarding, which he assumes with vigilance & great courage but without aggressiveness. He is a very good companion, being attached to and affectionate toward his master. Calm & balanced with a high stimulus threshold. The male normally has a dominant character.

# Dogue de Bordeaux

## Health Issues

- Hip, Elbow & shoulder Dysplasia
- Autoimmune Thyroiditis
- Patellar Luxation
- Entropion & Ectropion
- Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- Aortic Stenosis



# German Pinscher

- **Country of Origin** - Germany
- **Original Purpose** – Hunter & Watchdog
- **Did You Know?** ● The German Pinscher is bigger than the Min Pin but smaller than the Doberman ● German Pinscher is more closely associated to the Schnauzer than the Doberman & other Pinschers ●



# German Pinscher

**History** – Ancestor of the Doberman, Min Pin (Miniature Pinscher) & other pinschers. Closely related to the Standard Schnauzer. 1<sup>st</sup> standard was written in 1884, when coat was short & color varied. Almost went extinct in after WWI & WWII. Werner Jung saved the breed in 1958 with a bitch that got past the Iron Curtain. Breed to be territorial & protective & to seek & kill vermin. Independent worker.



# German Pinscher

- **Coat** - Short and dense, smooth and close lying. Shiny and covers the body without bald spots.
- **Color** - Isabella (fawn) to red to stag red (red with intermingling black and blues with red/tan markings. In the reds, a rich vibrant medium to dark shade is preferred. In bi-colored dogs, sharply marked dark and rich red/tan markings are desirable. Markings distributed as follows: at cheeks, lips, lower jaw, above eyes, at throat, on forechest as two triangles distinctly separated from each other, at metatarsus or pasterns, forelegs, feet, inner side of hind legs & below tail. Pencil marks on the toes are acceptable. White is undesirable.
- **DQs** - Dogs not of an allowable color.

**Breed Standard** - A medium size, short coated dog, elegant in appearance with a strong square build & moderate body structure, muscular & powerful for endurance & agility. Energetic, watchful, alert, agile, fearless, determined, intelligent & loyal, the German Pinscher has the prerequisites to be an excellent watchdog & companion. The German Pinscher is examined on the ground. Highly developed senses, intelligence, aptitude for training, fearlessness, & endurance. He is alert, vigilant, deliberate and watchful of strangers. He has fearless courage & tenacity if threatened. A very vivacious dog, but not an excessive barker.

# German Pinscher

## Health Issues

- Hereditary Cataracts
- Hip Dysplasia
- Von Willebrand's Disease
- Heart Mummies
- PDA
- SAS
- Pulmonic Stenosis
- Mitral Valve Dysplasia & Degeneration



