

DK HANDBOOKS

# DOGS







DK HANDBOOKS

# DOGS

DAVID ALDERTON



Commissioned photography by  
TRACY MORGAN

# HANDBOOKS DOGS



# About this eBook

**Due to the complex integration of images and text, this DK eBook has been formatted to retain the design of the print edition. As a result, all elements are fixed in place, but can easily be enlarged by using the pinch-to-zoom function.**

**For previewing rotated pages or spreads, please lock screen rotation in your device first.**

**If you are previewing this eBook on a mobile phone, portrait mode is recommended. If previewing on a tablet or larger display, landscape mode will allow you to see facing pages at the same time (two page view).**





Penguin  
Random  
House

## NEW EDITION

### DK LONDON

**Managing Editor** Angeles Gavira Guerrero  
**Managing Art Editor** Michael Duffy  
**Production Editor** Andy Hilliard  
**Senior Production Controller** Meskerem Berhane  
**Jacket Design Development Manager** Sophia MTT  
**Associate Publishing Director** Liz Wheeler  
**Art Director** Karen Self  
**Publishing Director** Jonathan Metcalf

### DK DELHI

**Desk Editor** Saumya Agarwal  
**Art Editor** Shipra Jain  
**Managing Editor** Saloni Singh  
**Senior Managing Art Editor** Arunesh Talapatra  
**Jacket Designer** Juhi Sheth  
**Senior DTP Designers** Tarun Sharma, Harish Aggarwal  
**DTP Designers** Umesh Singh Rawat, Anurag Trivedi,  
Satish Chandra Gaur, Rajdeep Singh, Nand Kishor Acharya  
**Production Manager** Pankaj Sharma  
**Pre-production Manager** Balwant Singh  
**Editorial Head** Glenda Fernandes  
**Design Head** Malavika Talukder

**Author** David Alderton

## FIRST EDITION

**Project Editor** Damien Moore    **Series Art Editor** Spencer Holbrook  
**Art Editors** Vicki James, Shaun Mc Nally    **Production Controller** Caroline Webber

This edition published in 2022  
First published in Great Britain in 1993 by  
Dorling Kindersley Limited  
DK, One Embassy Gardens, 8 Viaduct Gardens,  
London, SW11 7BW

The authorised representative in the EEA is  
Dorling Kindersley Verlag GmbH, Arnulfstr. 124,  
80636 Munich, Germany

Copyright © 1993, 2022 Dorling Kindersley Limited  
A Penguin Random House Company  
Text copyright © 1993, 2022 David Alderton  
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
001-328697-Apr/2022

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced  
into a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means  
(electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise),  
without the prior written permission of the copyright owners.

A CIP catalogue record for this book  
is available from the British Library.  
ISBN: 978-0-2415-5854-6

Printed and bound in the UAE

**For the curious**  
**www.dk.com**



This book was made with Forest  
Stewardship Council™ certified  
paper – one small step in DK's  
commitment to a sustainable future.  
For more information go to  
[www.dk.com/our-green-pledge](http://www.dk.com/our-green-pledge)

# Contents

## **INTRODUCTION 6**

- Author's Introduction 6
- How This Book Works 9
- Domestic Dog Groups 10
- What is a Dog? 12
- Coat Types 14
- Senses and Instincts 16
- Puppies 18
- Choosing a Dog 20
- Pet Care 22
- Dog Identification Key 24



## **COMPANION DOGS 34**

## **GUNDOGS 56**

## **HERDING DOGS 101**

## **HOUNDS 134**

## **TERRIERS 202**

## **WORKING DOGS 227**

## **DESIGNER DOGS 292**

- Dog Credits 296
- Useful Addresses 298
- Glossary 299
- Index 300
- Acknowledgments 304



# AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION

**DESPITE THE VARIETY** of shapes and sizes in today's domestic dog breeds, all are directly related to the Grey Wolf. The process of domestication began more than 40,000 years ago, probably in disparate regions in the

Archaeological evidence has now revealed that marked distinctions in the sizes of domestic dogs had already become apparent over 9,000 years ago, even in dogs living in the same region. This trend seems to have gathered momentum, with the characteristic build of many of today's breeds being established by Roman times. By this stage in their history, dogs were being kept largely for the same purposes as they are today: hunting; working with livestock; guarding property; and acting as companions. Highly selective breeding and natural adaptation to various climatic conditions led to the emergence of countless new forms of dogs through the Middle Ages. By the 1800s many of the gundog breeds known today had evolved. This process is ongoing, with new breeds still being created today, primarily as companions.



## Off to the hunt

This medieval hunting scene depicts a distinctly greyhound-type breed in pursuit of its quarry. Leaner, sleeker dogs were better adapted for speed.

northern hemisphere, at a time when wolves had a far wider distribution than they do today. The early semi-wild dogs were probably kept for herding and guarding stock, rather than as companions.

## Ancient gods

Dating from about 200 BCE, this mummified dog was prepared by the Egyptians to resemble the jackal-god, Anubis.

## BREED STANDARDS

In the past, many dogs may have been similar in general appearance to the way they are today, but they were not then classified in specific breeds. The most significant change in this respect occurred very recently in canine history.

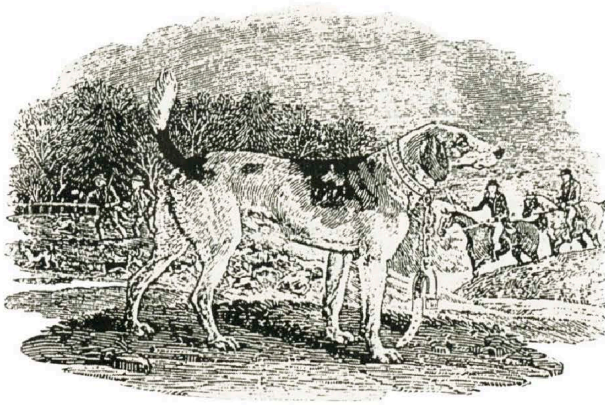
As dog shows became fashionable in the late 19th century, the need arose for specific criteria against which individual dogs could be compared and judged. Enthusiasts in Great Britain grouped together in 1873 to form what became known as the Kennel Club. This led directly to the establishment of stud books and set standards for certain dog breeds. It also set basic rules for shows. Similar organizations followed in other countries: the American Kennel Club was formed in 1884, and its Canadian counterpart in 1888.

## BREED RECOGNITION

Nowadays, certain breeds, such as the German Shepherd Dog, have become popular throughout the world. Others, however, such as the American coonhounds, remain far more localized, perhaps even restricted to one specific region of a single







### Early foxhound

Many hounds have been developed to pursue a particular quarry; foxhounds are bred to have the pace, stamina, and tenacity needed for fox hunting.



### Charles Cruft

The founder of the famous Crufts dog show started his career as a dog food salesman.

country. The main purpose of this book is to serve as a guide to identifying these breeds, whether worldwide or local. Official recognition of breeds, however, depends largely on the individual countries and organizations. Breed standards often differ slightly between

countries. Wherever possible, and with the co-operation of top breeders in countries throughout the world, this book includes illustrations of top class examples of the dogs as representatives of their breeds.

### Early show

Clumber Spaniels come under scrutiny at the 1933 Crufts dog show (below).





### SHOWING

Not all opportunities to show a dog are dependent on the animal's adherence to breed standards. Nor are they as demanding, on dogs or owners, as championship shows such as Crufts. Open shows follow the same format as the championship shows, but they are considerably shorter: the best-of-breed winners compete for the best-in-show award. For dogs and owners new to showing, these can prove to be excellent venues at which to learn what is expected by judges.

Field trials (to put gundogs through their paces) and sheepdog trials are specialized events. At sheepdog trials, a dog herds a flock over a preset course into an enclosure. Points are given for speed and



### Top dog

The winner's cup or rosette is not only a reward for a good performance on the day – it is the culmination of months of dedicated hard work.

### Agility events

At an agility event, both pure-bred and mongrel dogs are judged on their competence in negotiating obstacles and obeying verbal commands.

concentration, and penalties incurred for barking and nipping when dogs grow impatient. The teamwork between handler and dog displayed at these events is perhaps the most striking example of the progress that has been made since humans and wolves embarked on their curious alliance over 40,000 years ago.



# HOW THIS BOOK WORKS

FOLLOWING the Introduction and the Identification Key, the main breed section of the book is divided into seven dog groups: companion dogs, Gundogs, herding dogs, hounds, terriers, working

dogs, and designer dogs. The breeds are ordered according to their place of origin, ranging worldwide from the USA to Australia. The annotated example below shows how a typical entry is organized.

where breed was originally developed

function for which breed was originally developed

approximate date of breed's origin

breed's common name

main text describes breed's distinguishing features

background information on development of breed

additional information about breed

close-up view of breed's face may be shown – full-face or in profile

breed may be shown in relaxed posture – sitting or lying

main picture shows typical stance

colour "swatches" highlight existence of more coat colours

typical height range of adult, though standards may vary slightly from country to country

approximate weight range of healthy adult, allowing for some variance between dogs and bitches

general character of breed

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Retrieving birds

Origins: 1800s

## English Setter

The mottled coloration of the English Setter serves to distinguish it from other breeds of setters. Essentially it is a working dog which can be developed into an extremely responsive gundog, and it requires a lot of exercise to remain healthy. An elegant entrant in the show ring, the breed's friendly nature guarantees it strong support. Careful grooming is important if this breed is to be seen at its best.

**HISTORY** The old Setting Spaniel is the probable ancestor of this breed. It was developed initially by a Mr. Edward Laverack, who began a breeding programme in 1825, and for a period these dogs were known simply as Laverack Setters.

**REMARK** The term "setter" originates from the way such dogs "set" (sit) after they have located game.

dark hazel eyes

close, compact feet

velvety tips to ears

tail forms a line with the back

feathering is longest towards middle of tail

deep chest

medium-length body

illustration shows height of dog in relation to 1.83m (6ft) person

Colour types

Height: 61–69cm (24–27in)

Weight: 25–30kg (56–66lb)

Temperament: Responsive, friendly



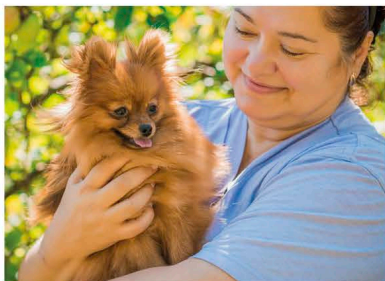
# DOMESTIC DOG GROUPS

DOMESTIC DOGS may be classified in many different ways, but the fundamental means of separating breeds is on the basis of their function. Although many breeds are now kept as pets, irrespective of their origins, most were first used

to carry out specific tasks, such as herding, hunting, and guarding. Their temperament, physique, and behaviour have developed accordingly. For the purposes of this book, seven major categorizations have been employed.

## COMPANION DOGS

The idea of keeping dogs as pets was popularized by the royal courts, where dogs have been fashionable for centuries. Companion dogs are generally characterized by small size and gentle nature.



## GUNDOGS

Bred to work closely with people on a one-to-one basis, gundogs are characterized by their responsive, biddable natures, and high intelligence. The gundog category includes spaniels, setters, retrievers, poodles, and pointers. Many gundogs have multiple uses: they can track the game, indicate the target for the hunter, and retrieve the game if it is shot.



## HERDING DOGS

This is an ancient category, with dogs having been employed to control the movements of livestock for many centuries. They are most commonly used to herd sheep and cattle, but have also been used to control deer, and even chickens. A good sheepdog is said to possess an “eye” with which

it fixes the sheep, persuading them to move with the minimum of disturbance. The development of herding dogs has tended to be localized, which is reflected in the diversity of such breeds today. They are active, intelligent dogs with some of the more distinctive coats.



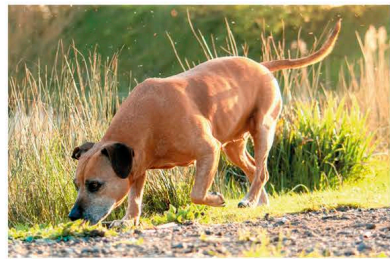
## HOUNDS

This is probably the most ancient category of dog, bred to pursue game. It includes the fastest members of the dog family: the elegant sight hounds, such as the Saluki and the Greyhound. But other hounds, such as the Bloodhound, have been bred for stamina, and these, mostly short-coated, breeds will relentlessly pursue their quarry by scent rather than sight.



## TERRIERS

These working breeds, whose development has been centred in Great Britain during the last 100 years, are small but tenacious. Bold and fearless by nature, they are also highly inquisitive. Terriers have fulfilled a wide range of roles down through the years, being highly valued in Victorian cities as rodent-killers, while also working alongside foxhounds in the country. They make personable companions and enjoy exploring their surroundings.



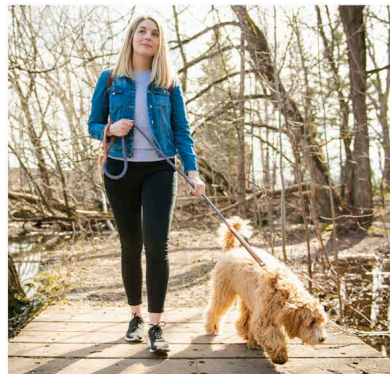
## WORKING DOGS

Around the world, dogs have been trained for a wide variety of specific tasks, including pulling sledges across snow and ice. In many countries they are employed to guard property and livestock; in others they are little more than livestock themselves, and have been traditionally used to provide food and fur.



## DESIGNER DOGS

The development of dogs has been directly influenced by our lifestyles, and this trend is continuing, as reflected by the increasing popularity of so-called designer dogs. These are not standardized breeds however, but are the result of cross-breeding between breeds, and so will not be seen at formal dog shows.



# WHAT IS A DOG?

**ALL DOGS** are primarily carnivorous, with teeth especially adapted for eating meat and gnawing bones. As they were originally hunters, dogs are equipped with acute senses for detecting prey, and have very powerful muscles, allowing them to run at a great pace, with bursts of speed when necessary.

All canids walk on their toes (rather than on the soles of their feet like bears), which allows them greater agility – often an important factor when they are tackling prey much larger than themselves. Dogs also evolved the ability to work together in a pack, thus overcoming the problem of hunting larger animals.



**Wolf skeleton**



**Maltese dog skeleton**

## DOWN TO THE BONE

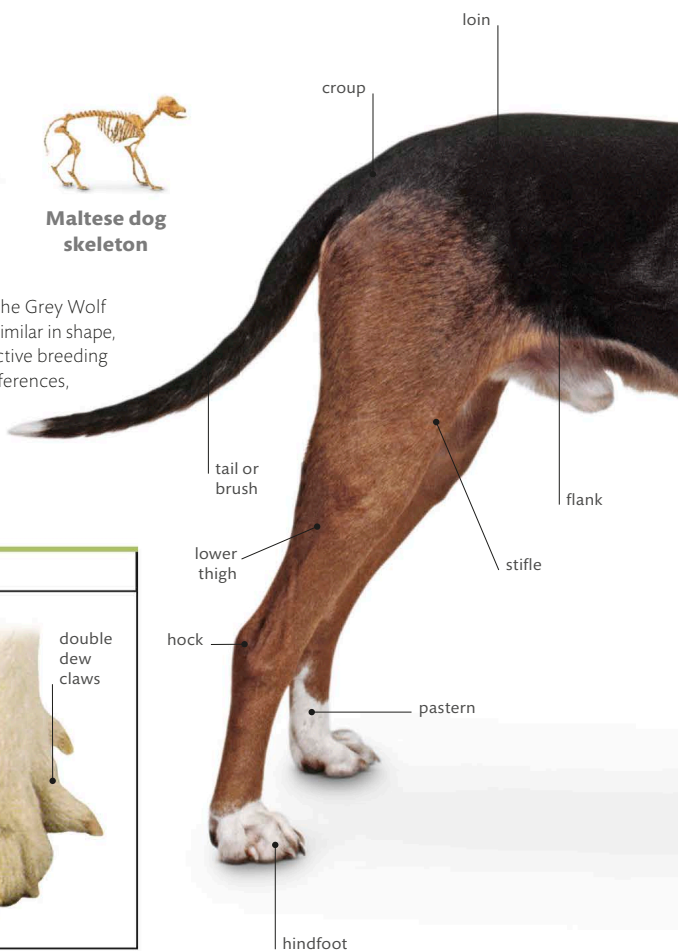
The skeletons of most canids, from the Grey Wolf to the smallest lap dog, are strikingly similar in shape, but natural evolution and man's selective breeding have resulted in some distinctive differences, primarily in the length of limbs and the skull shape. Usually, limb bones are long in relation to the height of the animal.

### DEW CLAWS

The dew claw (equivalent of a thumb) is the innermost digit on each foot. Some dog breeds possess double dew claws. Although not useful for many breeds, it is essential for some breeds, such as the Puffin Dog, as it aids mobility in rough terrain.



double dew claws



loin

croup

tail or brush

flank

stifle

lower thigh

hock

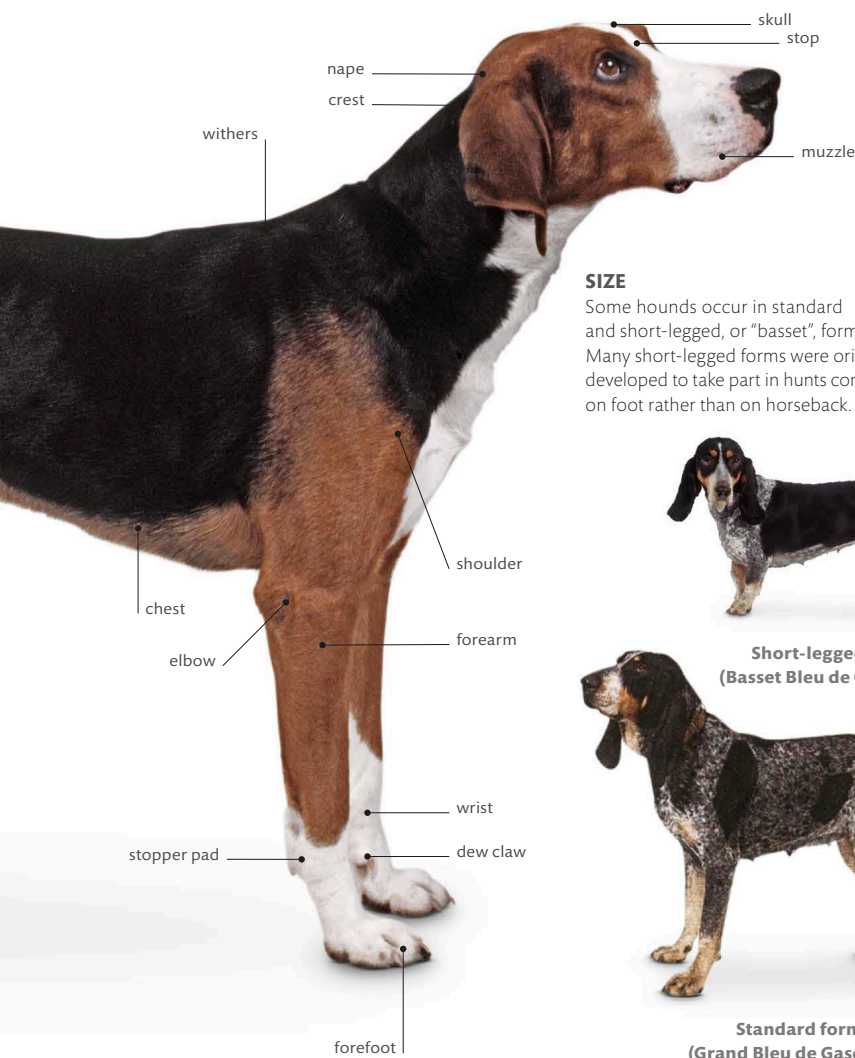
pastern

hindfoot



**SKULL SHAPE**

The difference between the tiny, rounded (brachycephalic) skull of the selectively bred Japanese Chin, and the elongate (dolichocephalic) skull of its ancestor, the Grey Wolf, illustrates the extent of man's influence on the development of the domestic dog.



**SIZE**

Some hounds occur in standard and short-legged, or "basset", forms. Many short-legged forms were originally developed to take part in hunts conducted on foot rather than on horseback.



**Short-legged form**  
(Basset Bleu de Gascogne)



**Standard form**  
(Grand Bleu de Gascogne)

## COAT TYPES

A DOG'S COAT is comprised of two basic types of hair: the longer, outer, guard hairs, which are fairly coarse in texture; and the softer secondary hairs that make up the undercoat, and through which the guard hairs protrude. Variations on this basic pattern do occur, however, and not

all breeds have both types of hair. A dog's coat is an important feature in its development: dogs bred in cold climates are likely to have dense coats; hunting dogs tend to have short, sleek coats; and terriers are often bred with wiry coats for protection against the elements.

### CARE CONSIDERATIONS

The type of coat is an important consideration when choosing a dog. As a guide, those with short, smooth coats, such as Dalmatians, are easiest to care for, needing little more than a polish with a hound glove and an occasional bath. In contrast, dogs with wiry coats, such as Schnauzers, must be regularly combed. For show purposes, their coat must be stripped and plucked about once every three months; pets can be clipped about every two months and excess hair trimmed from around the eyes and ears. Breeds with longer coats, such as the Rough Collie, need daily grooming to prevent the coat from becoming matted. Many breeds will benefit from a bath every three months or so, both to keep their coat clean and to reduce their doggy odour. Excessive bathing is not recommended, however.



### Desert dweller

Its short coat allows this Dingo to tolerate the Australian desert sun.



Wire-haired coat

Long-haired coat

Smooth coat

## COLOUR TYPES

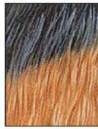
Whereas some breeds occur in just a single colour form, in other cases a much wider range of combinations exists. The colour panels accompanying the breed entries in this book serve to give a general indication of some alternative colour types for each particular breed. The panels themselves are not exact colour replicas, but reflect major colour groupings, as set out below.

In the case of patterned varieties, precise distribution of the colours may be laid down in the breed standard. Not all colours in a particular breed may be recognized for exhibition purposes. These can vary from country to country as well, or even between different registration bodies in the same country, as reflected by the breed standard.



### **Cream**

Includes white, and light shades such as ivory, blond, and lemon.



### **Blue mottled with tan**

Includes blue and brindle, and bluish black and tan.



### **Black brindle**

Includes "pepper and salt", a grey/black combination.



### **Red/Tan**

Includes red, red-fawn, tawny, rich chestnut, orange roan, chestnut roan.



### **Black and white**

Includes black or brindle markings with white.



### **Tan and white**

A colour combination seen in many breeds of hound.



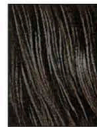
### **Blue**

Includes merle (blue-grey), and speckled blue (with black).



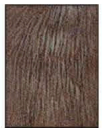
### **Black, tan, and white**

Otherwise known as tricolour. The depth of tan coloration may vary.



### **Black**

Some breeds are pure black, but may become grey around the muzzle with age.



### **Dark brown**

Includes mahogany and blackish brown.



### **Grey**

Includes all shades from silvery to blue-black grey, and grey or black brindle.



### **Gold and white**

Includes white with lemon, gold, or orange spots.



### **Black and tan**

Clearly defined colours which result in good contrast.



### **Liver and tan**

A combination of two reddish shades.



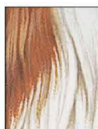
### **Red brindle**

Includes orange or mahogany brindle.



### **Gold**

Includes russet gold, fawn, apricot, wheaten, and tawny.



### **Liver and white**

A coloration often associated with gun dog breeds.



### **Chestnut red and white**

Includes combinations of white with orange, fawn, red, chestnut.



### **Liver**

Includes reddish brown, sable, and cinnamon shades.

### **Fur colours**

A black and a yellow Labrador. There is also a liver-coloured variety.



## SENSES AND INSTINCTS

SINCE THE PROCESS of domestication first began, selective breeding over 4,000 generations or more has changed the physical appearance of some dogs almost beyond recognition. But even the tiny Chihuahua (see p.37) still displays many

of the behavioural characteristics of its ancestor, the wolf. Like the wolf, the domestic dog communicates by means of calls and body language, its ears and tail being especially expressive, and it retains the same strong social instincts.



**Sending a message**



**Sensitive ears**

### HEARING

Dogs generally have a very acute sense of hearing, and are able to hear sounds that are too high-pitched for human beings. This greater hearing range assists dogs in tracking down their quarry, and in communicating with each other. Dogs are sometimes used to help people suffering from loss of hearing, being trained to indicate such sounds as a ringing telephone.

### SMELL

The keen sense of smell common to all dogs is most fully developed in breeds such as the Bloodhound, which uses it to track quarry. Dogs rely on the nose, as well as Jacobson's Organ in the mouth, to detect scent particles.

### COMMUNICATION

Wolves keep in touch with each other by howling, a means of communication well developed in northern spitz breeds, which work in groups. Pack hounds tracking a scent may also bay, which is useful to the hunter when the dog is not visible.

### SIGHT

The position of the eyes, towards the sides of the head, gives dogs a wider field of vision than human beings, making them more aware of their environment. Dogs also have better vision at dusk because the cells in the retina, where the image is focused, respond well to low light. However, colour vision is limited.



**Keen eyesight**

### On the scent







**Identifying a stranger**

### SCENT MARKING

Dog urine contains highly individual chemical scent markers, or pheromones. A male will convey the boundaries of his territory to other dogs by using urine as a marker. After puberty, male dogs spray urine by lifting their leg, rather than squatting like a bitch, in order to hit a target such as a tree or a post. They may also scratch the ground, leaving a scent from the sweat glands between their toes. There is a distinct difference in scent marking between the sexes, and male dogs urinate perhaps three times more frequently than bitches.

### AGGRESSION

Male dogs meeting in antagonistic situations carry out a well-defined series of gestures, indicating submission (right), or threatening aggression without actually attacking their opponent. The dog stands upright, tail erect, raising its hackles (the hairs along its back). The neck extends forwards and the mouth opens into a snarl.



**Ready to fight**



**Offering no defence**

### SUBMISSION

If a dog wants to submit, it will probably crouch down, with its tail between its legs and its ears down. In some cases it may run off, with the dominant dog in pursuit. Alternatively, it may roll over on to its back, like a puppy, and may urinate a little if it has no easy means of retreat. A submissive dog is not likely to be attacked.

### COMPANIONSHIP

Despite their need to establish a "pecking order", dogs are social by nature and generally get on well together. Dogs bred as companions tend to be less noisy than hounds, since barking is not considered a desirable trait where dogs are living in close proximity to people. Some toy breeds, however, such as Chihuahuas, can be vocal. A companion dog will wag its tail and open its mouth slightly in greeting when a member of the family returns home.



**Faithful friend**

## PUPPIES

**MOST PEOPLE** prefer to own a dog from a puppy, so that they can train it themselves. A puppy will settle more rapidly into unfamiliar surroundings than older individuals, and is unlikely to display the behavioural problems that can be encountered in adult dogs. Even so, it is important to realize that some disruption and damage in the home is likely to follow its acquisition. Carpets, for example, may be soiled or chewed,

and puppies may bark or yelp a great deal when first left on their own. This calls for tolerance on the part of owners. Sensible training and adequate attention to the puppy's needs should reduce such problems to a minimum. Dogs are creatures of routine, and will soon learn to respond as required.



**Golden  
Retriever  
and pups**

### THE BREEDING PERIOD

Domestic bitches (female dogs) usually have two periods of "heat" each year, whereas wild bitches come into season only once during this time. Both wolves and domestic dogs have a gestation period of about two months before

the litter is born. The offspring, known as cubs or pups respectively, are helpless at birth, and are suckled and cleaned by their mother until they start to be weaned on to solid food at about four to six weeks old.

### HEALTHY PUPS

Young dogs tend to play vigorously and then sleep for long periods. This is not a sign of ill-health. Similarly, in a new home, a pup will be less active than an adult dog. Key health indicators to look for are a good appetite, and firm motions with no trace of blood. The skin is normally loose, but watch for a pot-bellied appearance, which could indicate worms. Deworming is a vital process for the pup's continued good health. Your vet will be able to advise you on essential vaccinations.



**Playful  
Patterdales**

### THE DEVELOPING PUP

The coat of a pup may be less profuse than its mother's (as in the example of the Old English Sheepdog, shown right), but the distribution of markings is unlikely to change as the pup matures.

By the time it is six months old, the pup should be house-trained. It should also be walking readily on a leash and can soon be allowed to exercise freely. Choose a quiet spot away from roads, and away from distractions such as other dogs or farm animals. If the dog runs off, do not chase it, because it is likely to see this as a game. Instead, stand still and call it back. It should return after its enthusiasm for its new-found freedom wears off.



**Old English  
Sheepdog and pup**



**Shar Pei pup**



**Cocker Spaniel  
pup**

### RELATIVE SIZES

All young puppies, no matter what their breed, are of a relatively similar size at birth. Only later do the larger breeds, like the Shar Pei (far left) start to grow at a faster rate than the smaller breeds, like the Cocker Spaniel (near left). Avoid exercising young dogs too strenuously, especially the larger breeds, because this puts stresses on their frame. It is better just to give them daily walks, with the opportunity to run free if they wish.

### TOWARDS ADULTHOOD

Changes become apparent as pups grow older. In certain breeds, such as the German Shepherd Dog, the ears will start to become erect. In a few cases this does not happen, but generally the ears should have started to lift by the time the puppy is approaching six months old. In breeds in which pups are noticeably paler at birth than the adult dogs (as in the case of the Australian Cattle Dog, shown right), coat coloration is also likely to have darkened by six months. Other characteristics, such as eye colour, may also be more adult-like by this age.



**Australian Cattle  
Dog and pup**



## CHOOSING A DOG

WHEN CHOOSING A DOG the potential owner is influenced by a number of factors, such as health, appearance, and character, but the size of the adult dog is generally the chief concern. However, size can often be deceptive, as some large dogs, such as the Greyhound, can be much less active in the home than smaller breeds. Unfortunately, the more dogs are

kept as companions the more their origins become obscured, though the instincts that first shaped their development often remain largely intact. Too many people choose a dog on the basis of its appearance alone without giving adequate consideration to the breed's ancestry, which is a factor that affects both its character and behaviour.



**Papillon**

### SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL

Toy dogs such as the Papillon have a built-in advantage over larger breeds – their appetite is smaller and so they are less expensive to feed. They are quite easy to train and tend to be keen to please their owners. They thrive on affection and are usually good with children. However, it does not always follow that small dogs need less space; many small dogs, especially terriers, are very active and like nothing better than to run loose in open country.

### HOUNDS

Some smaller hounds, such as the Beagle, have much to recommend them as pets, often having short, easy-care coats and lively, active natures. All scent hounds can be difficult to train, however, and will be reluctant to return to their owners if they pick up a scent. Pack dogs by nature, they can be greedy eaters.



**Beagle**

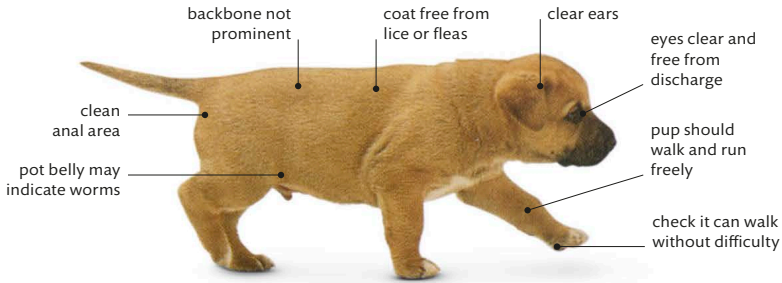
### SPANIELS

Gundogs were developed to have a close rapport with their owners, and breeds such as the English Springer Spaniel make admirable house companions, provided they have plenty of opportunity to exercise and plenty of time devoted to their needs. Grooming is a must, and particular attention should be paid to the heavy, pendulous ears, or they may become a source of problems in later life. Infections in the ears are common in spaniel breeds. One simple precaution is to invest in a very deep food bowl. The ears should then hang down outside the bowl, where they are less likely to become soiled by food.



**English Springer  
Spaniel**

### POINTS TO CHECK



### CHOOSING A PUP

Having decided on the breed, you may be able to obtain a puppy locally. Breeders can be traced online or via the national kennel club. The cost of pups varies depending on their pedigree and the relative rarity of the breed. Pups are generally fully weaned and ready for their new home at about nine weeks old. Arrange for a veterinary

check-up as soon as possible to ensure that the pup is in good health. However, not everybody wants, or can afford to buy, a pedigree dog and, in terms of companionship, rescue dogs or mongrel puppies (of no fixed breed) can be delightful pets. But remember that it may be hard to determine the ultimate size of a mongrel. As always, you want to see the parents.



**Doberman**

**Great Dane**

### GUARD DOGS

Breeds suitable for guard work, such as the Dobermann, are now popular as pets. However, many guard dogs retain strong working instincts and are dominant by nature. Consequently, they require firm training from a very early age if they are not to become a liability as they grow older. Never chose a breed just on its appearance. Investigate its background and what it was originally bred to do.

### THE BIGGER THE BETTER

The size of dogs such as the Great Dane can be off-putting. But size is no reliable indicator of a dog's temperament, for this is a gentle, largely placid breed. There are certainly drawbacks in keeping an animal of this size, feeding costs are considerable, and they need plenty of living space.

## PET CARE

A VARIETY OF EQUIPMENT is needed for grooming, feeding, and exercising a dog. However, it is important to choose the right equipment for your particular choice of breed, as requirements differ somewhat. Choosing the right equipment for the right stage in your dog's life will save

you unnecessary trouble and expense. It may be better to defer the purchase of a bed, for instance, until the teething phase has passed, at around nine months of age. A cardboard box will do until then. Otherwise, your expensive purchase may be damaged beyond repair.

### GROOMING AND COAT CARE

Regular grooming is vital from an early age, not only to keep the dog's coat in good condition, but also to accustom it to the procedure, which the dog will then readily accept throughout its life. Some breeds require more coat care than others, depending on the quality of the hair, the length of the coat, and the lifestyle of the dog. Regular grooming sessions are a perfect opportunity for you to check for any health problems your dog may be experiencing, such as rashes, hair loss, sores or wounds, or any lumps or swellings that may need attention from a veterinarian. If you intend to show your dog, these sessions will also accustom the animal to being handled.



#### Combs and brushes

double-headed brush  
for finishing off

wire comb for unangling

flea comb

#### Brushing

Regular brushing to remove tangles and snags is the first step to keeping your dog's coat in good condition. You will have better access to all of the coat if you can persuade the dog to remain standing throughout this process. Start grooming your puppy at an early stage so it gets used to the process, picking up its feet and opening its mouth too.



#### Sleeping quarters

Encouraging a dog to use its own sleeping quarters from an early age will deter it from sleeping on your bed. Getting a dog crate and placing the bed inside at the outset can be recommended.

#### DOG BEDS

When you decide that the purchase of a bed is in order, make sure that it is fully washable, for this is the site where fleas typically deposit their eggs. By cleaning the bed on a regular basis, you may be able to spare yourself an explosive epidemic of these troublesome parasites. If you are buying a bed for a young dog, make sure that it is sufficiently large to accommodate the dog comfortably once it is fully grown.



Lightweight nylon leash



Collar and tag



Rubber bone

Tug toy

**Microchip**  
used to identify your  
dog – compulsory in  
some countries



Ceramic bowl



Stainless steel bowl



## NUTRITIONAL CARE

Food and water bowls should be made from a material that can be properly cleaned. Replace ceramic bowls once they are chipped or cracked, for such defects are sites where bacteria may breed.

Try not to vary the puppy's diet at first, even if you intend to change from canned to dry food, for example, at a later stage. This should help to minimize the likelihood of any digestive upsets. If you decide to use a feeding supplement, be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully, because overdosing may well prove harmful.

## COLLARS, LEASHES, AND TOYS

Pups from six to seven weeks old should be introduced to wearing a collar. Proper training of all dogs must include learning to walk calmly on a collar and leash with their owner. A leather collar can be unbuckled and made longer as your dog grows. Adjust it so that it fits loosely, but is not so slack that the dog can pull its head free of it. In case your dog wanders, you must attach a tag to the collar stating your address and telephone number.

Dogs, even when fully grown, enjoy play, and your pet store should have a wide range of suitable toys. Play sessions are not only fun for the dog, they also represent good exercise. Tug toys and rubber bones help to keep the dog's teeth in good condition, but avoid small items that pups may swallow.

## HEALTH CARE

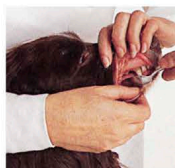
### TEETH CARE

You can now buy specially made toothpaste and brushes for your dog. These will help to keep its teeth and gums in good condition.



### GIVING MEDICINE

If your dog is co-operative you should be able to administer medicine orally using a spoon. If not, use a syringe. Give it slowly or the dog is likely to spit it out.



### EAR CLEANING

Remove dead hair with your fingers, use a dropper to put oily cleanser into the ear canal, massage the base of the ear to spread it, then clear oil or wax at the surface with cotton wool. Never poke into the ear canal.



# DOG IDENTIFICATION KEY

THE SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION used here assumes no prior knowledge of dog character or function, but offers instead a method of recognition based on noting key physical characteristics, as defined below and opposite. On the following pages (pp.26–33), all the breeds in the book are separated into groups, first by size (small, medium, or large), then by head shape (round,

long, or square), ear type (long, erect, or short), and finally by coat type (short, long, or wiry). At the end of this trail appears a typical dog of that type (e.g., small, round-headed, long-eared, and short-coated), together with the page numbers on which all breeds with similar features appear. In a few cases, a breed may appear in more than one group.

## SIZE

This is the most evident feature that separates breeds. Three categories are used – small, medium, and large – and they refer to the highest point of the shoulder (the withers). This is also the measure for show purposes, and is the figure given in the actual breed entries.

## Size variants

The sizes shown are: large, over 61cm (24in); medium, 46–61cm (18–24in); and small, under 46cm (18in).



Large

Medium

Small

## HEAD SHAPE

This is obviously a less precise feature than height, but, again, the breeds have been divided into three broad categories: round-headed, long-headed, and square-headed. Round-headed breeds tend to be short-nosed; long-headed breeds have long noses, which may taper; square-headed breeds often have relatively short, muscular jaws.

## Square head

## Long head

## Rounded head



## Head shape

This can give an indication of the dog's ancestry. Sight hounds, like the Greyhound, typically have a long muzzle. Breeds originally bred for fighting tend to have a short, squarish muzzle.



## EAR SHAPE AND LENGTH

The shape and length of a dog's ears vary considerably. Erect ears trap sound waves most effectively, but in hounds that rely on their sense of smell to locate quarry, the ears tend to hang down. By obscuring the ear canal with the flap, the sensitive inner part of the ear is protected when the hounds are pursuing quarry through vegetation, and this also reduces the risk of seeds or thorns falling into the ear. Short ears allow dogs to go to ground more easily, and are particularly encouraged in terrier breeds. A dog's appearance can be altered by cropping its ears, which is a surgical alteration that causes them to stand up. It is typically carried out on breeds such as the Dobermann and Great Dane, with a view to making them appear more aggressive. This surgery is, however, outlawed in many countries worldwide, including the UK.

