

Working Breeds, Part 2

Akitas, Malamutes and Dobermans, Oh My!

Index

Working Breeds K-T – 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 3-54

Miscellaneous Breeds – these might show up on tests. Look them over but don't stress about them

- Slides 55-56

FFS Breeds – these probably won't show up on tests. But they are for the over achiever who studied everything else already

- Slides 57-72

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



Komondor

- **Country of Origin** – Aired grasslands of eastern Hungary, Puszta.
- **Original Purpose** – Livestock guard dog
- **Other Names** - Komondorok (plural of Komondor)
- **Did You Know?** The Komondor is the King of three breeds of working dog native for ten centuries to the sheep & cattle countries of Hungary.
- **Fun Fact-** The Komondor's coat is his most unique feature. Puppy coat is soft & woolly, by age 2 it grows in to cords. As the hairs of the outer coat grow, they wrap around the softer undercoat to form cords. These cords need to be separated by hand to keep the dog looking his best. Washing is a major event, it takes 1 hr. Blow drying the coat takes 4-8 hours



Komondor



History- Descended from Tibetan dogs brought by nomadic Magyars. Almost direct descendent of the Aftscharka a dog brought by the Huns from the southern steppes in Russia. Today's Komondorok bear striking resemblance to the massive, long-legged Russian herdman's dog. The Magyars breed Komondor for more than 1000 years as a flock guardian, accompanying the flock & the shepherd as a protector. Komondor was charged with protecting the herd by himself, with no assistance & no commands from his master. His vigilance & courage have earned him a rather enviable position of trust. 3 main weapons against attackers: massive strength, thick corded coat, & superior intelligence. AKC Breed standard is a translation of the Hungarian one.

Komondor

Coat - Characteristic of the breed is the dense, protective coat. The puppy coat is relatively soft but shows a tendency to curl. Young adult/intermediate coat - of very short cords next to the skin which may be obscured by the sometimes lumpy looking fluff on the outer ends of the cords. The mature coat consists of a dense, soft, woolly undercoat much like the puppy coat & coarser outer coat that is wavy/curly. Coarser outer coat trap the softer undercoat, forming permanent, strong cords that are felt-like to the touch. Grown dog is entirely covered with a heavy coat of these tassel-like cords, which form naturally. Coat length depends on age, younger dogs can't be faulted for shorter coats

Color – White with/without small amount of cream or buff shading in puppies, fades with maturity. Skin should be gray, but pink skin is not desirable but is acceptable.

DQs -Blue eyes. Flesh-colored nose. Three or more missing teeth. Failure of the coat to cord by two years of age. Short, smooth coat on both head and legs. Color other than white, with the exception of small amounts of cream or buff in puppies.

Breed Standard - Imposing strength, dignity, courageous demeanor, & pleasing conformation. Large, muscular dog with plenty of bone & substance, covered with an unusual, heavy coat of white cords. The working Komondor lives during the greater part of the year in the open, & his coat serves to help him blend in with his flock and to protect him from extremes of weather & beasts of prey. The mature, experienced dog tends to stay close to his charges, whether a flock or family; he is unlikely to be drawn away from them in chase, & typically doesn't wander far. Though very sensitive to the desires of his master, harsh training will lead stubborn & unhappy dog. Reserved with strangers, demonstrative with those he loves, selflessly devoted to his family & his charges, & will defend them against any attack. The combination of this devotion to all things dear to him & the desire to take responsibility for them produces an excellent guardian of herds or, vigilant, courageous, & very faithful.

Komondor

Health Issues

- Hip Dysplasia



KUVASZ

- **Country/Area of Origin** – Developed Hungary but originated in Tibet
- **Original Purpose** – Livestock guard dog
- **Other Names**- Plural is “Kuvaszok”
- **Did You Know?** • King Matthias claimed to trust only his Kuvasz dogs & not people • The Kuvasz' name comes from the corrupted spelling of the Turkish word kawsz ("armed guard of the nobility") and the Arabian word kawwasz ("archer") that signified the unexcelled guarding instincts of the breed & high esteem the breed was held in • None but those within the favor of the royal circles were permitted to own specimens of the Kuvasz •



KUVASZ



- **History** – Named for Turkish word *kawasz*, which means "armed guard of the nobility." The breed played a part in the history of the kingdoms & empires which flourished throughout Europe five to eight centuries ago. Breed as the constant companions of many rulers. In Hungary Kuvasz developed into today's form He is still a big dog but not the giant of ancient times. King Mathias I, who reigned from 1458 to 1490 had at least one Kuvasz with him at all times. He developed a large pack for hunting purposes. The scope of his breeding did much to perpetuate a strain of the breed. Surplus puppies were presented only to the noblemen & to visiting dignitaries. Long after King Marthias, the breed came into the hands of shepherds, who found them suitable to work sheep & cattle. It was in this period the name was changed to its current spelling. Believed to be related to the Komondor.
- **Fun Fact** – To make sure that the dogs & sheep for a coaction to each other puppies are raised with the lambs. They grow up devoted friends.

KUVASZ

Coat - Double coat, formed by guard hair & fine undercoat. medium coarse texture, ranges from quite wavy - straight. head, muzzle, ears & paws are covered with short, smooth hair. The neck has a mane that extends to and covers the chest. Coat on the front of the forelegs up to the elbows & the hind legs below the thighs is short & smooth. The backs of the forelegs are feathered to the pastern with hair 2" to 3" long. The body and sides of the thighs are covered with a medium length coat. The back of the thighs & the entire tail are covered with hair 4" to 6" long. Lose most of the long coat during hot weather.

Color - White. The skin is heavily pigmented. The more slate gray or black pigmentation the better.

DQs- Overshot bite. Undershot bite.
Dogs smaller than 26 inches. Bitches smaller than 24 inches.

Breed Standard - Large size, sturdily built, well balanced, neither lanky nor cobby. Medium boned, well muscled, without the slightest hint of bulkiness or lethargy. Impresses the eye with strength & activity combined with light-footedness, moves freely on strong legs. A spirited dog of keen intelligence, determination, courage and curiosity. Very sensitive to praise & blame. Primarily a one-family dog. Devoted, gentle & patient without being overly demonstrative. Always ready to protect loved ones even to the point of self-sacrifice. Extremely strong instinct to protect children. Polite to accepted strangers, but rather suspicious & very discriminating in making new friends. Unexcelled guard, possessing ability to act on his own initiative at just the right moment without instruction. Bold, courageous & fearless. Untiring ability to work & cover rough terrain for long periods of time. Has good scent & has been used to hunt game.



Kuvasz

Health Issues

- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- Autoimmune thyroiditis
- Patellar Luxation
- PRA
- PANO
- HOD
- OCD



Photo credit: <http://www.brantwoodkuvasz.ca/llsawool.htm>

Leonberger

- **Country of Origin** – town of Leonberg (modern day Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany)
- **Original Purpose** – Draft, family & farm dog
- **Did You Know?** ● The Leonberger is AKC's 167th breed ● Leonbergers are most closely related to the St. Bernard and, to a lesser extent, to the Landseer Newfoundland and Pyrenean Mountain Dog. ● Heinrich Essig, the founder of the breed, was a town counselor of Leonberg, & legend has it that he wanted a dog that resembled the lion on the town crest ● Dimorphic -males look distinctly more masculine & larger than females. ● Leonbergers have a double coat which requires regular brushing to help control the shedding, and is one of the few breeds in the AKC whose coat may not be altered or trimmed, except to "neaten the feet." ● potential to be outstanding therapy dogs ● webbed feet, strong swimmers, & excellent water rescue ● Leonbergers must have tight flews, and should not drool..



Leonberger



History – Breed by Heinrich Essig. Developed from Landseer Newfie, St. Bernard, & later Pyrenean Mountain Dog. Large & impressive became very popular among royalty. The prince of Wales, King of Italy, Czar of Russia all had Leonbergers. Empress of Austria had 7. Cytologist tried to ban money motivated breeders from profiting off the breed because they believed breeding for money was unethical. So Leonbergers were shown under different names including “long-haired Alp dog” in Berlin & St Bernard in England. Old photos show dogs of many colors that all claim to be Leonbergers. Breed club was founded in 1895. all records were destroyed after WWI. But Stadelmann & Josenhans tracked down Leonbergers & started a breeding program. After WWII Hans Weigelschmidt (president) & Albert Kienzle (secretary) spearheaded the effort to rebuild the breed, 1st by revising the 1895 breed standard. 1964 Robert Beutelspacher was assigned to breeding records.