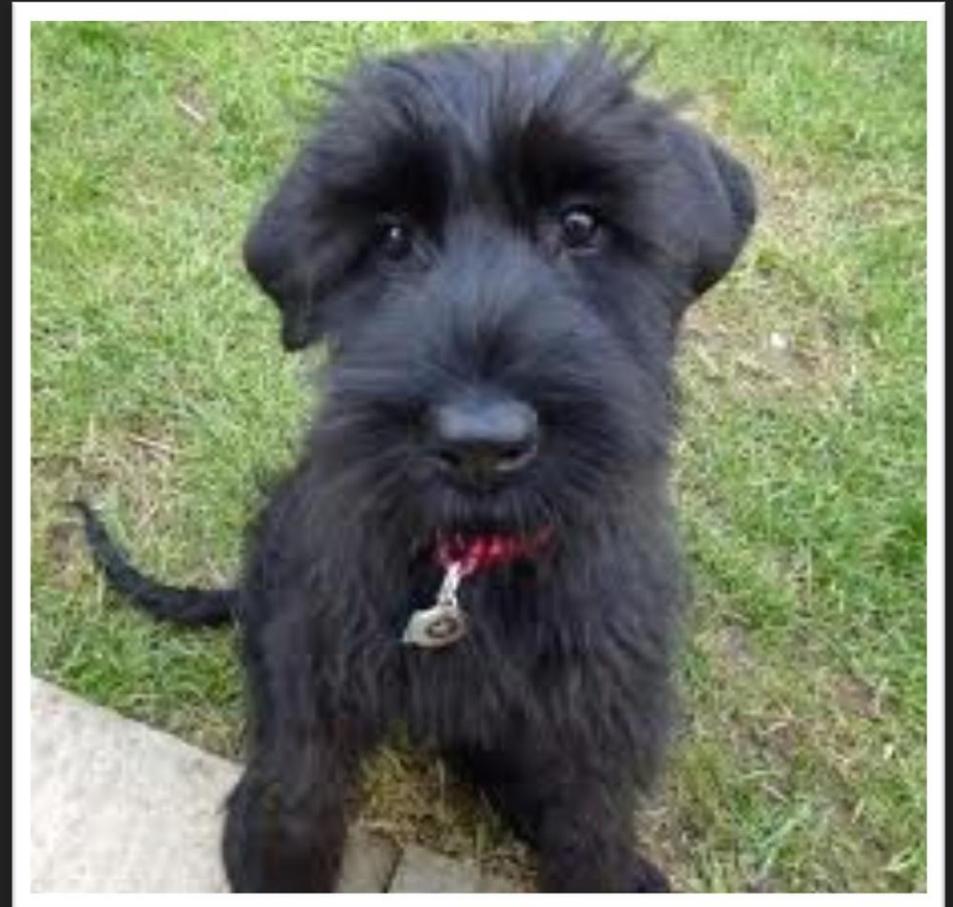
# Giant Schnauzer

- **Country of Origin** - Germany
- **Original Purpose** – Cattle Driver
- **Other Names** – Munchener & Riesenschnauzer which is the German name of the breed meaning “Giant”
- **Did You Know?** • Drovers, craving larger, more powerful dogs, interbred with other breeds, including the Great Dane, to achieve the Giant Schnauzer. • The Giant Schnauzer is in fact not a Giant breed but simply the largest of the Schnauzers. • Eligible for AKC herding trials



# Giant Schnauzer

- **History** – All Schnauzers had their origins in the neighboring Wurttemberg & Bavaria, which were agricultural & had no trains so livestock needed to be driven to market & the shepherds needed a drover dog. The Giant Schnauzer was developed from the Standard Schnauzer, smooth-coated driving & dairyman's dogs, black Great Dane, & rough haired sheepdogs. The Giant Schnauzer was a great cattle & driving dog. The breed was also used as a guard dog of stockyards & breweries, of the butchers & the breweries. Before World War I the breed was recognized for its intelligence & trainability became 1 of the breeds used for police training.
- **Fun Fact** - There are 3 breeds of Schnauzer, Miniature, Standard & Giant. Miniature being the newest & standard the oldest. All developed in Bavaria Germany for different purposes.



# Giant Schnauzer

- **Coat** - Hard, wiry, very dense; composed of a soft undercoat & a harsh outer coat which, when seen against the grain, stands slightly up off the back, lying neither smooth nor flat. Coarse hair on top of head; harsh beard & eyebrows, the Schnauzer hallmark.
- **Color** - Solid black or pepper & salt. *Black*-solid black small white spot on the breast is allowed. *Pepper and Salt*-Outer coat of a combination of banded hairs (white with black and black with white) and some black and white hairs, appearing gray from a short distance. *Ideally*; an intensely pigmented medium gray shade with "peppering" evenly distributed throughout the coat, and a gray undercoat. *Acceptable*; all shades of pepper and salt from dark iron-gray to silver-gray. Every shade of coat has a dark facial mask to emphasize the expression; the color of the mask harmonizes with the shade of the body coat. Eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, throat, chest, legs, and under tail are lighter in color but include "peppering."
- **DQs** - Overshot or undershot. Markings other than specified.

**Breed Standard** – looks like a larger version of the Standard Schnauzer, on the whole a bold & valiant figure of a dog. Robust, strongly built, nearly square in proportion of body length to height at withers, active, sturdy, & well muscled. Temperament which combines spirit & alertness with intelligence & reliability. Composed, watchful, courageous, easily trained, deeply loyal to family, playful, amiable in repose, & a commanding figure when aroused. The sound, reliable temperament, rugged build, & dense weather-resistant wiry coat make for one of the most useful, powerful, & enduring working breeds.