Long ears

Short ears



Naturally erect ears

## COATS

Another significant feature that can help to identify a dog is its coat type. Coats can be divided into short- or long-haired, on the basis of their length, while the third category, wire-haired, is distinguished by texture. Some breeds, such as the Dachshunds, have been developed in all three coat types, while others may occur in both short- and long-haired forms, although one type often tends to predominate today.



### Short hair

Creates a smooth, sleek appearance, with the hair tight against the skin.



### Long hair

Usually combines with a dense undercoat to give weatherproofing.



### Wire hair

A harsh and dense type often found on breeds working in undergrowth.

## TAILS

Tails show considerable variation in length and shape. Tails can be artificially shortened by docking, which entails cutting off part of the tail in young puppies, but this mutilation has now been banned in the UK and many other countries.

### Curly tail

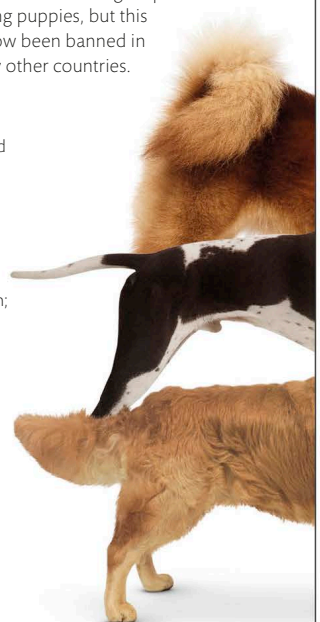
Usually associated with spitz breeds.

### Long tail

Used as a means of communication; enables a dog to be seen in undergrowth.

### Feathered tail

Formed by longer hair on lower tail surface. Associated with setters and other gundogs.



# SMALL DOGS

THIS GROUP INCLUDES all breeds under 46 centimetres (18in) in height. Once you have established that the dog belongs to this category, you should identify the head shape

(see p.24), followed by the ear and coat type. You will then be able to locate a breed of that physical type in one of the bands below or on pages 28 to 29, where there will also be page

## BREEDS GROUPED BY KEY CHARACTERISTICS

### ROUND-HEADED

Long-eared		
<div>Short-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Beagle 142(b)</div>	<div>Long-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Tibetan Terrier 51(b)  Others 34, 36(b), 42(b), 45, 48, 49(b), 51(t), 52(t &amp; b), 53(b), 54(t &amp; b), 55(t &amp; b), 56, 59</div>	<div>Wire-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Dandie Dinmont Terrier 209(t)</div>

### LONG-HEADED

Long-eared		
<div>Short-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Basset Hound 142(t)</div>	<div>Short-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Italian Greyhound 46  Others 36(t), 38(b), 43(b), 44, 46, 47(t), 142(b), 151(t), 154-55, 171(t &amp; b), 173, 182(b), 183, 205(b)</div>	<div>Long-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Cesky Terrier 226(b)</div>
<div>Long-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Kooiker Dog 78(b)  Others 154-55</div>	<div>Long-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Sussex Spaniel 68(b)</div>	<div>Wire-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Miniature Dachshund 154-55  Others 165, 207(t)</div>

references for all similar breeds featured in the book.


“Small” dogs include the so-called toy breeds, and many terriers. Their size makes them popular as companions today,

although some were quite localized earlier. Some terriers share a common ancestry, and may resemble each other, whereas true companion dogs show a much wider variation in appearance.

Erect-eared		Short-eared
<p>Long-haired</p>  <p>Continental Toy Spaniel: Papillon 43(t)</p>	<p>Wire-haired</p>  <p>Affenpinscher 219(t)</p>	<p>Long-haired</p>  <p>Chihuahua 37(b)</p>

Erect-eared		Long-haired
<p>Short-haired</p>  <p>Miniature Bull Terrier 208(t)</p>  <p>English Toy Terrier 206(t)</p> <p>Others 38(t), 50, 103(b), 107(t &amp; b), 128(t), 193, 202, 206(b), 242(t), 245(b), 287(t), 291(b)</p>	<p>Long-haired</p>  <p>German Spitz: Mittel 40(b)</p> <p>Others 35, 40(t), 41(t &amp; b), 47(b), 53(t), 128(b), 217(t), 221</p>	
<p>Wire-haired</p>  <p>Australian Terrier 216(b)</p>  <p>Podengo Portugueses Pequeno 193</p> <p>Others 207(b), 213(t), 221</p>	 <p>Shetland Sheepdog 105(b)</p>	

**SMALL, LONG-HEADED DOGS** *continued*

Short-eared		
Short-haired		
		
Parson Jack Russell Terrier 211(t)	Japanese Terrier 288(t)	Smooth Fox Terrier 212(t)
Others 214(t), 217(b), 218, 219(b), 224(b)		

**SQUARE-HEADED**


Erect-eared		
<div>Short-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Boston Terrier 204(b)</div>	<div>Long-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Skye Terrier 213(b)</div>	<div>Wire-haired</div> <div></div> <div>Cairn Terrier 209(b)</div>
<div>Other 259(t)</div>	<div>Other 215(t)</div>	<div>Other 214(b)</div>

**MEDIUM-SIZED DOGS**

THIS GROUP INCLUDES all breeds between 41 and 61 centimetres (18–24in) in height. Once you have established that the dog belongs to this category, you

should identify the head shape (see p.24), followed by the ear and coat type. You will then be able to locate a breed of that physical type below or on pages 30

**ROUND-HEADED**

Long-eared			
Short-haired		Long-haired	
	<b>Labrador</b> 65  <b>Other</b> 132		<b>Polish Lowland Sheepdog</b> 119(t)  <b>Others</b> 62(b), 63(t), 91, 102, 119(b), 132, 262



**Wire Fox Terrier**  
211(b)



**Lakeland Terrier**  
210(t)



**Welsh Terrier**  
212(b)

**Others** 210(b),  
211(t), 217(b),  
220, 224(t)

**Wire-haired**

**Short-eared**

**Short-haired**



**Pug** 49(t)

**Others**  
39(b), 208(b)

**Wire-haired**



**Sealyham Terrier** 216(t)

**Other**  
225

to 33, where there will also be page references for all similar breeds featured in the book.

Many common breeds are medium-sized, including various gundogs,

sheepdogs, and hounds, though others remain localized, even within their place of origin. Nevertheless, rare breed shows are gradually introducing many of them to a wider audience.

**Erect-eared**

**Long-haired**



**Chow Chow** 284

**Short-eared**

**Long-haired**



**Briard** 113(t)



**MEDIUM-SIZED, LONG-HEADED DOGS** *continued*

**Long-eared**

**Short-Haired**



**Weimaraner 72-73**

**Others** 57, 58, 63(b), 66, 68(t), 70, 75, 78(t), 83, 84-85, 86, 87, 88(t), 89, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 116-17, 134, 135(t & b), 136, 137, 138-39, 140, 141, 143, 147(b), 148, 149, 150(t & b), 151(b), 152, 153, 156(t & b), 157, 160, 161, 162-63, 164, 166-67, 168, 172, 176, 178, 179, 180-81, 184, 185(t), 186, 187, 191, 195, 197, 201, 226(t & b), 268, 270, 275, 276(t), 280(t)

**Long-Haired**



**Afghan Hound 198**

**Others** 60, 61, 62(t), 64, 69, 71, 72-73, 76-77, 79(t & b), 80, 82, 90

**Erect-eared**

**Short-Haired**



**Pharaoh Hound 189**

**Others** 105(t), 108, 109, 112(b), 115, 125, 188(b), 190, 194, 200, 229(b), 230-31, 235(t), 241(t & b), 242(b), 243(t & b), 244, 245(t), 277, 280(b), 281(t & b), 282, 283(t), 286, 288(b)



**Saarloos Wolfhound 121**

**Long-Haired**



**Keeshond 42(t)**

**Others** 104, 110(t&b), 120, 122, 124

**Short-eared**

**Short-Haired**



**Sloughi 199**



**Chinook 229(t)**

**Others** 103(t), 146, 147(t), 182(t), 192



**Irish Red and White Setter 81**

**Others** 92, 99, 101, 106,  
130(t & b), 131, 133, 145, 263,  
266–67, 271, 276(t), 291(t)

**Wire-Haired**



**Spinone 96**



**Briquet Griffon Vendéen  
175(t)**

**Others** 74, 93(t & b), 95, 118, 161, 174,  
175(b), 169, 176, 177, 185(b), 188(t)



**Berger de Picard 114**

**Others** 235(b), 239,  
258, 264(t)

**Wire-Haired**



**Laekenois 123**



**Podengo Portugueses Medio 194**

**Others** 190, 222

**Long-Haired**



**Soft-coated Wheaten Terrier 223**



**Border Collie 103(t)**

**Wire-Haired**



**Airedale Terrier 205(t)**



**MEDIUM-SIZED, SQUARE-HEADED DOGS** *continued*

Long-eared	
<div><p>Short-Haired</p><p><b>Dogue de Bordeaux</b> 259(b)</p><p><b>Others</b> 234, 238, 256, 269, 276(b), 289</p></div>	<div><p>Long-Haired</p><p><b>Bouvier des Flandres</b> 126-27</p><p><b>Others</b> 129(b), 269</p></div>

**LARGE DOGS**

THIS GROUP INCLUDES all breeds over 61 centimetres (24in) in height. Once you have established that the dog belongs to this category, you should identify the head shape (see p.24), followed by the ear and coat type. You will then be able to locate a breed of that physical type

**LONG-HEADED**

Long-eared	
<div><p>Short-Haired</p><p><b>Great Dane</b> 248-49</p><p><b>Others</b> 239, 279, 287(b)</p></div>	<div><p>Long-Haired</p><p><b>Pyrenean Mastiff</b> 274</p><p><b>Others</b> 196, 254-55, 257, 260-61, 278</p></div>

**SQUARE-HEADED**

Long-eared	
<div><p>Short-Haired</p><p><b>Neapolitan Mastiff</b> 272</p></div>	<div><p><b>Mastiff</b> 232-33</p></div>

**Erect-eared**

**Long-Haired**



**Pumi 129(b)**

**Short-eared**

**Short-Haired**



**Boxer 251(t)**

**Others** 203(b),  
204(t), 227,  
228, 285, 290

in one of the bands below, where there will also be page references for all similar breeds featured in the book.

As might be expected, these breeds are relatively few in number, though some can trace their ancestry back to the oldest forms of the domestic dog.

**Wire-Haired**



**Irish Wolfhound**  
158-59

**Short-eared**

**Wire-Haired**



**Deerhound**  
144

**Short-eared**



**Landseer**  
252-53

**Long-Haired**



**Newfoundland**  
236-37



# COMPANION DOGS

**BRED ESSENTIALLY AS PETS** and not as working dogs, companion dogs appear in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. They are often simply scaled-down versions of much larger dogs, but some, such as the Chihuahua (see p.37), were created specifically as companions, with no hint of a working ancestry. Others, like the Bulldog (see p.35) and the Basenji (see p.47), were developed from former working stock.

Companion dogs are typically loyal and affectionate by nature, but concerns have been expressed regarding the constitution of some members of this group. A hindlimb weakness centered on the knees (called luxating patellas) is one type of problem found in some companion breeds. However, by careful selection of adult breeding stock, breeders are continually seeking to eliminate such weaknesses.

Place of origin: USA	First use: Companion	Origins: 1972
----------------------	----------------------	---------------

## Kyi Leo

The **Kyi Leo** is a small, solidly built animal with a profuse covering of long hair and an alert, friendly face. Usual coat coloration is black and white, but other colours are also commonly seen.

**HISTORY** The ancestry of this breed is in no doubt at all: it is the result of crossings between the Lhasa Apso (see p.52) and the Maltese (see p.53). Originating in California, the **Kyi Leo** is specifically designed for life as a companion dog and does not regard the lack of a garden or yard as a particular hardship.

**REMARK** The **Kyi Leo** is an "easy-care" dog. Its long coat does require frequent brushing to remain in good condition but no clipping is necessary.



pendent, well-covered ears

straight or slightly wavy hair



hair forms parting on back

well-muscled physique



pronounced stop





**Colour types**

Height: 23–28cm (9–11in)	Weight: 6–7kg (13–15lb)	Temperament: Gentle, loyal
--------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

Place of origin: USA

First use: Companion

Origins: 1900s

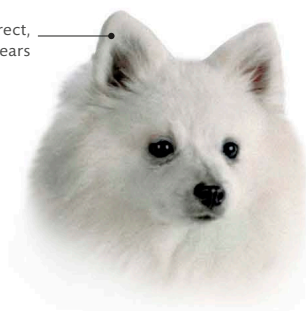
# American Eskimo Dog

Popularly known as Eskies, three distinct sizes of this attractive breed are recognized. Aside from the toy and miniature forms seen here, there is also a standard variation. They are descended from European spitz stock. The face, coat, and lush tail of this dog identify it as a spitz-type breed. The pointed muzzle and erect ears are fox-like, its coat is long and thick, and its tail is well-plumed and carried in a curl over the back. Although a small dog, it is nevertheless sturdy, well-muscled, and powerful with a broad back. These dogs are white or biscuit and white in colour.

**HISTORY** Descended from the German Spitz, this breed was scaled-down from farm dogs used by German immigrants in the American Mid-West.

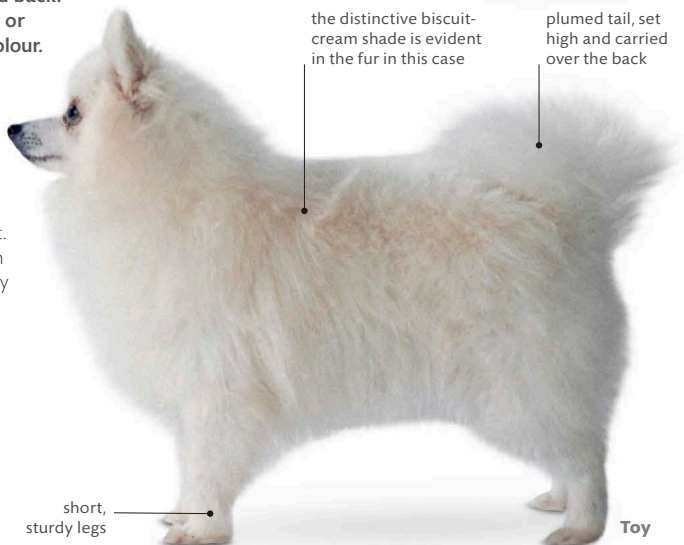
**REMARK** An American Eskimo Dog was a highly successful tight-rope walker in Barnum & Bailey's famous circus.

erect,  
triangular ears



the distinctive biscuit-cream shade is evident in the fur in this case

plumed tail, set high and carried over the back



Toy

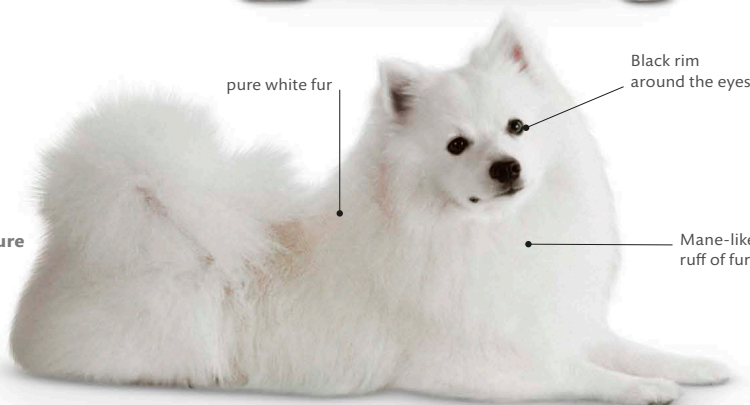
short,  
sturdy legs

pure white fur

Black rim around the eyes

Miniature





Mane-like ruff of fur



Height: 23–48cm (9–19in)

Weight: 3–16kg (6–35lb)

Temperament: Affectionate, obedient

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Companion	Origins: 1920s
<div><div><h2>Cavalier King Charles</h2><p>An early 20th century recreation of the old type of King Charles Spaniel (below), the Cavalier can be distinguished by its longer nose and heavier build. Both breeds have identical coloration. The chestnut and white of each breed is described as the Blenheim, after the estate of the Duke of Marlborough, where spaniels of this colour were first developed.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Toy spaniels were a common sight around the palaces of Europe during the 17th century and were often portrayed in paintings of the period. Cavaliers were first registered by the British Kennel Club as a separate breed in 1945.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The prefix “Cavalier” was chosen to distinguish it from the King Charles Spaniel.</p></div><div><p>Ruby</p><p>long, well-feathered ears</p><p>relatively flat, undomed skull</p><p>Blenheim</p><p>long, silky coat with no curls</p><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div></div>		
Height: 31–33cm (12–13in)	Weight: 5–8kg (10–18lb)	Temperament: Friendly, obedient

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Companion	Origins: 1600s
<div><div><h2>King Charles Spaniel</h2><p>Squarely built with a distinctive domed skull, this breed's affectionate nature has made it a popular pet for centuries. The large, dark eyes are particularly appealing.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> This breed was greatly favoured by King Charles II (1630–85). He regularly exercised his dogs in St. James's Park, London.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The breed today is larger than its ancestors.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> English Toy Spaniel.</p></div><div><p>Blenheim</p><p>domed skull</p><p>short nose, with wide, turned-up muzzle</p><p>short back</p><p>deep, broad chest</p><p>Tricolour</p><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div></div>		
Height: 25–27cm (10–11in)	Weight: 4–6kg (8–14lb)	Temperament: Obedient, affectionate

Place of origin: Mexico

First use: Companion

Origins: 1800s

# Chihuahua

There are two varieties of this tiny, plucky dog, which can be separated on the basis of coat length. The smooth-coated form has a glossy, short coat, while the long-haired form has a significantly longer, slightly wavy coat. Today's long-haired form is the result of crossings of Smooth-coated Chihuahuas with Yorkshire Terriers (see p.215) and Papillons (see p.43). Selective breeding has since taken place to ensure that in all other respects the two forms are indistinguishable. Common colours are fawn, chestnut, steel-blue, and silver, often seen in combinations.

**HISTORY** The name "Chihuahua" derives from the Mexican state of that name where this dog may have originated. It was first seen in the USA toward the end of the 19th century, before being taken to Europe. Most of today's bloodlines are descended from the original 50 dogs taken to the USA.

**REMARK** They can be quite noisy dogs by nature.



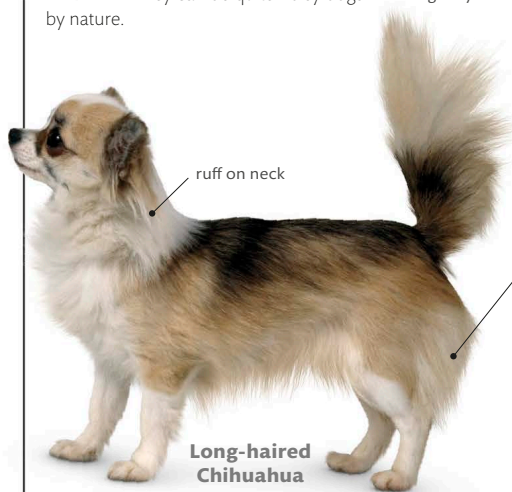
short, pointed muzzle



relatively muscular hindquarters

short, soft, and glossy coat

**Short-haired Chihuahua**



**Long-haired Chihuahua**

muscular, well-feathered legs

long tail resembles a plume



coat may be slightly wavy but never curled

dainty feet



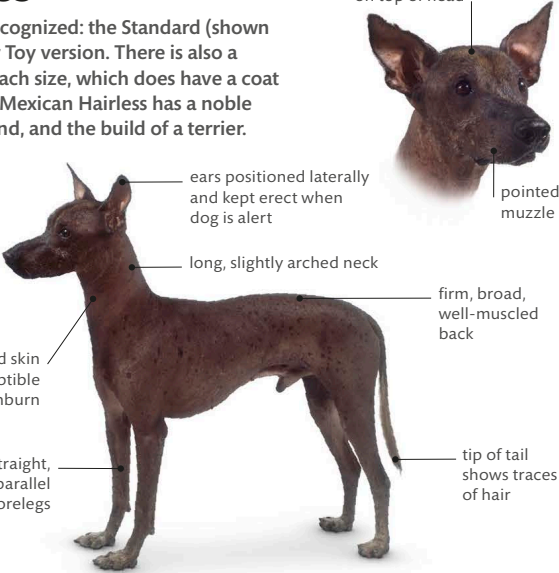





**Colour types**

Height: 15–23cm (6–9in)

Weight: 1–3kg (2–6lb)

Temperament: Bold, playful

Place of origin: Mexico	First use: Companion	Origins: 1500s
<div><div><h2>Mexican Hairless</h2><p>Three forms of this breed are now recognized: the Standard (shown here), the Miniature, and the smaller Toy version. There is also a so-called “Powder-puff” version of each size, which does have a coat of hair but cannot be exhibited. The Mexican Hairless has a noble stance, not unlike that of a sight hound, and the build of a terrier.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Utilized as bed-warmers, pets, and, less comfortably, as ritual sacrifices, this dog was widely kept in ancient Aztec settlements.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> A breeding program initiated by the Mexican Kennel Club in the 1950s saved this dog from certain extinction. They are, however, still quite scarce, even today.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Tepeizeuintli, Xoloitzcuintli.</p></div><div><p><b>Colour types</b></p></div></div> <div><p>Height: 28–31cm (11–12in)</p><p>Weight: 4–8kg (9–18lb)</p><p>Temperament: Lively, alert</p></div>		

Place of origin: Peru	First use: Warming beds	Origins: 1200s
<div><div><h2>Inca Hairless Dog</h2><p>This group of dogs is found in three distinct categories, based on size. It is not clear if all the New World hairless breeds are related, but these particular dogs are seen in both solid and spotted variants.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Although rare in their homeland today, they were once the favoured companions of the Incas.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> As with the Mexican Hairless (above) “Powder-puff” versions of these dogs also occur.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Peruvian Hairless Dog.</p></div><div><p><b>Colour types</b></p></div></div> <div><p>Height: 25–71cm (10–28in)</p><p>Weight: 4–25kg (9–55lb)</p><p>Temperament: Affectionate, loyal</p></div>		



Place of origin: Russia

First use: Watch-dog and ratter

Origins: 1700s

## Russian Toy

This breed had close ties to the Russian aristocracy, up until the Russian Revolution of 1917, after which it became very scarce. It has since been recreated, with the long-coated form emerging in 1958.

**HISTORY** Renewed interest in the Russian Toy followed the creation of a breed club during 2006 in Russia. Just two years later, the breed reached the UK, and was seen in North America at this stage too.

**REMARK** The coat of a long-coated individual takes three years to develop fully.

**OTHER NAMES** Russkiy Toy, Moscow Toy Terrier, Moscovian Miniature Terrier.

prominent high-set, triangular ears

Smooth-haired form

strong, straight back

long-legged, fine-boned appearance



Colour types



Long-haired form

semi-long feathering

Height: 20–28cm (8–11in)

Weight: Up to 3kg (6½lb)

Temperament: Loyal, often vocal

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Baiting bulls

Origins: 1800s

## Bulldog

With a musculature almost out of proportion to its size, the Bulldog is a diminutive, but powerful, mastiff-type dog. Its head is proportionately large, and its circumference may equal its height. Its eyes are set low. White often predominates in the coat, although there are plenty of red, brindle, and fawn Bulldogs.

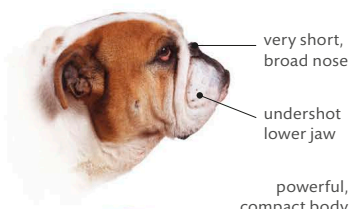
**HISTORY** Until the banning of bull baiting in England in 1835, this breed was very popular. Since then it has been made considerably gentler by selective breeding and has become a popular companion today.

**REMARK** Birth by Caesarean section is not uncommon, as the large head size of the pups may block the birth canal.

**OTHER NAMES** English Bulldog.



Colour types

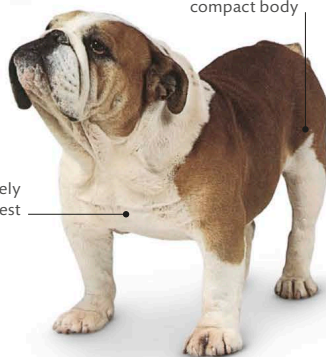


very short, broad nose

undershot lower jaw

powerful, compact body

extremely wide chest



Height: 31–36cm (12–14in)

Weight: 23–25kg (50–55lb)

Temperament: Affectionate, docile

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Companion	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------

## Giant German Spitz

The face of this breed is a little fox-like. The outercoat is long and harsh, while the undercoat is dense and soft. The Giant German Spitz is not actually as large as the Keeshond (see p.42) – the fifth member of this group. It is bred in solid colours only.

**HISTORY** The ancestors of these dogs were probably brought to Holland and Germany by the Vikings.

**REMARK** Certain colours became associated with particular regions, such as the black with Württemberg.

**OTHER NAMES** Deutscher Gross Spitz.



rounded, cat-like feet

**Colour types**



Height: 41cm (16in)	Weight: 18kg (40lb)	Temperament: Lively, playful
---------------------	---------------------	------------------------------

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Working on farms	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------

## German Spitz: Mittel

The Mittel, or standard, form of the German Spitz is the third largest of the five varieties. Like the Giant (above), it is usually bred in solid colours, but in Britain all varieties and markings are acceptable.

**HISTORY** The watchful demeanour of these dogs initially led to their being highly valued on farms, but they also make rewarding companions.

**REMARK** Like the other German Spitz, the Mittel has a harsh, long outercoat and a soft, woolly undercoat.

**OTHER NAMES** Deutscher Mittel Spitz.



**Colour types**



Height: 29–36cm (11½–14in)	Weight: 11kg (25lb)	Temperament: Lively, playful
----------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------

Place of origin: Germany

First use: Lap dog

Origins: 1800s

## German Spitz: Klein

The German Spitz breeds are compact and squarely built, and can be distinguished essentially on the basis of size. The Spitz is protected from harsh weather by its thick coat, which varies greatly in colour and has a dense undercoat.

**HISTORY** The German Spitz is descended from much larger, sledge-pulling spitz breeds.

**REMARK** Since 1985, this breed has undergone a revival outside Germany.

**OTHER NAMES** Deutsche Spitz.



Colour types



Height: 23–28cm (9–11in)

Weight: 8–10kg (18–22lb)

Temperament: Lively, playful

## Pomeranian

The smallest member of the German Spitz group, the Pomeranian is characterized by an upright tail that tilts forward over its body. The coat takes three years to reach full maturity. This breed is an affectionate companion.

A variant, called the “Teacup Pomeranian”, appeared during the 19th century, when the Pomeranian was selectively bred down to “toy” size.

**HISTORY** This breed is thought to have developed in northern Germany from larger spitz dogs.

**REMARK** Despite its diminutive size it makes a good watchdog.



Colour types



Height: 28cm (11in)

Weight: 2–3kg (4–5½lb)


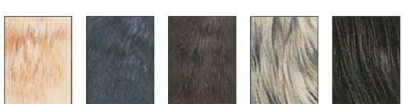
Temperament: Friendly, active

Place of origin: Netherlands	First use: Barge companion	Origins: 1500s
<div><h2>Keeshond</h2><p>This lively breed is distinguished by its wolf-grey coat. Its coloration tends to be lighter on the head, creating the impression of dark “spectacles” around the eyes.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> It is named after the Dutchman de Gyselaer, whose nickname was Kees.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> A fine watchdog, the Keeshond provides good security as well as company.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Wolf Spitz, Chien Loup.</p></div> <div></div>		
Height: 43–48cm (17–19in)	Weight: 25–30kg (55–66lb)	Temperament: Independent, affectionate

Place of origin: Belgium	First use: Companion	Origins: 1600s
<div><h2>Continental Toy Spaniel: Phalene</h2><p>Closely related to the Papillon (opposite), the Phalene can be readily distinguished from it by its ears, which hang down on the sides of its head.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The breed was popular in Italy during the Renaissance, and was well known in European royal circles.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> In the USA, the Phalene is not distinguished from the Papillon, which is accepted in both ear forms.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Épagneul Nain, Continental Phalene.</p></div> <div></div>		
Height: 20–28cm (8–11in)	Weight: 4.1–4.5kg (9–10lb)	Temperament: Friendly, alert



Place of origin: France	First use: Companion	Origins: 1600s
<h2>Continental Toy Spaniel: Papillon</h2> <p>This dainty little dog is closely related to the Phalene (opposite); but it can easily be distinguished by its erect ears. Its name, <i>Papillon</i>, the French for “butterfly”, refers to the shape of its ears.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> This breed often featured in paintings by the Flemish artist Van Dyke.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Daily grooming is essential.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Épagneul Nain.</p>  <p>symmetrical head markings and blaze</p> <p>slightly round skull</p> <p>very large, well-fringed ears</p> <p>fine, hare-like feet with long hair between toes</p>		
Height: 20–28cm (8–11in)	Weight: 4–4.5kg (9–10lb)	Temperament: Friendly, alert

Place of origin: France	First use: Companion	Origins: 1400s
<h2>Toy Poodle</h2> <p>Identical in all respects to its larger relatives except in height, this is the smallest of the three varieties of poodle. Pictured here is the lion trim, preferred for showing.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Miniaturization of the Standard Poodle (see p.250) gave rise to this dog. They were portrayed by the German artist Dürer in 1500.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> The coat of this and other poodles is not moulted, so it needs clipping approximately every six to eight weeks.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Caniche.</p>  <p>tail carried at an angle to body</p> <p>long, fine head</p> <p>deep, relatively wide chest</p> <p>dense, very profuse coat</p> <p>well-sprung ribs</p> <p>small, oval-shaped feet</p> <p><b>Colour types</b></p> 		
Height: 25–28cm (10–11in)	Weight: 7kg (15lb)	Temperament: Loyal, sociable



Place of origin: France	First use: Water-dog	Origins: 1600s
-------------------------	----------------------	----------------

# Miniature Poodle

Well-proportioned and squarely built, the Miniature Poodle lies between the larger Standard (see p.250) and the tiny Toy (see p.43) in size. This intelligent breed has a sporty disposition, and is easy to train.

**HISTORY** Poodles probably derive from the Pudel, an old German water-dog.

**REMARK** From the late 1940s to the 1960s, the Miniature Poodle was the most popular dog breed in the world.

**OTHER NAMES** Barbone, Caniche.







Colour types

Height: 28–38cm (11–15in)	Weight: 12–14kg (26–30lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, lively
---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: France

First use: Companion

Origins: 1500s

## Löwchen

With its long, silky coat trimmed in the traditional "lion clip", this dog is easily distinguished from other members of the bichon group. The tail is clipped along part of its length, leaving just a plume of hair, completing this attractive, lively breed's distinctive parody of the "king of the beasts".

**HISTORY** This breed found favour with the European aristocracy at an early stage in its development. It featured in a painting by Goya of the Duchess of Alba in the late 1700s. However, its popularity declined to the extent that by 1960 it was considered to be the world's rarest dog breed.

**REMARK** This intelligent, good-natured breed has now undergone a welcome growth in popularity, particularly in the USA.

**OTHER NAMES** Little Lion Dog.



Colour types

Height: 25–33cm (10–13in)

Weight: 4–8kg (8–18lb)

Temperament: Active, affectionate

Place of origin: Italy	First use: Lady's companion	Origins: 500 BCE
------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------


# Italian Greyhound

A miniature form of the Greyhound (see p.146), this breed is far less fragile than it looks. It has a gait similar to the larger dog's, and the same rapid acceleration, facilitated by long, muscular hindquarters. The long, graceful neck heightens its refined air.

**HISTORY** This breed has survived since the time of the pharaohs. However, it suffered from the introduction of English Toy Terrier blood (see p.206) in the 1800s, in an attempt to miniaturize these dogs further.

**REMARK** Similar dogs have been found, mummified, in Egyptian tombs.


**OTHER NAMES** Piccolo Levrieri Italiani.



ears well back on head

flat and narrow skull

Italian Greyhound puppies and mother



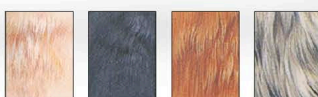

deep, narrow chest

straight, fine-boned forelegs

thin, glossy coat with satin-like texture




elegant arched back slopes down over hindquarters

longish tail carried low



Colour types

Height: 33–38cm (13–15in)	Weight: 3.6kg (8lb)	Temperament: Quiet, affectionate
---------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: Zaire	First use: Hunting dog	Origins: 1500s
<h2>Basenji</h2> <p>The most distinctive feature of the alert, finely built Basenji becomes apparent only when it is disturbed: instead of barking like other dogs, it has unique yodelling and chortling calls.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Basenji was developed as a hunting dog in the Congo and it may be related to similar dogs portrayed on ancient Egyptian artefact. The breed caused a sensation when it was first shown at Crufts, in England, in 1937. The owner called them "basenji", which is an African word for "bush thing".</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Green vegetables are favoured by these dogs and should form part of their regular diet. Bitches come on heat only once a year instead of twice.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Congo Dog.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>pointed, erect ears</p> <p>wrinkled forehead</p> <p>tightly curled tail</p> <p>very fine, short, sleek coat</p> <p>legs are long compared with body length</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>Height: 41–43cm (16–17in)</div> <div>Weight: 9.5–11kg (21–24lb)</div> <div>Temperament: Intelligent, affectionate</div> </div>		

Place of origin: Italy	First use: General companion	Origins: 1600s
<h2>Volpino Italiano</h2> <p>This small Italian breed is unmistakably a spitz type, its face being not unlike that of a fox, with the muzzle short, straight, and rather pointed. The Volpino is usually pure white in coloration, the sable form now being rare. A fawn variety existed at one time, but this has now been lost.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The early ancestors of the Volpino Italiano were originally brought from northern Europe in the 1600s, but the breed itself was developed entirely within Italy. Today, it is quite scarce in its homeland.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> The name "Volpino" originates from the Italian word, <i>volpe</i>, which translates as "fox".</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Cane de Quirinale.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>large, rounded, dark eyes</p> <p>small, triangular-shaped ears</p> <p>tail curls back over body</p> <p>cobby body shape</p> <p>profuse, thick coat</p> <p>dainty hindfeet</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>Height: 28cm (11in)</div> <div>Weight: 5kg (10lb)</div> <div>Temperament: Affectionate</div> </div>		



Place of origin: China	First use: Companion	Origins: 100s
------------------------	----------------------	---------------

# Pekingese

The Pekingese is a short-legged breed of dog with a characteristic rolling gait. It has a relatively compact, flattened face fringed with longer hair, which gives the impression of the dog having a mane. This breed makes a bold and alert watchdog for the home.

**HISTORY** It was first seen in the West after the British overran Beijing (formerly known in Europe as Peking) in 1860. Prior to this, the Pekingese had been the jealously guarded, exclusive possession of the Chinese emperor.

**REMARK** Pekingese used to be known as "sleeve dogs" because they could be carried in the long, flowing sleeves of Chinese courtiers.

**OTHER NAMES** Peking Palasthund.

large, round, dark eyes

very evident stop to nose

well-feathered tail is set high and curled over to one side

long, silky coat

broad nose with large nostrils

large head with broad skull



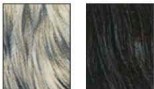
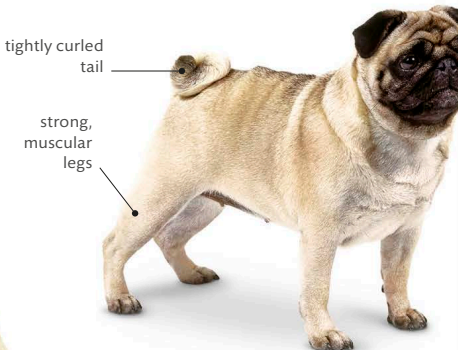
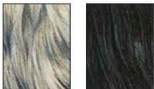
heart-shaped ears set level with skull


skull is flat between ears

Colour types

Height: 15–23cm (6–9in)	Weight: 3–6kg (7–12lb)	Temperament: Independent, lively
-------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------







Place of origin: China	First use: Companion	Origins: 1500s
<h2>Pug</h2> <p>Squarely and solidly built, the Pug is a compact yet very well-proportioned little breed with an unmistakable, flat, wrinkled face. It has a very distinctive, endearing expression.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Originally developed in China, the breed came to Europe in the 16th century, where it gained immense popularity. It was later perfected in Britain.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This intelligent, long-lived dog may have been larger in the earliest days of its development.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Carlin, Mops.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>square, compact body</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>fine, smooth, soft coat</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>tightly curled tail</p> <p>strong, muscular legs</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div>		
Height: 25–28cm (10–11in)	Weight: 6–8kg (14–18lb)	Temperament: Loyal, affectionate

Place of origin: China	First use: Chinese court dog	Origins: 1600s
<h2>Shih Tzu</h2> <p>Often confused with the Tibetan Lhasa Apso (see p.52), the Chinese Shih Tzu has a denser, slightly wavy coat and a face that has been described as similar to a chrysanthemum. This impression is given by the tendency of the hair on the bridge of the dog's nose to grow upwards. Generally, this facial hair is tied up on the top of its head.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Shih Tzu was developed in Beijing, China, by crossing miniature Chinese breeds with Tibetan breeds.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> For many years this breed was a great favourite of the Emperors of China.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Chrysanthemum Dog.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>well-spaced eyes</p> <p>long facial hair</p> <p>tail held high and heavily plumed</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>long, dense outercoat with good undercoat</p> </div>		
Height: 27cm (10½in)	Weight: 5–7kg (10–16lb)	Temperament: Gentle, loyal

Place of origin: China	First use: Companion	Origins: 100 BCE
<div><h2>Chinese Crested Dog</h2><p>This nimble little dog comes in two varieties. One form, the Hairless, only has hair as a crest on its head and toes, and a plume on its tail. The Powder Puff variety is covered with long, soft hair. Both are found in a mixture of colours.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Known for centuries in China, this dog first came to prominence in the Han dynasty, but was not exhibited in the West until the Westminster Show in New York in 1885. It was only during 1975 that a specialist breed club was established in the USA.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The texture of the skin of the Hairless should be smooth and fine-grained. This dog is vulnerable to sunburn.</p></div> <div><p><b>Powder Puff</b></p><p>ears are normally erect</p><p>long, slightly rounded skull</p><p>deep, broad chest</p><p>Powder Puff has undercoat and a soft veil of long hair</p><p>skin may be plain or spotted, and may lighten in summer</p><p>no hair above first joint of leg</p><p>long, tapering, fairly straight tail</p><p>ears sometimes droop under weight of hair</p><p>hairless body</p><p>hare-like feet</p><p><b>Hairless</b></p></div> <div><p>Height: 23–33cm (9–13in)</p><p>Weight: 2–5½kg (5–12lb)</p><p>Temperament: Affectionate, lively</p></div>		

Place of origin: Tibet	First use: Companion in monasteries	Origins: 1600s
<h2>Tibetan Spaniel</h2> <p>Although known as a spaniel, the dog's name is rather misleading. The breed appears more closely related to the Pekingese (see p.48), but is not so exaggerated in terms of its type. The face of the Tibetan Spaniel is less compressed and its coat not as profuse.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> This highly intelligent dog was associated with the monasteries of Tibet, and reputedly turned the prayer wheels.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> The Tibetan Spaniel is a loyal, affectionate dog and has an energetic nature.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  <p>slightly domed skull</p> <p>slightly bowed forelegs</p> <p>strong, well-made hindquarters</p> </div> </div>		
Height: 25cm (10in)	Weight: 4–7kg (9–15lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, assertive

Place of origin: Tibet	First use: Herding and guarding stock	Origins: 1700s
<h2>Tibetan Terrier</h2> <p>Despite its diminutive size, this breed is still used to herd stock in its native Tibet. This dog is not a true terrier, however, and is more like a small Old English Sheepdog (see p.106).</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The breed was introduced to Europe by Dr. Greig, who brought a pair to England in the 1930s.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Many Tibetan Terriers can trace their ancestry back to the original pair.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Dhokhi Apso.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  <p>straight or wavy coat</p> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  <p>V-shaped, heavily feathered ears</p> <p>double coat</p> <p>large, round feet</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div>		
Height: 36–41cm (14–16in)	Weight: 8–14kg (18–30lb)	Temperament: Friendly, alert


Place of origin: Tibet	First use: Companion in monasteries	Origins: 600s
------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------





## Lhasa Apso

Although small in stature, the Lhasa Apso is a hardy dog, has a fine sense of hearing, and makes an excellent watchdog. While the name “Lhasa” probably refers to the capital of Tibet, “apso” may mean “goat-like” – a reference to this breed’s long, coarse coat. The luxuriant coat is its most distinctive feature. Hair falls well over its eyes, and it has a prominent beard and moustache.