Leonberger



- **Coat** - Medium - long, water resistant, double coat on the body & short fine hair on the muzzle & front of limbs. Outer coat is medium-soft to coarse & lies flat. It is straight, with some wave permitted. Mature males carry a mane, which extends over neck & chest. The undercoat is soft & dense, seasonal change allowed. Coat should not obscure outline. Feathering on backside of forelegs, ample feathering on breeches & some ear feathering. Tail is very well furnished. Females can have less coat than males. Natural breed. NO trimming except for neatening the feet is allowed! NO sculpting, altering the coat or trimming whiskers. Ribbon will be withheld from dogs who's coat appears to be altered.
- **Color**- lion-yellow, golden to red, red-brown, sand colored (cream, pale yellow) & all combinations thereof, always with a black mask. All colors may have black tips (some with long black tips) on the outer coat. All coat colors are accompanied by a lighter colored undercoat & feathering which blends well with the dominant body color. A small stripe or white patch on the chest & some white hairs on toes is tolerated.

Breed Standard - Calm, non-aggressive, large, muscular, working dog with a proud head carriage. He is distinguished by his balanced build, black mask, & double coat. Adult males, in particular, are powerful & strong & carry a lion-like mane on the neck & chest. A dog or bitch is easily discernable as such. For its size, the Leonberger is light on its feet and graceful in motion. Because natural appearance is essential to breed type, the Leonberger is to be shown with no trimming, sculpting or other alterations of the coat. True to his original purpose as a family, farm & draft dog, today's Leonberger excels as a multi-purpose working dog; the most important task being a reliable family companion. The Leonberger is vigilant, obedient & quietly confident in all situations. He exudes good-natured watchfulness, depicting intelligence & vigor.

DQs - ● Complete lack of mask ● Any missing teeth other than M3s ● Any coat color other than those listed. White hair on chest exceeding 5 inches in width, white extending beyond toes ●

Leonberger

Health issues

- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- Autoimmune thyroiditis
- Leonberger Polyneuropathy (LPN1)



Mastiff

- **Country of Origin** – England
- **Original Purpose** – Guard Dog, watchdog
- **Other Names** – Old English Mastiff
- **Did You Know?** ● Originated in Asia ● There are drawings on Egyptian monuments of Mastiff from 3000 BC; in literature earliest mention is from 1121 ● BC Caesar described Mastiffs in his account of invading Britain in 55 BC ● The Mastiff was matched against human gladiators as well as against bulls, bears, lions & tigers The Mastiff entertained nobility in dog fights & later the general public, at places like the "Westminster Pit" in London, a fashionable sporting establishment ● The Mastiff is documented in Chaucer, who describes them as "large as steer." ●



Mastiff



History - Bred in England for two thousand years as a watchdog. During Anglo Saxon times villeins had to keep “bandogs” or “tiedogs” to guard from savage game or wolves. Also hunted in packs by nobility. They fought beside their masters against the Roman legions with such courage & power as to make a great impression, the Romans brought them back & used them as fighting dogs. Described throughout history & literature denoting it's ongoing presence throughout England. The American Mastiff Club was formed in 1879, & some time thereafter disbanded. In 1920, the first Mastiff Club of America was founded & the present Club was established in 1929.

Fun Fact – In 1415 Sir Peers Legh was wounded the Battle of Agincourt in France. His mastiff bitch stood over him for hours & defended him. Sir Peers was rescued & later died of his wounds in Paris. His mastiff was taken back to his castle & the a stainless window shows the loyal dog standing guard over her owner.

Mastiff

- **Coat** - Outer coat straight, coarse & of moderately short length. Undercoat dense, short & close lying. Not so long as to "fringe"
- **Color** - Fawn, apricot, or brindle. Brindle should have fawn or apricot as a background color which should be completely covered with very dark stripes. Muzzle, ears, and nose must be dark in color, the blacker the better, with similar color tone around the eye orbits and extending upward between them. A small patch of white on the chest is permitted.
- **Breed Standard** - Large, massive, symmetrical dog with a well-knit frame. The impression is one of grandeur & dignity. Dogs are more massive throughout. Bitches should not be faulted for being somewhat smaller in all dimensions while maintaining a proportionally powerful structure. A good evaluation considers positive qualities of type & soundness with equal weight. A combination of grandeur & good nature, courage & docility. Dignity, rather than gaiety, is the Mastiff's correct demeanor.

Mastiff

- Cancer –
 - Lymphoma
 - Osteosarcoma (OSA)
- Cystinuria
- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- P.R.A.
- Seizure Disorders



Neapolitan Mastiff

- **Country of Origin** - Italy
- **Original Purpose** – Estate guard dog
- **Other Names** - big dog of the little man
- **Did You Know?**



Neapolitan Mastiff



History – Developed from war dogs used by Roman, Egyptian, Persian, Mesopotamian & Asian armies. Pictured in bas relief, paintings & statues. Alexander crossed Macedonian & Epirian war dogs with “Indian” dogs to create the Molossus dog & used them to fight lions, elephants, tigers & men. When Roman’s conquered Greece & bred war dogs from the Molossus. Breeders in Neapolitan area of southern Italy breed dogs for home & estate guards. They breed huge heavy dogs, with loose skin, dewlaps & good with family. After WWII Italians started to promote the breed & it was recognized as treasure of Italy. Breed became known in Germany & USA

Fun Fact – The distinguishing features of breed are: wrinkles, dewlap, loose skin, enormous bone & distinct, enormous head & lumbering gait. 3 most important are massive appearance, head & wrinkles/skin

Neapolitan Mastiff

- **Coat** - The coat is short (not longer than 1") dense & uniform length & smoothness all over the body.
- **Color** - Solid gray (blue), black, mahogany or tawny, & the lighter and darker shades of these colors. Some brindling allowable in all colors. When present, brindling must be tan (reverse brindle). There may be solid white markings on the chest, throat area from chin to chest, underside of the body, penis sheath, backs of the pasterns & toes. There may be white hairs at the back of the wrists.
- **DQs** - ● Absence of wrinkles & folds ● Absence of dewlap ● Lack of tail or short tail, which is less than 1/3 the length from point of insertion of the tail to the hock. ● White markings on any part of the body not mentioned. ●

Breed Standard- An ancient breed, rediscovered in Italy in the 1940's, the Neapolitan Mastiff is a heavy-boned, massive, awe inspiring dog bred for use as a guard & defender of owner & property. He is characterized by loose skin, over his entire body, abundant, hanging wrinkles and folds on the head & a voluminous dewlap. The essence of the Neapolitan is his bestial appearance, astounding head & imposing size & attitude. Due to his massive structure, his characteristic movement is rolling and lumbering, not elegant or showy. Steady & loyal to his owner, not aggressive or apt to bite without reason. As a protector of his property & owners, he is always watchful & does not relish intrusion by strangers into his personal space. His attitude is calm yet wary. In the show ring he is majestic and powerful, but not showy.

Neapolitan Mastiff

- Health Issues
- Hip & Elbow dysplasia
- Entropion & Ectropion
- PRA
- Cardiomyopathy
- Hypothyroidism.