# Giant Schnauzer

## Health Issues

- Hip Dysplasia
- Autoimmune Thyroiditis
- PRA
- Retinal Dysplasia
- Cataracts
- Ectropion & Entropion



# Great Dane

- **Country of Origin** - Germany
- **Original Purpose** – Boar hunter & Estate Guard Dog
- **Other Names** – King of Dogs, German Mastiff “dodue allemand”, Alano. The Great Dane's name is the English translation of the breed name in French: grand Danois, meaning "big Danish."
- **Did You Know?** ● The Great Dane had a half-dozen names used for centuries in France, including dogue allemand ("German Mastiff"); "Mastiff" in English, dogue or dogo in the Latin languages, and dogge in the Germanic languages all meant the same thing: a giant dog with heavy head for fighting or hunting purposes ● The earliest written description of a dog resembling the Great Dane may be found in Chinese literature of 1121 BC, according to an article by Dr. G. Ciaburri ● The Great Dane is a very old breed, cultivated as a distinct type for probably 400 years, if not longer ●



# Great Dane

- **History** - Great Dane is one of the most elegant & distinguished of the giant breeds. It is believed that the breed's origins can be traced to Irish Wolfhound with mixture of old English Mastiff. The breed itself having existed for over 400 years to serve as a Boar Hound in Germany. Europe's erstwhile boar was one of the most savage, swift, powerful & well armed requiring a superdog to hunt it. In 1891, the Great Dane Club of Germany adopted a standard, or official description of the breed. In 1889 in Chicago, the German Mastiff or Great Dane Club of America was founded with G. Muss-Arnoldt as first delegate. Two years later the club reorganized as the Great Dane Club of America.
- **Fun Fact** – A “Harlequin” is a clown with a black & white diamond costume. A harlequin Great Dane is white with black patches.



# Great Dane



- **Coat** - The coat shall be short, thick and clean with a smooth glossy appearance.
- **Color** – White markings at the chest and toes, black-fronted, dirty colored brindles are not desirable. **Brindle**--The base color shall be yellow gold and always brindled with strong black cross stripes in a chevron pattern. A black mask is preferred. **Fawn**--The color shall be yellow gold with a black mask. Black should appear on the eye rims and eyebrows, and may appear on the ears and tail tip. **Blue**--The color shall be a pure steel blue. **Black**--The color shall be a glossy black. White markings at the chest and toes are not desirable. **Harlequin**--Base color shall be pure white with black torn patches irregularly & well distributed over the entire body; a pure white neck is preferred. Merle patches are normal. No patch should be so large that it appears to be a blanket. Eligible, but less desirable, are black hairs showing through the white base coat which give a salt and pepper or dirty appearance. **Mantle**--The color shall be black and white with a solid black blanket extending over the body; black skull with white muzzle; white blaze is optional; whole white collar is preferred; a white chest; white on part or whole of forelegs and hind legs; white tipped black tail. A small white marking in the blanket is acceptable, as is a break in the white collar.

**Breed Standard** - Combines, in its regal appearance, dignity, strength & elegance with great size & a powerful, well-formed, smoothly muscled body. It is one of the giant working breeds, but is unique in that its general conformation must be so well balanced that it never appears clumsy, & shall move with a long reach & powerful drive. It is always a unit-the Apollo of dogs. A Great Dane must be spirited, courageous, never timid; always friendly & dependable. This physical & mental combination is the characteristic which gives the Great Dane the majesty possessed by no other breed. It is particularly true of this breed that there is an impression of great masculinity in dogs, as compared to an impression of femininity in bitches. Lack of true Dane breed type, as defined in this standard, is a serious fault.