**HISTORY** This is the most recent of the Tibetan breeds to have reached Europe. The giving of a Lhasa Apso was a traditional gift of the Dalai Lama.

**REMARK** The Lhasa Apso’s long, cascading coat needs plenty of grooming.





Colour types



long parting from back of head

feathered ears

straight forelegs

Height: 25–28cm (10–11 in)	Weight: 6–7kg (13–15lb)	Temperament: Gentle, loyal
----------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

Place of origin: Japan	First use: Companion to aristocracy	Origins: 700s
------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------

## Japanese Chin

There is a distinct similarity between this breed and the Pekingese (see p.48), but the Japanese Chin is both taller and of a lighter build. The coat of a puppy is relatively short compared with that of an adult dog.

**HISTORY** Queen Victoria, a keen dog lover, had two Japanese Chins.

**REMARK** Early examples of the breed were apparently quite delicate and tended to be even smaller than those seen today.

**OTHER NAMES** Japanese Spaniel, Chin.





Colour types




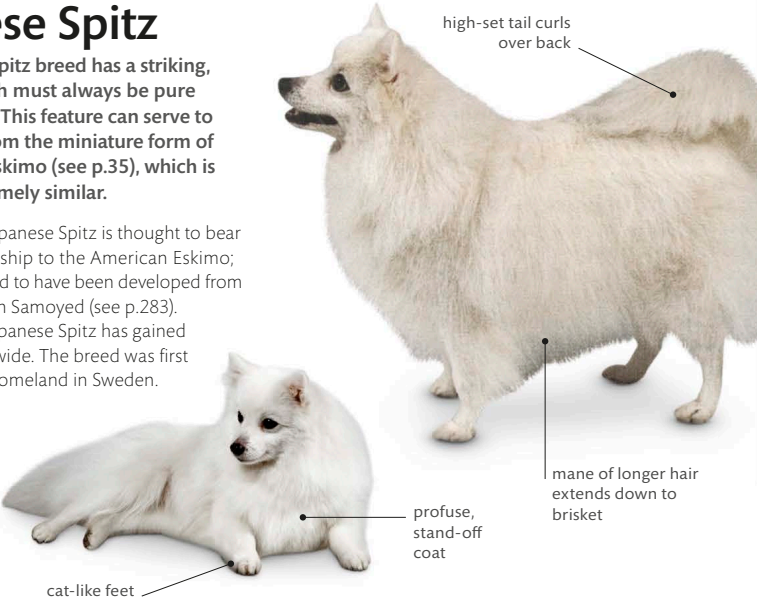
large, dark eyes



slender feet

long hair on ears


Height: 23cm (9in)	Weight: 2–3kg (4–7lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, alert
--------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------



Place of origin: Japan	First use: Companion	Origins: 1800s
<h2>Japanese Spitz</h2> <p>This delightful spitz breed has a striking, long coat, which must always be pure white in colour. This feature can serve to distinguish it from the miniature form of the American Eskimo (see p.35), which is otherwise extremely similar.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Japanese Spitz is thought to bear no direct relationship to the American Eskimo; rather, it is believed to have been developed from the native Siberian Samoyed (see p.283).</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> The Japanese Spitz has gained popularity worldwide. The breed was first seen outside its homeland in Sweden.</p>  		
Height: 30–36cm (12–14in)	Weight: 5–6kg (11–13lb)	Temperament: Lively, intelligent

Place of origin: Malta	First use: Catching rats	Origins: 500 BCE
<h2>Maltese</h2> <p>Of bichon stock, this tiny, attractive dog has a long, silky, pure-white coat which contrasts starkly with its dark, oval-shaped eyes and black eye rims. The coat may have slight lemon-coloured markings, notably in the vicinity of the head.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Possibly the oldest of Europe's toy breeds, the ancestors of the Maltese were thought to have been introduced to Malta by the Phoenicians. This lively, intelligent breed has since attracted countless generations of enthusiastic owners.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Belying its "chocolate-box" appearance, this dog, once called a Maltese Terrier, was a renowned rat-catcher.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Bichon Maltese, Bichon Maltais.</p>  		
Height: 25cm (10in)	Weight: 2–3kg (4–6lb)	Temperament: Friendly, alert



Place of origin: Tenerife	First use: Companion to royalty	Origins: 1400s
<div><div><h2>Bichon Frise</h2><p>This bichon is distinguished by its double coat, which gives it a fluffy appearance. The coat is fine and silky, consisting of soft, corkscrew curls. These are trimmed back over the eyes to emphasize the rounded appearance of the face.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Originally, the Bichon Frise was popular in the royal courts of Europe. By the 1800s, however, the breed had lost favour and was more likely to be seen in circuses or accompanying organ grinders.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Its long association with people makes the Bichon Frise a responsive pet.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Tenerife Dog.</p></div><div><p>narrow, delicate ears</p><p>tail curls over back</p><p>naturally agile</p><p>strong, straight forelegs</p><p>tight, round feet</p><p>silky, corkscrew curls</p></div></div>		
Height: 23–31cm (9–12in)	Weight: 3–6kg (7–12lb)	Temperament: Friendly, active

Place of origin: Madagascar	First use: Companion	Origins: 1600s
<div><div><h2>Coton de Tulear</h2><p>The name of this breed points to its most obvious feature – an extravagant, cotton-fluff coat of long, white hair. The Coton de Tulear is a member of the bichon group of breeds.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> It is thought that early bichon stock was taken by French troops to Madagascar, where this breed developed. The similar, but now extinct, Chien Coton was popular on the island of Réunion located off the east coast of Madagascar.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The breed is virtually unknown outside its homeland.</p></div><div><p>small, flat skull</p><p>round, black nose</p><p>cotton-like coat texture</p><p>rounded feet with black nails</p></div><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div>		
Height: 25–30cm (10–12in)	Weight: 5.5–7kg (12–15lb)	Temperament: Lively, loyal

Place of origin: Italy	First use: General companion	Origins: 1200s
------------------------	------------------------------	----------------


## Bolognese


Descended from bichon stock, and so having the characteristic white, cottony coat associated with this group, the Bolognese may in fact have blond markings, although these are not considered desirable. This is a square-built and solid dog for its size.

**HISTORY** The breed's ancestry dates back to the bichons that first appeared in southern Italy in the 13th century. It became a popular court dog but is now relatively scarce.

**REMARK** The Bolognese has always been a companion dog and bonds very closely with people.

**OTHER NAMES** Bichon Bolognese.





Height: 25–31cm (10–12in)

Weight: 3–4kg (5½–9lb)

Temperament: Friendly, loyal

Place of origin: Cuba	First use: Companion	Origins: 1700s
-----------------------	----------------------	----------------


## Havanese



This dog has a bichon ancestry, and is related to such breeds as the Bichon Frise (opposite). It has a profuse double coat and is usually cream, gold, silver, blue, or black.

**HISTORY** Its ancestors are believed to have been brought to Cuba by sailors from the Canaries.

**REMARK** This breed is becoming popular in the USA.

**OTHER NAMES** Bichon Havanais.



Colour types

Height: 20–28cm (8–11in)

Weight: 3–6kg (7–12lb)

Temperament: Responsive, friendly

# GUNDOGS

ORIGINALLY a sporting companion, the lively, loyal nature of the gundog has won it a place in the home as a family pet. Setters, spaniels, pointers, and retrievers are all classified as gundogs, and are characterized by their very responsive and friendly dispositions. However, they do require a great deal of exercise. Their longish,

water-resistant coats protect them in all weather, a feature bred into them in their sporting days. A number of gundog breeds have a localized distribution, while others, such as the Spinone (see p.96), are now well known in show rings around the world. Field trials are held regularly to test and maintain their working abilities.

Place of origin: USA	First use: Hunting small game	Origins: 1800s
----------------------	-------------------------------	----------------

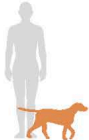
## American Cocker Spaniel

Smaller than its English counterpart (see p.59), and with a much longer coat, the American Cocker Spaniel was developed in the USA in the last century. A black American Cocker must be jet black, with no trace of brown or liver shadings. To be classified as black and tan, tan markings must comprise no less than 10 per cent of the coat. The colour “tan” can vary from shades of cream to dark red.

**HISTORY** This dog was bred from English Cocker Spaniels taken to the USA. It was first recognized as a separate breed in 1946.  
**REMARK** This keen and industrious breed specialized in retrieving quails.  
**OTHER NAMES** Cocker Spaniel.



Colour types



Height: 36–38cm (14–15in)	Weight: 11–13kg (24–28lb)	Temperament: Active, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: USA

First use: Retrieving water-fowl

Origins: 1800s

# Chesapeake Bay Retriever

The broad skull, wedge-shaped forehead, and powerful jaws of this breed make it ideal as a retriever, and its very dense coat serves to protect it from the cold waters of the Chesapeake Bay region of the USA, where it was first developed. The oily texture of the hair gives this retriever a rather distinctive smell.

**HISTORY** The breed evolved from two pups rescued from a ship that ran aground off the coast of Maryland, USA, in 1807. The two dogs were trained to retrieve duck, a skill that was refined through crossings with Flat (see p.63) and Curly-coated (see p.60) Retrievers and Otterhounds (see p.145).

**REMARK** The webbed toes of this breed assist in swimming.



## Colour types

tail thick at base, with some feathering

powerful hindquarters provide thrust when swimming

hare-like feet with well-rounded toes

broad, rounded head

distinctive yellow or amber eyes

thin, not pendulous, lips



Height: 53–66cm (21–26in)

Weight: 25–34kg (55–75lb)

Temperament: Responsive, industrious



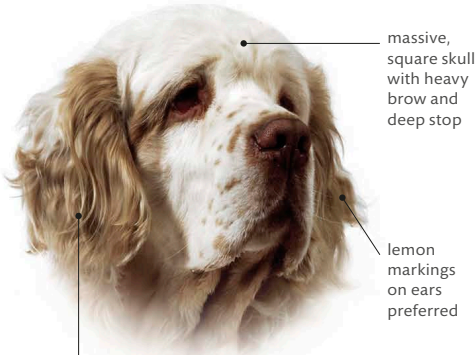
Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Tracking and retrieving game	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	---	----------------

# Clumber Spaniel

This large, bulky spaniel is not as speedy in the field as some of its more streamlined relatives, but it is vigorous and works well, especially in areas of heavy cover. The Clumber has a large, wide head, a pronounced stop, and deep-set eyes. Its attractive, pure-white, silky coat is heavily feathered on the neck and chest. Lemon- or orange-coloured markings are permissible.

**HISTORY** The Duke of Newcastle was instrumental in developing this breed in Britain at the family home in Clumber Park. He may have obtained the ancestral stock from France. Later, Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, as well as his son, who became King Edward VII, both favoured this spaniel, as did King George V.

**REMARK** Despite royal patronage, this spaniel has never been generally popular.



massive, square skull with heavy brow and deep stop

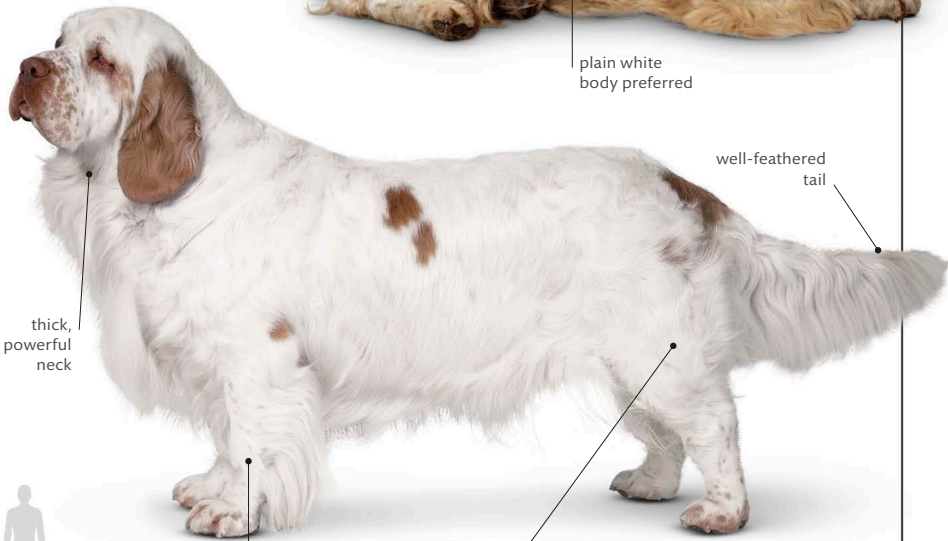
lemon markings on ears preferred

long ears, shaped like vine leaves



plain white body preferred

well-feathered tail



thick, powerful neck

short, well-boned legs

exceedingly powerful hindquarters



Height: 48–51cm (19–20in)	Weight: 29–36kg (65–80lb)	Temperament: Dedicated, responsive
---------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------



Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Retrieving game

Origins: 1800s

# Cocker Spaniel

This breed of gundog has a broad nose for scenting, a generous, square muzzle, a pronounced stop, and a precise yet delicate bite, ideal for retrieving game. Its long coat is silky in texture but not curly. In solid-coloured dogs, white markings are permissible only on the chest.

**HISTORY** The Cocker Spaniel was originally developed in Wales and southwestern parts of England to flush woodcock, a popular game-bird.

**REMARK** Its long ears hang close to the ground and often harbour ticks and burrs, which can lead to disease and injury.

**OTHER NAMES** English Cocker Spaniel.



long, silky hair on ears

Puppy



ears set low, level with eyes

strong, compact body

flat, silky coat with feathering



tail set low

stifles well-bent

medium-length, muscular neck merging into sloping shoulders

straight, well-boned legs

thickly padded feet



Colour types

Height: 38–41cm (15–16in)

Weight: 13–15kg (28–32lb)

Temperament: Responsive, affectionate

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Retrieving water-fowl	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------

# Curly-coated Retriever

This robust, agile breed of retriever has a generally neat appearance. Its body is covered with a tightly curled, black- or liver-coloured coat, which does not need trimming. By contrast, its facial hair is distinctively smooth.

**HISTORY** The precise ancestry of the Curly-coated Retriever is unclear, but Water Spaniels are probably responsible for its distinctive coat. Early Labradors (see p.65) may also have contributed to its development, as may poodles.

**REMARK** The Curly-coated Retriever is one of the oldest breeds of retriever and is still a popular choice in Australia and New Zealand for quail and water-fowl hunting. They enter water without hesitation, and their water-resistant coat dries quickly.



Height: 64–69cm (25–27in)	Weight: 32–36kg (70–80lb)	Temperament: Responsive, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------

Colour types

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Retrieving birds

Origins: 1800s

# English Setter

The mottled coloration of the English Setter serves to distinguish it from other breeds of setters. Essentially it is a working dog which can be developed into an extremely responsive gundog, and it requires a lot of exercise to remain healthy. An elegant entrant in the show ring, the breed's friendly nature guarantees it strong support. Careful grooming is important if this breed is to be seen at its best.

**HISTORY** The old Setting Spaniel is the probable ancestor of this breed. It was developed initially by a Mr. Edward Laverack, who began a breeding programme in 1825, and for a period these dogs were known simply as Laverack Setters.

**REMARK** The term "setter" originates from the way such dogs "set" (sit) after they have located game.



close,  
compact feet

velvety  
tips to  
ears



Height: 61–69cm (24–27in)

Weight: 25–30kg (56–66lb)

Temperament: Responsive, friendly

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Retrieving birds	Origins: 1600s
--------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------

## Gordon Setter

The black-and-tan coloration of the Gordon is distinctive among setters. It is an adept sporting dog, being skilled at locating game, and is also an impressive sight in the show ring. Puppies are slow to mature, however, and appear rather uncoordinated.

**HISTORY** The Gordon Setter was developed by the 4th Duke of Richmond and Gordon, at his ancestral seat in Banffshire, Scotland, from various breeds including bloodhounds and collies.

**REMARK** It is the only setter developed in Scotland.



Height: 62–66cm (24½–26in)      Weight: 25–30kg (56–65lb)      Temperament: Obedient, loyal

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Flushing out game	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------

## English Springer Spaniel

As well as being the ancestor of most other contemporary spaniels, the English Springer is also one of the tallest. A division between working and show strains has arisen, the former being shorter and stockier.

**HISTORY** This gundog was originally used to “spring” (flush) game from the ground.

**REMARK** The Springer makes a good family pet if it receives sufficient exercise.



Height: 48–51cm (19–20in)      Weight: 22–24kg (49–53lb)      Temperament: Willing, active




Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Retrieving birds	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------

## Field Spaniel

The Field Spaniel has a long body in relation to its height, and a silky, flat coat. The breed was originally divided into two categories, the lighter of which became the Cocker Spaniel (see p.59).

**HISTORY** After the Field Spaniel was separated from the Cocker in 1892, crossings with Sussex Spaniels (see p.68) led to a temporary deterioration in type and soundness, which threatened the breed's existence.



**REMARK** Although popular as a gundog, the breed has not done well in the show ring.



long, well-feathered ears

wide, almond-shaped eyes

very long ribcage

**Colour types**

Height: 46cm (18in)	Weight: 16–23kg (35–50lb)	Temperament: Responsive, friendly
---------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------


Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Retrieving fowl	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------

## Flat-coated Retriever

As its name suggests, the coat of this retriever lies close to the body. It is dense and fine-textured, with feathering on the legs and tail.

**HISTORY** Although a British dog, it derives from two American breeds – the Labrador (see p.65) and the Newfoundland (see pp.236–37).

**REMARK** The breed declined after the First World War, having been kept largely as a working dog.



flat skull and long head

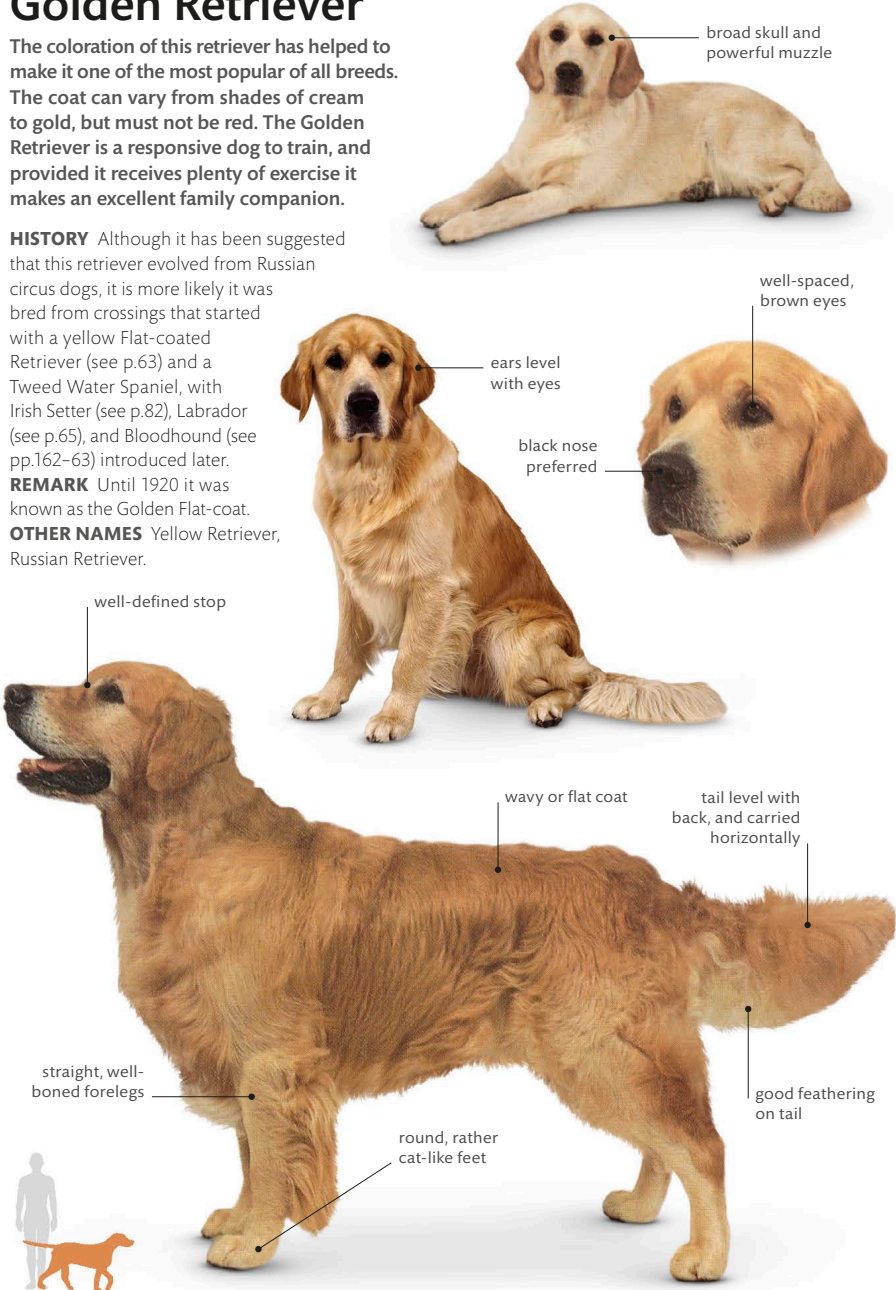
short, well-feathered tail

straight well-boned forelegs

round, strong feet with arched toes and thick soles

Height: 56–58cm (22–23in)	Weight: 27–32kg (60–70lb)	Temperament: Attentive, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------



Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Retrieving birds	Origins: 1800s
<div><h2>Golden Retriever</h2><p>The coloration of this retriever has helped to make it one of the most popular of all breeds. The coat can vary from shades of cream to gold, but must not be red. The Golden Retriever is a responsive dog to train, and provided it receives plenty of exercise it makes an excellent family companion.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Although it has been suggested that this retriever evolved from Russian circus dogs, it is more likely it was bred from crossings that started with a yellow Flat-coated Retriever (see p.63) and a Tweed Water Spaniel, with Irish Setter (see p.82), Labrador (see p.65), and Bloodhound (see pp.162–63) introduced later.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Until 1920 it was known as the Golden Flat-coat.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Yellow Retriever, Russian Retriever.</p></div> <div></div>		
Height: 51–61cm (20–24in)	Weight: 27–36kg (60–80lb)	Temperament: Responsive, alert

Place of origin: Canada

First use: Helping fishermen

Origins: 1800s

# Labrador Retriever

The tail is the most distinctive feature of this intelligent, short-coated retriever. It has a thick base, tapering along its length, with no signs of feathering. A short-coupled, solid dog, it has a broad skull, wide nose, and powerful neck.

**HISTORY** The Labrador Retriever came from Newfoundland, where it used to help haul the fishermen's nets ashore. Today, apart from being a gundog, Labradors often act as guide dogs, have been trained to detect drugs and explosives, and are popular as companions.

**REMARK** Unless regularly exercised, Labradors tend towards obesity.

wide skull  
and slightly  
pronounced  
brow

smooth, black,  
chocolate,  
or yellow  
double coat

long shoulders

otter-like,  
medium-  
length tail

well-arched toes  
and thick pads

wide, powerful,  
chest with barrel-  
shaped ribcage

well-developed  
hindquarters



Colour types



Height: 54–57cm (21½–22½in)

Weight: 25–34kg (55–75lb)

Temperament: Responsive, friendly

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Tracking hares	Origins: 1600s
--------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------

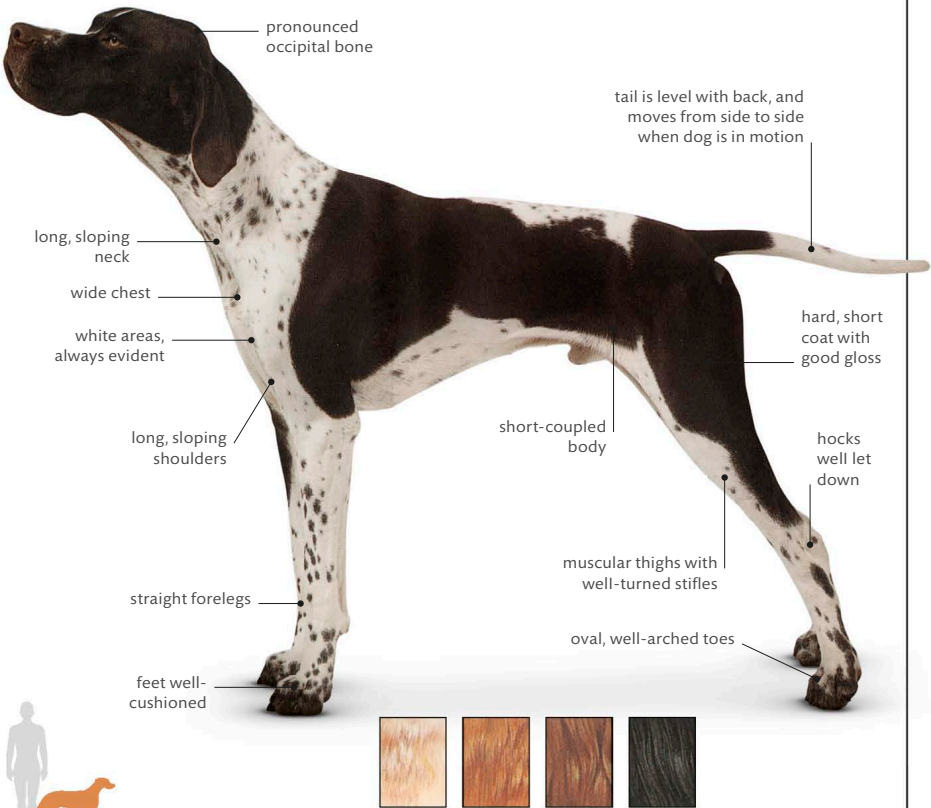
# Pointer

This breed has an agile and athletic build. The muzzle has a distinctively concave profile and is often raised high as the dog tests the air. The Pointer is prized for its exceptional sense of smell and displays considerable pace on the field, covering enormous distances. This elegant dog retains strong working instincts and requires a great deal of exercise if it is to be kept as a pet.

**HISTORY** The Pointer has been a hunting dog since the 17th century. Originally it was trained to detect hares, which were then run down, or “coursed”, by greyhounds.

**REMARK** In the presence of game, this dog freezes in a characteristic “pointing” stance to indicate the quarry’s direction.

**OTHER NAMES** English Pointer.



Colour types

Height: 61–69cm (24–27in)	Weight: 20–30kg (44–66lb)	Temperament: Responsive, lively
---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------

Place of origin: Slovakia	First use: Multi-purpose gundog	Origins: 1950s
---------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------

## Slovakian Rough-haired Pointer

Initial crossings between the Czesky Fousek (see p.93) and the German Wire-haired Pointer (see p.74) were made, with the Weimaraner (see pp.72–73) then contributing its distinctive silver grey coloration to this wire-coated breed.

**HISTORY** It was created to track and point, and retrieve on land or in water.

**REMARK** Only proven working gundogs can be officially registered for breeding in Slovakia.

**OTHER NAMES** Slovenský Hrubosrstý Stavec.

Height: 58–69cm (23–27in)	Weight: 25–35kg (55–57lb)	Temperament: Responsive, intelligent
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------

Place of origin: Spain	First use: Hunting	Origins: 1100s
------------------------	--------------------	----------------

## Spanish Water Dog

This breed has undertaken a wide variety of roles during its long history, and has a very active herding instinct combined with plenty of stamina.

**HISTORY** These dogs also used to help with mooring boats returning to port, and catching fish.

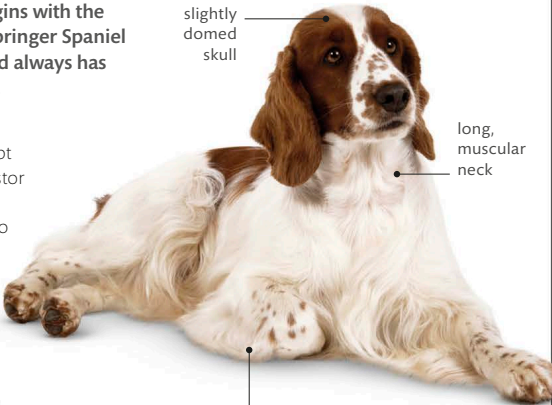


**REMARK** Few breeds are more versatile, being able to work with sheep, goats, pigs and cattle.




**OTHER NAMES** Perro de Agua Español.

**Colour types**

Height: 40–50cm (18–19½in)	Weight: 14–22kg (31–48lb)	Temperament: Good-natured, adaptable
----------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------



Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Springing hidden game	Origins: 1500s
<div><h2>Welsh Springer Spaniel</h2><p>Although possibly sharing common origins with the English Springer (see p.62), the Welsh Springer Spaniel is generally smaller, has a finer head, and always has rich, dark-red markings on a white coat.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> A clue to the possible age of this breed comes from a 16th-century manuscript which refers to what could be an early ancestor of the Welsh Springer Spaniel.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The description “springer” refers to the breed’s ability to “spring” hidden game, forcing it into the open.</p></div> <div><p>slightly domed skull</p><p>long, muscular neck</p><p>silky, dense coat, never wavy or wiry</p><p>square, medium-length muzzle</p></div> <div><p>Height: 46–48cm (18–19in)</p><p>Weight: 16–20kg (35–45lb)</p><p>Temperament: Attentive, friendly</p></div>		

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Scenting game	Origins: 1700s
<div><h2>Sussex Spaniel</h2><p>The Sussex is a lower, longer, slower dog than other spaniels. Its abundant, flat coat is rich golden liver in colour, with the hairs becoming golden at their tips.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> This is one of the oldest spaniel breeds, first recognized in 1855.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Unusually for spaniels, the Sussex will “give tongue” (bay) when on the scent of game, in the fashion of hounds.</p></div> <div><p>broad skull and wrinkled brows</p><p>short, strong legs</p><p>long body</p></div> <div><p>Height: 38–41cm (15–16in)</p><p>Weight: 18–23kg (40–50lb)</p><p>Temperament: Friendly, determined</p></div>		



Place of origin: Canada

First use: Retrieving water-fowl

Origins: 1800s

# Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever

This muscular, medium- to heavy-boned retriever has a dense, water-repellent coat. The feathering is paler than the ground colour, which can be various shades of red, often with white markings.

**HISTORY** This Retriever was developed in Canada in the late 19th century to perform a unique role in hunting. It is used to toll (lure) curious ducks within range of the concealed hunters' guns by creating a disturbance at the water's edge.

**REMARK** Foxes occasionally lure their prey towards them in this cunning fashion.



wedge-shaped head

brown nose

deep chest

pale feathering

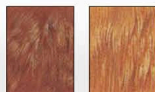
slight waves on back

water-repellent coat

muscular body

well-muscled legs

Colour types



Height: 43–53cm (17–21in)

Weight: 17–23kg (37–51lb)

Temperament: Responsive, active

Place of origin: Denmark

First use: Scenting and pointing game

Origins: 1700s

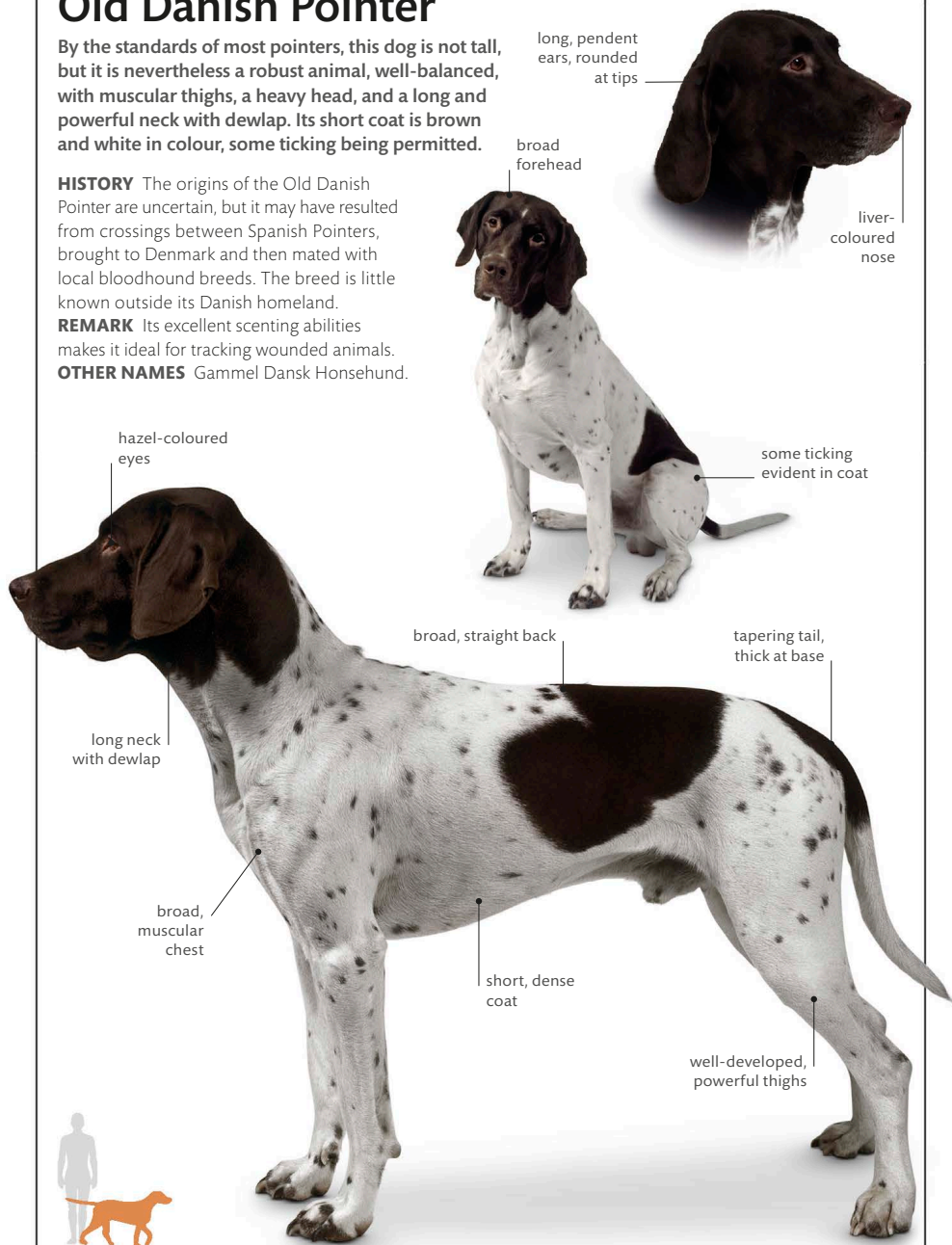
## Old Danish Pointer

By the standards of most pointers, this dog is not tall, but it is nevertheless a robust animal, well-balanced, with muscular thighs, a heavy head, and a long and powerful neck with dewlap. Its short coat is brown and white in colour, some ticking being permitted.

**HISTORY** The origins of the Old Danish Pointer are uncertain, but it may have resulted from crossings between Spanish Pointers, brought to Denmark and then mated with local bloodhound breeds. The breed is little known outside its Danish homeland.

**REMARK** Its excellent scenting abilities makes it ideal for tracking wounded animals.

**OTHER NAMES** Gammel Dansk Hønsehund.



Height: 51–58cm (20–23in)

Weight: 18–24kg (40–53lb)

Temperament: Active, responsive

Place of origin: Germany

First use: Hunting quail

Origins: 1900s

# German Spaniel

Although somewhat similar in appearance to the English Springer Spaniel (see p.62), the German Spaniel is slightly shorter in the leg. This versatile dog operates as a talented retriever, often working in marshland. It resembles hounds in that it is also highly respected as a tracker.