Newfoundland

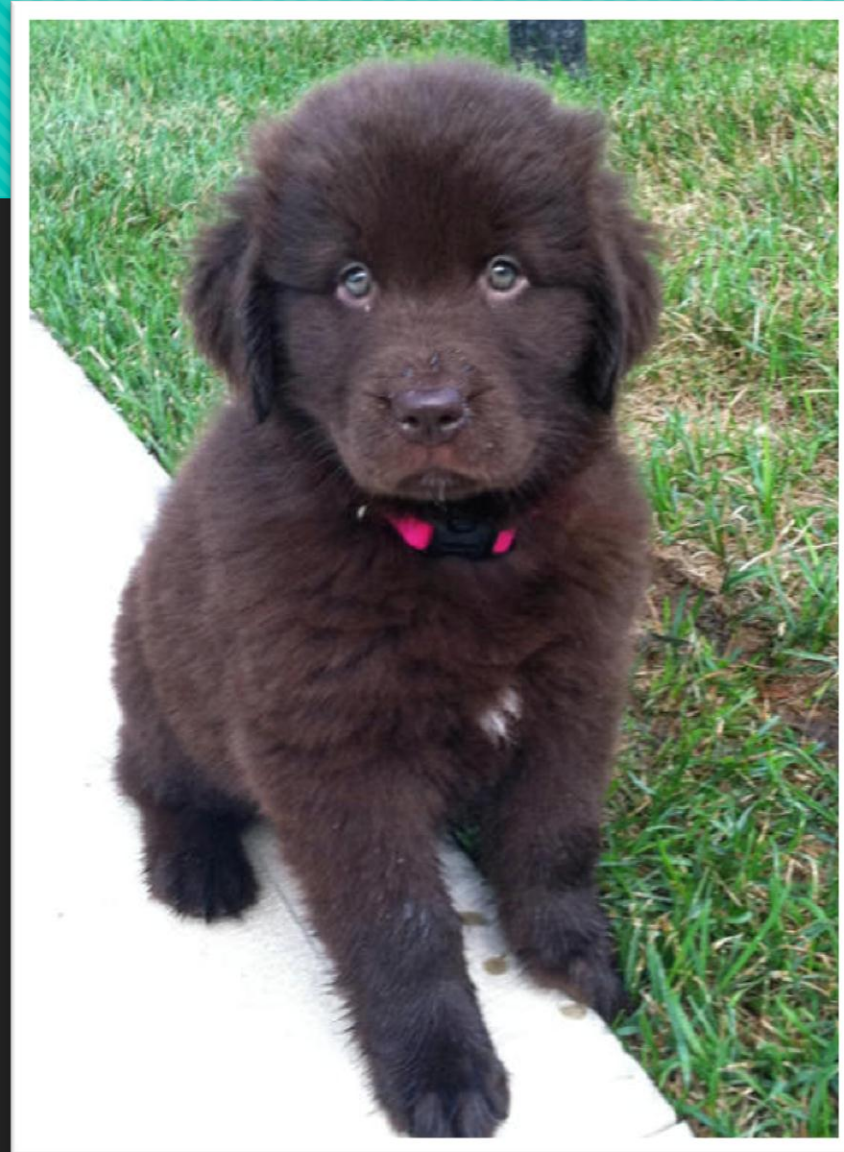
- **Country of Origin** – Newfoundland
- **Original Purpose** – Fisherman's companion, hauling in nets, pulling carts & carrying heavy loads. Water rescue
- **Other Names** - Newfie
- **Did You Know?** • Famous Newfies: Rutherford B. Hayes' Hector, Jesse Grant's Faithful, James Buchanan's Lara who would lay with 1 eye open watching her owner • Superior water dog enough lung capacity for long distance swimming • wonderful guard dog • excellent with children



Newfoundland

History – Not clear, probably descended from Great Pyrenees & many Huskie & French hound (boar hound) brought by Basque fishermen or possible dogs brought by Vikings. Developed into an excellent working dog & companion for the island. Impressed by strength, beauty & temperament of breed, Newfies were breed extensively in England. Natural talent for water rescue, saved many lives. Now popular companions & rescue dogs in many countries.

Fun Fact – Lord Byron put this poem on a monument to his Newfie. "Near this spot Are deposited the Remains of one Who possessed Beauty without Vanity, Strength without Insolence, Courage without Ferocity, And all the Virtues of Man without his Vices. This Praise, which would be unmeaning Flattery If inscribed over human ashes, Is but a just tribute to the Memory of BOATSWAIN, a Dog,



Newfoundland

- **Coat** - Adult coat has flat, water-resistant, double coat falls back into place when rubbed against the nap. Outer coat is coarse, moderately long, full, straight or wavy. Undercoat is soft dense, sheds seasonally. Hair on the face & muzzle is short & fine. Legs are feathered all the way down. The tail is covered with long dense hair. Maybe trimmed for neatness.
- **Color** – Seconded to structure – Blacks, Browns, & Grays solid have white markings on: chin, chest, toes &/or tip of tail. Also can have a tinge of bronze on a black or gray coat with lighter furnishings on a brown or gray coat.
Landseer- White base coat with black markings. Usually, head is solid black, or black with white on the muzzle, with/without blaze. Separate black saddle & black on the rump extending onto a white tail. Clear white markings with minimal ticking is preferred. Beauty of markings should be considered only when comparing dogs of otherwise comparable quality and never at the expense of type, structure and soundness.
- **DQs** – Any other colors or markings

Newfoundland is a sweet dog, neither dull nor ill-tempered. He is a devoted companion. A multipurpose dog, at home on land & in water, the Newfoundland is capable of draft work & possesses natural lifesaving abilities. The Newfoundland is a large, heavily coated, well balanced dog that is deep-bodied, heavily boned, muscular & strong. A good specimen of the breed has dignity & proud head carriage. Structural & movement faults common to all working dogs are undesirable in the Newfie. Sweetness of temperament is the hallmark of the breed, this is the most important single characteristic. Large head. Deeply set eyes dark brown eyes. Expression reflects temperament. Muzzle is broad. Scissor or level bite. Strong muscular dog. Webbed, cat feet.



Newfoundland

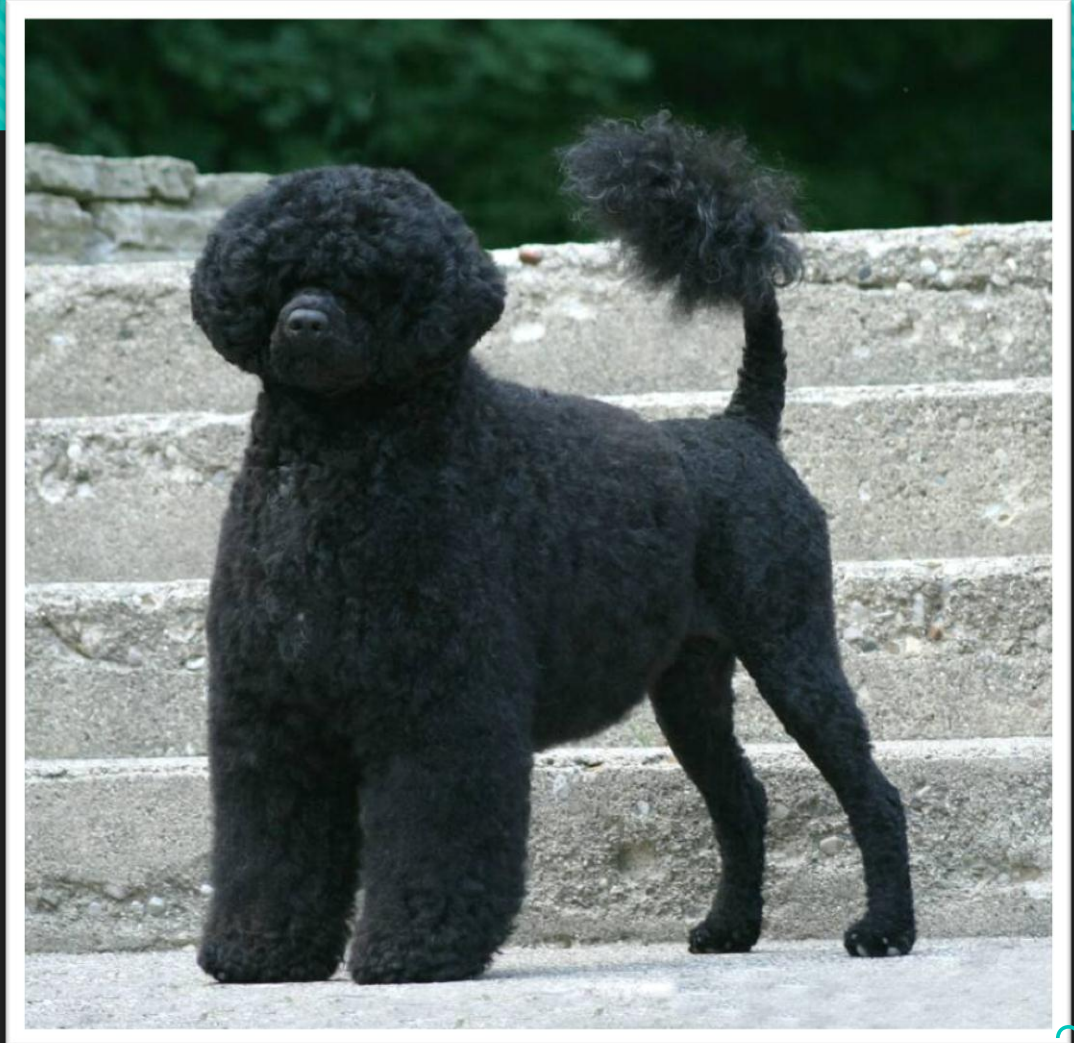
Health Issues

- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- Cystinuria
- Subvalvular aortic stenosis



