

Breeds of Dogs and Cats

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Objectives

- Discuss the evolution of man's relationship with dogs and cats
- Describe the characteristics shared by members of the Canidae family
- Describe the classification system for dogs
- List the uses for different breeds of dogs
- Identify and describe the different breeds of dogs
- Describe the characteristics shared by members of the family Felidae
- Describe the classification system for cats
- Identify and describe the different cat breeds

History of Dogs

- In family Canidae
- Direct descendents of the wolf
 - Wolf's scientific name – *Canis lupus*
 - Dog's scientific name – *Canis familiaris*
- Domestication a few 1,000 years
 - Greece
 - Herding dogs
 - Guarding dogs
 - Hunting dogs
 - Egypt
 - Dogs used in war





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- Bred based on purpose
 - Climate
 - Environment
 - Master's preference – herding, guarding, hunting
 - 72 million dogs live in U.S.
 - One dog per household in half American family homes
 - More than 228 pure breeds
 - More than 100 mixed breeds

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- Stimulate income of dog industries
 - \$11 billion annual sales of dog food
 - Accessory manufacturers
 - Veterinarians
 - Pharmaceutical industry
 - Breeders
 - Racers
 - Trainers
 - Herders
 - Hunters

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- Serve humans
 - Protection
 - Sight
 - Hearing
 - Security
 - Companionship



Characteristics of Dogs

- Size

- Height 6 inches to 40 inches at the shoulder

- Life expectancy 9 to 15 years, some 20 years

- Small dogs live longer than large dogs

- Common traits

- Shed hair once a year
 - Non-retractable claws
 - 42 adult teeth
 - Pointed canine teeth
 - Sweating

- Sweat glands on nose and feet
 - Panting



■ Hearing

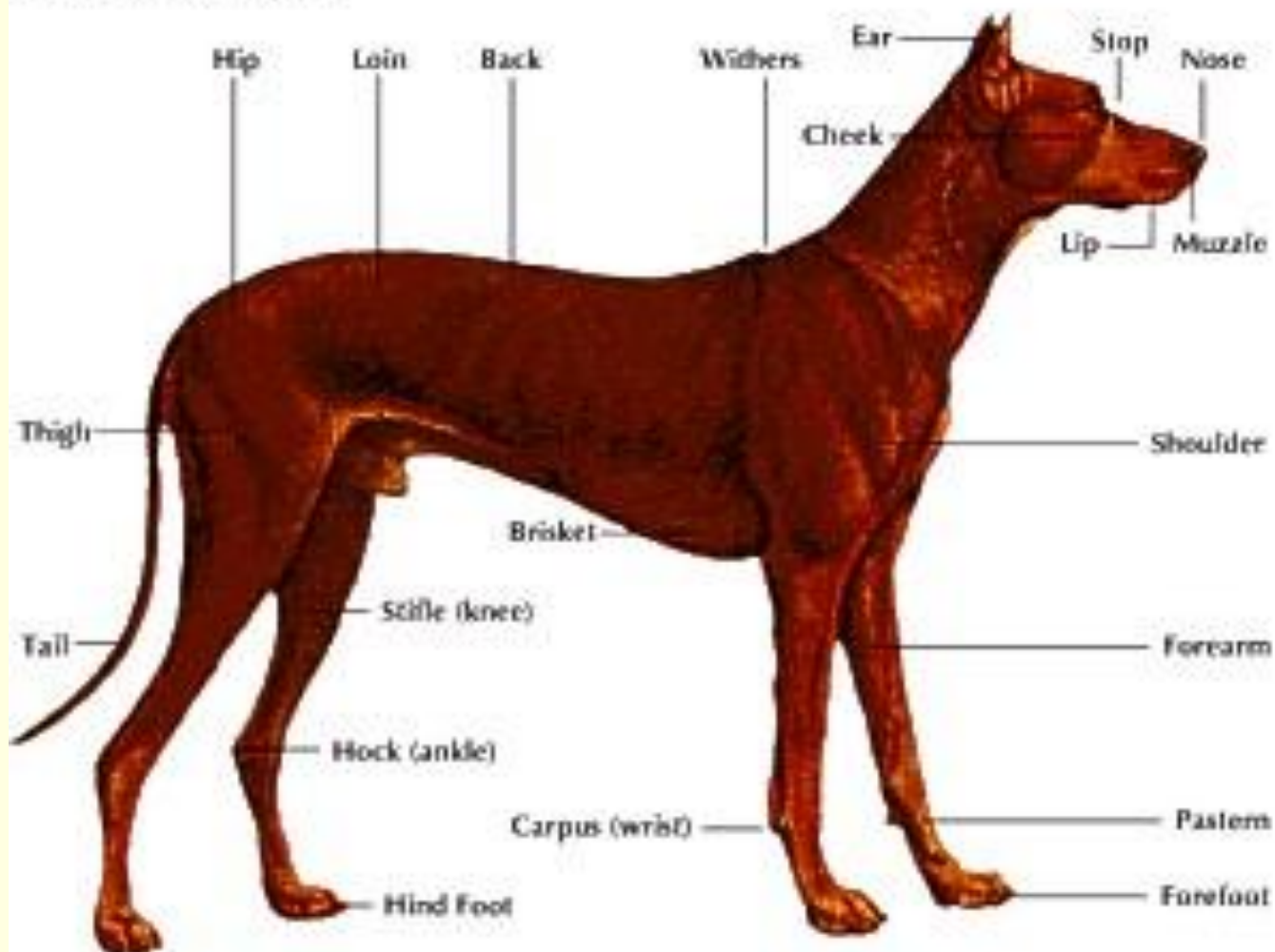
- 2 times better than humans
- Higher frequencies