**HISTORY** Various breeds contributed to its development, including the old German Stöber.

**REMARK** Essentially a working dog, this breed is not widely kept as a pet in Germany.

**OTHER NAMES** Deutscher Wachtelhund.

predominantly smooth coat on head

broad, brown nose with large nostrils

pendent ears covered with longer hair



slight feathering on tail

body is long compared with its height

feathering present on backs of forelegs

thick, medium-length, wavy coat

long ears hang back, behind eyes

elongated, but not pointed, muzzle



Colour types

Height: 40–51cm (16–20in)

Weight: 20–30kg (44–66lb)

Temperament: Gentle, obedient

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Tracking large game	Origins: 1600s
--------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------

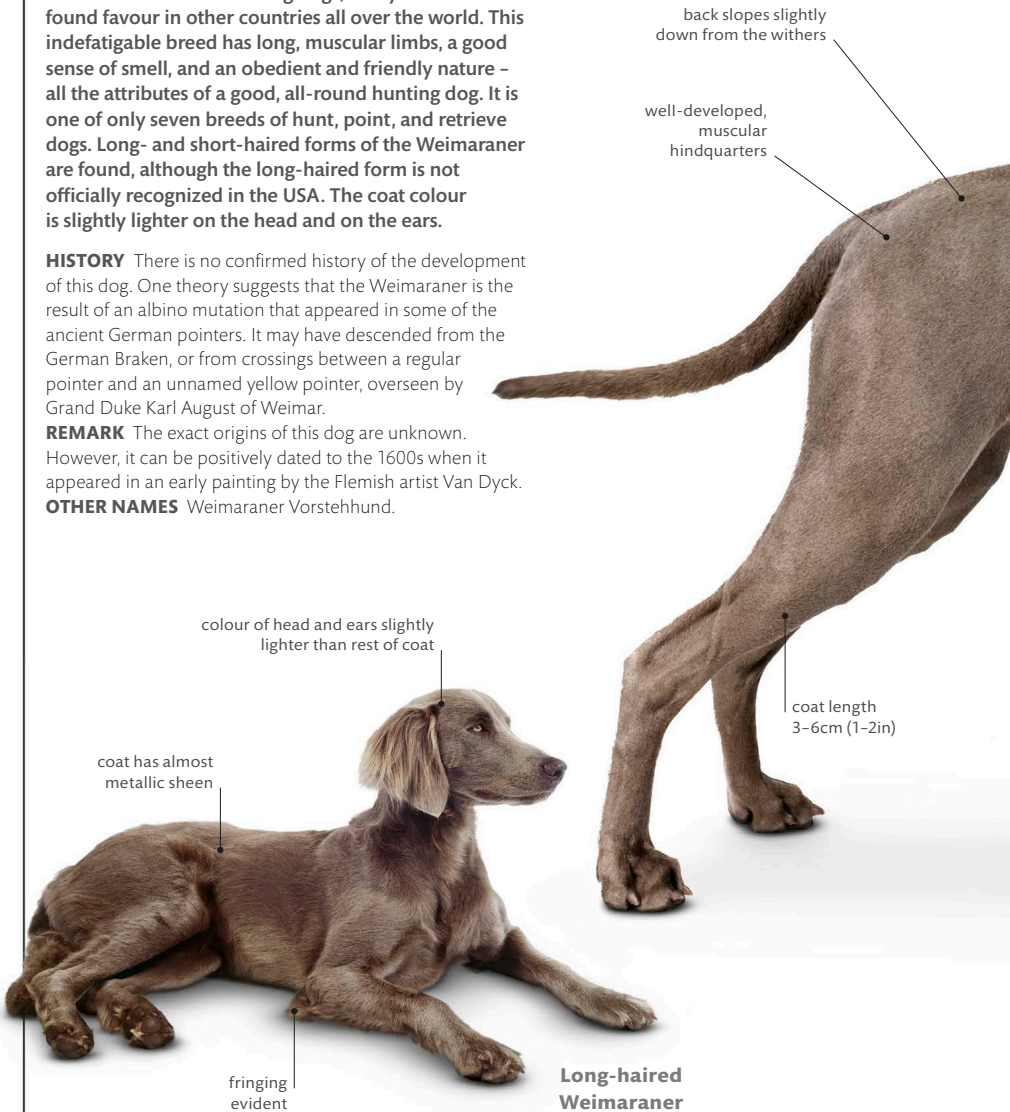
# Weimaraner

A sleek, uniformly grey coat colour and fine, aristocratic features are the main hallmarks of this medium-sized hunting dog. It has a strong muzzle and only a moderate stop. The Weimaraner, originally known as the Weimar Pointer, comes from a long tradition of German hunting dogs, many of which have found favour in other countries all over the world. This indefatigable breed has long, muscular limbs, a good sense of smell, and an obedient and friendly nature – all the attributes of a good, all-round hunting dog. It is one of only seven breeds of hunt, point, and retrieve dogs. Long- and short-haired forms of the Weimaraner are found, although the long-haired form is not officially recognized in the USA. The coat colour is slightly lighter on the head and on the ears.

**HISTORY** There is no confirmed history of the development of this dog. One theory suggests that the Weimaraner is the result of an albino mutation that appeared in some of the ancient German pointers. It may have descended from the German Braken, or from crossings between a regular pointer and an unnamed yellow pointer, overseen by Grand Duke Karl August of Weimar.

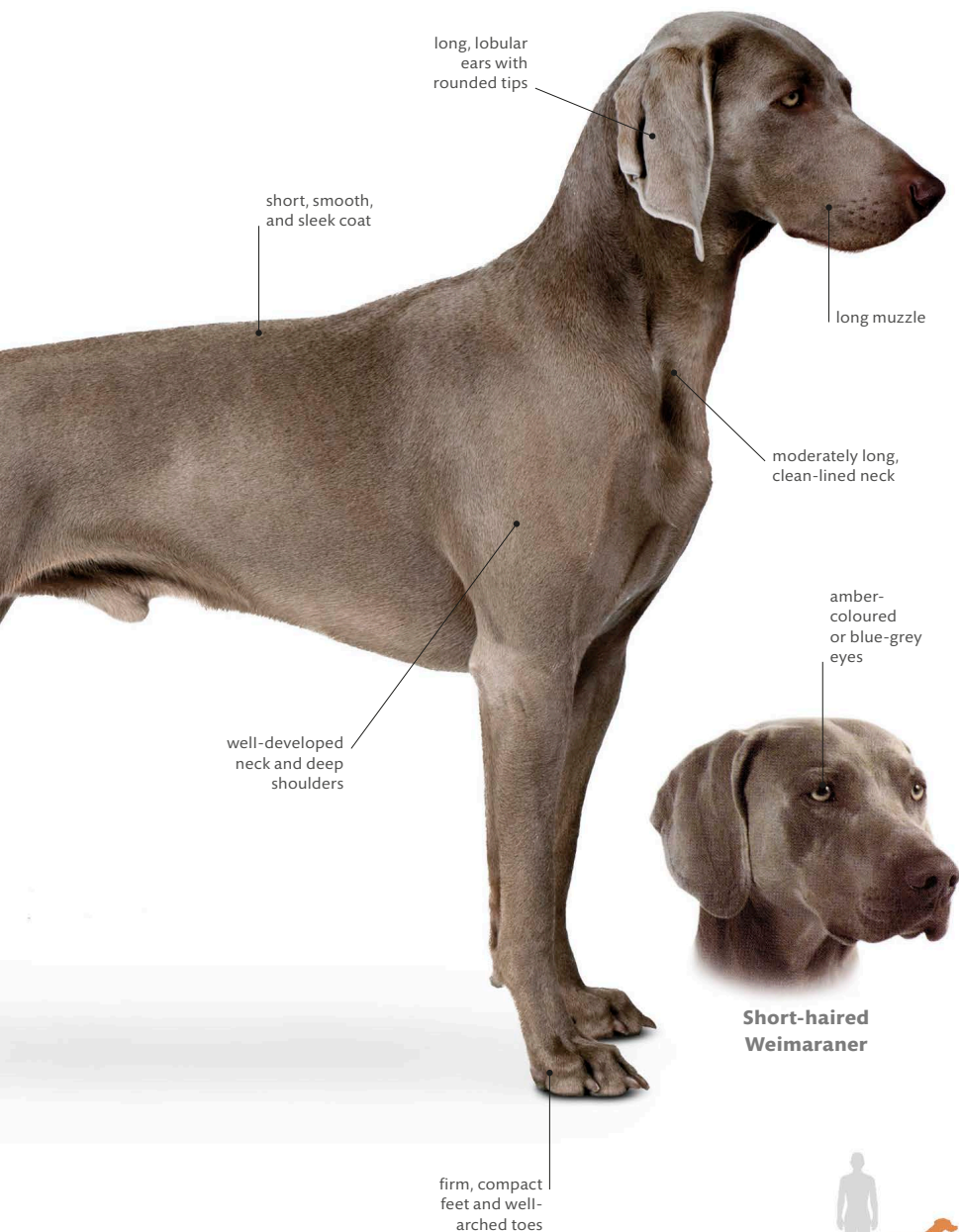
**REMARK** The exact origins of this dog are unknown. However, it can be positively dated to the 1600s when it appeared in an early painting by the Flemish artist Van Dyck.

**OTHER NAMES** Weimaraner Vorstehhund.



Height: 56–69cm (22–27in)	Weight: 32–39kg (70–86lb)	Temperament: Responsive, alert
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------





**Short-haired Weimaraner**





Place of origin: Germany	First use: Retrieving birds	Origins: 1800s
<div><h2>German Wire-haired Pointer</h2><p>The harsh, wiry coat and the longer hair above the eyes and on the jaws distinguish this sturdy breed from the other forms of German pointer. The distinctive texture of the coat helps to prevent twigs and other debris becoming entangled when the dog is working.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> First recognized in Germany in 1870, the appearance of the breed has been influenced by the infusion of German Shepherd and griffon blood.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Highly valued as a gundog, it is able to fulfil a variety of tasks.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Deutscher Drahthaariger Vorstehhund.</p></div> <div><p>medium-length head</p><p>pronounced beard</p><p>harsh, flat outercoat</p><p>tail often kept nearly horizontal</p><p>powerful muzzle</p><p>straight forelegs</p><p>deep chest</p><p>well-arched toes with sturdy nails</p><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div>		
Height: 56–66cm (22–26in)	Weight: 20–34kg (45–75lb)	Temperament: Active, responsive

Place of origin: Germany

First use: Pointing

Origins: 1800s

## Small Münsterländer

This sturdy breed can be distinguished from its larger relative (see pp.76–77) not only by its size, but also by its coloration, which is invariably liver and white. It is otherwise of similar type, being a powerful, muscular dog very well suited to working in the field for long periods.

**HISTORY** The breed's origins can be traced back to Westphalia in Germany. It was developed from crossings involving French spaniels and dogs similar to the Dutch Partridge Dog (see p.78). It was used as a bird dog, and valued especially for its pointing skills. It reached its greatest prominence in the early 1900s.

**REMARK** This good-natured dog is now becoming more popular outside Germany.

**OTHER NAMES** Kleiner Münsterländer Vorstehhund, Heidewachtel, Spion.

predominantly  
liver-coloured  
head

sleek coat with signs  
of feathering

variable amount  
of ticking

skin is tight  
over body

well-feathered  
tail

straight  
forelegs

strong, rather  
setter-like body

considerable  
feathering  
at back of  
hindlegs

tight feet, with  
thick pads



Height: 48–56cm (19–22in)

Weight: 15kg (33lb)

Temperament: Responsive, friendly

Place of origin: Germany

First use: Tracking and retrieving game

Origins: 1800s

# Large Münsterländer

The Large Münsterländer can be instantly distinguished from its smaller relative (see p.75) by its distinctive coloration, which is a striking combination of black and white, rather than liver and white. The larger breed should also have ticking or roaning in the white.

**HISTORY** Originally, the German Long-haired Pointer Club accepted only liver-and-white dogs for registration, and so black-and-white pups were often simply given away. It was from these that the Large Münsterländer evolved.

**REMARK** The first breed club for this dog was formed in 1919.

**OTHER NAMES** Grosser Münsterländer Vorstehhund.



Height: 59–61cm (23–24in)

Weight: 25–29kg (55–65lb)

Temperament: Responsive, friendly







Place of origin: Netherlands	First use: Hunting game	Origins: 1600s
------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------



## Dutch Partridge Dog

The coat of this medium-sized, strongly built breed appears long, mainly because of fringes present on the ears. These extend down the neck, and on the legs and tail. When walking, the tail is extended horizontally, and is slightly curled at the tip, but is held down when the dog is at rest.

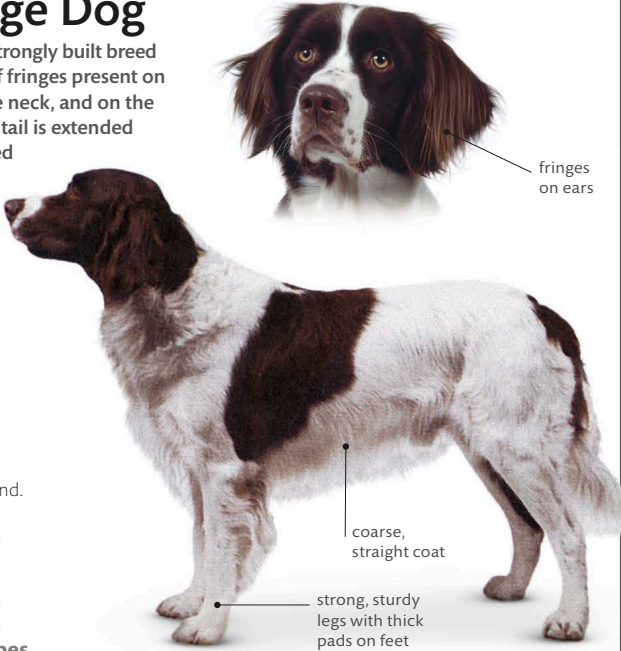
**HISTORY** This breed originated in the Drentse district of the Netherlands; it probably stems from the same ancestral stock as today's spaniels and setters. It frequently hunts pheasants and rabbits, as well as partridges.

**REMARK** The Dutch Partridge Dog tends to rotate its tail in a circle when it has located game.

**OTHER NAMES** Drentse Partijshond.



**Colour types**



fringes on ears

coarse, straight coat

strong, sturdy legs with thick pads on feet

Height: 56–64cm (22–25in)	Weight: 23kg (50lb)	Temperament: Responsive, loyal
---------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------

Place of origin: Netherlands	First use: Hunting small game	Origins: 1700s
------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------



## Kooiker Dog

This lightly-built, well-proportioned dog has well-feathered ears, a slightly wavy, moderate-length coat, and pronounced fringing to the ears, legs, chest, and tail. In general appearance it is not unlike a small setter with a long, bushy tail.

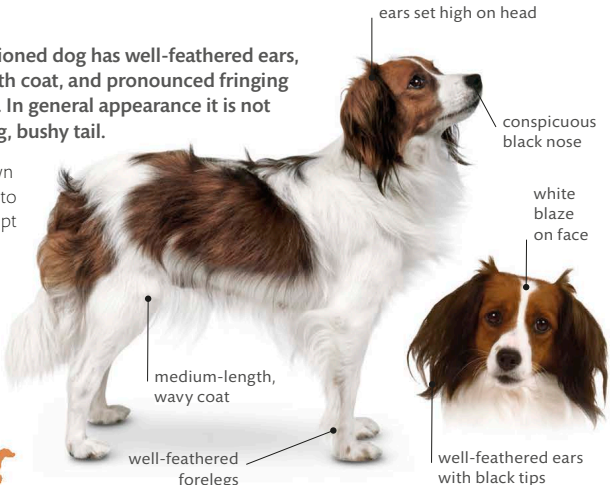
**HISTORY** This breed is well known in the Netherlands and is reputed to have foiled an assassination attempt on Prince William II of Orange (1626–1650) by barking and waking him just in time.

**REMARK** The bushy tail of the Kooiker is used to lure wild ducks so that they can be banded and then released.

**OTHER NAMES** Kooikerhondje.



**Colour types**



ears set high on head

conspicuous black nose

white blaze on face

medium-length, wavy coat

well-feathered forelegs

well-feathered ears with black tips

Height: 35–41cm (14–16in)	Weight: 9–11kg (20–24lb)	Temperament: Industrious, intelligent
---------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------------

Place of origin: Netherlands	First use: Catching moles	Origins: 1600s
<h2>Stabyhoun</h2> <p>This spaniel-like breed has a slightly elongated but well-balanced body, a wide head, and a muzzle tapering toward the nose. Its coat is long, sleek, and well feathered and is seen in dappled colours of black, brown, orange, and blue.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The breed originated in Friesland, in the Netherlands. Crossings between the Drentse Patrijshond (opposite), a larger Dutch gundog, and spaniels probably underlie its development.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This popular gundog is able to locate, point, and retrieve game. It adapts well to family life.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div> 		
Height: 50–53cm (19½–21in)	Weight: 15–20kg (33–44lb)	Temperament: Responsive, gentle

Place of origin: Netherlands	First use: Hunting otters	Origins: 1600s
<h2>Wetterhoun</h2> <p>The Wetterhoun is a dog for all seasons. Its coat provides a covering of tight, water-resistant curls, except on the head and legs, and its solid and rugged build made it an ideal hunter of otters.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Wetterhoun, Dutch for “water dog”, probably descended from the now-extinct Old Water Dog.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This strong-willed dog benefits from good training when young.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Otterhoun, Dutch Spaniel.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  </div> </div>  <div style="margin-top: 10px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div>		
Height: 53–58cm (21–23in)	Weight: 15–20kg (33–44lb)	Temperament: Independent, active

Place of origin: Ireland	First use: Retrieving water-fowl	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------

# Irish Water Spaniel

Standing taller than any other breed of spaniel, and with a unique coloration showing a purplish hue described as puce liver, this breed has a powerful presence. The coat is comprised of tight ringlets and is naturally oily and water-repellent. The first 10cm (4in) of tail has curly hair, whereas the rest to the tip is either bare skin or is covered with straight hair.

**HISTORY** The Irish Water Spaniel may have been developed from the Portuguese Water Dog (see p.99) or a poodle, crossed with native Irish spaniels. The breed's founder, Justin McCarthy, kept the breed's origins a closely guarded secret and refused to reveal details of its precise ancestry.

**REMARK** This spaniel is a powerful swimmer and is large enough to retrieve game the size of geese from deep water.



Height: 51–58cm (20–23in)	Weight: 20–29kg (45–65lb)	Temperament: Responsive, playful
---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: Ireland

First use: Retrieving game

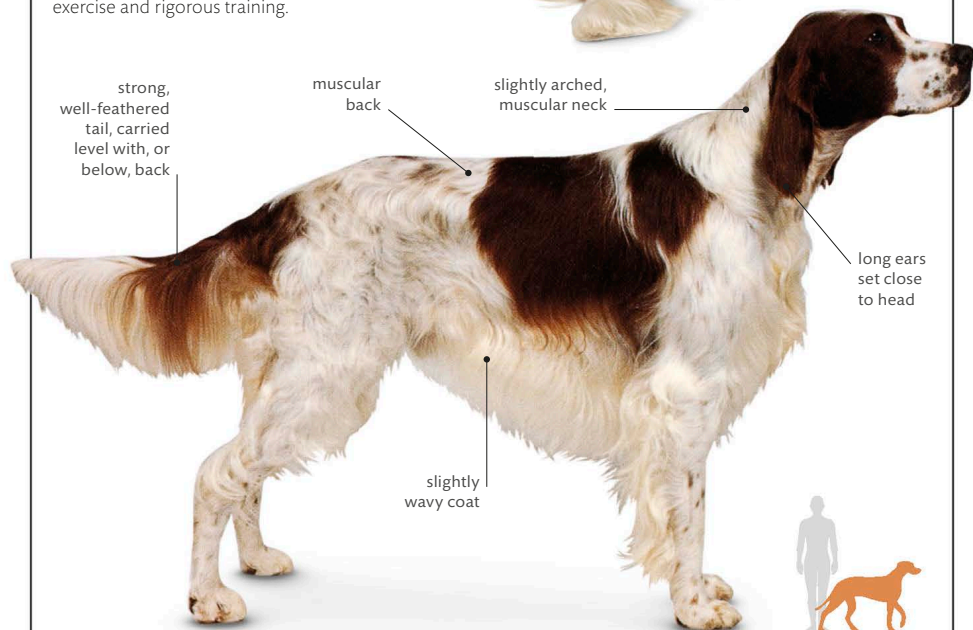
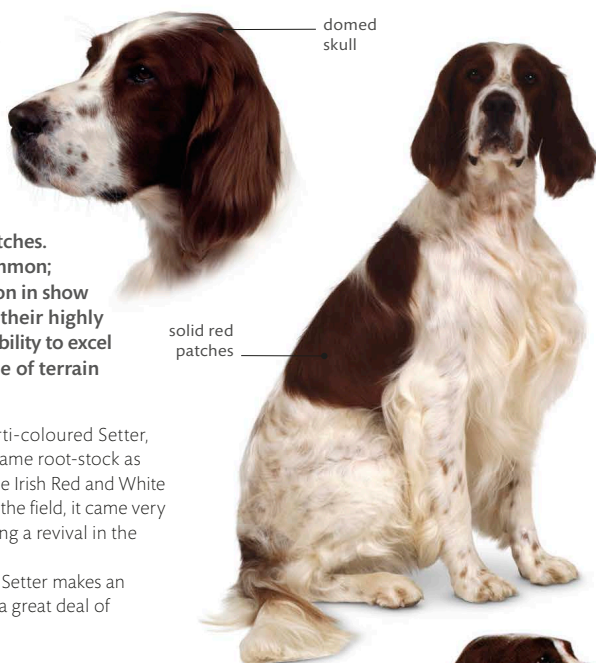
Origins: 1700s

# Irish Red and White Setter

Well-proportioned and athletic, the Irish Red and White Setter is a powerful, good-natured dog. Similar to the Irish Setter (see p.82), it is more heavily built with a broader head and a more prominent occipital peak. The finely-textured, feathered coat has a pure white ground colour with solid red patches. Some mottling or flecking is common; roaning, however, is frowned upon in show circles. Setters are renowned for their highly developed sense of smell and ability to excel at any kind of hunting in any type of terrain or weather conditions.

**HISTORY** Originally called the Parti-coloured Setter, this hardy breed derives from the same root-stock as the graceful Irish Setter. Although the Irish Red and White Setter is an excellent working dog in the field, it came very close to extinction before undergoing a revival in the late 20th century.

**REMARK** The Irish Red and White Setter makes an affectionate family pet, but requires a great deal of exercise and rigorous training.



Height: 58–69cm (23–27in)

Weight: 27–32kg (60–70lb)

Temperament: Active, affectionate



Place of origin: Ireland	First use: Retrieving game	Origins: 1700s
--------------------------	----------------------------	----------------

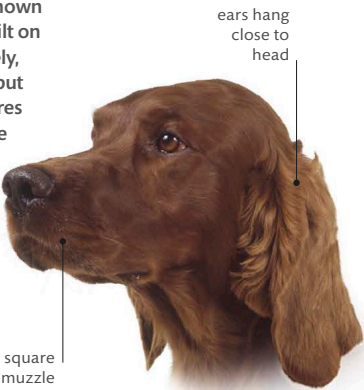
# Irish Setter

In spite of its formal name, the Irish Setter is often better known simply as the Red Setter, due to its distinctive coloration. Built on racier lines than its red and white cousin (see p.81), it is a lively, active dog, perpetually ready for fun. It is popular as a pet but must have plenty of exercise. To ensure obedience it requires more training than other similar breeds, but in the end the Irish Setter should become a superb working companion.

**HISTORY** The breed evolved in Ireland, where Irish Water Spaniels, Gordon Setters, and Springer Spaniels are all believed to have played a part in its development.

**REMARK** A small amount of white on the chest is quite common, and will not lead to disqualification from a show ring.

**OTHER NAMES** Red Setter.



ears hang close to head

square muzzle



rich, chestnut coat



long, muscular neck

feathered, low-set tail

deep, narrow chest

straight, sinewy forelegs

long, fine feathering on back of legs



Height: 64–69cm (25–27in)	Weight: 27–32kg (60–70lb)	Temperament: Active, affectionate
---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------

Place of origin: France

First use: Hunting small game

Origins: 1700s

# Braque St. Germain

This pointer has a predominantly white coat broken by orange areas of variable size.

Although slightly leggier than the English Pointer (see p.66), the elegant Braque St. Germain is a dog of fine proportions.

**HISTORY** The breed's ancestry traces back to two English Pointers given to King Charles X of France. When one died, the other was mated with a Braque Français. The offspring laid the foundations of this breed.

**REMARK** This dog is not favoured for retrieving from water as its coat does not provide sufficient insulation when it is wet.

**OTHER NAMES** St. Germain Pointer.

distinctive golden  
yellow eyes

long muzzle

well-defined  
orange patches

ears set  
at eye  
level

pinkish-coloured  
nose

long,  
muscular neck

tail carried  
horizontally

muscular  
thighs

short, fine,  
thick coat

deep, broad  
chest

powerful,  
straight forelegs

well-arched toes  
with solid pads



Height: 51–61cm (20–24in)

Weight: 18–26kg (40–57lb)

Temperament: Obedient, loyal

Place of origin: France

First use: Scenting and pointing game

Origins: 1600s

## Large French Pointer

One of France's oldest breeds, the Large French Pointer is an imposing dog, with a strong, well-muscled physique. The breed, which originated in the Pyrenean region of France, is a slightly taller dog than the better-known English Pointer (see p.66), but in general physique they are very similar. A smaller version of the breed, from Gascony, has a more refined appearance.

**HISTORY** It is popularly believed that the Large French Pointer is descended from the old, extinct Southern Hound, and that it is also closely related to the Italian and Spanish Pointers (see pp.97 and 98). There is certainly a hound-like aura attaching to this breed, which lends credence to this belief.

**REMARK** During the latter part of the 19th century the breed declined in popularity, and was in danger of dying out. However, recent efforts among enthusiasts have resulted in a considerable boost in the numbers of these pointers. Although not common, its future does now seem assured, as a new generation of hunters learns to appreciate its working skills.

**OTHER NAMES** Braque Francais de Grande Taille.

head often held upwards to detect scent when working in open surroundings

ticking present on this specimen

broad, deep chest

convex head has broad, rectangular muzzle

fine hair covering on ears and head

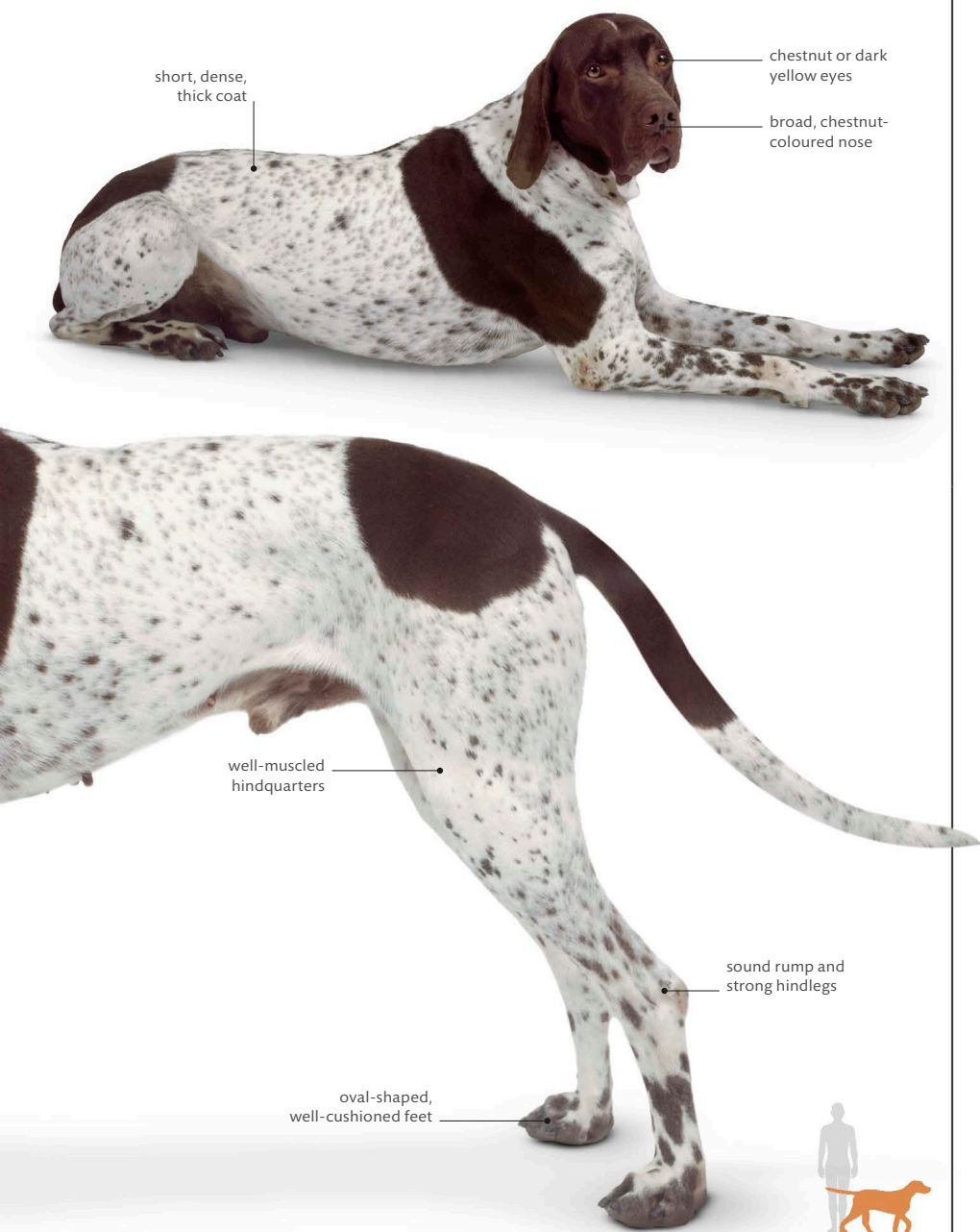
ears show signs of pleats

straight, well-boned forelegs

Height: 56–68cm (22–27in)

Weight: 20–32kg (45–71lb)

Temperament: Well-balanced, steady







Place of origin: France

First use: Hunting game

Origins: 1500s

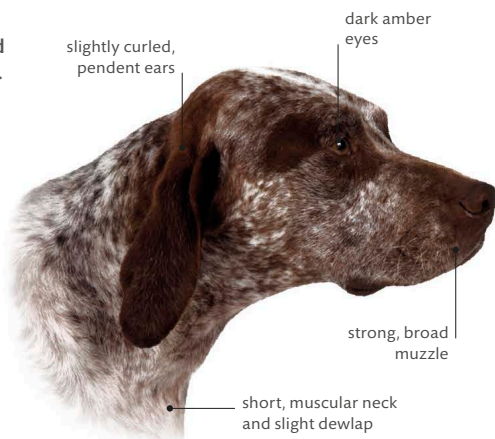
## Braque du Bourbonnais

The coat of the Braque du Bourbonnais is basically white with very evident roaning and as few clear patches of coloration as possible. This moderately large pointer is born with either no tail or a very rudimentary stump.

**HISTORY** As its name implies, the Braque du Bourbonnais originated in the French province of Bourbon, and a dog very similar to today's breed can be found in paintings dating back to the 16th century. The breed flourished in France during the 1800s but then declined from about the First World War. Enthusiasts have, however, now pooled their breeding stock to ensure its continued success as a fine French pointing dog.

**REMARK** This versatile breed is equally at home in scrubland or marshes, and is happy hunting all manner of game.

**OTHER NAMES** Bourbonnais Pointer.



Colour types

Height: 56cm (22in)

Weight: 18–26kg (40–57lb)

Temperament: Intelligent, affectionate

Place of origin: France	First use: Flushing and retrieving game	Origins: 1600s
-------------------------	---	----------------

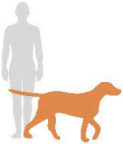
## Épagneul Français

Being relatively tall and powerfully built, the Épagneul Français, one of the oldest breeds of French spaniel, shows a distinct relationship to the setters. Its head is square, with a short neck which joins a muscular body of fine proportions. The coat is short and flat with some feathering.

**HISTORY** Competition from other gundogs brought it close to extinction at the start of the 20th century, but it is now firmly re-established.

**REMARK** The breed is not well-known outside its native France.

**OTHER NAMES** French Spaniel.



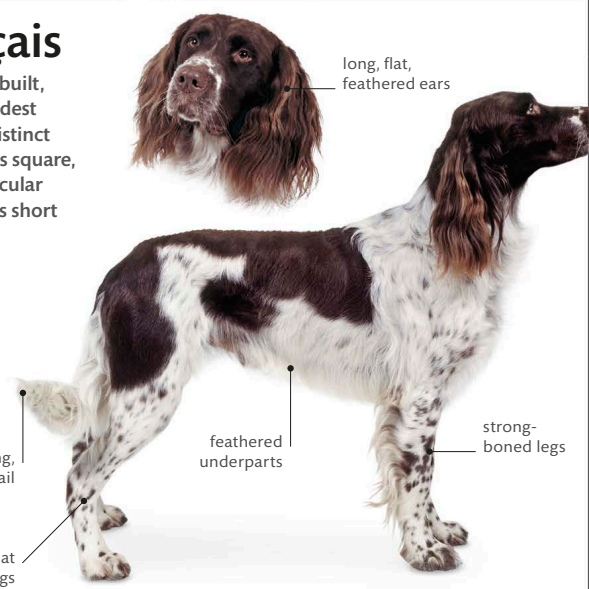
long, flat, feathered ears

long, feathered tail

feathered underparts

strong-boned legs

flat, straight coat with liver markings



Height: 53–61cm (21–24in)	Weight: 20–25kg (44–55lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, responsive
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------

Place of origin: France	First use: Retrieving water-fowl	Origins: 1700s
-------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------

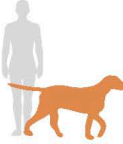
## Épagneul Picard

This is another of the older French breeds of spaniel which displays an obvious relationship to the setters. The Picard can be distinguished by its characteristic tri-coloured appearance, with tan, liver, and white areas apparent in its coat.

**HISTORY** Closely related to the Épagneul Français (above), the Picard's ancestry is equally uncertain.

**REMARK** This spaniel is highly prized as a water-fowl retriever, working in the marshlands of Picardy, France.

**OTHER NAMES** Picardy Spaniel.



broad, round skull

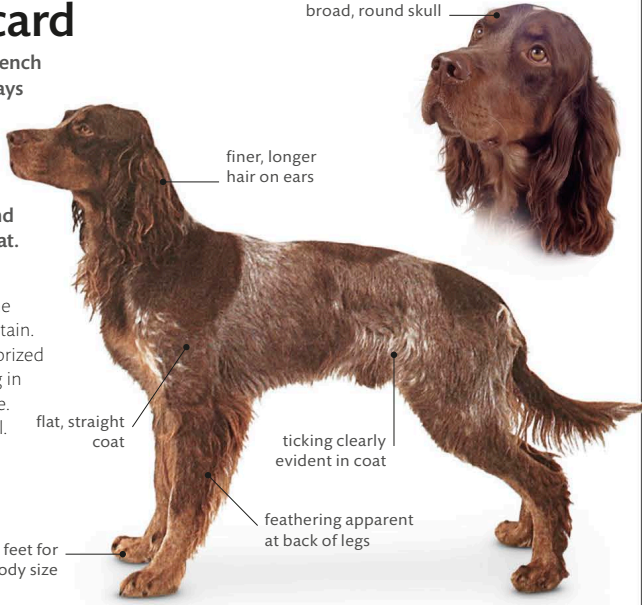
finer, longer hair on ears

flat, straight coat

ticking clearly evident in coat

feathering apparent at back of legs

large feet for body size



Height: 56–61cm (22–24in)	Weight: 20kg (44lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------------

Place of origin: France

First use: Retrieving game

Origins: 1700s

# Brittany

Frequently described as a spaniel, in behaviour the rather square-built Brittany appears to have more in common with the setters, certainly in terms of height. It is not a particularly gainly dog, the legs appearing rather out of proportion to the body. The tail is naturally short in length.

**HISTORY** An old breed, it underwent a revival in its native France in the early 1900s. It has since become popular in the USA.

**REMARK** A good all-rounder in the field, the Brittany can hunt, point, and retrieve.

**OTHER NAMES** Épagneul Breton.

wide-open nostrils  
enable scent to be  
detected more easily



medium-length,  
tapering muzzle

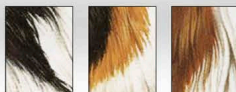
rather short ears,  
with rounded tips

height at withers  
corresponds to  
length of body

broad hind-  
quarters

strong, yet relatively  
small, feet with  
thick, pads

stifles well bent,  
feathering extends  
to mid-thigh



Colour types

Height: 46–52cm (18–20½in)

Weight: 13–15kg (28–33lb)

Temperament: Loyal, obedient



Place of origin: France	First use: Flushing and retrieving game	Origins: 1600s
<div> <h1>Épagneul Pont-Audemer</h1> </div> <div> <p>The presence of a curly top-knot gives this spaniel a distinctive appearance. The rest of the liver, or liver-and-white, coat is long and curly, covering a medium-sized, well-built dog.</p> </div> <div> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Crosses involving the Irish Water Spaniel (see p.80), or similar ancestral stock, gave rise to this breed. Old French spaniels also probably contributed to the bloodline. The breed was developed in the area of Pont-Audemer in Normandy. After the Second World War, the breed declined drastically, and Irish Water Spaniels were used to increase numbers.</p> </div> <div> <p><b>REMARK</b> The Épagneul Pont-Audemer remains scarce. They were valued for working with water-fowl, and even today, are most often kept as working gundogs.</p> </div> <div> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Pont-Audemer Spaniel.</p> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> <p>Colour types</p> </div>		
Height: 51–58cm (20–23in)	Weight: 18–24kg (40–53lb)	Temperament: Responsive, docile

Place of origin: France

First use: Retrieving water-fowl

Origins: 1600s

# Barbet

The coat of the Barbet is thick and woolly, protecting the dog even from freezing water conditions. It is shiny and may be curly or wavy, with a rather becoming tasselled appearance. The Barbet has played a central role in the development of many of today's water dogs.

**HISTORY** Although the precise ancestry of the Barbet is unknown, it is an ancient breed, and is thought to be the forerunner of such breeds as poodles, Irish Water Spaniels (see p.80), and Otterhounds (see p.145). It is also thought to resemble the now-extinct English Water Dog.

**REMARK** As well as retrieving water-fowl, the Barbet would also return the fallen arrows of hunters who had missed their target.

**OTHER NAMES** Griffon d'Arret  
à Poil Laineux.

good covering of long,  
water-resistant hair

long, pendent ears  
lying close to the head

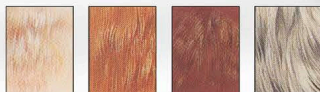
large,  
prominent  
nostrils

solid, muscular  
body

tail with slight  
upwards curve

powerful,  
well-boned legs

large, rounded feet with  
webbing between toes



Colour types

Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)

Weight: 15–25kg (33–55lb)

Temperament: Intelligent, obedient

Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting snipe	Origins: 1800s
-------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

# Épagneul Bleu de Picardie

The distinctive blue roan coloration of this breed helps to distinguish it from the Épagneul Picard (see p.88), another form of the same dog but with flecks and patches of liver and tan in its coat. In terms of its size, general proportions, and head shape, the breed conforms more to today's definition of a setter than a spaniel, and it looks a little like the engravings of early Gordon Setters (see p.62).

**HISTORY** This form of the Picard was developed in the French province of Picardy, and is descended from crossings of the blue belton (blue mixed with white) English Setter with the Picard itself. The result is a taller, lighter-boned dog with a better nose than the old type of French spaniel.

**REMARK** The Épagneul Bleu de Picardie is an exceedingly hardworking gundog and develops a very close bond with its master.

**OTHER NAMES** Blue Picardy Spaniel.



Height: 56–61cm (22–24in)	Weight: 20kg (44lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------------



Place of origin: France

First use: Hunting and retrieving game

Origins: 1800s

## Wire-haired Pointing Griffon

The hard, coarse coat of this dog gives it rather an unkempt appearance. In reality it requires little grooming, aside from periodic brushing. Facially, this breed is characterized by bushy eyebrows and a heavy beard of long, thick hair.

**HISTORY** The breed was developed by Dutchman Eduard Karel Korthals, possibly by crossing griffons with French Pointers.

**REMARK** As well as pointing and retrieving, the versatile Wire-haired Pointing Griffon will also hunt rodents and pursue foxes.

**OTHER NAMES** Korthals Griffon.



Colour types



Height: 56–61cm (22–24in)

Weight: 23–27kg (50–60lb)

Temperament: Independent, intelligent

Place of origin: Czech Republic

First use: Pointing game

Origins: 1800s

## Czesky Fousek

The rough-textured coat of this breed varies in length from 2.5–7.5cm (1–3in), and is longest over the back and sides of the body. This is offset against a soft, thick undercoat.

**HISTORY** Originated in Czech Republic, this dog was popular up until about 1914, but it was only the infusion of German Short-haired Pointer blood in the 1930s that saved it from extinction.