Portuguese Water Dog

- **Country of Origin** – Portugal
- **Original Purpose** – Fisherman's working companion
- **Other Names:** *Cao de Agua* (pronounced Kown-d'Ahgwa). Meaning water dog). *Cao de Agua de Pelo Ondulado* – longhaired. *Cao de Agua de Pelo Encaradolado* - curly-coat.
- **Did You Know?** • 16 people met at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Miller, who had received a pair of the breed in a rare-breed trade, in order to form the Portuguese Water Dog Club of America • coat is profuse, non-allergenic, non-shedding, & waterproof •



Portuguese Water Dog



History – Lived & worked with fishermen along Portugal's coast. Herded fish into nets, retrieved lost tackle/broken nets & carried messages between boats. They traveled with fishermen to Iceland & back to Portugal. One theory is that the breed originated in Asia as a herder, then they were brought to Europe where they became different breeds: Germany – Pudel (Poodle), Ireland – Irish Water Spaniel, Portugal – Portuguese Water Dog. In 1930 Dr. Vasco Densuade saved the breed from extinction during social upheaval of the 20th century. The breed came to the US in 1958.

Portuguese Water Dog

- **Coat** - Profuse, thickly planted coat of strong, healthy hair, covering the whole body evenly, except where the forearm meets the brisket & in the groin area, where it is thinner. No undercoat, mane or ruff. Two varieties of coat: Curly (compact, cylindrical curls, somewhat lusterless) & Wavy (Falling gently in waves, not curls & slight sheen.)
- **Clips** - **Lion Clip** -As soon as the coat grows long, the middle part, hindquarters & muzzle, are clipped. The hair at the end of the tail is left at full length. **Retriever Clip**-In order to give a natural appearance & a smooth unbroken line, the entire coat is scissored or clipped to follow the outline of the dog, leaving a short blanket of coat no longer than one inch in length. The hair at the end of the tail is left at full length.
- **Color** - Black, white, & various tones of brown; also combinations of black or brown with white. A white coat does not imply albinism provided nose, mouth, and eyelids are black. In animals with black, white, or black & white coats, the skin is decidedly bluish.

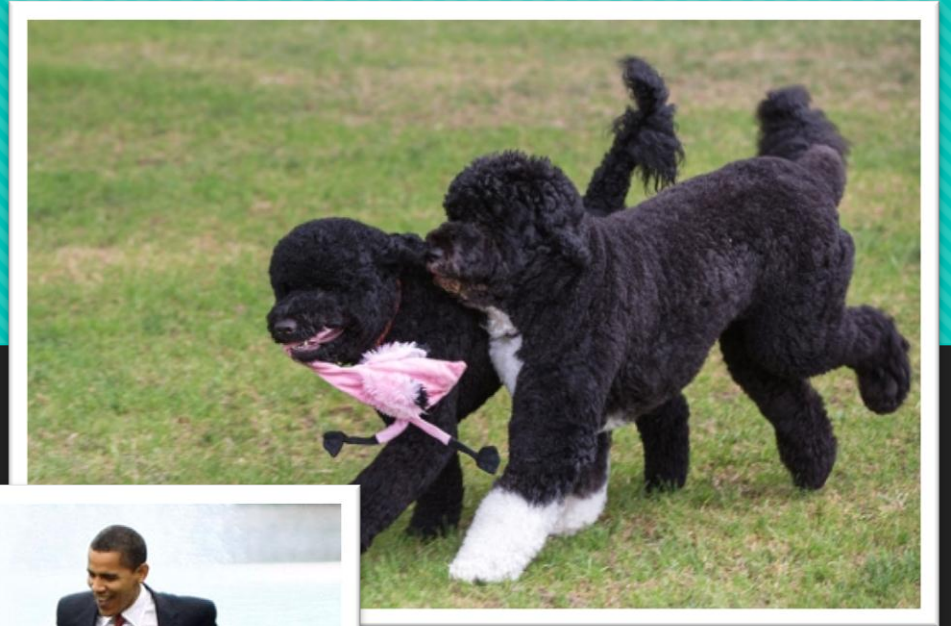
Spirited, yet obedient nature, & a robust, medium build that allowed for a full day's work in & out of the water. The PWD is a swimmer & diver of exceptional ability & stamina. He is a loyal companion & alert guard. Highly intelligent utilitarian breed is distinguished by two coat types, either curly or wavy; an impressive head of considerable breadth & well proportioned mass; a ruggedly built, well-knit body; & a powerful, thickly based tail, carried gallantly or used purposefully as a rudder. Webbed feet. The Portuguese Water Dog provides an indelible impression of strength, spirit, & soundness.



Portuguese Water Dog

Health Issues

- Addison's Disease
- PRA
- Microphthalmia
- Cataracts
- Storage Disease (GM1)
- Juvenile Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- Heart problems (mummers etc.)
- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- Autoimmune Thyroiditis
- Sebaceous Adenitis
- Patellar Luxation



Sunny & Bo
current white
house dogs



Bo & his owner

Rottweiler

- **Country of Origin** - Germany
- **Original Purpose** – Guard dog, cattle driver
- **Other Names**- Rottweiler Metzgerhund meaning butcher dog. Name comes name of town, Rottweil, meaning red tile.
- **Did You Know?** • Rottweiler is one of the descendants of Roman drover dogs • About 700 AD the local Duke of Arae Flaviae (what is now Southern Germany) ordered a Christian church built on the site of the former Roman baths. Excavations unearthed the red tiles of Roman villas; to distinguish the town, it was then named das Rote Wil (the red tile), which is of course recognizable as the derivation of the present Rottweil. • Eventually, in the early 20th century, the reinvigorated Rottweiler reemerged as a police dog. • Rottweilers are eligible for AKC herding trials



Rottweiler



History- descended from early Mastiff-type drover dogs of ancient Rome. Roman soldiers brought herds of animals for food & Mastiff-type dogs were needed to herd them. The dogs also guarded the supplies at night. One of the Roman Campaigns took them in about A.D. 74 to Arae Flaviae, (now southern Germany). Good place for agriculture & cattle. So the Mastiff type dogs became popular working companions. 700 local Duke ordered a Christian church built over the Roman baths, which had red tiles. The town was named das Rote Wil (the red tile), now Rottweil. Rottweil was a large town, lots of trade & security. Lots of Butchers who needed dogs to drive cattle. Rottweiler Metzgerhund (butcher dog) almost went extinct when cattle driving was outlawed in mid 19th century & donkey & trains replaced the dog cart. Breed became so rare that in 1882 only one poor example of breed represented at German dog show. Short lived Rottweiler/Leonberger club formed in 1901, 1st breed standard written. 1901-1907 became popular police dogs. Later breed club formed.