**DQs** - Danes under minimum height 28" bitches 30" dogs. Split nose. Docked Tail. Any color other than those described under "Color, Markings and Patterns"

# Great Dane

## Health Issues

- Hip Dysplasia
- Autoimmune Thyroiditis
- Cataracts
- Hypothyroidism
- Wobblers Syndrome
- HOD & Pano
- Cardiomyopathy



# Great Pyrenees

- **Country of Origin** - France
- **Original Purpose** – Protector of sheep
- **Other Names** – Pyrenean wolf dog & Pyrenean Boarhound, Mat dogs, because they would lay outside of cottage doors.
- **Did You Know?**



# Great Pyrenees

- **History** - breed is of French royalty , nobility & working associate of the peasant shepherds high on the slopes of the Pyrenees Mountains. His remains are found in the fossil deposits of the Bronze Age, which roughly dates his appearance in Europe between 1800 and 1000 BC, although it is believed that he came originally from Central Asia or Siberia & followed the migration into Europe. It was in the isolation of the lonely mountain pastures that the Pyrenean Mountain Dog developed his inherent traits of devotion, fidelity, sense of guardianship, & intelligent understanding of mankind. When packs of wild animals roamed the mountain slopes freely, he was the official guardian of the flocks while wearing a iron spiked collar. With the dogs' ability to scent & keen sight he was an invaluable companion of the shepherd. The Great Pyrenees was recognized by the American Kennel Club in February of 1933. History credits the first pair to be brought to the United States by General Lafayette for his friend J. S. Skinner in 1824. Brought to Newfoundland to guard settlements of Biscay fisher folk, there he was crossed with Labradors to create the Newfoundland.
- **Fun Fact** – Now that wolves & bears are not common in France & Spain, Great Pyrenees pull carts & sleds, guide passengers along snowy trails where he can find dangerous spots a lead people away. In WWI he smuggled goods in sacks between France & Spain



# Great Pyrenees

- **Coat** - The weather resistant double coat consists of a long, flat, thick, outer coat of coarse hair, straight or slightly undulating, & lying over a dense, fine, woolly undercoat. The coat is more profuse about the neck and shoulders where it forms a ruff or mane which is more pronounced in males. Longer hair on the tail forms a plume. There is feathering along the back of the front legs & along the back of the thighs, giving a "pantaloons" effect. The hair on the face & ears is shorter & of finer texture. Correctness of coat is more important than abundance of coat. **Faults**--Curly coat. Stand-off coat (Samoyed type).
- **Color** - White or white with markings of gray, badger, reddish brown, or varying shades of tan. Markings of varying size may appear on the ears, head (including a full face mask), tail, & as a few body spots. The undercoat may be white or shaded. All of the above described colorings & locations are characteristic of the breed & equally correct. **Fault**--Outer coat markings covering more than one third of the body.

**Breed Standard** - Conveys the distinct impression of elegance & unsurpassed beauty combined with great overall size & majesty. He has a white or principally white coat that may contain markings of badger, gray, or varying shades of tan. He possesses a keen intelligence & a kindly, while regal, expression. Exhibiting a unique elegance of bearing & movement, his soundness & coordination show unmistakably the purpose for which he has been bred, the strenuous work of guarding the flocks in all kinds of weather on the steep mountain slopes of the Pyrenees. Character and temperament are of utmost importance. Confident, gentle, & affectionate. While territorial & protective of his flock or family when necessary, his general demeanor is one of quiet composure, both patient & tolerant. He is strong willed, independent & somewhat reserved, yet attentive, fearless & loyal to his charges both human & animal.

# Great Pyrenees

## Health Issues

- Elbow & Hip Dysplasia
- Patellar Luxation
- OCD (Osteochondritis Dissecans)
- Panosteitis
- Certain Cancers
- Thyroid
- Cataracts
- PRA
- Persistent Pupillary Membrane
- <http://gpcahealth.org/DisordersMain.htm>