**REMARK** The Fousek needs to be worked hard and does not take readily to domesticity.



Colour types



pendent ears set well back on head



Height: 61–66cm (24–26in)

Weight: 27–34kg (60–75lb)

Temperament: Intelligent, responsive



Place of origin: Hungary

First use: Hunting and retrieving game

Origins: 1000s

## Hungarian Vizsla

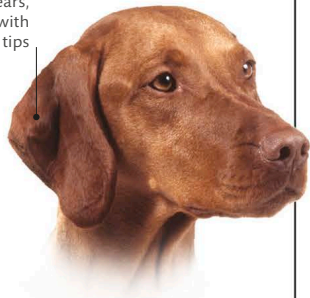
This medium-sized, athletic gundog gives an immediate impression of being lean, lively, and muscular. Its coat is particularly striking, being smooth, shiny, sleek, and golden russet in colour. White patches are undesirable.

**HISTORY** It is thought that the ancestors of the Vizsla accompanied the Magyars in their invasion of Hungary. Its bloodline probably includes the ancient Transylvanian Hound and the Turkish Yellow Dog, with more recent additions of pointer blood.

**REMARK** The Vizsla is adept at hunting, pointing, and retrieving in any terrain, including marshes.

**OTHER NAMES** Magyar Vizsla.

long, thin ears,  
set low, and with  
rounded tips



long,  
tapering  
muzzle



short, tightly  
fitting coat

lean,  
elegant head

robust, medium-  
boned frame

moderately long,  
muscular neck

deep chest with  
prominent  
breastbone

well-developed,  
powerful thighs

tail set  
low

straight,  
strong forelegs

cat-like feet  
with thick pads



Height: 57–64cm (22½–25in)

Weight: 22–30kg (48½–66lb)

Temperament: Gentle, responsive

Place of origin: Hungary

First use: Gundog

Origins: 1930s

## Wire-haired Vizsla

The wire-haired form of the vizsla is less common than its smooth-coated counterpart (opposite). It has grown in popularity, thanks to its good looks, and has obtained separate show recognition in various countries. In its Hungarian homeland, it is favoured for working in water because it is less vulnerable to the cold.

**HISTORY** Cross-breedings between the German Wire-haired Pointer (see p.74) and vizslas, which took place during the 1930s, gave rise to this breed.

**REMARK** The Hungarian word *vizsla* translates as "responsive", "alert".

**OTHER NAMES** Drótszőrű Magyar Vizsla.

noble head with  
tapering muzzle

beard and  
eyebrows evident



nails slightly  
darker than coat



tail set low  
on back

muscular  
shoulders

well-developed thighs

long forelegs

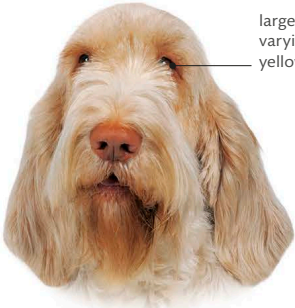

rounded  
feet



Height: 56–61cm (22–24in)

Weight: 22–30kg (48–66lb)

Temperament: Responsive, intelligent

Place of origin: Italy	First use: Retrieving game	Origins: 1200s
<div><div><div><div><div><h2>Spinone</h2><p>Solid and squarely built, the Spinone is one of the most talented of all the hunting dogs. Long appreciated in its homeland, it has now become popular elsewhere in Europe and in the USA. Its tracking abilities are particularly keen, and few dogs have a "softer" mouth for retrieving game unspoiled.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The ancestry of this dog dates back many centuries, and probably originated from griffon stock.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> A 15th-century fresco at the Ducal Palace in Mantua, Italy, depicts an early representation of the breed.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Spinone Italiano, Italian Spinone.</p></div><div><div><p>Colour types</p></div><div><p>friendly expression</p></div><div><p>large eyes, varying from yellow to ochre</p></div><div><p>sturdy back</p><p>tail not carried above the horizontal</p><p>long ears lie close to the head</p><p>hair slightly wiry to the touch</p><p>thick coat lies close to the body, with dense undercoat</p></div><div></div></div></div></div></div></div>		
Height: 61–66cm (24–26in)	Weight: 32–37kg (71–82lb)	Temperament: Responsive, loyal

Place of origin: Italy

First use: Gundog

Origins: 1700s

# Bracco Italiano

This agile, square-framed dog is one of the oldest surviving gundog breeds, and shows very clear signs of its origins from ancient hound stock. The muzzle is unusual, being square almost to the point of convex when viewed in profile. Its coat, which is short and dense, has a finer quality on the head, neck, and lower body. The body of the Bracco Italiano resembles other pointer breeds in overall appearance.

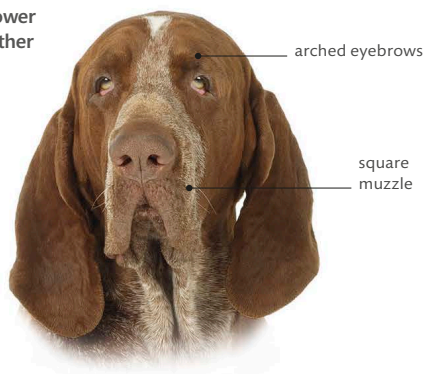
**HISTORY** This was a popular dog during the Renaissance period, and was often given as a gift from Italy to countries such as France and Spain. Numbers had declined by the early 20th century but enthusiasts saved the breed, and the Italian Kennel Club drew up a standard for it in 1949.

**REMARK** It has changed little over the centuries and tends to be a little stubborn.

**OTHER NAMES** Italian Pointer.



Colour types



arched eyebrows

square muzzle

muscular hindquarters

short, fine, dense coat

ears set low and far back, and long enough to reach the nose

broad, deep chest

deep body

straight, firm forelegs



Height: 56–67cm (22–26½in)

Weight: 25–40kg (55–88lb)

Temperament: Responsive, loyal



Place of origin: Spain	First use: Hunting deer	Origins: 1600s
------------------------	-------------------------	----------------

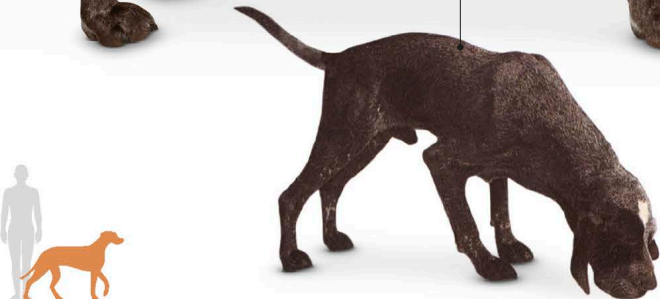
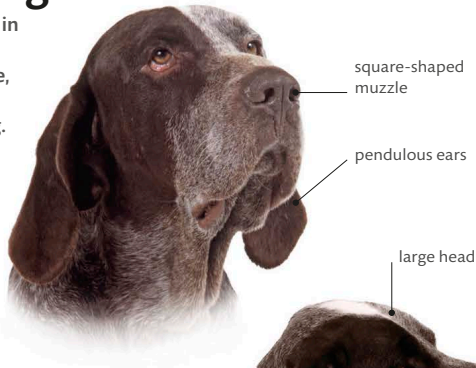
# Perdiguero de Burgos

This breed of pointer has a massive head in relation to a rather slender, well-muscled body. Its coat is short and of a fine texture, being exclusively liver and white in coloration, often with prominent ticking.

**HISTORY** The ancestry of this dog is not certain, but it undoubtedly is linked to an old breed, possibly one related to the ancient Sabueso Hound.

**REMARK** The earlier form of this dog hunted deer; the quarry of today's breed is more likely to be partridge.

**OTHER NAMES** Burgos Pointer, Burgalese Pointer.



Height: 66–76cm (26–30in)	Weight: 25–30kg (55–66lb)	Temperament: Alert, responsive
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------

Place of origin: Portugal

First use: Retrieving from the sea

Origins: 1500s

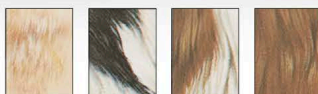
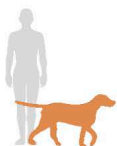
# Portuguese Water Dog

There are two coat types associated with this breed, neither of which has an undercoat. In the first form, the hair is longish and wavy, with loose curls. In the second, the coat is shorter and thicker, and with more compact curls.

**HISTORY** This breed is centuries old and was a valued fisherman's dog in the Algarve region of Portugal, capable of retrieving objects lost overboard and carrying messages between boats.

**REMARK** Numbers of this breed fell to just 50 in 1960, and it is still quite scarce today.

**OTHER NAMES** Cão de Água, Cão Pescador Português.



Colour types

Height: 41–56cm (16–22in)

Weight: 16–25kg (35–55lb)

Temperament: Obedient, friendly

Place of origin: Portugal

First use: Hunting and retrieving game

Origins: 1200s

## Perdiguerio Portugueses

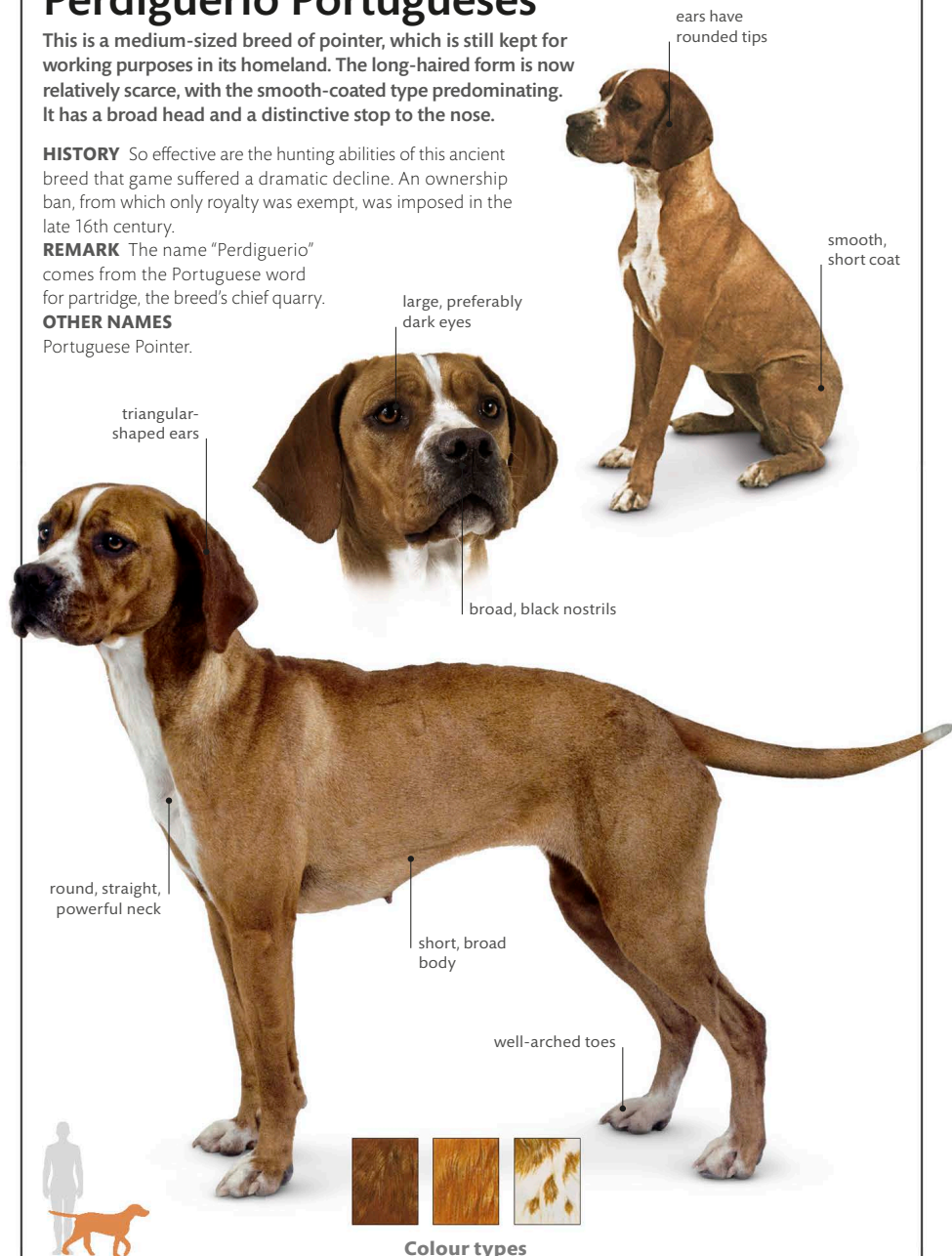
This is a medium-sized breed of pointer, which is still kept for working purposes in its homeland. The long-haired form is now relatively scarce, with the smooth-coated type predominating. It has a broad head and a distinctive stop to the nose.

**HISTORY** So effective are the hunting abilities of this ancient breed that game suffered a dramatic decline. An ownership ban, from which only royalty was exempt, was imposed in the late 16th century.

**REMARK** The name "Perdiguerio" comes from the Portuguese word for partridge, the breed's chief quarry.

### OTHER NAMES

Portuguese Pointer.



Colour types

Height: 52–56cm (20½–22in)

Weight: 16–27kg (35–60lb)

Temperament: Active, obedient

# HERDING DOGS

ORIGINALLY, HERDING DOGS tended to be large and powerful, capable of protecting livestock from predators such as wolves and bears. As such threats declined, smaller, more agile breeds were adopted to take a more active role in controlling the movements of the herds. With various exceptions such as the German Shepherd

Dog (see p.115), European herding breeds are less likely to be seen in the show ring, or in the home as family pets, but are still used for herding purposes. However, this is changing. Some breeds, such as the Tervuren (see p.124), are losing their popularity as herders, but finding new roles often as companions and show dogs.

Place of origin: USA

First use: Herding sheep

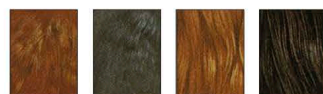
Origins: 1800s

## Australian Shepherd

This attractive, long-haired breed often has a bobtail and a striking, and remarkably varied, coat coloration: every dog has a unique pattern of markings. Eye coloration, too, is highly variable.

**HISTORY** Despite its name, this breed was developed mainly in the USA. It is descended from collie stock, possibly crossed with other herding breeds. Its original ancestry can be traced back to the Basque region of France and Spain.

**REMARK** This breed is highly prized wherever obedience is of vital importance, such as in search and rescue work.



Colour types

triangular ears  
set high on head

thick ruff of  
fur on neck  
and chest

coat of moderate  
length and  
coarseness

deep chest  
with well-  
sprung ribs



Height: 46–58½cm (18–23in)

Weight: 16–32kg (35–70lb)

Temperament: Active, intelligent



Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 1500s
--------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

# Bearded Collie

Not dissimilar to the Old English Sheepdog in appearance (see p.106), the Bearded Collie is much lighter and more slender in shape. It has a medium-length, tousled coat covering an agile and athletic, strong-limbed body.

**HISTORY** The Bearded Collie is thought to have descended from Polish Lowland Sheepdogs brought to Scotland centuries ago by visiting sailors. Although an attentive and industrious worker, it has also become popular in agility competitions, and as a pet.

**REMARK** Hardy and well protected, it is quite content to sleep outdoors.

**OTHER NAMES** Beadie.



Colour types

Height: 51–56cm (20–22in)	Weight: 18–27kg (40–60lb)	Temperament: Friendly, active
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Herding sheep

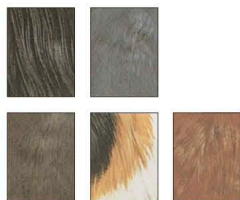
Origins: 1700s

# Border Collie

This graceful breed can be recognized by its distinctive black and white coloration, although a variety of colours are permissible. Its coat may be moderately long, or smooth.

**HISTORY** A standard was approved by the Kennel Club of Britain in 1976, but this dog had long been valued by farmers in the border region between Scotland and England as an excellent sheep herder.

**REMARK** The Border Collie has an effortless gait, lifting its feet just a short distance off the ground.



Colour types



Height: 46–54cm (18–21in)

Weight: 14–20kg (30–44lb)

Temperament: Intelligent, active

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Herding sheep

Origins: 1960s

# Lancashire Heeler

Although short in the leg, the Lancashire Heeler is a strong, well-proportioned working dog with a firm, level back and an engaging personality.

**HISTORY** This breed derives from Welsh Corgis crossed with Manchester Terriers (see p.206), which imparted their coloration and vermin-catching skills.

**REMARK** The Lancashire Heeler has strong, natural herding instincts.

**OTHER NAMES** Ormskirk Terrier.



well-spaced, erect ears

Height: 25–31cm (10–12in)

Weight: 3–6kg (6–13lb)

Temperament: Obedient, intelligent

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Herding sheep

Origins: 1500s

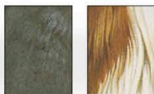
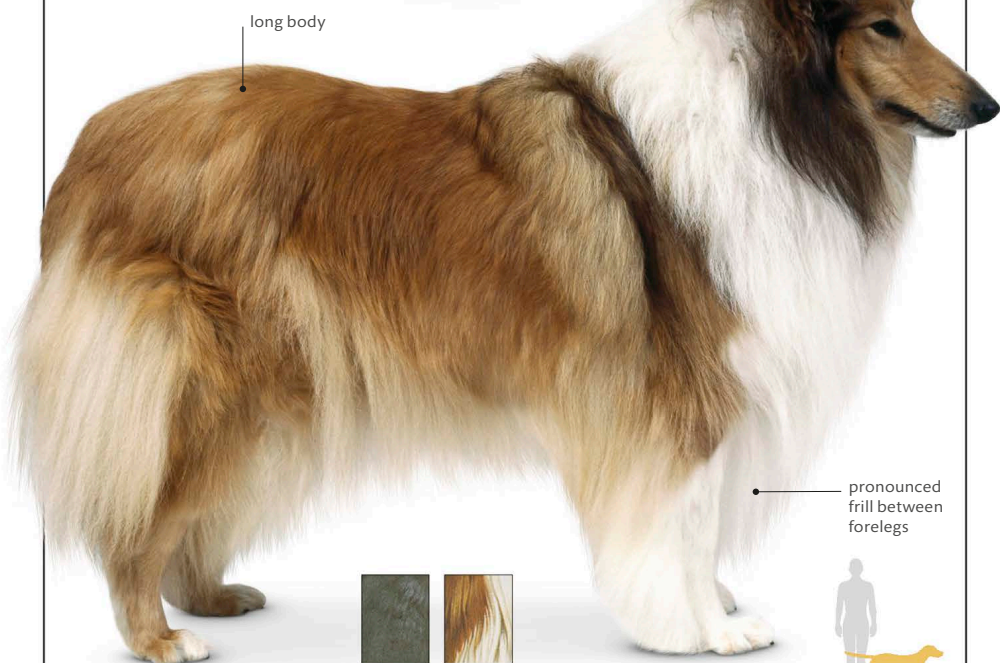
## Rough Collie

Truly spectacular in full coat, the Rough Collie is one of the most glamorous breeds in the world. It is unmistakable with its profuse mane and frill, and has a highly intelligent expression.

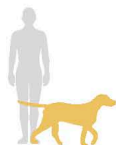
**HISTORY** Essentially the same breed as the Smooth Collie (opposite), it derived from the same Scottish working collie stock. It enjoyed royal patronage when Queen Victoria kept the breed at Balmoral Castle, Scotland.

**REMARK** The greatest of all film star dogs, Lassie, was a Rough Collie.

**OTHER NAMES** Rough-haired Collie.



Colour types



Height: 51–61cm (20–24in)

Weight: 18–30kg (40–65lb)

Temperament: Loyal, responsive

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 1500s
--------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------


## Smooth Collie

Easily distinguishable from its rough-coated relative (opposite), the Smooth Collie has a short, somewhat harsh, flat coat, as well as a dense, weather-resistant undercoat. The blue merle (blue and black mixed with tan) form often shows blue coloration in the eyes.

**HISTORY** This breed's history can be traced back to a dog called Trefoil, a tri-coloured collie born in 1873.

**REMARK** The Smooth Collie has not enjoyed the popularity of the rough form.

**OTHER NAMES** Smooth-haired Collie.




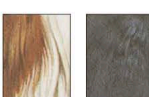
ears erect when alert, with tips hanging forward

sweet expression in almond-shaped eyes

powerful, arched neck

muscular thighs

straight, muscular forelegs

Colour types

Height: 51–61cm (20–24in)	Weight: 18–29½kg (40–65lb)	Temperament: Loyal, responsive
---------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 1700s
--------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

## Shetland Sheepdog

Noticeably smaller in size than a Rough Collie (opposite), this small but glamorous sheepdog has a double coat with a distinctive frill and mane around its head.

**HISTORY** Bred originally on the Shetland Islands off Scotland, this sheepdog is now common around the world.

**REMARK** Affectionate with its owner, this dog does not take so readily to strangers.



small ears set close together

level back

distinctive mane

feathering on back of forelegs




Colour types

Height: 35–37cm (14–14½in)	Weight: 6–7kg (14–16lb)	Temperament: Active, intelligent
----------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------------



Place of origin: Great Britain		First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	--	--------------------------	----------------

# Old English Sheepdog

The immense, shaggy coat is the distinctive feature of this breed and requires a great deal of grooming. Thick-set and muscular, this strong, square-built dog has great symmetry and a distinctive rolling gait.

**HISTORY** Developed from drover's dogs in the 1800s, it is probably related to shepherd's dogs found in mainland Europe, such as the Bergamasco (see p.131).

**REMARK** This breed requires plenty of exercise if it is to remain healthy and happy.

**OTHER NAMES** Bobtail.

hair extends over eyes

Adult and puppy

small ear on side of head, hidden by hair

coat is shaggy, not curly

thick-set, compact body

strong, straight forelegs

small, rounded feet

Colour types

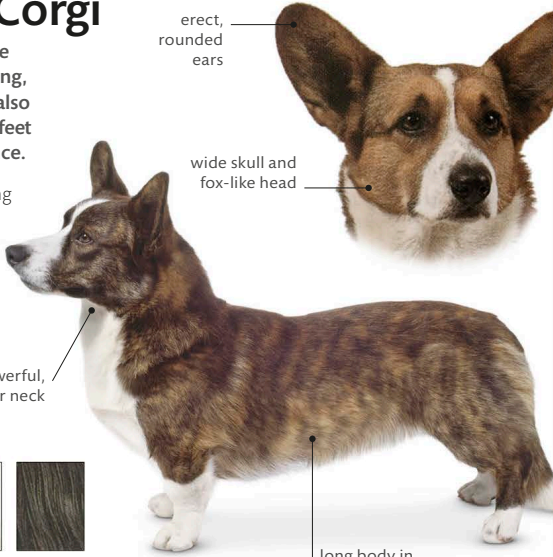

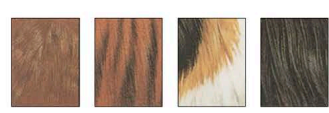


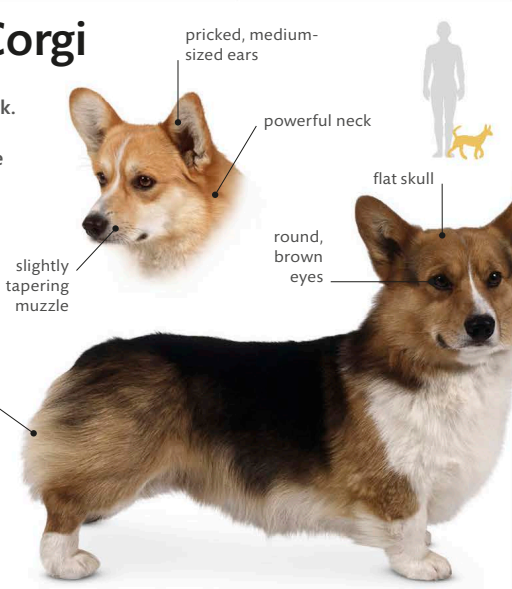

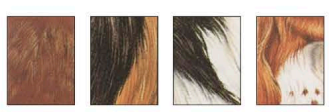


Height: 56–61cm (22–24in)

Weight: 30kg (66lb)

Temperament: Active, protective

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Droving cattle	Origins: 1200 BCE
<h2>Cardigan Welsh Corgi</h2> <p>The Cardigan is distinguishable from the Pembroke Welsh Corgi (below) by its long, fox's brush tail. The Cardigan's ears are also larger and more widely spaced, and the feet tend to have a more rounded appearance.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Corgi is traditionally a droving dog; its small size enabled it to dodge in and bite the lower legs of cattle, forcing them to move where required.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Until the 1850s, the Cardigan Welsh Corgi was the only dog known to be kept in some Welsh communities.</p>  <div>  </div> <div>  <p>Colour types</p> </div>		
Height: 27–32cm (10½–12½in)	Weight: 11–17kg (25–38lb)	Temperament: Active, obedient

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Droving cattle	Origins: 1000s
<h2>Pembroke Welsh Corgi</h2> <p>In spite of its size, this bold, inquisitive dog is still powerful, and has a surprisingly loud bark. Unlike the Cardigan (above), the Pembroke has only a short tail, and it is bred in a more restricted colour range.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Welsh Corgi may be related to the Swedish Vallhund (see p.128), but its precise origins are not known. Its presence has been recorded in Wales since the Domesday Book of 1086.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This breed is now internationally known as the favourite pet of Queen Elizabeth II.</p>  <div>  </div> <div>  <p>Colour types</p> </div>		
Height: 25–31cm (10–12in)	Weight: 10–12kg (20–26lb)	Temperament: Active, obedient

Place of origin: Australia	First use: Herding cattle	Origins: 1800s
----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------

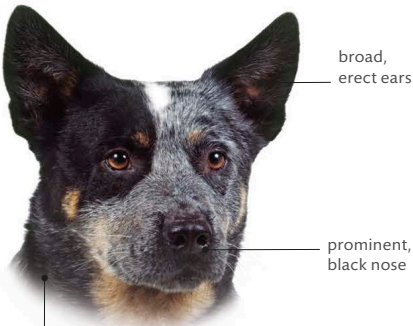
# Australian Cattle Dog

This strong, compact dog was first developed in Australia to drive herds of cattle on long, arduous treks to market. Its key qualities are its amazing stamina, versatility, and endurance. It is essentially silent when working, controlling cattle with precision and the minimum of effort.

**HISTORY** A number of different breeds contributed to its ancestry. The most significant of these was the dingo, the feral dog of the First Australians, which was too unruly to perform the task of cattle-driving competently.

**REMARK** This breed holds the record for canine longevity – 29 years.

**OTHER NAMES** Australian Queensland Heeler, Blue Heeler.



broad, erect ears

prominent, black nose

thick-set neck

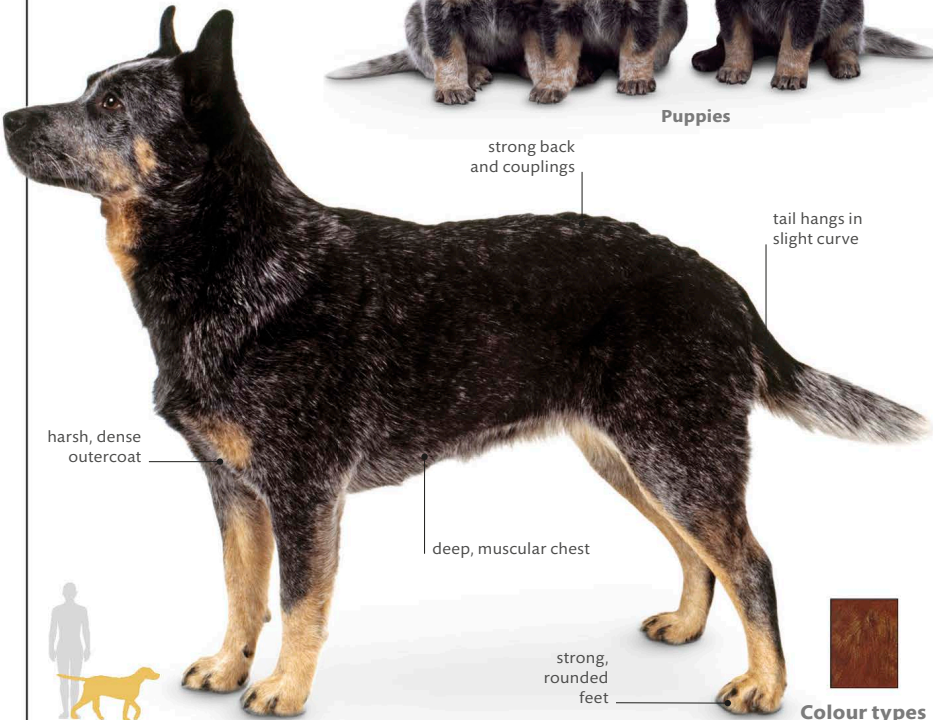


puppies are born white, due to Dalmatian blood in ancestry

Puppies

strong back and couplings

tail hangs in slight curve



harsh, dense outercoat

deep, muscular chest

strong, rounded feet



Colour types

Height: 43–51cm (17–20in)	Weight: 16–20kg (35–45lb)	Temperament: Bold, determined
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: Australia

First use: Herding livestock

Origins: 1800s

# Australian Kelpie

The work rate of this tough little sheepdog has become a legend in its native Australia. An economical, compact body, well-muscled but lean, is supported on strong, firm-boned legs. The Kelpie has a tough, weather-resistant outercoat and a short, dense undercoat. A wide range of coat colours is seen; black dogs are sometimes known as barbs.

**HISTORY** A New South Wales grazier called Allen imported a pair of English collies into Australia in 1870. These dogs mated on board ship and one of the offspring was bred with a local black-and-tan bitch named *Kelpie*. Her progeny formed the basis of this breed, which was first exhibited in 1908.

**REMARK** Australian Kelpies seem to have the ability to mesmerize and control sheep simply by staring at them.

**OTHER NAMES** Kelpie, Barb.

very erect,  
pointed ears

lively,  
intelligent eyes

tough, glossy  
outercoat

fox-like face

small feet

well-developed  
hindquarters

powerful  
neck

broad chest

body slightly longer  
than dog is tall


Colour types

Height: 43–51cm (17–20in)

Weight: 10–20kg (25–45lb)

Temperament: Keen, responsive



Place of origin: Finland	First use: Herding reindeer	Origins: 1600s
<div><div><h2>Finnish Lapphund</h2><p>This medium-sized breed is typically spitz-like in appearance, with a beautiful, fluffy coat occurring in a large range of colours.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Originally kept by the Sámi people who have long inhabited northernmost Europe, it is probably related to the Samoyede (see p.283) evolved by the Samoyede tribes of the Urals.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> In the parti-coloured dog, the coloured area must predominate, with white markings small and symmetrical.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Lapinkoira.</p></div><div><p>square-shaped skull</p><p>fox-like head</p><p>mane of longer hair evident on neck</p><p>muscular hindquarters</p><p>Colour types</p></div></div>		
Height: 46–52cm (18–20½in)	Weight: 20–21kg (44–47lb)	Temperament: Responsive, intelligent

Place of origin: Finland	First use: Herding reindeer	Origins: 1600s
<div><div><h2>Lapinporokoir</h2><p>This herding dog has a loosely curled tail, which may be held against the thigh rather than over the back. Its body is longer than that of the Finnish Lapphund (above).</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Having been kept primarily as a working breed for many years, in the 1960s a show standard was at last created for the Lapinporokoir by the Finnish Kennel Club.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Working dogs from the north are brought south to mate with bitches; male offspring are then sent north to herd. This helps to maintain the breed's working instinct.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Lapland Reindeer Dog.</p></div><div><p>widely-spaced, erect ears</p><p>coarse outercoat in wide range of colours</p><p>relatively short muzzle</p><p>long tail, well-covered with hair</p><p>soft, woolly undercoat</p><p>Colour types</p></div></div>		
Height: 48–56cm (19–22in)	Weight: 27–30kg (60–66lb)	Temperament: Alert, responsive

Place of origin: Central Asia

First use: Livestock guardian

Origins: 1600s

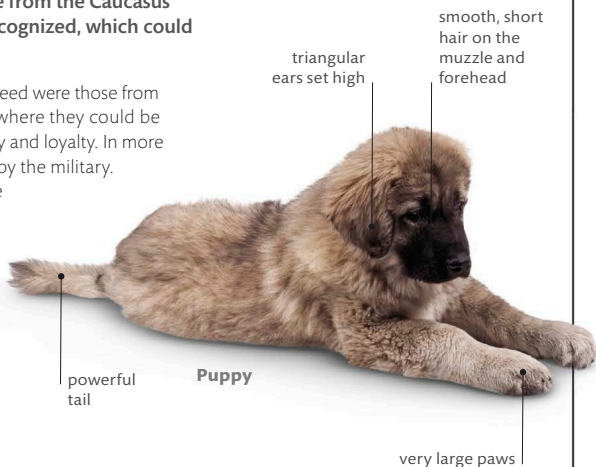
# Caucasian Shepherd Dog

These large formidable dogs originate from the Caucasus Mountains. Regional variants were recognized, which could differ in size and coat length.

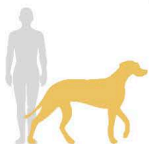
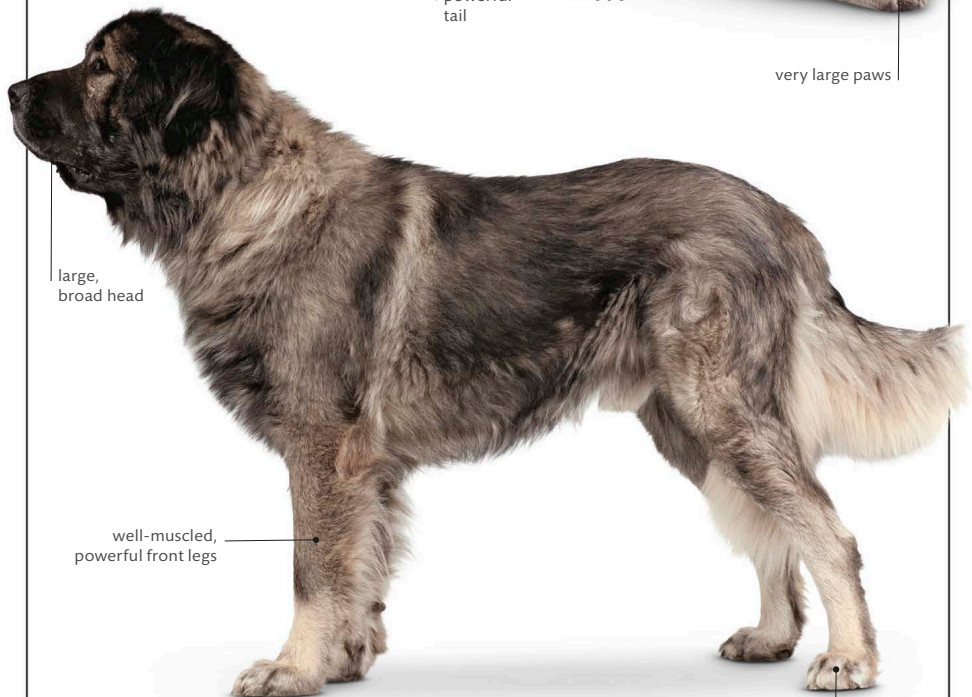
**HISTORY** The biggest examples of this breed were those from the mountains, rather than the steppes, where they could be challenged by bears. This called for bravery and loyalty. In more recent times, these dogs have been used by the military.

**REMARK** Caucasian Shepherd Dogs are now standardized for show purposes, and have grown in popularity during the 21st century. Their size means they are costly dogs to keep.

**OTHER NAMES** Caucasian Ovcharka, Azerbaijani Shepherd Dog, Circassian Sheepdog, Kars.



Puppy








Colour types


Height: 65–90cm (26–35in)

Weight: 55–100kg (121–220lb)

Temperament: Independent, watchful

Place of origin: New Zealand	First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 1800s
<div><div><h2>Huntaway</h2><p>These herding dogs are still kept primarily for controlling the movements of sheep in upland areas of New Zealand. They vary considerably in appearance and size. What sets the Huntaway apart from other herding dogs is the fact that it will bark, meaning it can be located from afar.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The Huntaway is the first breed created in New Zealand, originating in the late 1800s. The emphasis has always been on its working ability rather than appearance, although they are usually black and tan.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> These dogs are now being kept in other countries, including Australia and Japan. They are quite noisy by nature.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> New Zealand Huntaway.</p></div><div><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div></div>		
Height: 56–66cm (22–26in)	Weight: 25–40kg (55–88lb)	Temperament: Independent, energetic

Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting boar	Origins: 1500s
<div><div><h2>Beauceron</h2><p>One of the best-known sheepdogs in France, the Beauceron is somewhat reminiscent of the Dobermann (see pp.246–47) in overall appearance, but can be distinguished by its long tail and double dew-claws.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Originally used for hunting wild boar, its intelligent and adaptable nature was later employed for herding sheep, and even for carrying messages during wartime.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The alternative name of Bas Rouge refers to the tan markings on the legs of this breed.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Bas Rouge, Berger de Beauce.</p></div><div><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div></div>		
Height: 64–71cm (25–28in)	Weight: 30–39kg (66–85lb)	Temperament: Loyal, protective

Place of origin: France	First use: Guarding and herding stock	Origins: 1200s
<h2>Briard</h2> <p>This large, muscular breed of French sheepdog is one of the oldest of northern Europe. Although a fierce and protective guardian of its flock, it is an amiable giant and is easy to train. Its slightly wavy and very dry coat gives protection against the elements and needs little grooming.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Briard is named after the French province of Brie, although the breed appears to have been kept all over France.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> One of the most unusual features of the Briard is its double dew-claws.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Berger de Brie.</p> 		
Height: 57–69cm (23–27in)	Weight: 34kg (75lb)	Temperament: Lively, protective

Place of origin: France	First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 1600s
<h2>Pyrenean Sheepdog</h2> <p>These relatively small sheepdogs originated in the mountainous Pyrenean region, separating France and Spain, where they have been kept for centuries. They are well-protected by their coats against the harsh weather.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Although smaller than many sheepdogs, the Pyrenean is noted for its stamina, having worked for centuries watching over flocks in this difficult terrain. As companions, they need plenty of exercise if they are to thrive.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Hair on the muzzle is short, and unusually grows away from the eyes and nose.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Le Berger des Pyrénées.</p> 		
Height: 38–50cm (15–20in)	Weight: 14–25kg (31–55lb)	Temperament: Independent, alert



Place of origin: France	First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 800s
-------------------------	--------------------------	---------------

# Berger de Picard

This is the oldest of the French sheepdogs, and is thought to have been brought to northern France around the 9th century. In size, the Berger de Picard is about as tall as a German Shepherd (opposite), with a rough, durable outercoat and a thick, waterproof undercoat. The breed is usually fawn or grey in coloration, the white markings confined to the chest and legs.

**HISTORY** The Celts are thought to have introduced the Berger de Picard into France. Its origins, however, are obscure, and the few that remain in France are largely working dogs. The breed is seen infrequently outside its native France.

**REMARK** Members of this breed make excellent and affectionate house dogs. They tend, however, to be a little surly and defensive of their home territory. They will also usually prove to be good guard dogs in these surroundings.