Rottweiler

- **Coat** – Double coat. Outer coat straight, coarse, dense, of medium length & lying flat. Seasonal undercoat should be present on neck & undercoat should not show through outer coat. Shortest on head, ears & legs, longest on breeching. Natural breed. **Fault**--Wavy coat. **Serious Faults**--Open, excessively short, or curly coat; total lack of undercoat; any trimming that alters the length of the natural coat. **Disqualification**--Long coat.
- **Color** – Black & Tan. Clearly defined mahogany markings less than 10% of body: a spots over eyes, & cheeks, strip around each side of muzzle, on throat, triangular mark on both sides of prosternum, on forelegs from carpus downward to the toes, on inside of rear legs showing down the front of the stifle & broadening out to front of rear legs from hock to toes, but not completely eliminating black from rear of pasterns; under tail; black penciling on toes. The undercoat is gray, tan, or black.
- **DQs**- Entropion, ectropion. Overshot, undershot, wry mouth, two or more missing teeth. Unilateral cryptorchid or cryptorchid males. Long coat. Any base color other than black; absence of all markings. A dog that in the opinion of the judge attacks any person in the ring.

The ideal Rottweiler is a medium large, robust & powerful dog, black with clearly defined rust markings. His compact & substantial build denotes great strength, agility and endurance. Dogs are characteristically more massive throughout with larger frame & heavier bone than bitches. Bitches are distinctly feminine, but without weakness of substance or structure. medium, almond moderately deep-set, dark brown eyes. Black pigment. Tail docked to 1-2 vertebrae. Noble, alert & self-assured expression. Is a trotter, movement balanced, sounded powerful & effortless. Single tracking at high speeds.



Rottweiler

Health Issues

- Hip & elbow dysplasia
- OCD (Osteochondritis Desiccans)
- Subaortic Stenosis
- cardiomyopathy
- Entropion & Ectropion
- PRA
- Cancer, Lymphoma, Bone, liver & spleen

Source: <http://www.therottweilerclub.co.uk/health/>



Saint Bernard

- **Country of Origin** – Switzerland
- **Original Purpose** – Avalanche rescue
- **Other Names** – Saint, Barryhund, Hospice Dogs
- **Did You Know?** • it is estimated that during the three centuries of rescue work, the Saints have saved over 2000 lives. • 1st written documentation of Saints was not until 1707, although it was written casually so as to imply that the breeds' work at the Saint Bernard Pass in between Switzerland & Italy was well known. • Monks & Saints were immortalized in many of the world's most romantic pages of canine history • Brandy Keg may be a myth started by brother's Edwin Henry, Charles Landseer who made engravings of St's with brandy kegs around their necks • Barry was a famous st that saved 40 people, his mounted remains are in the Natural history museum in Bern. For a century after his death Sts were called Barryhunds (Barry dog) •



Saint Bernard



History – Probably developed from Asian “Molosser” dogs brought by Roman armies crossed with local dogs. Became popular working dogs & companions know as Talhund (Valley dog) and Bauernhunds (farm dogs). In 1050 AD Archdeacon Bernard de Methon founded the Hospice in the Swiss Aples. Monks brought dogs for guards & companions to the Hospice in about 1660. Dogs interbred there & developed into the “Hospice Dog.” Monks started taking them to search for people in the snow. Dogs proved to be excellent path finders. Keen noses helped located avalanche victims. 6th sense of sensing approaching avalanches. 1816-1819 had horrible weather, many dogs died. So Newfoundland was interred with hospice dogs. Which is when longed variety appeared in 1830s, but was uncited to recue work due the snowballs that formed on his coat. Imported to England in 1810 to replenish mastiff type. Later bred in Germany & Europe. 1887 Swiss standard written. 1888 USA parent club formed & standard written.

Fun Fact - Dogs where trained by taking a young dogs out with the older dogs. Upon finding a victim, 1 of the patrol dog would go back to lead the monks to them & the other dogs would lie down to& lick the victim's face keep them warm & alert. 36

Saint Bernard

- **Coat – Shorthaired (*stockhaarig*)**, Very dense, lying smooth, tough, not rough. Bushier on thighs & tail. **Longhaired** - medium length plain to slightly wavy, never rolled, curly or shaggy. Wavier on haunches. Tail is bushy with dense hair of moderate length, not a flag. Coat shorter/softer on face and ears are covered with short and soft hair. Forelegs only slightly feathered; thighs very bushy.
- **Color** - White with red or red with white, various shades of red; brindle patches with white markings. Red not preferred over. Must have white markings on: chest, feet & tip of tail. Desired: noseband, collar or spot on the nape & blaze are very desirable. Never of one color or without white. Mask & dark shading on head is desirable. Mantle not splash-coating.

Powerful, proportionately tall figure, strong & muscular in every part, with powerful head and most intelligent expression. In dogs with a dark mask the expression appears more stern, but never ill-natured. Eyes are medium size, dark brown, with intelligent, friendly expression, set moderately deep. Large nose. Black pigment. Shorthaired is identical to longhaired type except for coat.



Saint Bernard

Health Issues

- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- Entropion
- Epilepsy
- Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- Temperment



“I hear a voice”
by Maud Earl, English, 1863 –1943 portrait of the
Champion Saint Bernard, Frandley Stephanie

Samoyed

- **Country of Origin** – Finland & Mongolia
- **Original Purpose** – Reindeer herder, sled dog, multipurpose dog, companion
- **Other Names** – Sammy
- **Did You Know?** • Of all modern breeds, Samoyed is most like the primitive dog - no admixture of wolf or fox • Arctic suns & snows have bleached the harsh stand-off coat & tipped the hairs with an icy sheen • Named for the Samoyed people, primitives of the family of Sayantsi, described as a race in the "transition stages between the Mongol pure and the Finn." The Samoyeds comprised a nomadic tribe that traveled from Iran to the vast stretches of tundra reaching from the White Sea to the Yenisei River • Samoyeds are eligible for AKC herding trials



Samoyed



Puppies are called “little white teddy bears”

History – Ancient breed. Companions of Samoyed nomadic people. Relied on dogs to herd reindeer, sledge dogs & companions. Samoyed where a pure bred due to isolation. Close companionship with men for so long has given him almost human like understanding. Guarding reindeer has made him a protector, not a killer. Favorite dog of artic explorers; Fridtjof Nasen, Jackson-Harmsworth, the Duc d’Abruzzi, Brochgrevink, Shackleton Scott & Roald Amundsen. Breed introduced to England in about 1900, very popular show dog. Queen Alexandra loved them & her breeding’s founded many kennels.

Fun Fact – In 1911, Norwegian Roald Amundsen, was the 1st man to reach the south pole pulled by his team of Sammies.

Samoyed



- Coat - Doublecoated. **Undercoat** is soft, short, thick, close wool. **Outer coat** is longer & harsh hair growing through undercoat to form the outer coat, which stands straight out from the body and should be free from curl. The coat should form a ruff around the neck and shoulders, framing the head (more on males than on females). Quality of coat should be weather resistant & more important than quantity. Bitches softer & less coat than males.
- Color - Pure white, white & biscuit, cream, or all biscuit.
- DQs - Any other colors. Blue eyes.

A working dog, should present a picture of beauty, alertness & strength, with agility, dignity & grace. Coat should be heavy & weather-resistant, well groomed, & of good quality rather than quantity. Body Should not be long but muscular, allowing liberty, with a deep chest & well-sprung ribs, strong neck, straight front & especially strong loins. Males masculine, bitches feminine. Should trot with a quick agile stride, free, balanced & vigorous. Single-track at high speeds. Dark deep-set, almond eye. Dark pigment preferred, but butterfly or Dudley nose no penalized. Expression "Samoyed Smile" is very important, eyes sparkle, mouth should be slightly curved up at the corners.

Samoyed

Health Problems:

- Epilepsy
- Hip Dysplasia
- Congenital Cardiac Disease - SAS
- Hemangiosarcoma – (Cushing's Disease)
- Cancer, Lymphoma, Osteosarcoma
- Addison's Disease (Hypoadrenocorticism)
- Hypothyroidism
- Patellar Luxation
- Eyes: Cataracts, PRA, RD/OSD, PPM, Uveodermatologic Syndrome, SLDOD
- Kidney: Samoyed Hereditary Glomerulopathy



Siberian Husky

- **Country of Origin** - Siberia
- **Original Purpose** - Sled dog
- **Did You Know?** • Siberian Huskies served valiantly in the Army's Arctic Search & Rescue Unit of the Air Transport Command during WWII & in the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions. • AKC Recognized in 1930 • The most important breed characteristics of the Siberian Husky are medium size, moderate bone, well balanced proportions, ease and freedom of movement, proper coat, pleasing head & ears, correct tail, & good disposition.