■ Smell

- Tracking, hunting



THE DOG'S BODY



Breeds of Dogs

- Two classifications
 - Natural system
 - Dog show system
- Organizations
 - American Kennel Club (AKC)
 - United Kennel Club (UKC)

- Natural standard classification
 - Breed (morphology, form structure)
 - Variety (breed subdivisions)
 - Hair length and color
 - Body size and type
 - Instinct traits
- Show standard classification
 - Group (7)
 - Breeds and varieties

Classification of Dogs

Group	Examples of Breeds	Original Uses
Terrier	Airedale Terrier, Bedlington Terrier, Bull Terrier, Cairn Terrier, Irish Terrier, Fox Terrier, Jack Russell Terrier	Originally used in catching prey such as foxes, badgers, and rabbits
Working	Collie, Boxer, Alaskan Malamute, German Shepherd, and St. Bernard	Guards, guides, and herders such as muscular, even-tempered, and obedient
Sporting	Pointers, Retrievers, Setters, and Spaniels	Sective dogs - hunt by air scent
Hound	Beagles, Foxhounds, and Bloodhounds	Track their prey by ground scent
	Greyhound type such as Whippets, Borzois, and Salukis	Hunt mainly by sight
Herding	Collie, Australian Shepherd, Corgi	Drive livestock and keep farm animals from straying
Toy	Pekinese, Pomeranian, and Pug	Pets and companions
Non-sporting	Boston Terrier, Bulldog, Chow, Dalmatian, and Poodle	Bred principally as pets and companions

Sporting Dogs



Weimaraner



Pointer



English Spaniel



Labrador Retriever



Irish Setter



German Shorthaired Pointer

Terriers



Airedale Terrier



Schnauzer



Scottish Terrier



Bedlington Terrier



Norfolk Terrier



Bull Terrier

Non-sporting Dogs



Dalmatian



Chow



Bulldog



Keeshond



Poodle



Lhasa Apso



Boston Terrier

Working Dogs



Bullmastiff



Siberian Husky



Rottweiler



Great Pyrenees



Saint Bernard



Bernese Mountain Dog



Newfoundland



Komondor

Herding Dogs



Australian Shepherd



Australian Cattle Dog

(Blue Heeler, Red Heeler)



Collie



Border Collie



Bouvier des Flandres



Cardigan Welsh Corgi



Belgian Tervuren



German Shepherd

Toys



Miniature Pinscher



Silky Terrier



Shih Tzu



Chihuahua



Chinese Crested



Pug



Pomeranian



Japanese Chin

Hounds



Afghan Hound



Greyhound



Basset Hound



English Foxhound



Irish Wolfhound



Bloodhound



Borzoi



Basenji

History of Cats

- In family Felidae
- Domestication a few 1,000 years
 - Egypt
 - Worshiped and mummified cats
 - Eastern world
 - Eat certain cats
- Frequently become feral (wild)



- 82 million cats live in U.S.
 - Outnumber dogs by 10 million
 - Require less space and less personal attention
- More than 3 dozens pure breeds (8% population)
- Mostly mixed breeds
- Beneficial to people
 - Mouser, ratter
 - Companions
 - Aid disabled people
 - Alert people with hearing disability



- Stimulate income of cat industries
 - Cat food companies
 - Accessory manufacturers
 - Veterinarians
 - Pharmaceutical industry
 - Breeders



Characteristics of Cats

- Size
 - Weight 4 to 18 pounds
 - Readily puts on weight
- Life expectancy 10 to 15 years, some 22 years
- Common traits
 - Retractable claws
 - 30 adult teeth
 - Pointed canine teeth
 - Whiskers – vibrissae (antennae)
 - Catch sound reflections
 - Organ of touch