**OTHER NAMES** Picardy Shepherd.



large head with powerful muzzle

well-spaced, upright ears

tail slightly curled at tip

prominent chest

rough, tousled coat, never curly

muscular thighs

solid-boned legs

Colour types

Height: 55–66cm (21½–26in)	Weight: 23–32kg (50–70lb)	Temperament: Lively, adaptable
----------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------

Place of origin: Germany

First use: Herding sheep

Origins: 1800s

# German Shepherd Dog

With a slightly elongated body and a strong, muscular build, the German Shepherd ranks among the most popular breeds in the world. A versatile and enthusiastic worker, it is used in many capacities, including search and rescue and guiding the blind. At one time, smooth-, long-, and wire-haired forms were recognized, but now only the short-haired form is accepted for show purposes. Occasionally, long-haired German Shepherds are still produced.

**HISTORY** Although its working ancestry dates a great deal further back, the modern German Shepherd was first exhibited at a show in Hanover, Germany, in 1882.

**REMARK** White coloration is not favoured in this breed. White-coated individuals did, however, found the White Shepherd breed in North America, with a breed club being established there in 1969.

**OTHER NAMES** Deutscher Schäferhund, Alsatian.

broad-based, pointed ears

black nose

muzzle is half the length of the head

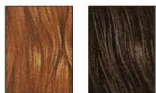
hard, straight topcoat with dense undercoat

relatively long, muscular body

powerful thighs

straight, strong forelegs

rounded feet with short nails



Colour types



Height: 57–62cm (23–25in)

Weight: 34–43kg (75–95lb)

Temperament: Intelligent, responsive

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Guarding estates	Origins: 1200s
--------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------

# Hovawart

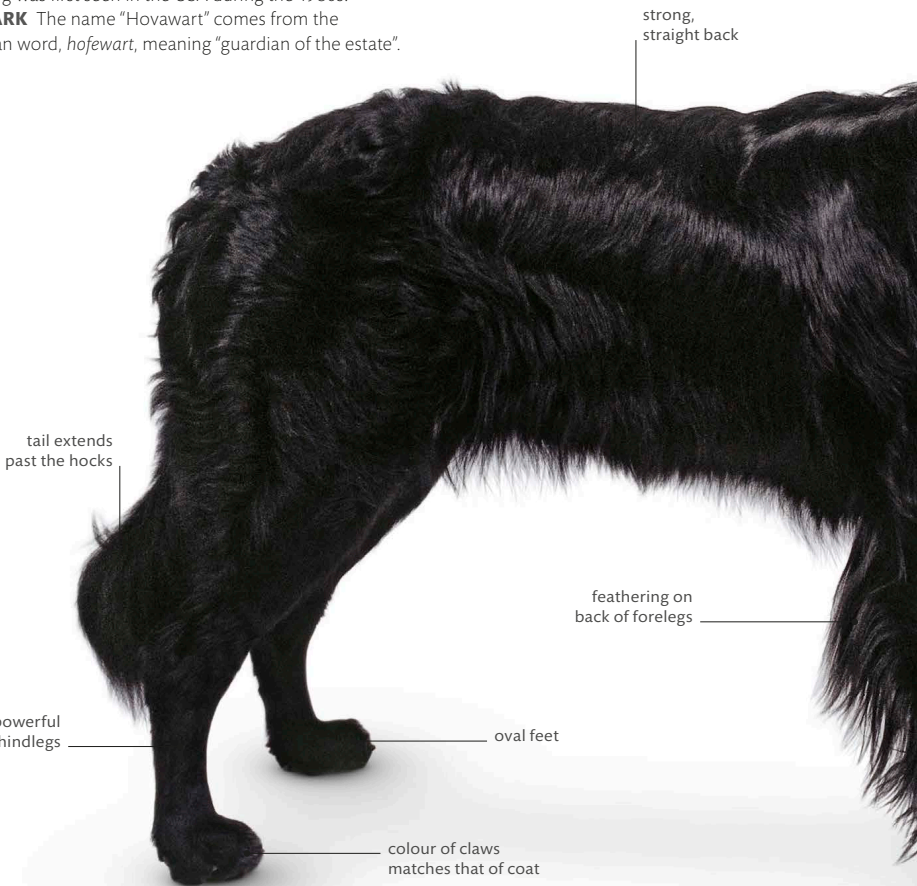
This breed has a long, thick, weatherproof coat, is lightly built, yet has a strong physique. In appearance, the breed is similar to the Flat-coated Retriever (see p.63), but there is no direct relationship between them. Indeed, the Hovawart is not a gundog, but a traditional guardian of sheep and other domestic stock. It exhibits a highly developed protective nature and displays great loyalty.

**HISTORY** The development of the Hovawart is credited to the efforts of a German breeder, Kurt König. The breed was recognized by the German Kennel Club in 1936, and this dog was first seen in the USA during the 1980s.

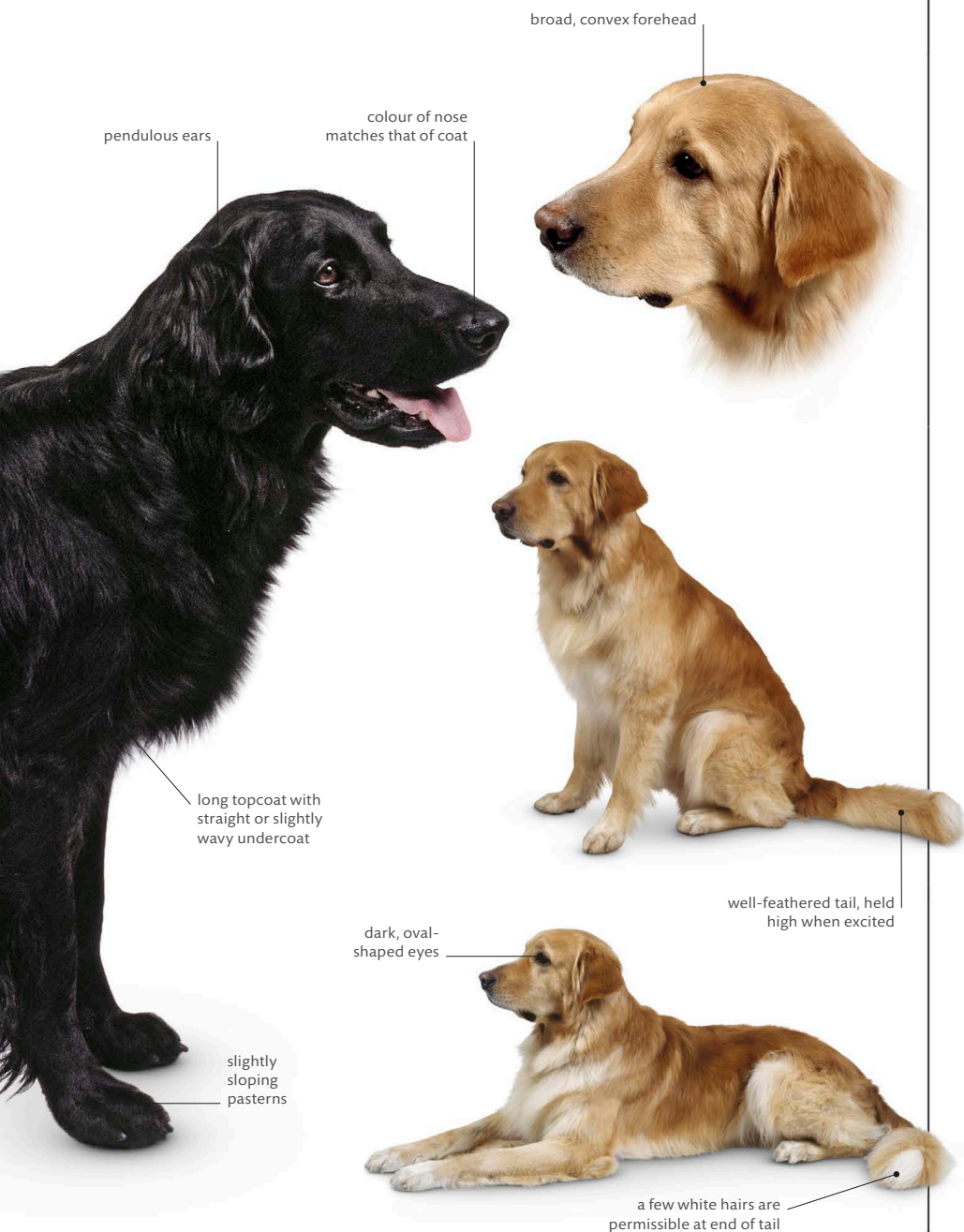
**REMARK** The name “Hovawart” comes from the German word, *hofewart*, meaning “guardian of the estate”.



Colour types



Height: 58–70cm (23–28in)	Weight: 25–41kg (55–90lb)	Temperament: Alert, protective
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------





Place of origin: Germany	First use: Droving cattle	Origins: 1400s
--------------------------	---------------------------	----------------

# Giant Schnauzer

This is the largest of the three breeds of schnauzer, and also the most recent addition to the group. The Giant Schnauzer is a powerful, muscular dog, whose height at the shoulders should match its body length, giving it a rather square shape when viewed in profile.

**HISTORY** It is likely that the Giant Schnauzer was developed from rough-coated cattle dogs that were mated with smaller schnauzers. The breed was first exhibited at a show in Munich, Germany, in 1909, under the name of the Russian Bear Schnauzer. It was also known as the Munich Schnauzer for a brief period during its early development.

**REMARK** The top coat of the Giant Schnauzer is especially important for show purposes. It must be harsh and wiry in texture, with no tendency towards softness. About twice a year, the coat needs to be stripped to remove dead hairs.

**OTHER NAMES** Riesenschnauzer.



flat forehead

round feet with dark nails

chin whiskers and stubby moustache

deep chest


muscular forelegs

strong, rather square profile

Colour types

Height: 60–70cm (23½–27½in)	Weight: 32–35kg (70–77lb)	Temperament: Loyal, protective
-----------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------

Place of origin: Poland	First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 1500s
<h2>Polish Lowland Sheepdog</h2> <p>This breed looks a little like the Bearded Collie (see p.102), but it is smaller. It takes readily to training for a variety of purposes. Some are born tailless.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> After the Second World War, the breed was saved from extinction by a Polish veterinarian who had two dogs and six bitches that survived the war.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This dog is said to have an excellent memory.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Polski Owczarek Nizinny.</p>		
 <p><b>Colour types</b></p>  <p>medium-sized head</p> <p>thick, shaggy coat</p> <p>rectangular profile</p> <p>dark nose with wide nostrils</p>		
Height: 41–51cm (16–20in)	Weight: 14–16kg (30–35lb)	Temperament: Alert, affectionate

Place of origin: Netherlands	First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 1700s
<h2>Schapendoes</h2> <p>The Schapendoes, a native of Holland, has a long, straight, powerful back. A dense, shaggy coat gives it a friendly appearance, although as a working dog it is a hardy and fearless herder and guardian of its flock.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> It is believed to be a very old breed with a similar descent to that of the Briard (see p.113) and the Bergamasco (see p.131).</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> The decline in sheep herding has seen this dog's numbers fall.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Dutch Sheepdog.</p>		
 <p><b>Colour types</b></p>  <p>broad skull</p> <p>ears flat to head</p> <p>tail raised when dog is alert</p> <p>broad deep chest</p>		
Height: 43–51cm (17–20in)	Weight: 15kg (33lb)	Temperament: Active, friendly

Place of origin: Netherlands	First use: Herding stock	Origins: 1700s
------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

# Dutch Shepherd Dog

A keen, alert expression graces the finely chiselled face of this hard-working and agile herding dog. The Dutch Shepherd is officially recognized as having three distinctly different coat types: long-haired, rough-haired, and short-haired. It occurs in various shades of brindle, such as yellow, red, and blue, and its coloration lightens as it grows older.

**HISTORY** It is likely that this dog is descended from the Groenendael, one of the Belgian shepherd dog breeds (see p.122), and, apart from coloration, the two breeds are judged by the same standard.

**REMARK** Short-tailed pups often occur, but these are not acceptable for show purposes.

**OTHER NAMES** Hollandse Herdershond.



**Colour types**



when resting, tail hangs down with tip slightly upwards



medium-length muzzle with prominent nostrils

triangular, erect ears, set high on head

slightly sloping rump

broad, deep chest

arched toes with rounded shape to forefeet

Height: 58–64cm (23–25in)	Weight: 30kg (66lb)	Temperament: Alert, obedient
---------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------

Place of origin: Switzerland	First use: Show/companion dogs	Origins: 1967
------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------


# White Swiss Shepherd

Members of this attractive breed are closely related to the German Shepherd Dog (see p.115), as is very apparent from their physique. They may have long- or medium-length coats.

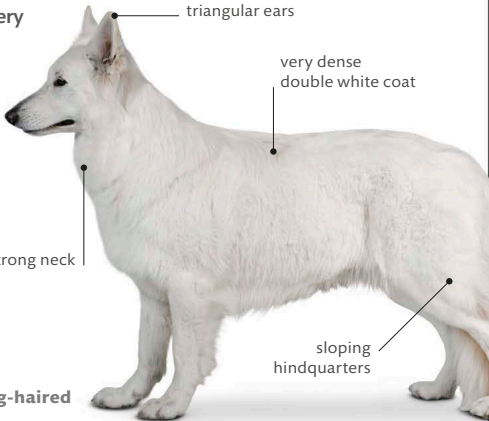
**HISTORY** When white German Shepherd Dogs were banned from the show ring, a Swiss breeder called Agatha Burch developed this lineage, now accepted as a breed in its own right.

**REMARK** Today these dogs are being used by the emergency services, including for search-and-rescue work.

**OTHER NAMES** Berger Blanc Suisse.



**Long-haired**



triangular ears

very dense double white coat

strong neck

sloping hindquarters

Height: 53–66cm (21–26in)	Weight: 25–40kg (55–88lb)	Temperament: Loyal, intelligent
---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------

Place of origin: Netherlands

First use: Improving dog stocks

Origins: 1900s

# Saarloos Wolfdog

Unmistakably similar to a wolf in appearance, this dog still retains a strong pack instinct and needs suitable training as a result, due in particular to its large size and strong-willed nature.

**HISTORY** This powerful breed was developed in the Netherlands by Leendert Saarloos, who felt that contemporary dogs had become weakened with hip dysplasia and similar conditions. He resolved to rectify the situation, and created this breed by crossing a German Shepherd Dog (see p.115) back to a wolf.

**REMARK** Saarloos died in 1969, just six years before his breed was accepted by the Dutch Kennel Club.



erect ears,  
broad at base  
and pointed  
at tips

almond-  
shaped,  
intelligent  
eyes

ruff of longer hair  
may be evident  
around neck

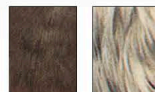
slightly  
domed skull

prominent,  
dark nose

skull tapers down  
to nose, with only  
a slight stop

long, well-  
muscled back

short and very  
dense coat



Colour types



Height: 70–75cm (27½–29½in)

Weight: 36–41kg (79–90lb)

Temperament: Shy, independent



Place of origin: Belgium	First use: Herding stock	Origins: 1200s
--------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

# Groenendael

Its characteristic black coat easily distinguishes the Groenendael from the other three breeds typically grouped under the general heading of Belgian shepherd dogs (see pp.122–25). These dogs are all of a similar type, differing only in terms of their coloration and coat length.

**HISTORY** The breeding of the Groenendael began by chance in about 1890. Nicholas Rose, owner of the Belgian Café du Groenendael, bred a black puppy, and obtained another. This pair formed the basis of the breed.

**REMARK** In the USA, the Groenendael is the only dog considered to be a Belgian shepherd: the Tervuren and Malinois are recognized as separate breeds under their own names.

**OTHER NAMES**  
Chien de Berger Belge.



long head

slightly elongated neck

round forefeet

moderately harsh, long, straight outercoat

ruff around neck

males have longer coats than females

thick, springy soles

strong, short pasterns

Height: 56–66cm (22–26in)	Weight: 28kg (62lb)	Temperament: Obedient, loyal
---------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------

Place of origin: Belgium

First use: Herding and guarding stock

Origins: 1200s

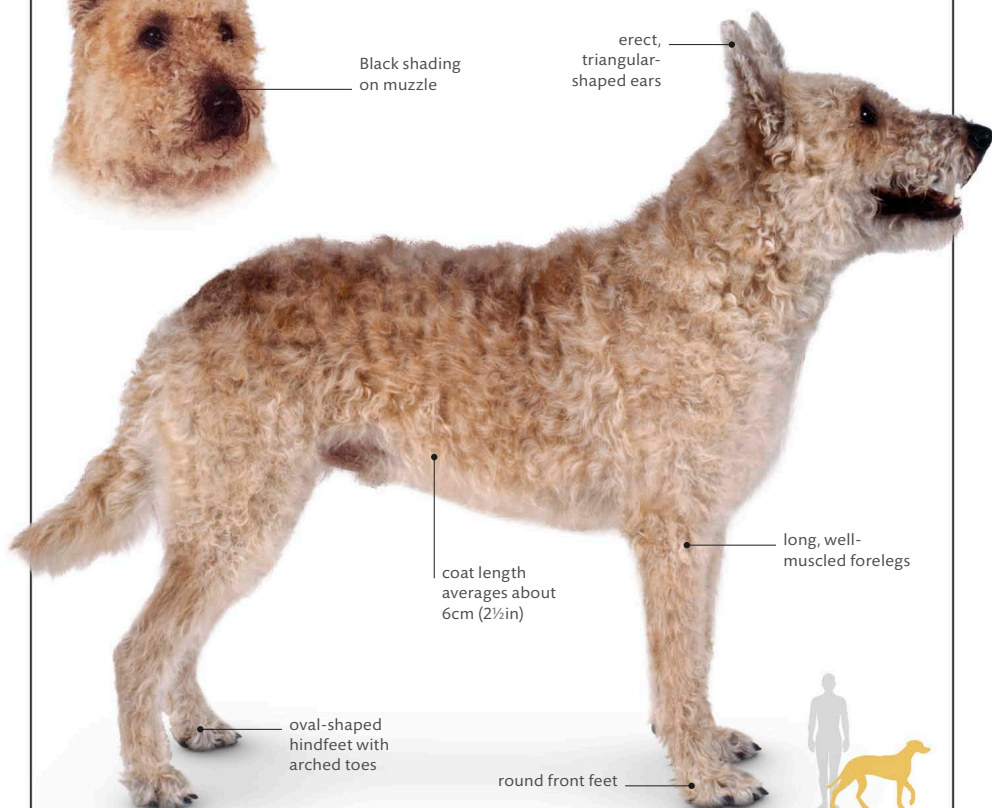
# Laekenois

This has always been the rarest of the Belgian shepherds, and it is still not widely recognized outside of its homeland. It can be immediately identified by its coat, which is rough and wiry, although not actually curly.

**HISTORY** This breed was the favourite of Queen Henrietta of Belgium, and was named after the Château de Laeken where she lived. The breed was recognized in Belgium in 1897.

**REMARK** The Laekenois served not only to guard sheep, but also linen. Linen-making was an important industry in the vicinity of Bloom, near Antwerp, where the breed originated, the linen being left in the fields to be bleached by the sun.

**OTHER NAMES** Lackense, Chien de Berger Belge.



Height: 56–66cm (22–26in)

Weight: 28kg (62lb)

Temperament: Obedient, loyal

Place of origin: Belgium	First use: Herding stock	Origins: 1890s
--------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

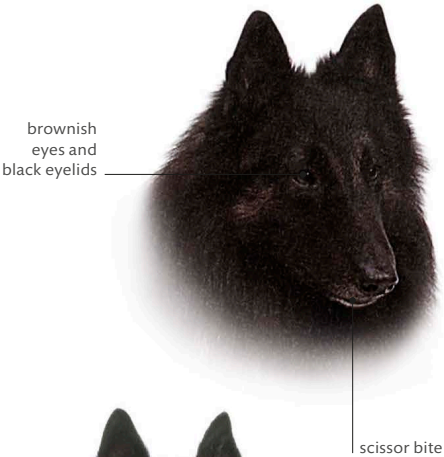
# Tervuren

This member of the Belgian shepherd dog group is identical to the better-known Groenendael (see p.122) apart from its coat coloration. As a distinguishing feature, much emphasis is placed on the coloration – each of the Tervuren’s hairs has a dark tip, creating an impression of blackening on the back, ribs, and shoulders, especially on a mature male. The bitch has a shorter coat than the dog.

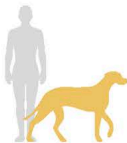
**HISTORY** The Tervuren was developed under the guidance of Professor Reul at the Belgian School of Veterinary Science in 1891.

**REMARK** Sharing the same origins as all the Belgian shepherds, this robust breed’s particularly close relationship with the Groenendael is demonstrated when the mating of two Groenendaels occasionally results in the birth of a Tervuren pup.

**OTHER NAMES** Belgian Tervuren, Chien de Berger Belge.



Colour types



Height: 56–66cm (22–26in)	Weight: 28kg (62lb)	Temperament: Obedient, loyal
---------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------



Place of origin: Belgium

First use: Herding stock

Origins: 1200s

# Malinois

The Malinois is the only Belgian shepherd dog with a short coat. It is also reputedly the oldest form, originating from the vicinity of Malines in Belgium.

**HISTORY** Rather ironically, it was only when the working value of this hardy dog declined, at the end of the 19th century, that interest was rekindled in it.

**REMARK** The breed obtains its full adult coloration by the time that it is 18 months old.

**OTHER NAMES** Belgian Malinois, Chien de Berger Belge.

slightly tapering muzzle



black shading on ears and muzzle preferred

thicker hair on neck

neck broadens close to shoulders



hindquarters fringed with longer hair

deep, low chest

short hair on lower legs

front feet round in shape

medium-length tail



Colour types



Height: 56–66cm (22–26in)

Weight: 28kg (62lb)

Temperament: Obedient, loyal



Place of origin: Belgium

First use: Herding cattle

Origins: 1600s

# Bouvier des Flandres

The protective nature of this breed is reflected in its formidable appearance, and accentuated by its very impressive eyebrows, beard, and moustache. Despite this rugged appearance, the Bouvier des Flandres makes an excellent pet, being good with children and always vigilant. Although by no means indolent, this amiable giant is quite content with moderate exercise.

**HISTORY** The ancestry of this breed is unclear, but by the 1800s several distinct types could be found on the Flanders plain. Three forms survived until 1965, when they were finally amalgamated under one standard. A breed club was founded in Belgium in 1922.

**REMARK** Renowned for their bravery and loyalty, this dog was in active service during the First World War, carrying messages and locating wounded servicemen.

**OTHER NAMES** Belgian Cattle Dog.



Colour types

bushy eyebrows  
triangular-shaped ears

harsh beard

short, round,  
compact feet

coat length about 6cm  
(2½in), with unkempt  
appearance

hair feels coarse to the  
touch, and is dry and matt



Height: 58–69cm (23–27in)

Weight: 27–40kg (59½–88lb)

Temperament: Alert, responsive



large head

beard and  
moustache

powerful neck  
muscles

deep chest and  
powerful body

large, powerful  
thighs

hocks well  
let down

Place of origin: Sweden	First use: Herding cows, ratting	Origins: 500s
-------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------


## Swedish Vallhund

Although small, the Swedish Vallhund is powerfully built with masses of energy. The breed bears a striking resemblance to the Welsh Corgis (see p.107), apart from its coat, which tends to be of more subdued coloration. In its native Sweden the main role of the Vallhund is herding.

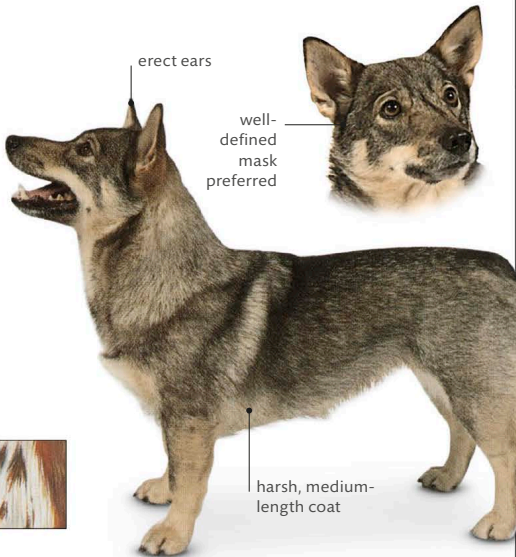
**HISTORY** The breed was recognized by the Swedish Kennel Club in 1948.

**REMARK** There is some argument about whether the Vallhund is the ancestor or the descendant of the corgi breeds.

**OTHER NAMES** Väs götaspets.



**Colour types**



erect ears

well-defined mask preferred

harsh, medium-length coat

Height: 31–35cm (12–14in)	Weight: 11–15kg (25–35lb)	Temperament: Responsive, affectionate
---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------------

Place of origin: Iceland	First use: Herding, pulling sleighs	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------



## Iceland Dog

This small dog has an elongated muzzle, a thick, medium-length coat, and carries its tail in a curve on its back. Although similar to other members of the spitz family, the Iceland Dog is more of a herder than a hunter.

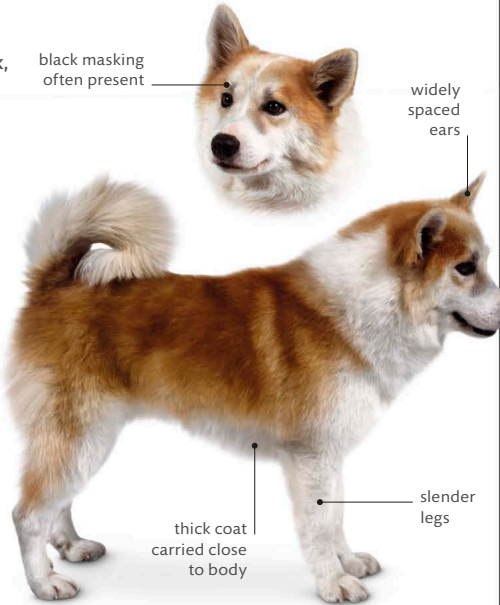
**HISTORY** It is thought that the Iceland Dog was introduced to Iceland by Norwegians, who refer to the breed as the Friara Dog. It may share common ancestry with the Greenland Dog (see p.240).

**REMARK** The breed came close to extinction at the turn of the 20th century, due to an epidemic of distemper. It was saved by the efforts of Icelandic and English breeders.

**OTHER NAMES** Icelandic Sheepdog, Friara Dog.



**Colour types**



black masking often present


widely spaced ears

thick coat carried close to body

slender legs

Height: 31–41cm (12–16in)	Weight: 9–14kg (20–30lb)	Temperament: Lively, tough
---------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

Place of origin: Hungary	First use: Herding sheep	Origins: 900s
<div> <h2>Puli</h2> <p>The highly distinctive coat of this sturdy breed is traditionally corded, although in the USA there is a tendency to show Pulik (the plural description) with woolly coats.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Of uncertain origin, the Puli may have descended from the ancient Tibetan Dog. Kept in Hungary as sheepdogs, the highly obedient Pulik have since been employed successfully as police dogs.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Each of the Puli's cords has to be groomed separately.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Hungarian Puli.</p> <div>  <p>domed head has shorter hair</p>   <p>cords can reach to the ground on adult dogs</p> <div>      </div> <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div>		
Height: 36–48cm (14–19in)	Weight: 9–18kg (20–40lb)	Temperament: Responsive, obedient

Place of origin: Hungary	First use: Herding cattle	Origins: 1600s
<div> <h2>Pumi</h2> <p>Bred from the Puli (above), and since crossed with Pomeranians (see p.41) or possibly poodles, this dog has lost the corded coat of its Hungarian ancestor. Instead, the coat is long, thick, and curly. The distinctive curl of the tail is complemented by a similar tendency in the ears.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Pumi was first developed for driving cattle and as a watchdog. Recently, it has become popular as a companion both in its homeland and further afield.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> It is quite vocal, especially near strangers.</p> <div>  <p>pointed nose, narrow at tip</p>  <p>long, tapering muzzle</p>  <p>upright ears curl over at tips</p> <p>tail is high-set and curls forwards</p> <div>  </div> <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div>		
Height: 33–48cm (13–19in)	Weight: 8–13kg (18–29lb)	Temperament: Alert, energetic



Place of origin: Slovenia	First use: Guarding flocks	Origins: 1600s
---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------

## Karst Shepherd

The iron-grey coloration of this dog, offset with darker shadings, is quite striking. The coat itself is dense and harsh, offering good protection against the elements.

**HISTORY** Originating in Karst, in the north of Slovenia, this flock guardian is related to the Šarplaninac (below).

**REMARK** Although now scarce in its homeland, international interest in the breed started to develop in the late 1970s.

**OTHER NAMES** Karst Sheepdog, Krasky Ovcar, Istrian Sheepdog.



**Labels:**

- V-shaped ears lie flat to the head
- tapering tail covered with hair
- powerful chest
- compact, rounded feet
- dark mask
- straight back

Height: 51–61cm (20–24in)	Weight: 26–40kg (58–88lb)	Temperament: Loyal, reserved
---------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------

Place of origin: Macedonia and Serbia	First use: Guarding sheep	Origins: 1200s
---------------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------

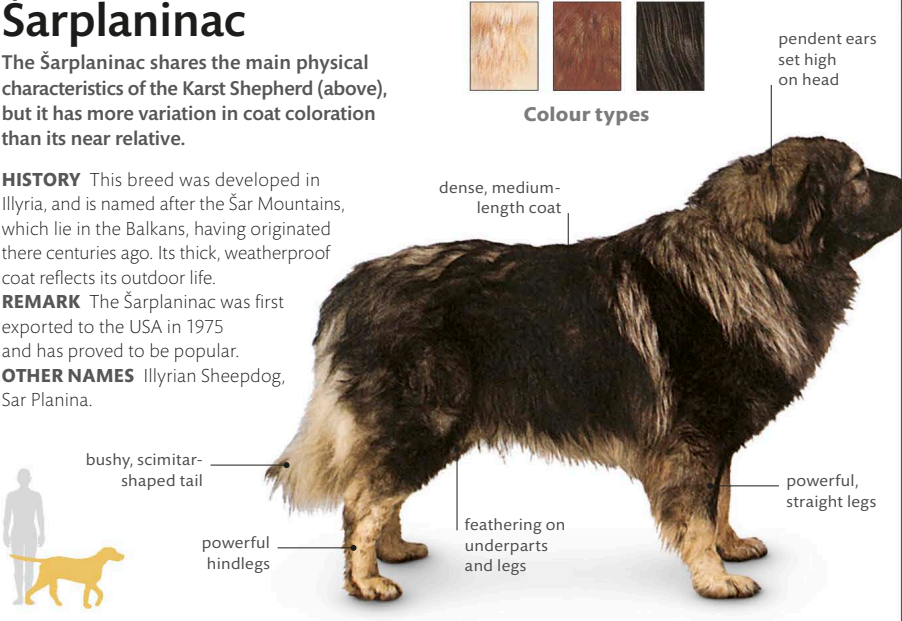
## Šarplaninac

The Šarplaninac shares the main physical characteristics of the Karst Shepherd (above), but it has more variation in coat coloration than its near relative.

**HISTORY** This breed was developed in Illyria, and is named after the Šar Mountains, which lie in the Balkans, having originated there centuries ago. Its thick, weatherproof coat reflects its outdoor life.

**REMARK** The Šarplaninac was first exported to the USA in 1975 and has proved to be popular.


**OTHER NAMES** Illyrian Sheepdog, Sar Planina.



**Labels:**

- pendent ears set high on head
- dense, medium-length coat
- powerful, straight legs
- feathering on underparts and legs
- powerful hindlegs
- bushy, scimitar-shaped tail

**Colour types**



Height: 56–61cm (22–24in)	Weight: 25–37kg (55–80lb)	Temperament: Reserved, independent
---------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------

Place of origin: Italy

First use: Guarding livestock

Origins: 100 BCE

# Bergamasco

The distinctly corded coat of this sheepdog is not only effective protection against the elements, it also made it harder for wolves to inflict injury in the days when such attacks were likely in its native Italy. Coloration may be all shades of grey, with white markings (if present) comprising no more than 20 per cent of the entire coat area.

**HISTORY** This breed is named after the Bergamo region of Italy, where the stock is believed to have originated as a working sheepdog. Its precise ancestry is unknown, but it began to win major Italian dog shows in 1949 and has since become internationally popular.

**REMARK** A thick, naturally oily undercoat protects the skin.

**OTHER NAMES** Cane da Pastore Bergamasco.

broad skull, slightly domed between the ears



triangular ears

hair forms long, wavy, strong flocks

tail tapers to a point



natural parting in middle of back

well-muscled body

thick tail, carried low

facial hair is finer textured



oval-shaped feet with well-arched toes



Height: 56–61cm (22–24in)

Weight: 26–38kg (57–84lb)

Temperament: Loyal, intelligent

Place of origin: Spain	First use: Herding livestock	Origins: 1700s
<div><div><div><h2>Catalan Sheepdog</h2><p>Bearing some similarity to the Bearded Collie (see p.102), the Catalan Sheepdog has a prominent beard and moustache, and is about the same size as an English Springer Spaniel (see p.62). Developed in the region of Catalonia, in northeast Spain, two distinct forms arose, differing in coat length. The short-coated version, sometimes described as Gos d'Atura Cerdà, is now very scarce.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The area in which the Catalan Sheepdog evolved has a strong French influence, and this suggests a possible relationship with French dog breeds. However, nothing certain has been recorded about its origins.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Dogs of this adaptable breed acted as messengers and guard dogs in the Spanish Civil War.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Gos d'Atura Català.</p></div><div><div><p>long hair extends from top of head down the face</p><p>broad ribcage emphasizes muscular body shape</p><p>prominent, dark nose</p><p>large, thick tail set low on back</p><p>dark eyes</p><p>straight muzzle</p><p>broad, muscular chest</p><p>wavy coat gives shaggy appearance</p><p>Colour types</p></div></div></div></div>		
Height: 46–51cm (18–20in)	Weight: 18kg (40lb)	Temperament: Brave, forceful



Place of origin: Portugal

First use: Herding

Origins: 1800s

# Portuguese Sheepdog

This medium-sized sheepdog can be variable in height, but the majority are taller than 45cm (18in). Its similarity to the Briard (see p.113) is reflected by the presence of the hind dew-claws and a similar coat, although the Portuguese Sheepdog lacks an undercoat. Its facial expression has led to it being called the “monkey dog” in its homeland. It works not only with sheep, but is also used to guard horses, pigs, and other farm stock.

**HISTORY** Dogs of this general type have been used for working purposes for many years, but only since 1930 has their appearance become standardized. They may have originated from crossings between Pyrenean Sheepdogs (see p.113) and Briards (see p.113), or even Catalan Sheepdogs (see p.132).

**REMARK** With a reputation for intelligence and devotion to duty, these dogs are well able to locate stock that has strayed from the herd.

**OTHER NAMES** Cão da Serra de Aires.

well-defined stop



dark nostrils

ears hang straight down sides of head

thick “eyebrows” above dark eyes

broad head

long, slightly wavy coat

beard and moustache of long hair

powerful, prominent chest



Colour types



Height: 41–56cm (16–22in)

Weight: 12–18kg (26–40lb)

Temperament: Active, independent



# HOUNDS

**ORIGINALLY BRED** for hunting, these medium-sized dogs usually have short, bi- or tricoloured coats and an athletic build. Some are bred for stamina and others for pace. They may be divided broadly into sight hounds, such as the Afghan (see p.98), and scent hounds, such as the Bloodhound (see pp.162–63), depending on their

hunting technique. Some breeds are still kept solely for working purposes, and may be unknown outside their local area. Hounds do not always adjust well to an urban lifestyle and need plenty of space for exercise. They are friendly by nature, but their hunting instincts are so strong that training them to return can pose problems.

Place of origin: USA

First use: Hunting deer

Origins: 1700s

## Catahoula Leopard Dog

This compact, well-muscled, workman-like dog is used for a variety of purposes besides hunting. Its general appearance substantiates its affirmed hound ancestry. As a stock animal, it excels at rounding up and driving unruly cattle and pigs.

**HISTORY** Named after the Parish of Catahoula, Louisiana, USA, its precise ancestry is not known. It is, however, highly valued for herding semi-wild cattle and pigs found in the region.

**REMARK** The Catahoula Leopard Dog was adopted as the state dog of Louisiana in 1979.

**OTHER NAMES** Catahoula Hog Dog.



Colour types

Height: 51–66cm (20–26in)

Weight: 18–23kg (40–50lb)

Temperament: Affectionate, protective

Place of origin: USA

First use: Hunting bears

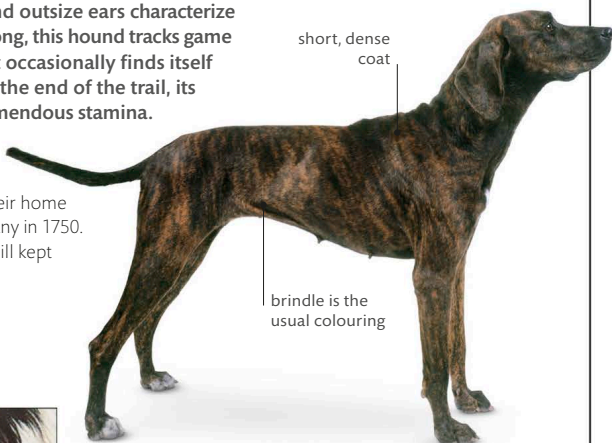
Origins: 1700s

## Plott Hound

The long, curving, high-held tail and outsize ears characterize this sturdy breed. Tenacious and strong, this hound tracks game over considerable distances. Since it occasionally finds itself pitched against a cornered bear at the end of the trail, its bravery is as much prized as its tremendous stamina.

**HISTORY** This hound is named after the Plott family, who developed the breed over several generations from their home in the USA, after emigrating from Germany in 1750.

**REMARK** Today, this hardy hound is still kept for hunting.



short, dense coat

brindle is the usual colouring



Colour types

Height: 51–61cm (20–24in)

Weight: 20–25kg (45–55lb)

Temperament: Responsive, active

Place of origin: USA

First use: Hunting raccoons

Origins: 1900s

## Bluetick Coonhound

The distinctive blue appearance of this hound results from the presence of heavy black ticking in white areas of its coat. The Bluetick is actually tricoloured, its coat being a combination of black, tan, and white.

**HISTORY** Development of the Bluetick Coonhound began in the early 1900s. It is descended from French hounds such as the Grand Bleu de Gascogne (see pp.166–67) which were brought to the USA during the early days of colonization. These were crossed with other hunting breeds, such as the Bloodhound.

**REMARK** The Bluetick is described as having a “cold nose”, referring to its ability to follow an old trail left by the animal being pursued.



pendulous ears

tan coloration on muzzle



dark blue ticking is characteristic

long legs

tan areas on legs



Height: 51–69cm (20–27in)

Weight: 20–36kg (45–80lb)

Temperament: Active, alert

Place of origin: USA	First use: Hunting bears	Origins: 1800s
----------------------	--------------------------	----------------


# English Coonhound

This tenacious, medium-sized hound has a hard, short coat which gives it some protection outdoors during cold weather and when it is hunting in undergrowth. The majority of English Coonhounds have a red and white coat, described as red tick, but other colours are also recognized. This hardy breed is used primarily for hunting raccoons, from which the description of “coonhound” originates. It may, however, pursue other creatures, including foxes and even bears.