Siberian Husky

Health Problems:

- Hip Dysplasia
- cataracts
- corneal dystrophy
- PRA



Siberian Husky



History – Developed by the semi-nomadic Chukchi people of northeastern Asia who needed a sled dog capable of traveling great distances at a moderate speed, carrying a light load in low temperatures with a minimum expenditure of energy. Bred kept pure through the 19th century. These dogs were ancestors the Siberian Husky. Imported around 1900 by Alaskan's who heard of these dogs. Very popular racing dog in Alaska. 1st team imported raced in the All Alaska Sweepstakes Race of 1909. In 1910 Charles Fox Maule Ramsay imported more, & his team, driven by John "Iron Man" Johnson, won the grueling 400-mile race in 1910. Leonhard Seppala raced & won a lot. Seppala toured with & raced his dogs after the 1925 Serum run in New England popularized breed there. Many trained at Chinook Kennels in NH.

Fun Fact – “1925 Serum run” Teams of Siberians saved town of Nome during an out break of diphtheria by bring serum by dog sled 625 miles in 5 ½ days. Balto was a lead dog & Seppala was a musher on different teams

Siberian Husky

- **Coat** – double coated, medium length, giving a well furred appearance, but not so long it obscures outline. Undercoat is soft, dense & long enough to support the outer coat. Sheds seasonally Outercoat has guard hairs that are straight & somewhat smooth lying, never harsh nor standing straight off from the body. Whiskers & feet can be trimmed for neatness
- **Color** - All colors from black to pure white are allowed. A variety of markings on the head is common
- **DQs** - Dogs over 23½" & bitches over 22"



Medium sized working dog, quick & light on his feet & free & graceful in action. His moderately compact & well furred body, erect ears & brush tail. Gait is smooth & seemingly effortless, balance of power, speed & endurance. Males are masculine, bitches are feminine. Muscle are firm & well developed, no excess weight. Keen, but friendly; interested & even mischievous. Eyes almond shaped, any combo of brown or blue. Scissors bite. fox-brush shape tail. Single tracks at high speeds. Temperament is friendly & gentle, alert & outgoing. Maybe slightly reserved, intelligence, tractability, & eager disposition make him an agreeable companion & willing worker. The most important breed characteristics of the Siberian Husky are medium size, moderate bone, well balanced proportions, ease and freedom of movement, proper coat, pleasing head and ears, correct tail, and good disposition.

Standard Schnauzer

- **Country of Origin** - Germany
- **Original Purpose** – Rat catcher, guard dog
- **Other Names**- Wired Haired Pinscher
- **Did You Know?** • Featured in art. Albrecht Durer was painted with at least 12. Rebrandt painted several. Lucas Cranach the elder showed with one in a tapestry in 1501. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted one on canvas. A stature of hunter & his Schnauzer from 14th century is in the market place of Mechliburg, Germany • The Standard Schnauzer became widely known in the country only after World War I •



Standard Schnauzer



History – Very old breed, oldest of the three Schnauzer's. Developed from crossing Pinscher stock, black German Poodle & gray Wolfspitz. Pinscher gives fawn-colored undercoat. Black German Poodle solid black. Gray Wolfspitz salt & pepper. Rat catcher, yard dog & guard. Before WW I guarded carts of farmers over nights at market places. Used as message carriers & red cross aids during war & German police dogs. In England mainly personal guards, devoted & brave & very good at perceiving danger. Good water dogs, retrieve & guard sheep & cattle. 1st showed as Wire-Haired Pinschers 1879. Stand published in 1880. Became popular show dog after that.

Fun Fact - Originally classified in USA as a terrier, but Germany was always working dog. Later changed to working group

Standard Schnauzer

- **Coat** – Texture very important. Tight, hard, wiry & as thick as possible, composed of a soft, close undercoat & a harsh outer coat lying neither smooth nor flat. Grooming-outer coat trimmed (by plucking) to show outline. Coat on the ears, head, neck, chest, belly & under the tail may be closely trimmed. On the muzzle & over the eyes the coat lengthens to form the beard & eyebrows; the hair on the legs is longer than that on the body. These "furnishings" should be of harsh texture & not so profuse to detract appearance. Honorable scars allowed.
- **Color - Pepper and Salt-** combination of black & white hairs, & white hairs banded with black, all shades acceptable. Ideally, gray undercoat, but tan/fawn allowed. Darker face masks desirable. May fade out to light gray or silver white in the eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, under throat, across chest, under tail, leg furnishings, under body & inside legs. **Black** - true rich color, undercoat is black too. Not faced or discolored or grey/tan hairs. Graying of age & small white patch allowed.
- **DQs-** Males under 18" or over 20 ". Females under 17 "or over 19 " Vicious dogs.

Robust, heavy-set dog, sturdily built with good muscle & plenty of bone; square-built in proportion of body length to height. His rugged build & dense harsh coat are accentuated by the hallmark of the breed, the arched eyebrows & the bristly mustache & whiskers. Oval eyes, medium size, dark brown. Ears cropped or natural. Tail docked between 1-2 inches. Scissors bite. Sound, strong, quick, free, true and level gait Highly developed senses, intelligence, aptitude for training, fearlessness, endurance & resistance against weather & illness. His nature combines high-spirited temperament with extreme reliability.



Standard Schnauzer

Health Problems

- Hip Dysplasia
- Eye problems are rare but should be certified by boarded ACVO Ophthalmologists



Tibetan Mastiff

- **Country/Area of Origin** – Eastern Asia
- **Original Purpose** – Guard dog
- **Other Names** – Large dog of Tibet. "Do-khyi" or "tied dog"
- **Did You Know?** • They are bred & live at an average altitude of 16,000 feet • Heat cycle one a a year in late fall most puppies are born in December and January • Tibetans believe that Tibetan Mastiffs have the souls of monks & nuns who were not good enough to be reincarnated into people or into Shambhala (the heavenly realm) • Tibet traditionally kept with Lhasa Apsos, who alert them to the appearance of any stranger • Exceptionally strong jaws & teeth + remarkably high intelligence (that lends to boredom) + very fond of wood = destruction!



Tibetan Mastiff



History – Originated in Tibet as guardians of nomadic people. Tied at homes, monasteries & camps. Let loose at night to guard flocks of children & sheep. Written accounts from 1100 BC. Accompanied Assyrians, Persians, Greeks & Romans, latter Attila the Hun & Genghis Khan. 1800s westerns discovered breed, noted they were large & imposing “most alarming bark.” two were Sent to President Eisenhower. Later sent to “a farm in the Midwest, and nothing more was heard of them”. Owned by Queen Victorian & Prince of Wales (latter king Edward the 7th)

Tibetan Mastiff

- **Coat** – Natural breed. Males more coat than females. Quality of the coat more importance than length. Double-coated, thick coarse guard hair, with heavy soft undercoat. Shed seasonally. Mane. Hair is fine but hard, straight and stand-off.
- **Color** - Black, brown, & blue/grey, with/without tan/gold markings that range from light silver to a rich mahogany, pure golden to a rich red gold. White markings on chest & feet acceptable. Undercoat, & furnishings on breeches may be lighter. Sabling, other than wolf sable & sabling in a saddle marked color pattern, is acceptable on gold dogs. Large white markings, to be faulted.
- **DQs** - Dogs 18 + months under 25" Bitches 18+ months under 23" Undershot or overshot bite. All other coat colors markings

Noble & impressive: not a giant breed. An athletic & substantial dog, of solemn but kindly appearance. The Tibetan Mastiff stands well up on the pasterns, with strong, tight, cat feet, giving an alert appearance. The body is slightly longer than tall. The hallmarks of the breed are the head & the tail. The head is broad & impressive, with substantial back skull, the eyes deep-set & almond shaped, slightly slanted, the muzzle broad & well-padded, giving a square appearance. Scissor bite, level acceptable. The typical expression of the breed is one of watchfulness. The tail & britches are well feathered & the tail is carried over the back in a single curl falling over the loin, balancing the head. The coat & heavy mane is thick, with coarse guard hair & a wooly undercoat. The Tibetan Mastiff has been used primarily as a family and property guardian for many millennia. The Tibetan Mastiff is aloof and watchful of strangers, and highly protective of its people and property.