■ Vision

- Excellent night vision
- Vision up to 120 feet distance

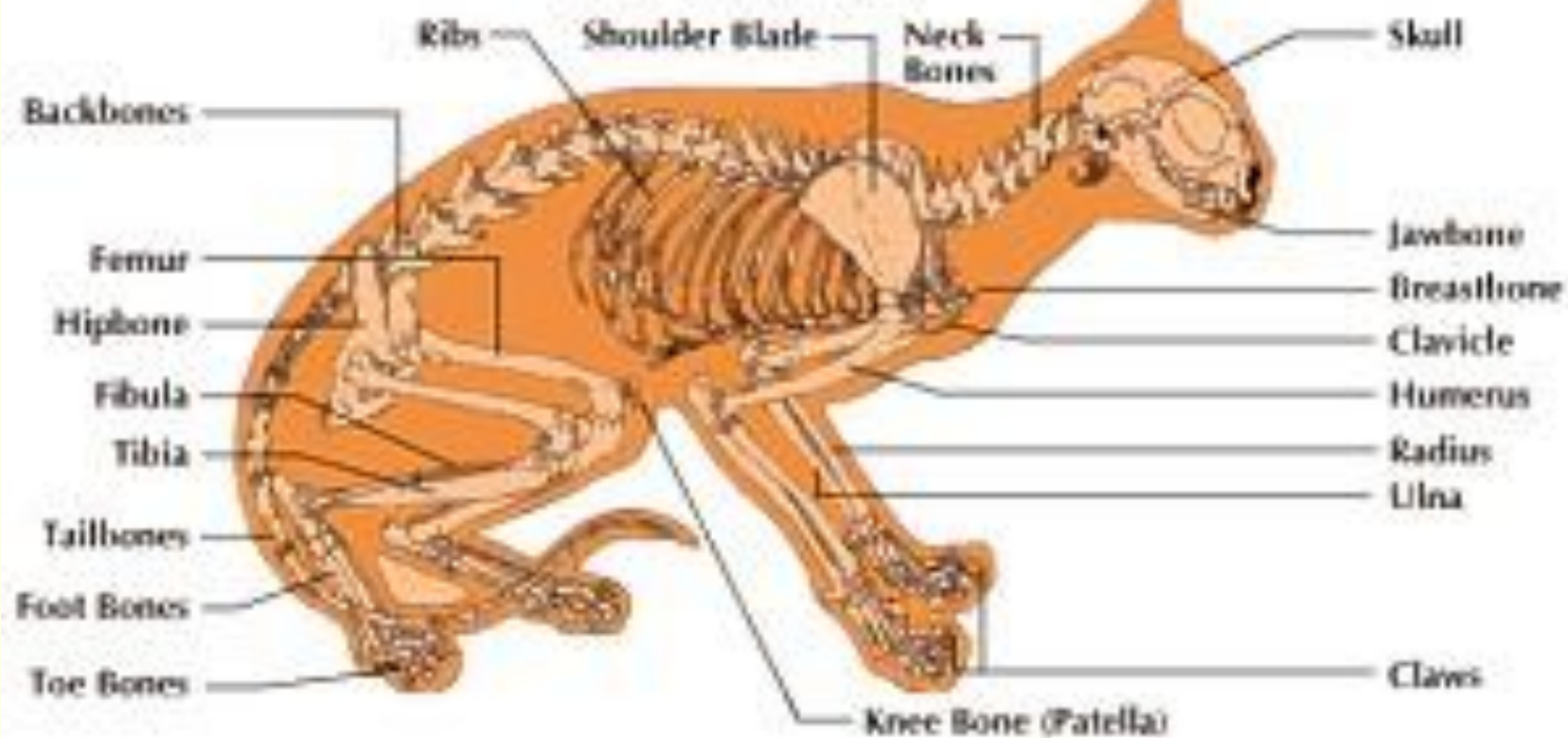
■ Hearing

- Can hear 1 ½ times better than dogs
- Semi-circular canals in ear help maintain balance
 - Aids in cat's ability to land on feet in a fall

■ Smell

- 14 times better than humans

The Parts of a Cat



Breeds of Cats

- Two classifications
 - Natural system
 - Cat show system
- Organization
 - Cat Fanciers Association (CFA)

- Natural standard classification
 - Breed (morphology, form structure)
 - Variety (breed subdivisions)
 - Hair length and color
 - Long-haired, short-haired, hairless
 - Body size and type
 - Medium, long-limbed, short-limbed
- Show standard classification
 - Group (3)
 - Breeds and varieties

Longhaired Cats



Balinese



Somali



American Curl



Maine Coon



Scottish Fold



Persian/Himalayan



Birman

Shorthaired Cats



Siamese



Burmese



Abyssinian



Color Point



Havanah Brown



Exotic Shorthair



American Shorthair



Bengal (Hybrid)

Rex



Cornish Rex



Devon Rex



Sphynx (Hairless)