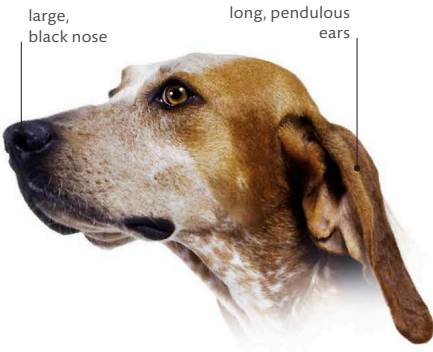
**HISTORY** A number of divisions have occurred in coonhound breeds, with the English category coming into being by the early 1900s.

**REMARK** The English Coonhound is still kept primarily for hunting, and rarely just as a companion, even though it possesses a friendly nature.

**OTHER NAMES** Redtick Coonhound.

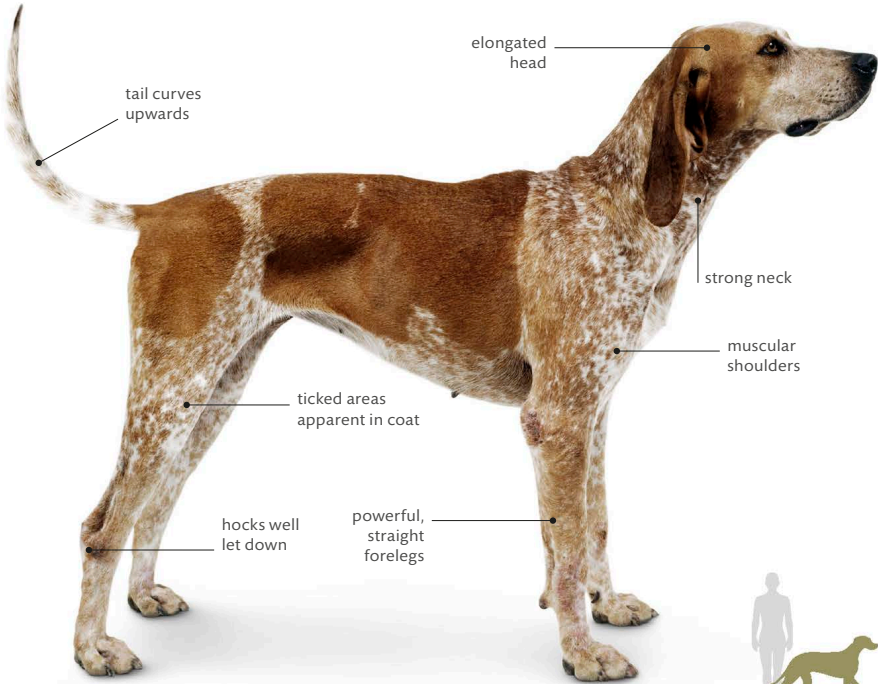


Colour types



large, black nose

long, pendulous ears



tail curves upwards

elongated head


strong neck

muscular shoulders

ticked areas apparent in coat

hocks well let down

powerful, straight forelegs



Height: 53–69cm (21–27in)	Weight: 18–30kg (40–65lb)	Temperament: Active, lively
---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

Place of origin: USA

First use: Hunting raccoons

Origins: 1700s

# Redbone Coonhound

Immediately distinguishable by its mainly red coat, this is the only solidly coloured coonhound. Some individuals do have small traces of white, either on the feet or chest, but this is not penalized in show dogs. This good-natured, medium-sized hound is becoming increasingly popular throughout the USA, and was recognised by the American Kennel Club during 2010.

**HISTORY** Hounds with this coloration have been documented in the USA for more than 200 years. Earlier examples of this breed had larger areas of white on their coats than are seen in dogs today.

**REMARK** This type of hound was probably named after an early breeder, Peter Redbone, who lived in Tennessee.

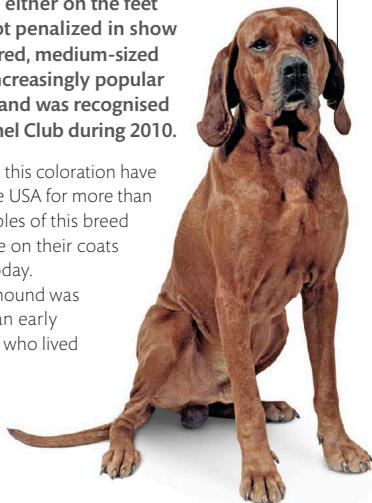


**Colour types**

light-coloured iris

broad muzzle

pendulous ears



well-proportioned,  
robust physique

loose folds  
of skin

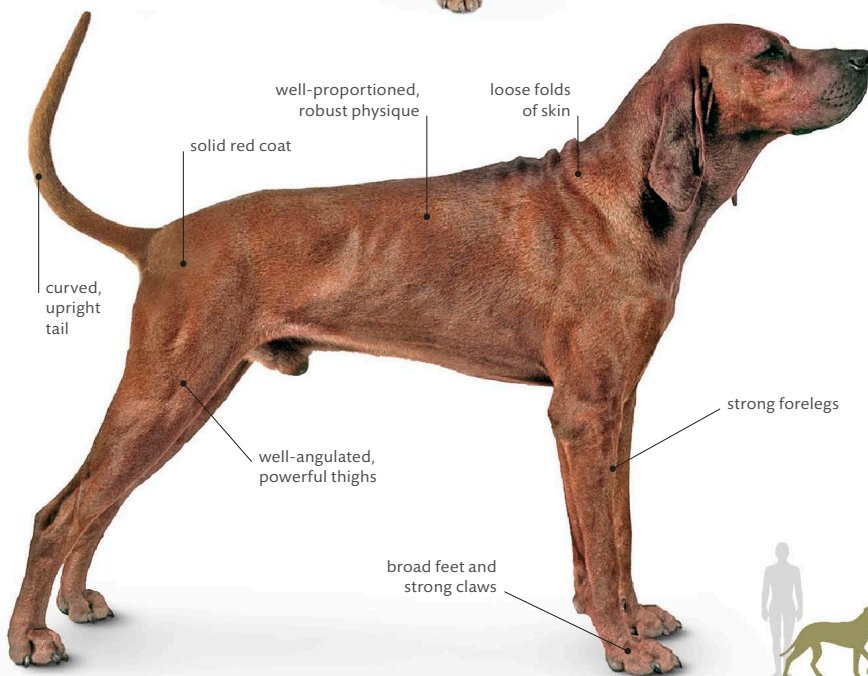
solid red coat

curved,  
upright  
tail

well-angulated,  
powerful thighs

strong forelegs

broad feet and  
strong claws



Height: 53–66cm (21–26in)

Weight: 23–32kg (50–70lb)

Temperament: Determined, affectionate



Place of origin: USA

First use: Hunting raccoons

Origins: 1700s

## Black and Tan Coonhound

This breed was developed from foxhound and, probably, bloodhound stock. It is predominantly black in colour, with tan markings comprising 10 to 15 per cent of the coat. Occasional white areas around the chest are also still seen. Although good-natured, the Black and Tan Coonhound is a tenacious tracker once it is on the scent. Hunters recognize their dogs by their individual calls.

**HISTORY** The origins of this dog lie in the USA, and can be traced back to the 1700s. In 1900, it was the first of the coonhounds to be recognized as a distinctive breed.

**REMARK** It is often referred to as a “treeing hound”, since it forces the raccoon to take refuge in a tree.

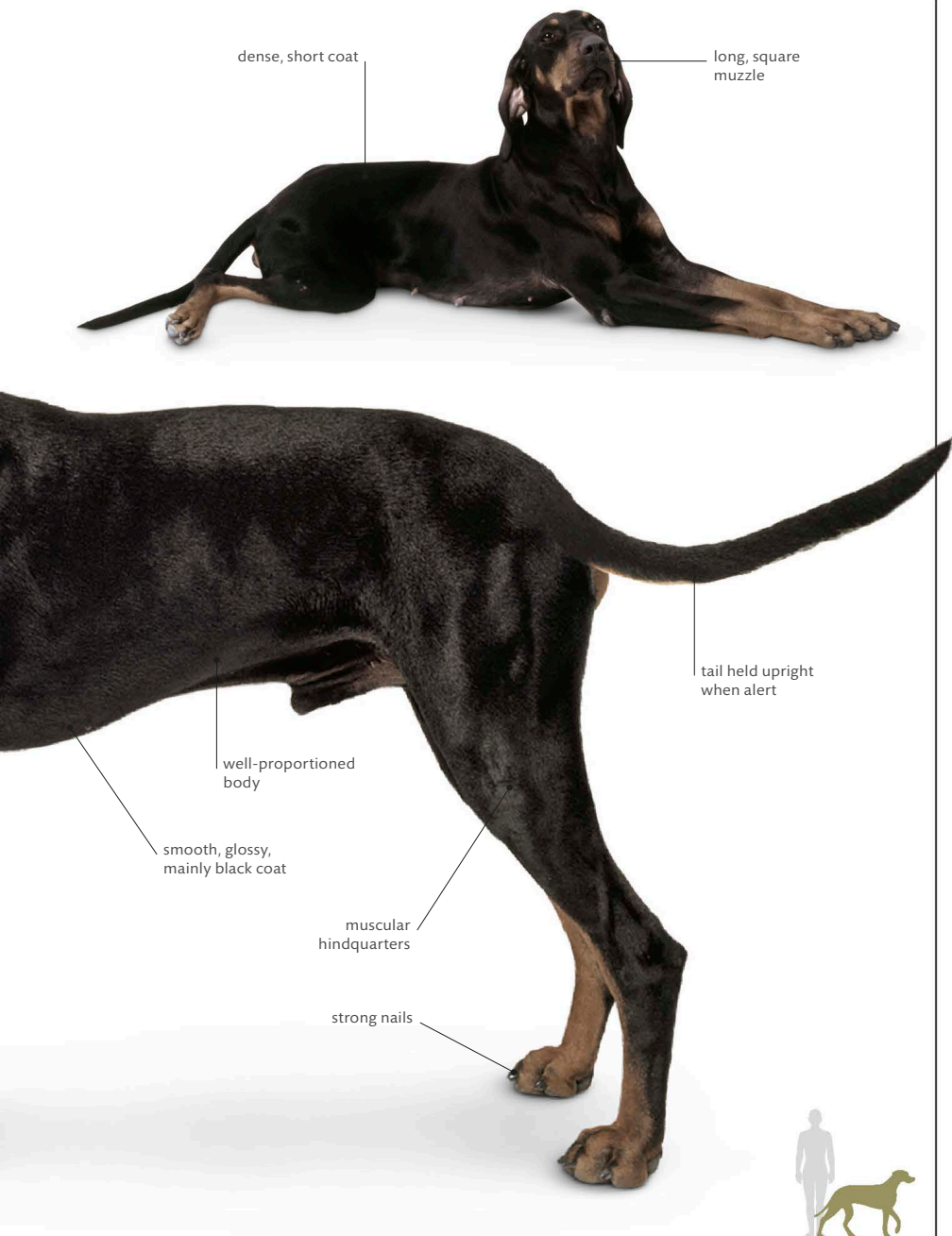
**OTHER NAMES** American Black and Tan Coonhound.



Height: 58–69cm (23–27in)

Weight: 25–35kg (55–75lb)

Temperament: Determined, lively




Place of origin: USA	First use: Hunting raccoons	Origins: 1800s
----------------------	-----------------------------	----------------

# Treeing Walker Coonhound


This coonhound is lighter and faster than other similar breeds. The tricoloured dog is preferred, although bicouours do exist. Tan-and-white Treeing Walkers are not described as "red" to avoid confusion with the Redbone Coonhound (see p.137).

**HISTORY** Descended from English Foxhounds (see p.143), the development of this coonhound involved a dog stolen in the 1800s. This dog, named Tennessee Lead, added speed and treeing ability.

**REMARK** These coonhounds are still used for hunting raccoons and opossums.

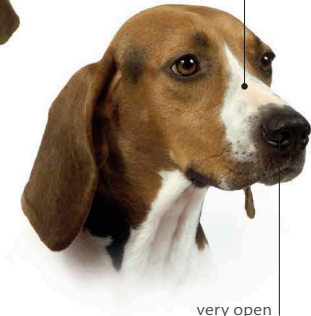


Colour types



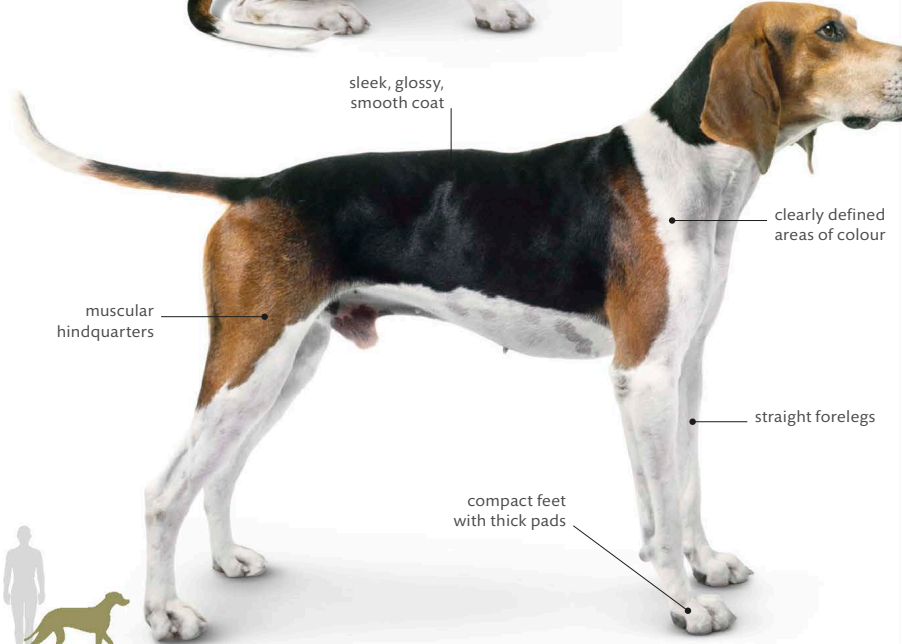
broad ears hang down back of head

tricoloured patterning



long, thin muzzle

very open nostrils




sleek, glossy, smooth coat

muscular hindquarters

clearly defined areas of colour

straight forelegs

compact feet with thick pads



Height: 51–69cm (20–27in)	Weight: 23–32kg (50–70lb)	Temperament: Lively, intelligent
---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: USA

First use: Hunting foxes

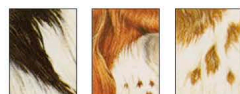
Origins: 1700s

# American Foxhound

Bred for greater pace, the American Foxhound has a finer build than its English relative (see p.143), is lighter in weight, and has a keener sense of smell. Its short coat is close and hard and is acceptable in any colour combination, although the tricoloured form is the one most often seen in the show ring.

**HISTORY** The ancestry of the American Foxhound can be traced back to English hounds imported to North America in 1650 by a Mr. Robert Brooke. A century later, these were crossed with French hounds sent by General Lafayette to George Washington.

**REMARK** The song-like voice of the American Foxhound has been recorded and incorporated into some popular music.



Colour types

medium-length  
ears, broad  
and straight



sloping, muscular  
shoulders

deep chest



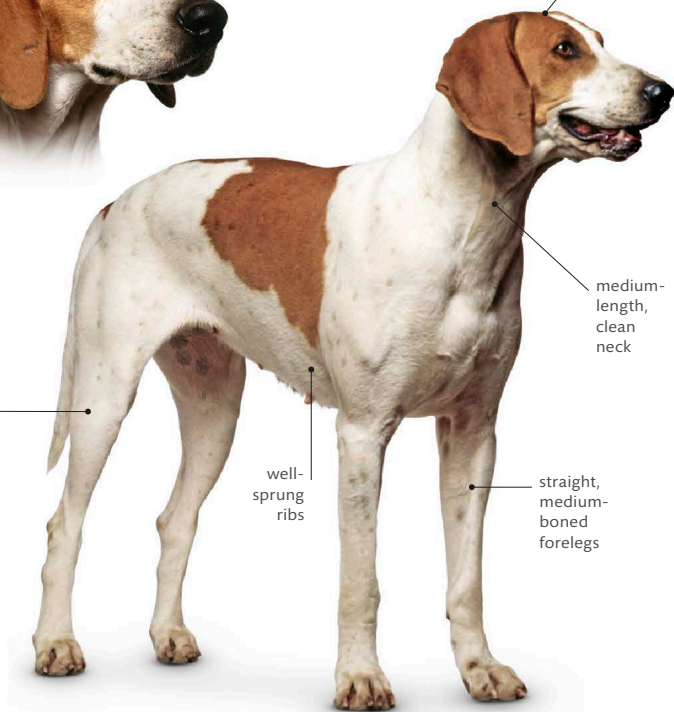
slightly  
domed  
skull

strongly  
muscled  
thighs

well-  
sprung  
ribs

medium-  
length,  
clean  
neck

straight,  
medium-  
boned  
forelegs



Height: 53–64cm (21–25in)

Weight: 30–34kg (65–75lb)

Temperament: Active, friendly





Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting rabbits and hares	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------

# Basset Hound

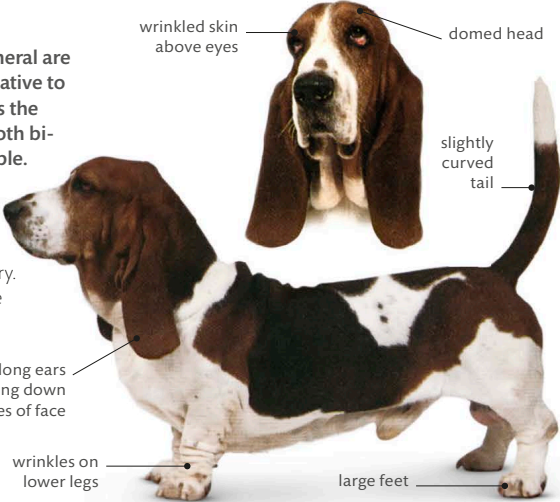
The Basset Hound and bassets in general are characterized by their short legs. Relative to its size, however, the Basset Hound is the heaviest-boned dog of any breed. Both bi- and tri-colour markings are acceptable.

**HISTORY** Ironically, whereas most basset breeds originated in France, the Basset Hound itself was developed in Britain toward the end of the last century.

**REMARK** The name is derived from the French word *bas*, meaning "low".



Colour types



wrinkled skin above eyes

domed head

slightly curved tail

long ears extending down sides of face

wrinkles on lower legs

large feet

Height: 33–38cm (13–15in)	Weight: 18–27kg (40–60lb)	Temperament: Independent, active
---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting rabbits and hares	Origins: 1300s
--------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------



# Beagle

This sturdy and compact hound has medium-length legs, and is traditionally used to hunt hares. Working in packs, it pursues its quarry by scent, and displays remarkable stamina and tenacity.

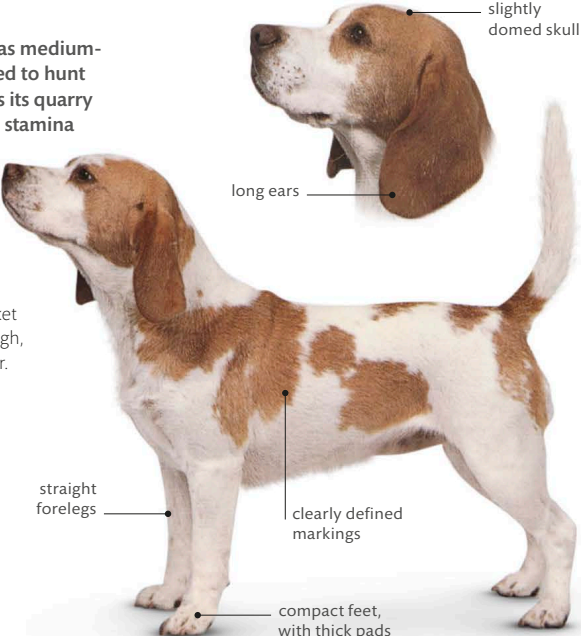
**HISTORY** The Beagle probably evolved from small foxhounds. Today it is still kept for hunting purposes, although it also makes an affectionate and playful pet.

**REMARK** A miniature form, the Pocket Beagle, standing about 25cm (10in) high, was popular up to the First World War.

**OTHER NAMES** English Beagle.



Colour types



slightly domed skull

long ears

straight forelegs

clearly defined markings

compact feet, with thick pads

Height: 33–41cm (13–16in)	Weight: 8–14kg (18–30lb)	Temperament: Lively, friendly
---------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Hunting foxes

Origins: 1700s

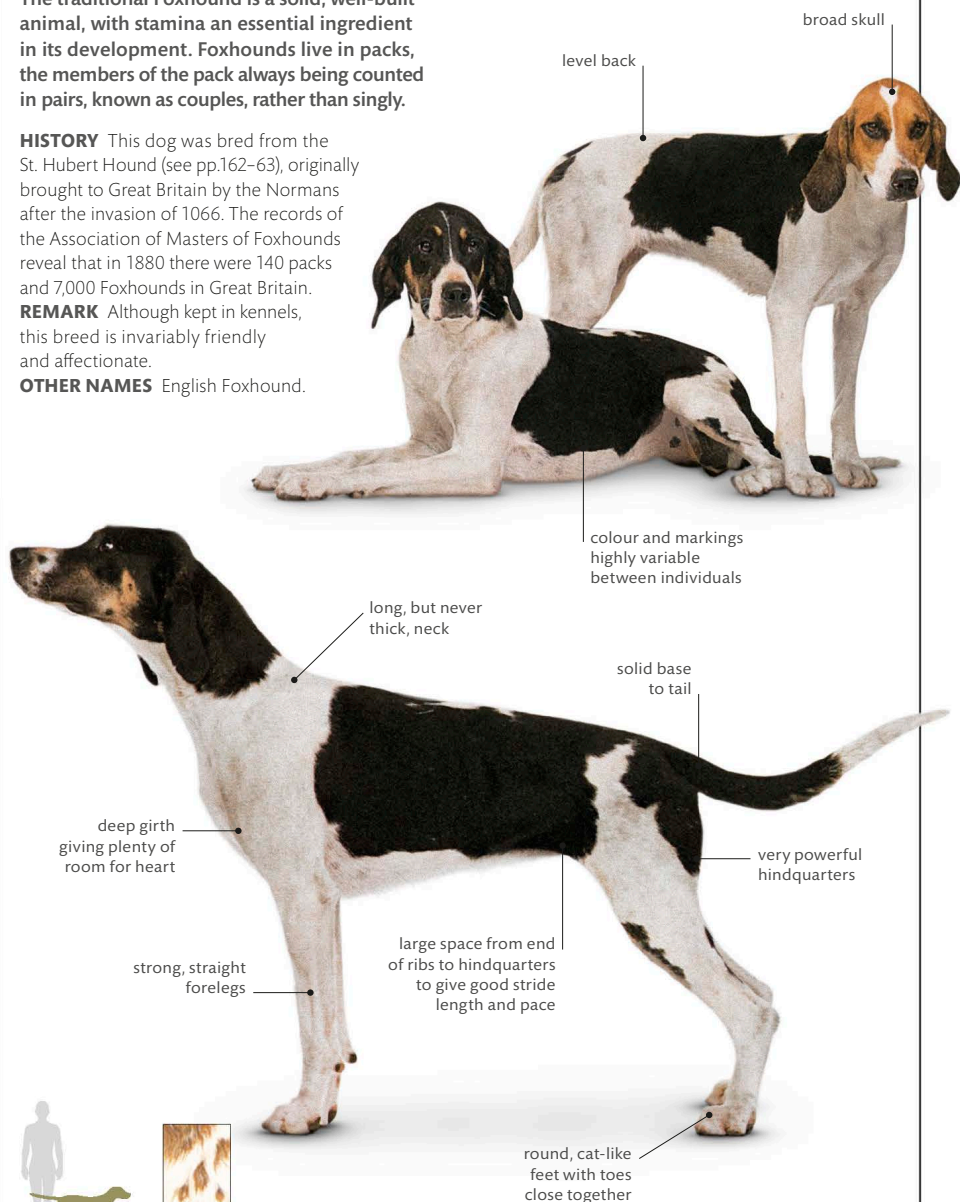
# Foxhound

The traditional Foxhound is a solid, well-built animal, with stamina an essential ingredient in its development. Foxhounds live in packs, the members of the pack always being counted in pairs, known as couples, rather than singly.

**HISTORY** This dog was bred from the St. Hubert Hound (see pp.162–63), originally brought to Great Britain by the Normans after the invasion of 1066. The records of the Association of Masters of Foxhounds reveal that in 1880 there were 140 packs and 7,000 Foxhounds in Great Britain.

**REMARK** Although kept in kennels, this breed is invariably friendly and affectionate.

**OTHER NAMES** English Foxhound.



Colour types

Height: 58–69cm (23–27in)

Weight: 25–34kg (55–75lb)

Temperament: Active, friendly

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Hunting deer

Origins: 800s

# Deerhound

Although similar to the Irish Wolfhound (see pp.158–59), the Deerhound is of a sleeker, lighter build, reflecting the contribution of greyhound stock to its ancestry. This is perhaps most obviously apparent in terms of its head shape, the muzzle clearly tapering along its length. Dark blue-grey tends to be the colour most favoured today, but one of the oldest colours still seen is sandy red, with black areas on both the muzzle and the ears.

**HISTORY** The Deerhound was originally developed in Scotland to hunt deer. However, the introduction of the gun for hunting led to a decline in numbers, but it is still valued today as a companion dog.

**REMARK** The Deerhound's shaggy coat offers excellent protection against the elements.

**OTHER NAMES** Scottish Deerhound.



Colour types

Height: 71–76cm (28–30in)

Weight: 36–45kg (80–100lb)

Temperament: Gentle, active


Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Otter hunting	Origins: 1000s
--------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

## Otterhound

The coat, with its two distinct layers, is the chief feature of this breed. There is a rough outercoat, which feels hard to the touch, and a much shorter, woolly undercoat, which offers the dog protection when it enters the water.

**HISTORY** This ancient breed probably evolved from foxhounds and other pack hunting dogs. In fact, Otterhounds themselves used to hunt in packs.

**REMARK** Like its traditional quarry, the otter, the Otterhound has declined in numbers since the last half of the 19th century.



long, square muzzle

long, pendulous ears

high-set tail

well-muscled, lean physique

straight, solid-boned legs


coat up to 15cm (6in) long over back

coat has slightly oily texture

large feet with webbing between toes

large, hairy head

**Colour types**



Height: 58–69cm (23–27in)	Weight: 30–55kg (65–120lb)	Temperament: Athletic, independent
---------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------------

Place of origin: Northern India	First use: Hunting jackals	Origins: 1900s
---------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------

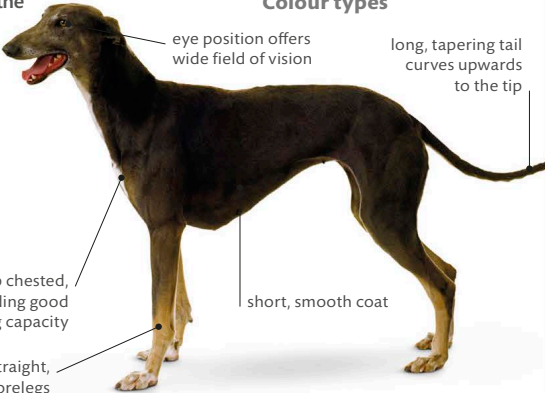
## Rampur Greyhound

Named after the area in India where it was developed, this sighthound's ancestry combines the tenacity and toughness of the Afghan (see p.198) with the extra pace of the Greyhound (see p.146).

**HISTORY** This breed was created by Ahmad Ali Khan, the Nawab of Rampur, who was seeking a versatile hunting dog.

**REMARK** The Rampur Greyhound has declined in numbers over recent years, and may be close to extinction.

**OTHER NAMES** North Indian Greyhound, Rampur Dog.



eye position offers wide field of vision



long, tapering tail curves upwards to the tip

Deep chested, affording good lung capacity

straight, powerful forelegs

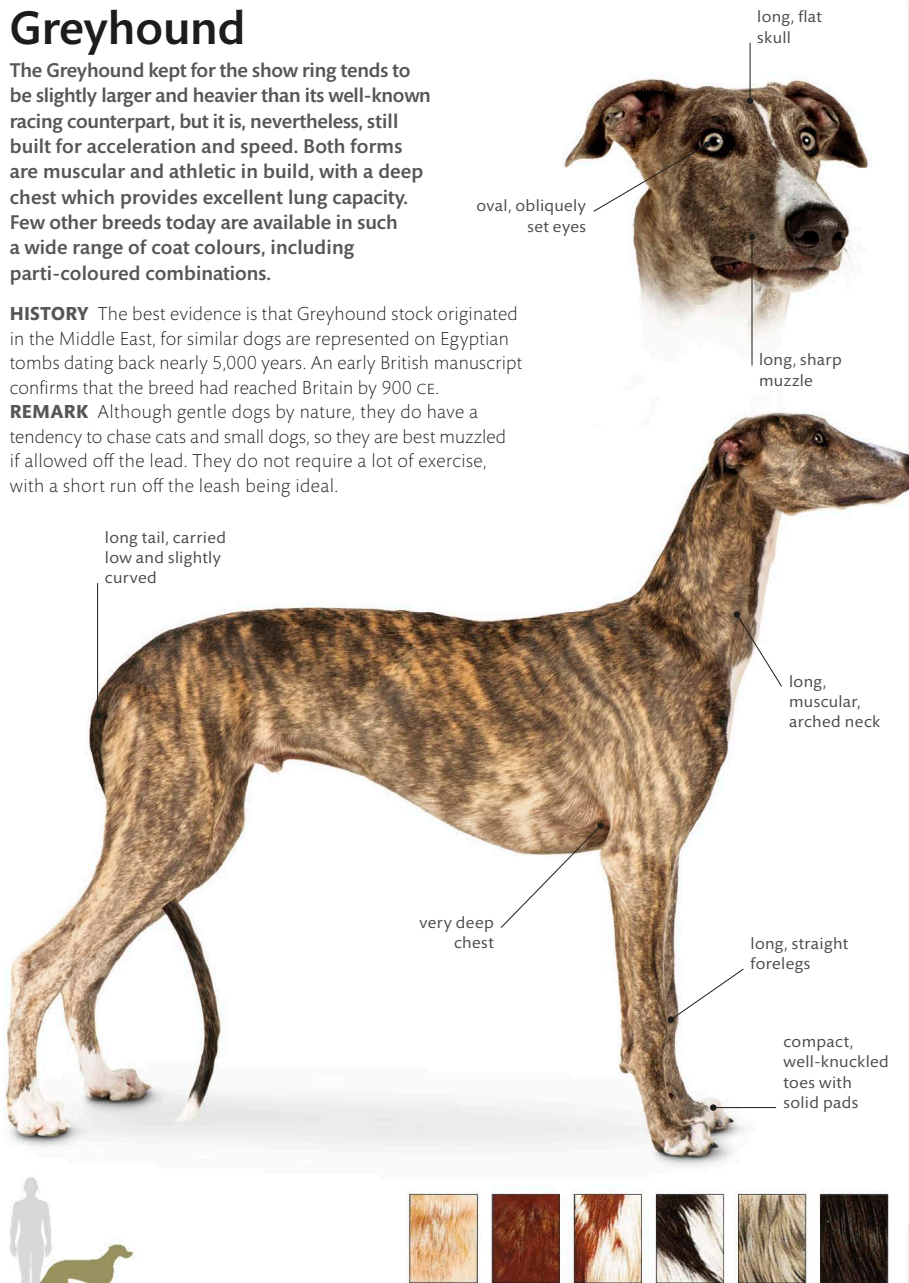
short, smooth coat


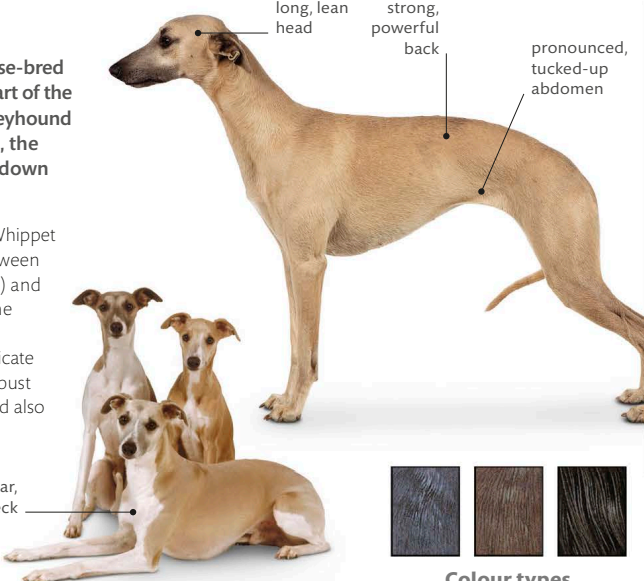

**Colour types**


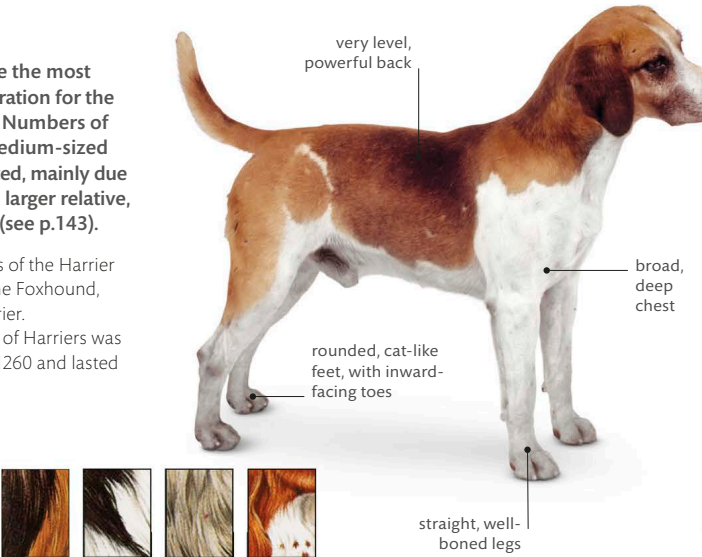



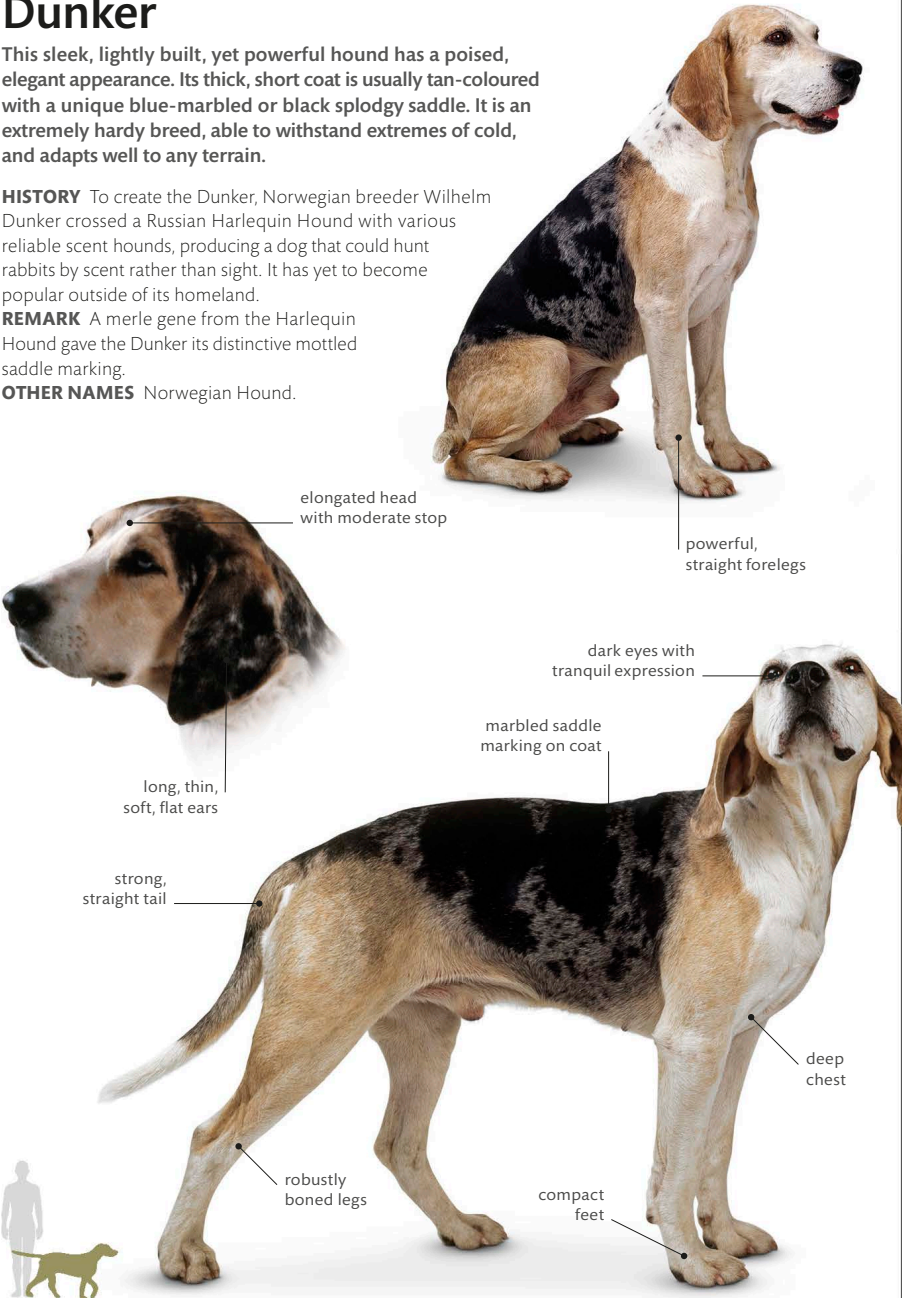
Height: 55–76cm (22–30in)	Weight: 27–29.5kg (60–65lb)	Temperament: Sensitive, friendly
---------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------



Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Coursing hares	Origins: 3000 BCE
<div><div><h1>Greyhound</h1><p>The Greyhound kept for the show ring tends to be slightly larger and heavier than its well-known racing counterpart, but it is, nevertheless, still built for acceleration and speed. Both forms are muscular and athletic in build, with a deep chest which provides excellent lung capacity. Few other breeds today are available in such a wide range of coat colours, including parti-coloured combinations.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The best evidence is that Greyhound stock originated in the Middle East, for similar dogs are represented on Egyptian tombs dating back nearly 5,000 years. An early British manuscript confirms that the breed had reached Britain by 900 CE.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Although gentle dogs by nature, they do have a tendency to chase cats and small dogs, so they are best muzzled if allowed off the lead. They do not require a lot of exercise, with a short run off the leash being ideal.</p></div><div><p>long, flat skull</p><p>oval, obliquely set eyes</p><p>long, sharp muzzle</p><p>long tail, carried low and slightly curved</p><p>long, muscular, arched neck</p><p>very deep chest</p><p>long, straight forelegs</p><p>compact, well-knuckled toes with solid pads</p><p><b>Colour types</b></p></div></div>		
Height: 69–76cm (27–30in)	Weight: 27–32kg (60–70lb)	Temperament: Lively, friendly

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Racing	Origins: 1800s
<h2>Whippet</h2> <p>The Whippet has been purpose-bred for racing, and in the initial part of the race it can outpace even a Greyhound (opposite). In many respects, the Whippet looks like a scaled-down version of a Greyhound.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The ancestry of the Whippet is thought to lie in crossings between the Italian Greyhound (see p.46) and certain terrier breeds such as the Bedlington (see p.205).</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Despite its rather delicate appearance, the Whippet is a robust and confident dog. Its great speed also makes it an excellent ratter.</p>    <p><b>Colour types</b></p>		
Height: 43–51cm (17–20in)	Weight: 13kg (28lb)	Temperament: Lively, affectionate

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting hares	Origins: 1200s
<h2>Harrier</h2> <p>Tricolour markings are the most common coat configuration for the indefatigable Harrier. Numbers of this well-balanced, medium-sized hound have been limited, mainly due to the popularity of its larger relative, the English Foxhound (see p.143).</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The ancestors of the Harrier are thought to include the Foxhound, Greyhound, and Fox Terrier.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> The first pack of Harriers was established in Britain in 1260 and lasted for 500 years.</p>   <p><b>Colour types</b></p>		
Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)	Weight: 22–27kg (48–60lb)	Temperament: Active, friendly

Place of origin: Norway	First use: Hunting rabbits	Origins: 1800s
<div><div><div><h2>Dunker</h2><p>This sleek, lightly built, yet powerful hound has a poised, elegant appearance. Its thick, short coat is usually tan-coloured with a unique blue-marbled or black spudgy saddle. It is an extremely hardy breed, able to withstand extremes of cold, and adapts well to any terrain.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> To create the Dunker, Norwegian breeder Wilhelm Dunker crossed a Russian Harlequin Hound with various reliable scent hounds, producing a dog that could hunt rabbits by scent rather than sight. It has yet to become popular outside of its homeland.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> A merle gene from the Harlequin Hound gave the Dunker its distinctive mottled saddle marking.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Norwegian Hound.</p></div><div><p>elongated head with moderate stop</p><p>powerful, straight forelegs</p><p>dark eyes with tranquil expression</p><p>marbled saddle marking on coat</p><p>deep chest</p><p>compact feet</p><p>robustly boned legs</p><p>strong, straight tail</p><p>long, thin, soft, flat ears</p></div></div></div>		
Height: 47–57cm (18½–22½in)	Weight: 16–22kg (35–49lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, friendly

Place of origin: Norway

First use: Tracking game

Origins: 1800s

# Haldenstövare

This Norwegian scent hound has a distinctive tricolour coat which is predominantly white, with black and tan markings on particular areas of the body. It is the largest of the four recognized stövare breeds (see pp.151–153).