Tibetan Mastiff

Health Issues:

- Hip & Elbow Dysplasia
- Autoimmune Thyroiditis
- Cataracts
- PRA



Boerboel

Jan van Riebeeck went to the Cape of South Africa in 1652 and brought his own dog along to protect his family in the wild and unknown country. This dog was known as a "Bullenbitjer," a large, heavy Mastiff-type dog. This dog bred with the indigenous, domestic dogs of South Africa, eventually creating the Boerboel we know today. In addition to their farm work, these dogs were often the first line of defense against predators and were valuable in tracking and holding down wounded game.



Dogo Argentino

This breed originated in Cordoba, the central region of Argentina, at the hands of Dr. Antonio Nores Martinez. Dr. Martinez methodically crossed a total of ten breeds, including a now-extinct breed of dog from Cordoba, in pursuit of an athlete with the strength of body and character to perform difficult work, yet a friendly and amiable personality which allows him to live and work cooperatively. Dr. Nores Martinez' brother, family and their close compatriots continued his early success after his untimely death. The breed has proved to be valiant hunter of country predators, as well as an excellent companion for active, experienced families.



Broholmer – FSS breed

The Broholmer has been recorded in the Foundation Stock Service since June 2013.

Also called the Danish Mastiff

Has been employed as the estate Guardian for the Wealthy

Names after Sehested of Broholm, a game-keeper who lived in the 1700s

Calm, good natured, yet watchful, and confident the Broholmer makes a great family companion



Caucasian Ovcharka

Livestock guarding dog of greater than average size & power. Distrust of strangers.

Indigenous to the mountain regions of the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijani Union Republics; Worked as guard dog, herd dog, and historically as a fight dog. Their faithfulness, protectiveness, & ferocity when called upon to defend is legendary.

Tolerance for different temperatures & climates have made it work in almost all the regions of the Soviet Union.



Central Asian Shepherd Dog

Less inherited genetic diseases than majority of the man-made breeds but still requires clearances of hip dysplasia to take the place of natural selection.

Today work as therapy dogs, superior ranch dogs & naturally protective family dogs.

Need very little grooming but shed once a year, a "Fur Storm."

Live span 17 years +

Live stock guardian moving with nomads

Natural protective breed that requires a non-stop observance, for the life of the dog. They are not for first time dog owners.



Czechoslovakian Vlcak

The Czechoslovakian Vlcak is also known as the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog.

The Czechoslovakian Vlcak was created from crosses between German Shepherds and Carpathian wolves.

Country of origin is the Czechoslovak Republic.



Danish-Swedish Farmdog

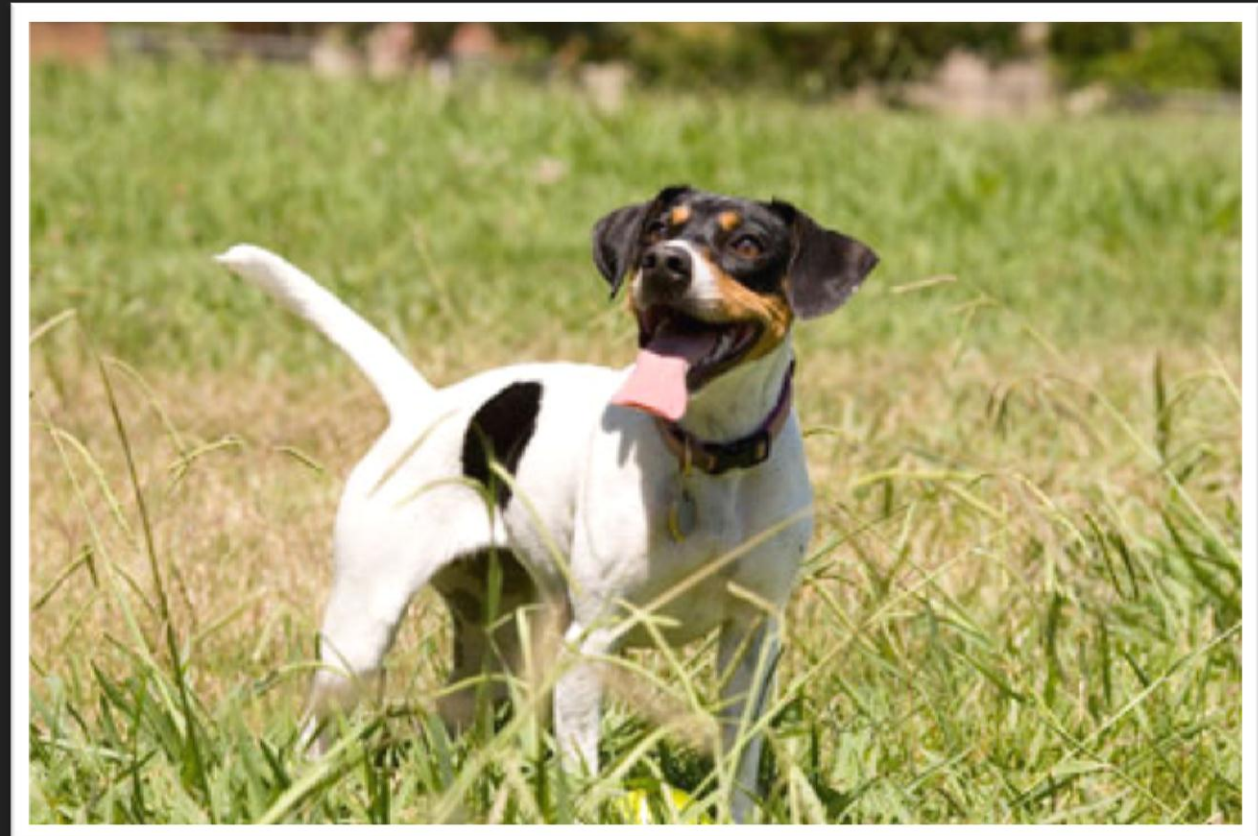
The Danish-Swedish Farmdog was recognized in its native countries, Denmark and Sweden, as an official breed in 1987.

Danish-Swedish Farmdogs most likely descend from Pinscher-Fox Terrier crosses.

All-purpose dog that works on the farm & plays with the kids too.

Accompanied their families to the USA from Scandinavia for many years.

1998, imported to the USA to establish the first official breeding program.



Estrela Mountain Dog

Oldest breed in Portugal

excellent livestock guardian & is known for his love of children and family.

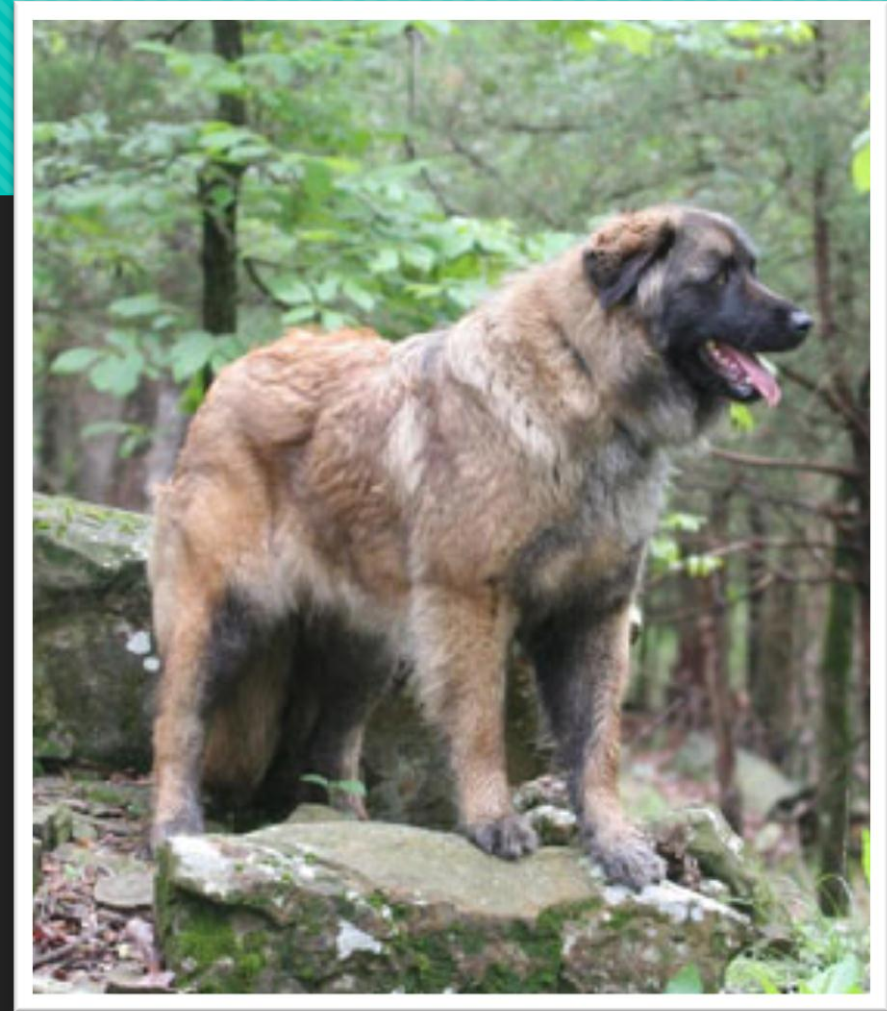
Breed characteristics: rosed ears, a black mask & a hook at the end of the tail.