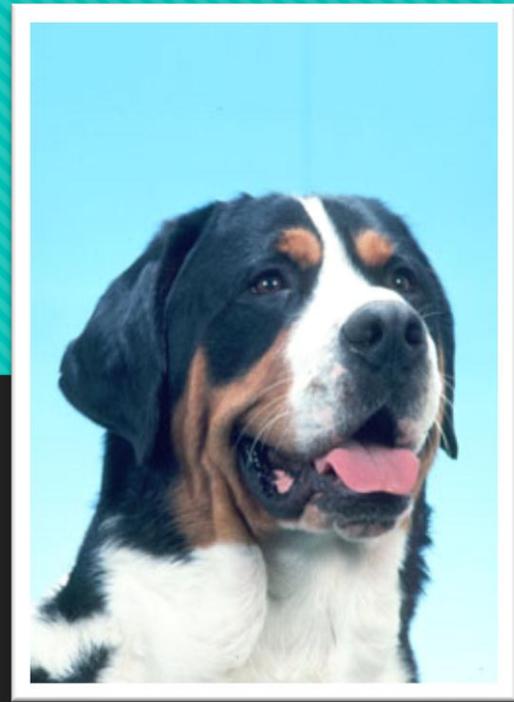
# Greater Swiss Mountain Dog

- **Country of Origin** - Switzerland
- **Original Purpose** – Cattle Driver, Live stock Guard, Guard dog & Utilitarian Draft Dog
- **Other Names-** Swisy
- Did You Know?



# Greater Swiss Mountain Dog

**History** - 1 of the earliest descendants of the large Mastiff-type dogs introduced to the Alpine by the ancient Romans. Developed in the remote & isolated areas of Switzerland, the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog was adapted to general farm use as a herding dog, guard dog, & utilitarian draft dog. 1 the four Sennenhund breeds developed in Switzerland, the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog is both the largest & the oldest. Though little known outside its country of origin for many years, the Greater Swiss was instrumental in the early development of both the Saint Bernard & the Rottweiler. In the late 19th century, much of the work previously done by the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog was either supplied by other breeds of dogs or replaced by machines. In 1908, a Greater Swiss was shown to the famous dog expert, Dr. Albert Heim of Zurich. It had been assumed that the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog had already died out. With the urging of Dr. Heim, other specimens were located, and he called upon breeders to save this ancient Alpine dog. By 1910, the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog was recognized by the Swiss Kennel Club. J. Frederick and Patricia Hoffman imported the first of this breed to the United States after seeing them exhibited at a show in Frankfurt, Germany.



**Fun Fact** – Swissy was not considered a separate breed until a dog show judge declared that the dog should be separated in to distinct breed. He judge named it the “Grossoer Schweizer Sennenhund” or Great Swiss Mountain Dog. 1<sup>st</sup> Swissy came to the USA in 1968, but is still uncommon, even in Switzerland. The Swissy is the largest & oldest of the Swiss mountain cattle- drovers.

# Greater Swiss Mountain Dog

- **Coat** - Topcoat is dense, approximately 1-1/4 – 2". Undercoat must be present & may be thick & sometimes showing, almost always present at neck but may be present throughout. Color of undercoat ranges from preferred dark gray to light gray to tawny.
- **Color** - Topcoat is black. The markings are rich rust & white. Symmetry important. Rust Markings: over each eye, on each cheek, on underside of ears, rust appears on both sides of the forechest, on four legs & underneath the tail. White markings: on head (blaze), muzzle The blaze may vary in length & width, white patch or collar on neck, chest, four feet & tail tip Any color other than the "Black, Red and White" tri-colored dog described above, such as "Blue/Charcoal, Red and White" or "Red and White" is considered a disqualification.
- **DQs** - Any color other than listed. Blue eye or eyes.

**Breed Standard** - The Greater Swiss Mountain Dog is a Draft & Drover breed & should structurally appear as such. It is a striking, tri-colored, large, powerful, confident dog of sturdy appearance. It is a heavy boned & well muscled dog which, in spite of its size & weight, is agile enough to perform the all-purpose farm duties of the mountainous regions of its origin. Bold, faithful, willing worker. Alert & vigilant.



# Greater Swiss Mountain Dog

## Health Issues

- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- Entropion
- Osteochondritis Dissecans (OCD)
- GDV
- Epilepsy