longhair & shorthair varieties.

Used by the Marine and Portuguese Police.

Fierce guardian & protector, yet so versatile & gentle that he will often clean up newborn lambs or kids, stimulating them & getting them moving while the mother is preoccupied with birthing.

Used to pull small carts.



Hovawart

Very old German working dog breed.

Farm dog

Name comes from Middle High German.
Hova = Hof (= yard, farm) & wart = Wächter
(= watchman).



Kai Ken

Also known as the Tora Dog.

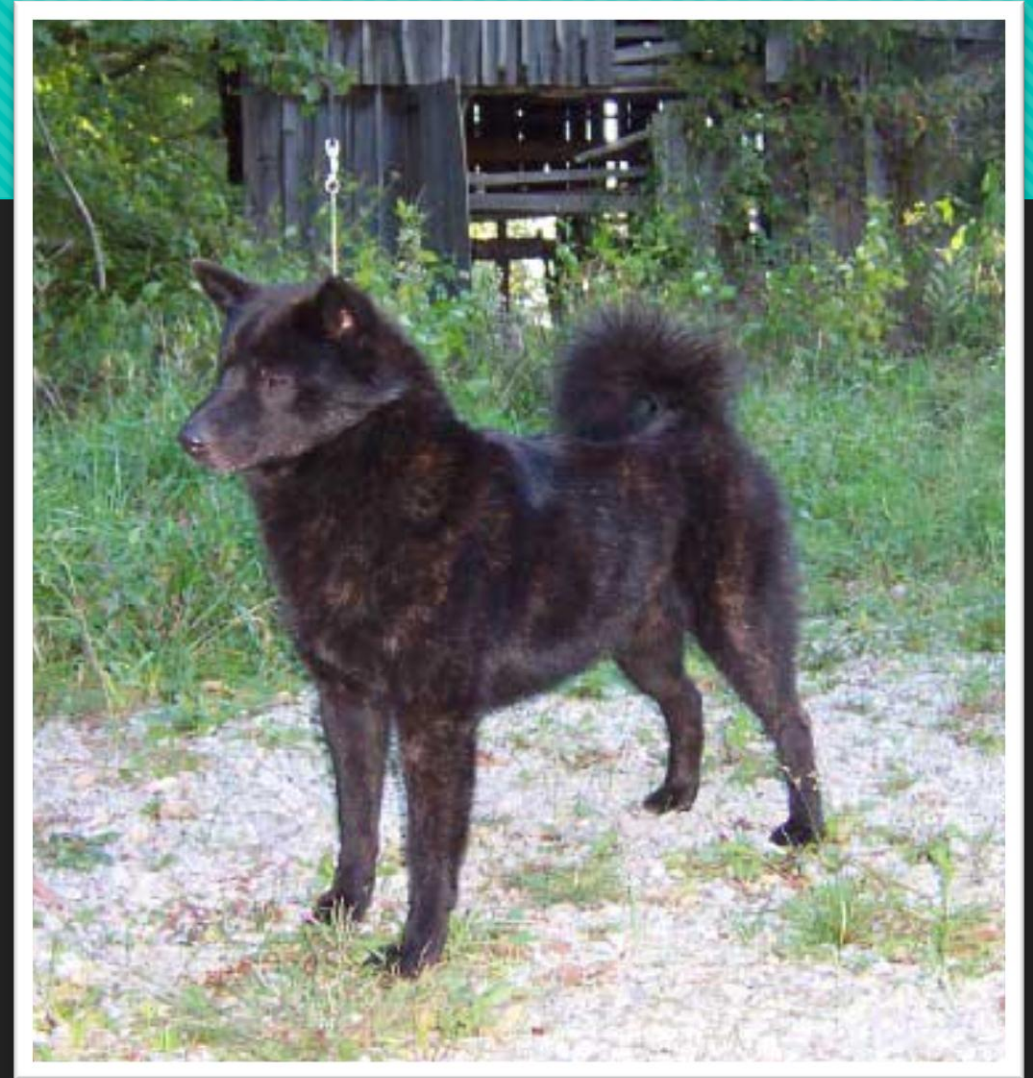
The Kai was designated a "Natural Treasure" in Japan in 1934 and is protected by law.

Puppies are born black and fuzzy and develop their brindle markings as they grow and will continue to brindle up to 5 years.

The Kai has been given the nickname of "Tora" dog, meaning tiger in Japanese because of the brindle color. The purpose of the distinct coloring and brindle pattern of the Kai Ken is to enable it to blend in with the surrounding trees and rocky surfaces of the mountain which helped it to sneak up on its prey and also helped protect it from predators while hunting in ancient times.

The Kai is an excellent swimmer and climber and have been known to climb trees and swim rivers in pursuit of game.

The Japanese describe the Kai Ken as a trustworthy guardian and extremely devoted to his master.



Karelian Bear Dog

Native dog of Russian Peasants, & Finnish peoples of northeastern Europe. They were used for hunting & as a watch dog.

The Karelian Bear Dog is primarily a hunting breed, but can be trained for and compete in obedience trials, search and rescue trials and sled dog trials in its native Finland.

The Karelian Bear Dog is a silent hunter, and only barks once the game is stopped or treed. Working with an experienced hunter, he communicates the type of animal he has located at by the sound of his bark.

Today, the Karelian Bear Dog is one of the 10 most common dog breeds in Finland.



Kishu Ken

National Treasure in Japan.

Boar & deer hunter.

Developed from dogs that roamed the mountains.



Perro de Presa Canario



Canary Dog of Prey
Farm & livestock dog

Rafeiro do Alentejo

Biggest Portuguese canine breed.

More active during the night than during the day.

Watch sheep & cattle. They often work alone in prairies & will defend the herd against any intruders.

Rafeiro do Alentejo were used, since the beginning of the breed history, as a hunting-dog in packs, for big game. This function has gradually disappeared over time.



Spanish Mastiff

Spanish Mastiff is a very old
Livestock guardians of merino sheep.
Protection of large herds of wandering
sheep from wolves, bears & different robbers



Thai Ridgebacks

Originated in Thailand, existed from antiquity

Primitive breed

four recognizable colors: Red, Blue, Black & Yellow

Used as a sentry dog, a carting dog, & also used to keep Cobras at bay? They can & will kill a Cobra.

Thai Ridgebacks have spotted tongues. Some even come with solid black/blue tongues.

Thai Ridgebacks from Northern Thailand can be born with dew claws on their back feet

Can have up to eight different ridge patterns.



Tornjak

Mountain sheep dog native to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia



Tosa

Fighting dog

The breed is often pictured in full ceremonial regalia.

The Tosa originated on the island of Shikoku.

The Tosa is the largest of all Japanese breeds.

During World War II, this extremely rare dog was very near extinction.