**HISTORY** Named after the city of Halden in southeastern Norway, not far from the Swedish border, it resulted from crossing local hounds with Swedish, German, and British hound stock.

**REMARK** Like other Norwegian hounds, it is not a pack dog and makes a fine pet.

**OTHER NAMES** Halden Hound.



long, thick tail carried low

dome-shaped skull

long, curved neck

deep chest

oval-shaped feet with strong toes

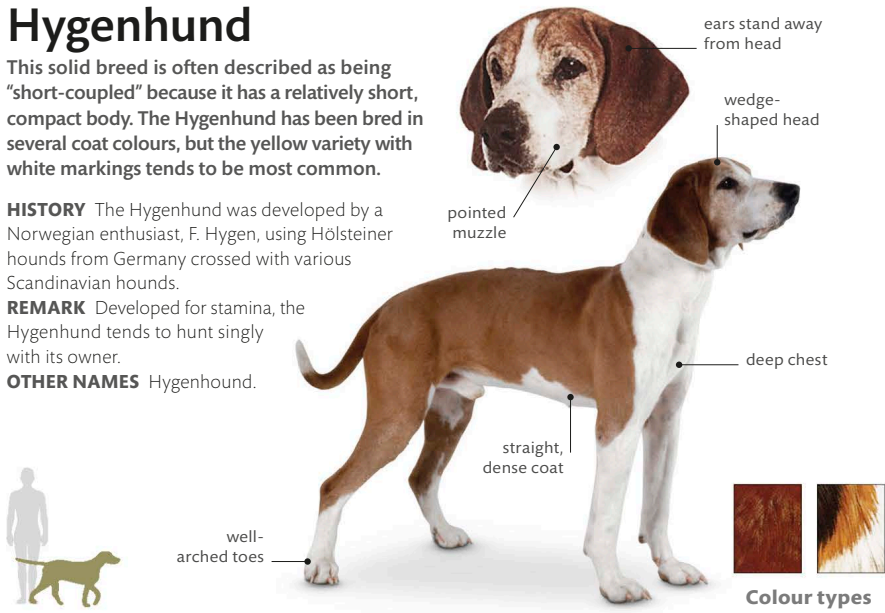



Height: 51–64cm (20–25in)

Weight: 23–29kg (51–64lb)

Temperament: Active, affectionate



Place of origin: Norway	First use: Hunting small game	Origins: 1800s
<div><h2>Hygenhund</h2><p>This solid breed is often described as being “short-coupled” because it has a relatively short, compact body. The Hygenhund has been bred in several coat colours, but the yellow variety with white markings tends to be most common.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The Hygenhund was developed by a Norwegian enthusiast, F. Hygen, using Hölsteiner hounds from Germany crossed with various Scandinavian hounds.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Developed for stamina, the Hygenhund tends to hunt singly with its owner.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Hygenhound.</p></div> <div><p>ears stand away from head</p><p>wedge-shaped head</p><p>pointed muzzle</p><p>deep chest</p><p>straight, dense coat</p><p>well-arched toes</p><p>Colour types</p></div>		
Height: 47–58cm (18½–23in)	Weight: 20–24kg (44–53lb)	Temperament: Lively, cheerful

Place of origin: Finland	First use: Hunting small game	Origins: 1700s
<div><h2>Finnish Hound</h2><p>This relatively large hound has an athletic build overall. It has a narrow head with a prominent nose, and large, pendulous ears which give it a rather charming appearance. It is also an agile and very energetic hunter.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> This breed has a mixed ancestry. A variety of English, Swiss, German, and Scandinavian hounds have contributed to its development.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The Finnish Hound is a keen hunter in summer, but prefers the hearth in winter.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Suomenajokoir.</p></div> <div><p>white facial blaze</p><p>large, pendulous ears</p><p>black saddle area</p><p>dense, coarse coat</p><p>long tail</p><p>powerfully-built limbs</p><p>tough, resilient pads</p><p>white markings tend to be confined to lower parts of body</p></div>		
Height: 56–62cm (22–24½in)	Weight: 25kg (55lb)	Temperament: Friendly, active

Place of origin: Sweden

First use: Scenting and hunting game

Origins: 1900s

## Drever

The long body and relatively short legs of the Drever give this breed a distinctly rectangular shape. White markings are an important feature and should be present on the face, neck, chest, and feet, as well as on the tip of the tail. The Drever can be recognized by its loud bark, which enables it to be tracked, even through woodland where its stature may conceal its presence.

**HISTORY** Crossings of Westphalian and Danish Dachsbrackes gave rise to the Drever.

**REMARK** These dogs have become popular in Canada.

**OTHER NAMES**

Swedish Dachsbracke.



Colour types



Height: 29–41cm (11½–16in)

Weight: 15kg (33lb)

Temperament: Alert, affable

## Schillerstövare

The light build of this hound gives it considerable pace, and it is regarded as the fastest of all Swedish breeds. The Schillerstövare has a thick undercoat which provides insulation, allowing it to work in deep snow, hunting foxes and snow hares.

**HISTORY** This breed was developed by Per Schiller from a combination of Swedish hounds and scent hounds from Switzerland, Germany, and Austria.

**REMARK** The Schillerstövare was represented at the first Swedish dog show, held in 1886.

**OTHER NAMES** Schiller Hound.



Height: 53–57cm (21–22in)

Weight: 18–24kg (40–53lb)

Temperament: Active, enthusiastic

Place of origin: Sweden	First use: Tracking game	Origins: 1800s
<div><h2>Hamiltonstövare</h2><p>This well-built hound has plenty of stamina and will follow a scent with single-minded determination, no matter what the terrain or weather conditions. Well able to hunt in the thick snow of its native Sweden, the Hamiltonstövare's baying call indicates its position to the hunters when it is out of sight.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> A.P. Hamilton, founder of the Swedish Kennel Club, was responsible for the development of this hound. His breeding programme was based on Foxhounds (see p.143) and Harriers (see p.147) from England, which were crossed with German hounds, including the now-extinct Holstein Hound, and Hanover Hounds.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> When this sturdy breed was first introduced into Britain in 1968 it was initially referred to simply as the Swedish Foxhound.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Hamilton Hound.</p></div> <div></div>		
Height: 51–61cm (20–24in)	Weight: 23–27kg (50–60lb)	Temperament: Courageous, active

Place of origin: Sweden

First use: Hunting foxes and hares

Origins: 1200s

## Smålandsstövare

This compact, fox- and hare-hunting dog is the shortest and most heavily built of all the Swedish stövare breeds. Many Smålandsstövares are born with tails that are unusually short for a hound. Coat colour is invariably black with tan markings on the muzzle, eyebrows, and lower parts of the legs, and occasionally with white flashes on the tips of the tail and feet. The coat itself is thick, smooth, and glossy and needs very little attention in terms of grooming.

**HISTORY** Originating in Småland, central Sweden, this breed of hound was recognized by the Swedish Kennel Club in 1921. An early breeder, Baron von Essen, had a preference for the short-tailed individuals that were sometimes born, and helped to establish this characteristic in the breed. The basic form of this dog may date back to the Middle Ages.

**REMARK** This dog requires lots of exercise.

**OTHER NAMES** Smålands Hound.

blunt  
muzzle



thick, smooth,  
glossy coat



dark, tranquil eyes

unusually  
short tail

tan  
marking  
on muzzle

prominent  
breastbone

white markings  
permitted on feet, but  
not desirable anywhere

muscular,  
retracted  
abdomen

well-boned,  
muscular legs

large feet, with  
well-arched toes



Height: 46–50cm (18–20in)

Weight: 15–18kg (33–40lb)

Temperament: Active, enthusiastic



Place of origin: Germany	First use: Flushing badgers	Origins: 1900s
--------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------

# Miniature Dachshund

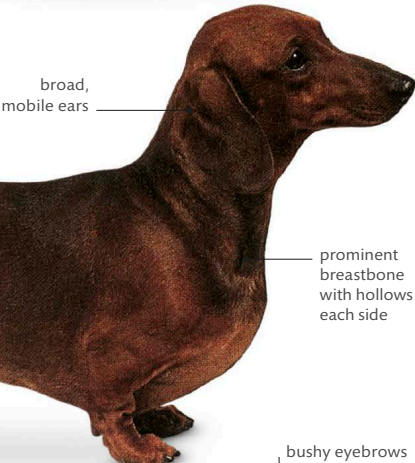
Noticeably smaller than its standard-sized counterparts, this breed is seen here in three different forms. The Smooth-haired Miniature has a short, dense coat lying close to the body. The Long-haired Miniature also has a flat coat, but it is much longer, with some feathering. The wire-haired form has a harsh-textured coat of even length all over its body.

**HISTORY** These miniatures, like the standard-sized version, are descended from the Teckel. The division between dachshund breeds was initially made on the basis of weight, and this still holds true today.

**REMARK** The Wire-haired Miniature form was the last of the dachshunds to receive official recognition in Britain, in 1959.

**OTHER NAMES** Zwergteckel.

Smooth-haired  
Miniature Dachshund

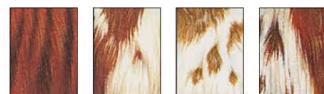


Wire-haired  
Miniature Dachshund

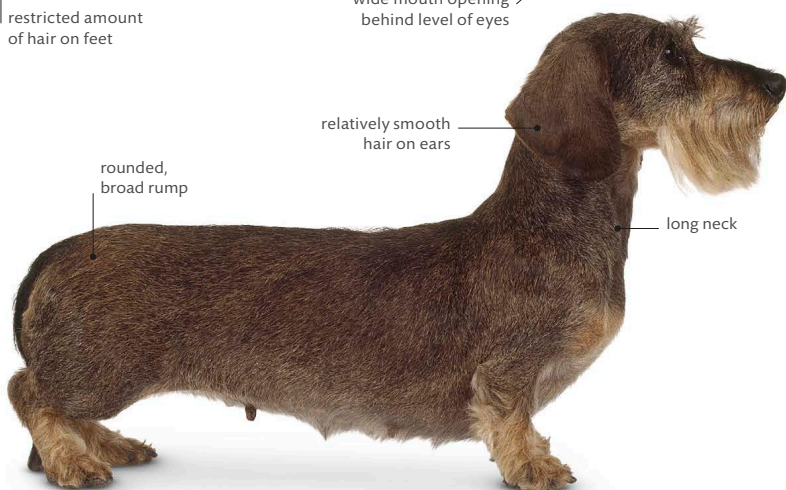



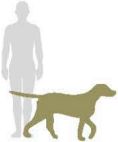
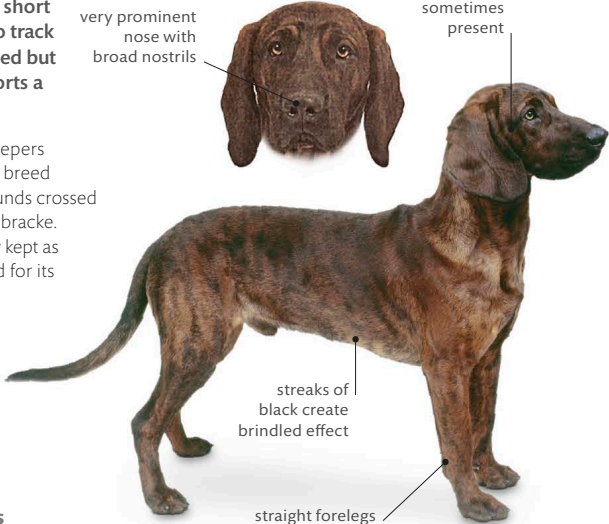
Height: 13–23cm (5–9in)	Weight: 4–5kg (9–10lb)	Temperament: Active, determined
-------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------


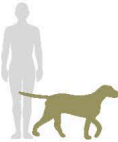
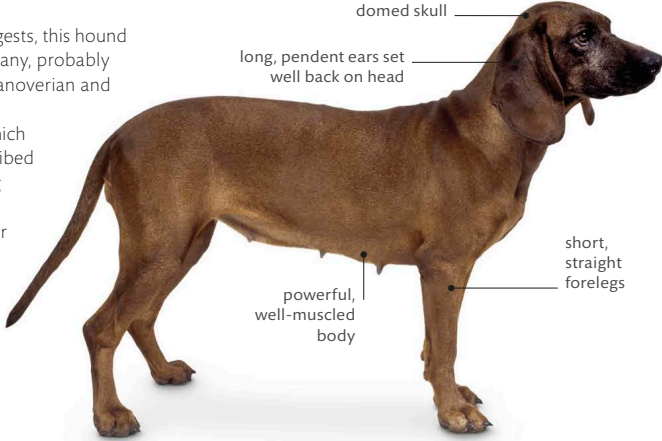
**Long-haired  
Miniature Dachshund**



**Colour types**



Place of origin: Germany	First use: Tracking game	Origins: 1700s
<div><h2>Hanoverian Mountain Hound</h2><p>Relatively heavy in build, with short legs, this hound is often used to track an animal that has been wounded but not killed outright. It often sports a distinctive black mask.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Developed by gamekeepers around Hanover in Germany, this breed descends from heavy tracking hounds crossed with lighter ones, such as the Haidbracke.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> This breed is still mainly kept as a working dog, and is highly valued for its fine nose.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Hannoverscher Schweisshund.</p><div><p>Colour types</p></div><p>very prominent nose with broad nostrils</p><p>dark mask is sometimes present</p><p>streaks of black create brindled effect</p><p>straight forelegs</p></div>		
Height: 51–61cm (20–24in)	Weight: 38–44kg (84–99lb)	Temperament: Calm, loyal

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Tracking game	Origins: 1800s
<div><h2>Bavarian Mountain Hound</h2><p>Rather shorter and lighter in build than similar breeds (above), this hound is highly valued for its tracking ability. It will continue on the trail until a wounded animal is found.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> As its name suggests, this hound evolved in Bavaria in Germany, probably from crossings between Hanoverian and Tyrolean hounds.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The group to which this hound belongs is described as <i>schweisshunden</i>, meaning “bloodhounds”.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Bayrischer Gebirgsschweisshund.</p><div><p>Colour types</p></div><p>slightly domed skull</p><p>long, pendent ears set well back on head</p><p>powerful, well-muscled body</p><p>short, straight forelegs</p></div>		
Height: 51cm (20in)	Weight: 25–35kg (55–77lb)	Temperament: Active, intelligent

Place of origin: Poland

First use: Hunting large game

Origins: 1700s

## Polish Hound

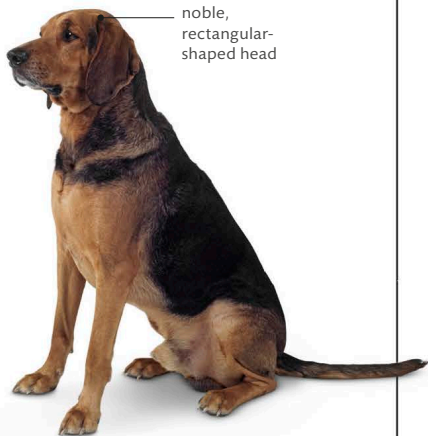
This large, heavy hound has a well-wrinkled face, a rectangular head, and powerful jaws. It is a dedicated tracker with a prominent nose and a fine voice.

**HISTORY** The breed's origins are unknown, but it is probably related to Austrian and German breeds. The Polish Hound declined in numbers during the Second World War, but has since recovered.

**REMARK** There used to be a smaller version of the Polish Hound, known as the Goczy Polski.

**OTHER NAMES** Ogar Polski.

noble,  
rectangular-  
shaped head



large ears  
hang down  
close to head



thick tail

deep,  
muscular  
chest

black  
saddle  
marking

wrinkles of skin  
on forehead

prominent  
black nose



Height: 56–66cm (22–26in)

Weight: 25–32kg (55–71lb)

Temperament: Determined, friendly



Place of origin: Ireland	First use: Hunting wolves	Origins: 100 BCE
--------------------------	---------------------------	------------------

# Irish Wolfhound

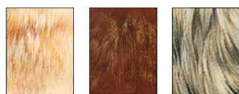
A true giant, the Irish Wolfhound is the tallest dog in the world. It is somewhat similar in appearance to the Deerhound (see p.144), but it is larger in overall size. Despite its size, this is a graceful dog, with a rough, wiry coat and a muscular build. The long tail is surprisingly powerful, and can cause havoc in the home when swinging back and forth. The Irish Wolfhound's temperament is excellent, but because of its size it requires training from a young pup. Minimal grooming is needed.

**HISTORY** The Irish Wolfhound's ancestry dates back many centuries, originating from an ancient lineage of royal dogs. The extinction of the wolf in Ireland during the 1800s almost resulted in the loss of this breed. It was saved only through the efforts of a Scot, Captain George Graham.

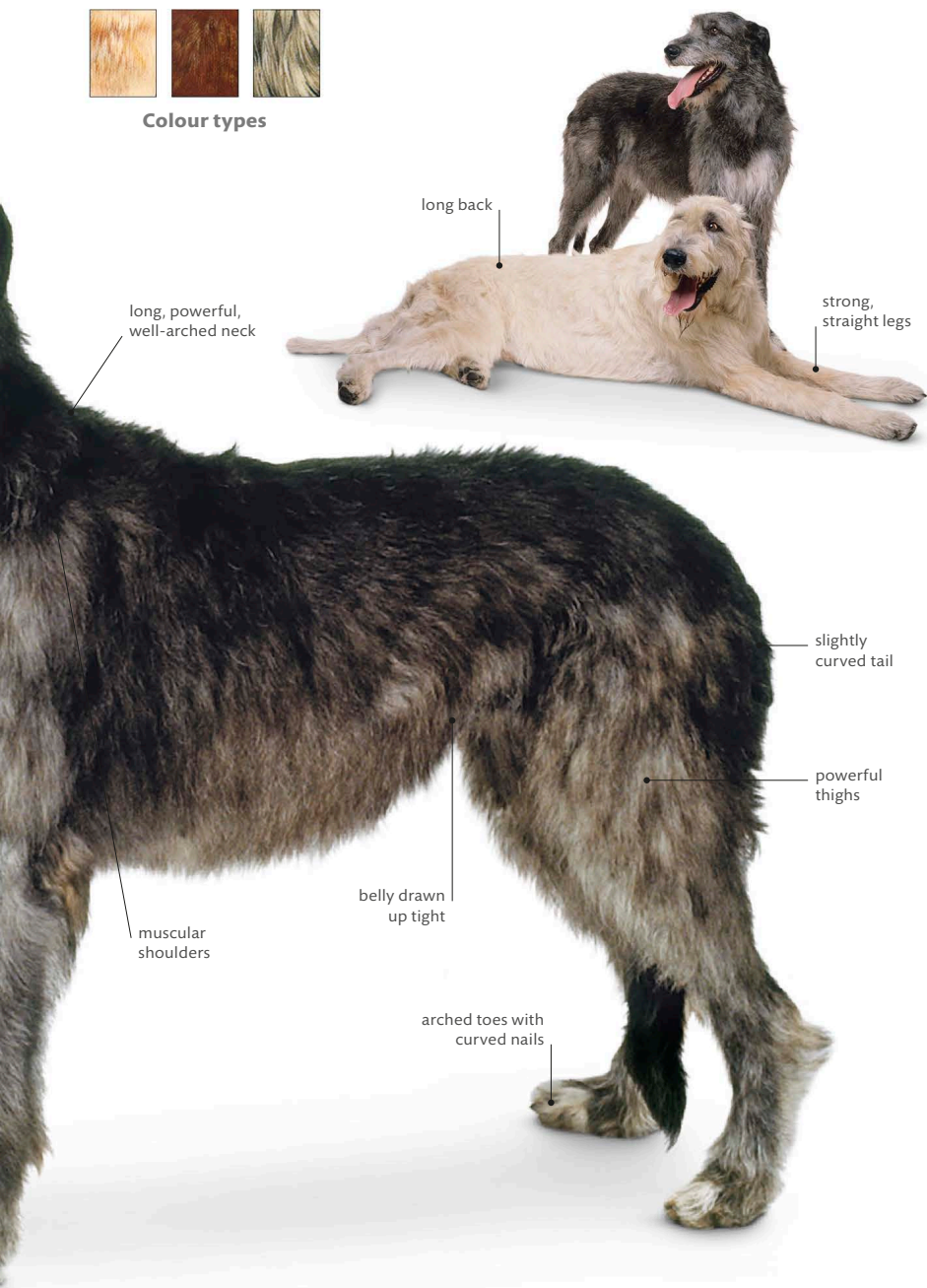
**REMARK** An Irish Wolfhound pup should not be taken on long walks, as these can damage its joints. Instead, it should be encouraged to run and play at its own chosen pace.



Height: 71–90cm (28–35in)	Weight: 40–55kg (90–120lb)	Temperament: Gentle, friendly
---------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------



Colour types



Place of origin: Ireland	First use: Hunting hares	Origins: 1500s
--------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

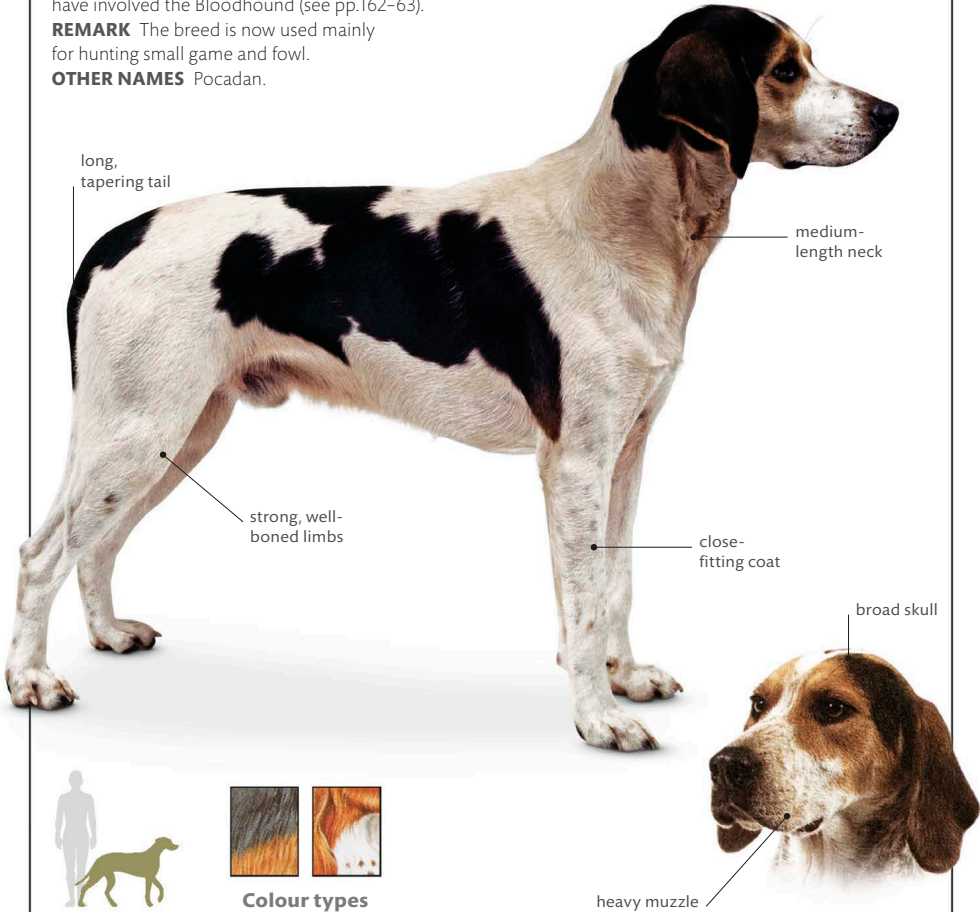
# Kerry Beagle

Mostly black and tan in coloration, although mottled and tricolour forms are not unknown, the Kerry Beagle is a substantially larger animal than the Beagle (see p.142). This dashing hound is close-coated, has a deep muzzle, and medium-length, unfolded ears. Essentially a pack dog, the Kerry Beagle is as yet unrecognized as a breed in many countries in spite of its long history and unmistakable appearance.

**HISTORY** Although the ancestry of the Kerry Beagle is obscure, it is thought the breed descended from a larger, deer-hunting hound. Its appearance also suggests that its development could have involved the Bloodhound (see pp.162–63).

**REMARK** The breed is now used mainly for hunting small game and fowl.

**OTHER NAMES** Pocadan.



Colour types

Height: 56–66cm (22–26in)	Weight: 20–27kg (45–60lb)	Temperament: Active, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: Ireland

First use: Coursing hares

Origins: 1600s

# Lurcher

There is considerable variation in the appearance of Lurchers, because they are not bred to conform to any standard. However, in general, the Lurcher has an athletic build and a wiry coat, and is now usually the result of cross-breeding involving Deerhounds (see p.144).

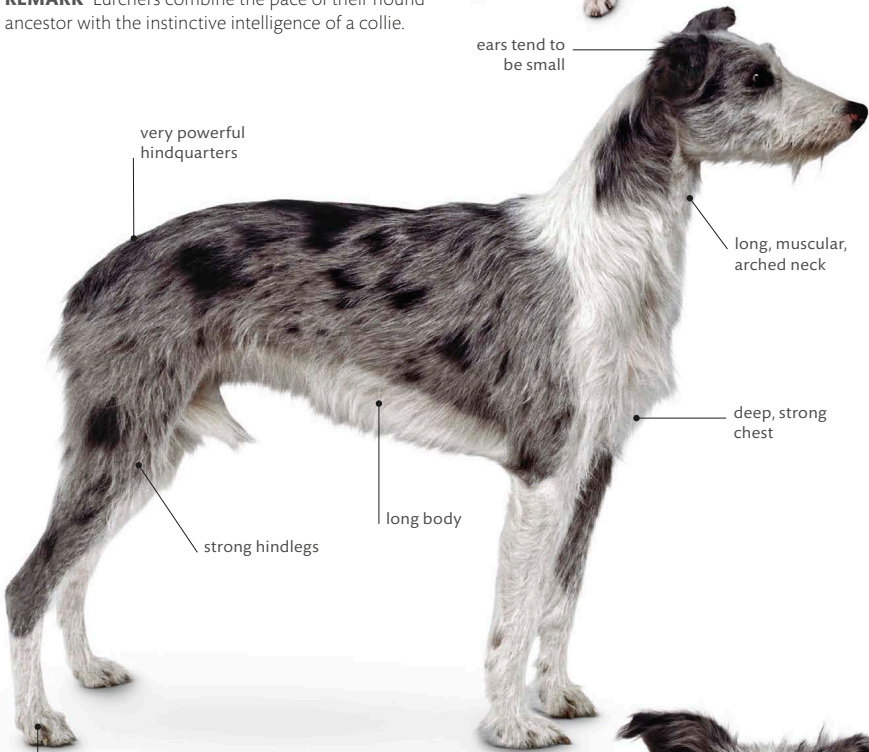
**HISTORY** Traditionally, this dog has been bred for speed and responsiveness, often by Romany Gypsies in Ireland, who used collie and Greyhound (see p.146) crosses, as well as other breeds, for hunting purposes.

**REMARK** Lurchers combine the pace of their hound ancestor with the instinctive intelligence of a collie.



long, narrow head

ears tend to be small



very powerful hindquarters

long, muscular, arched neck

deep, strong chest

long body

strong hindlegs

well-knuckled toes with strong pads

bright, intelligent eyes



Colour types

Height: 69–76cm (27–30in)

Weight: 27–32kg (60–70lb)

Temperament: Responsive, quiet



Place of origin: Belgium

First use: Tracking scent

Origins: 800s

# Bloodhound

The best-known scent hound in the world, the Bloodhound is also the largest. The folds of loose skin apparent on its face and neck create the famous mournful expression, which belies the breed's lively and active nature. In spite of its ferocious image, this dog is very friendly towards people. It has a very distinctive, melodious voice, which cannot be ignored.

**HISTORY** The likely ancestor of today's Bloodhound is the ancient St. Hubert's Hound, which was supposedly brought back to Europe by soldiers who had been fighting the Crusades.

**REMARK** This indomitable hound has incredible tracking skills. It has proved itself capable of following a trail over 14 days old, and has been known to pursue a scent with its relentless, swinging stride for 220 km (138 miles). Evidence discovered by a Bloodhound has been used in courts of law.

**OTHER NAMES** St. Hubert Hound.

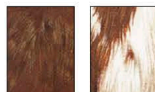
dark brown  
or hazel eyes

long, narrow  
head with  
pronounced  
occipital peak

thin, soft ears tend  
to curl inwards and  
backwards

characteristic  
dewlap

long tail tapers  
to a point

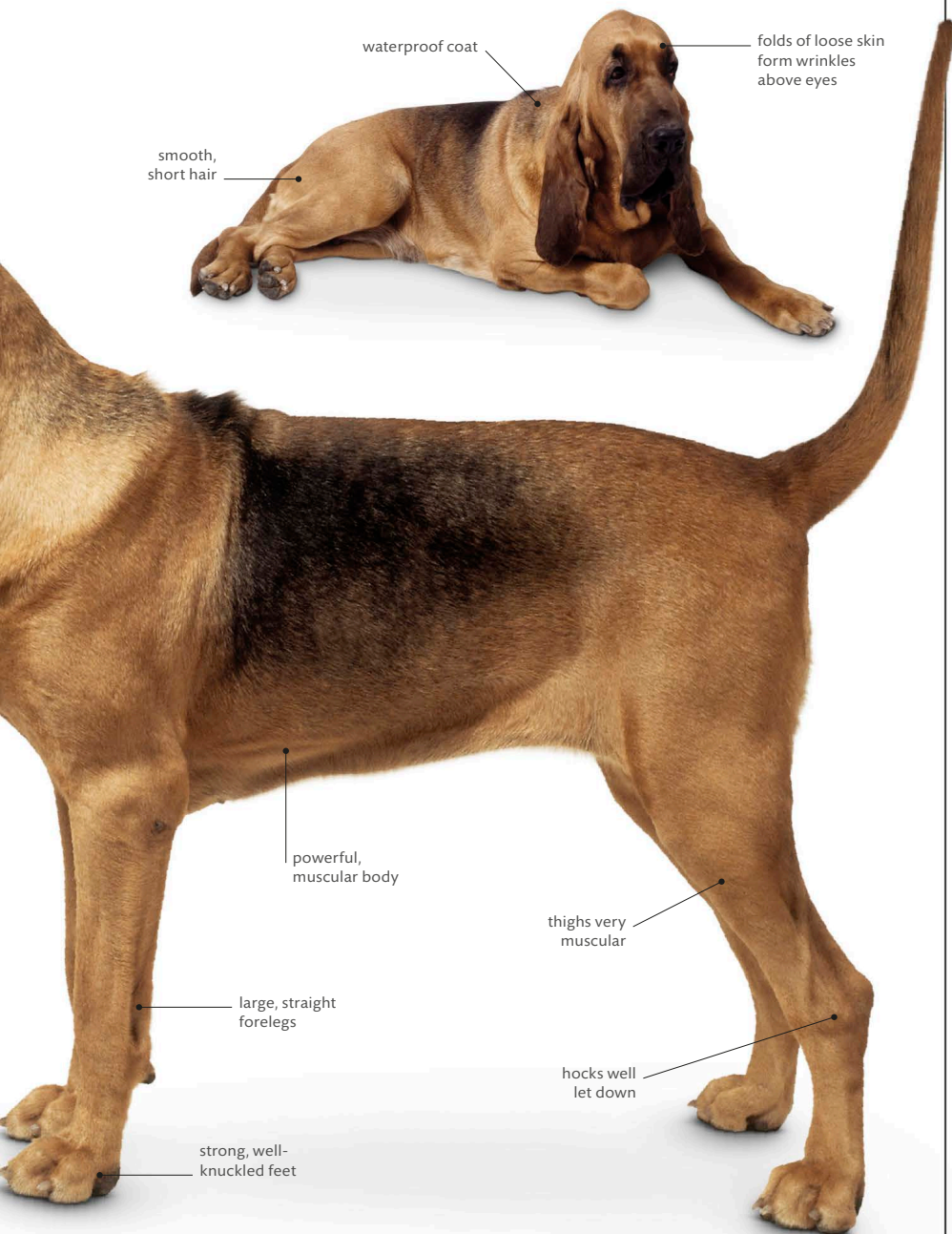



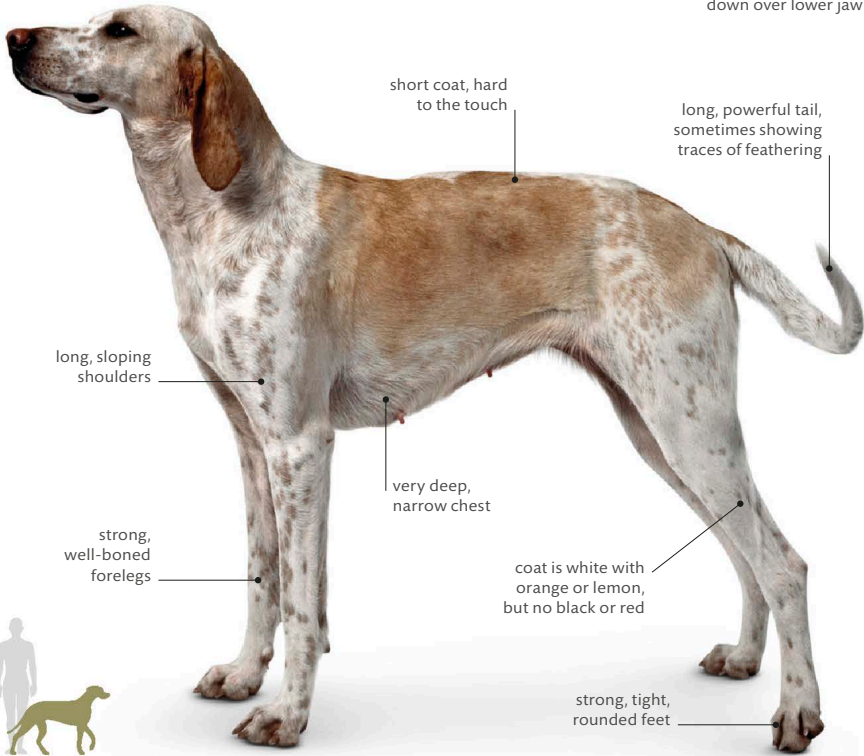

Colour types

Height: 58–69cm (23–27in)

Weight: 36–41kg (80–90lb)

Temperament: Determined, responsive



Place of origin: France	First use: Tracking large game	Origins: 1800s
<div><h1>Billy</h1></div> <div><p>A large hound, with distinctive pale coloration, the Billy has a surprisingly musical call, which is often heard when packs are in pursuit of their quarry. The head is fine and lean, with a square muzzle and a prominent stop. Although not a heavy dog, a pack of Billeys is nevertheless powerful enough for their favourite quarry, deer, and more than a match for wild boar, which they still track in France today.</p></div> <div><p><b>HISTORY</b> The Billy is named after the home of the breeder who created them – Monsieur Gaston Hublot de Rivault, who lived at the Château de Billy, in Poitou. He used mainly bicoloured Cérís hounds and the now-extinct Montemboeuf, another bicoloured breed. Foxhounds and the Larye, with its keen nose, have also contributed to its lineage.</p></div> <div><p><b>REMARK</b> Just two Billeys survived the Second World War. These were used by the son of the breed's founder to save these hounds from extinction.</p></div> <div><p>slightly domed skull and moderate-length head</p><p>upper lip extends down over lower jaw</p></div> <div><p>short coat, hard to the touch</p><p>long, powerful tail, sometimes showing traces of feathering</p><p>long, sloping shoulders</p><p>very deep, narrow chest</p><p>strong, well-boned forelegs</p><p>coat is white with orange or lemon, but no black or red</p><p>strong, tight, rounded feet</p></div> <div></div>		
Height: 61–66cm (24–26in)	Weight: 25–30kg (55–66lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, active

Place of origin: France

First use: Hunting small game

Origins: 1800s

## Basset Fauve de Bretagne

Overall, the body shape of the Basset Fauve de Bretagne is typical of basset breeds – long, relative to its height, with slightly crooked legs and a long face. The coat, however, is quite different, having neither the rough texture of the Basset Griffon-Vendéen (see p.171), nor the smoothness of the Basset Artésien Normand (see p.169).

**HISTORY** This breed was developed from the larger Griffon Fauve de Bretagne crossed with other bassets. It retains the solid coloration of its relative, sometimes with a single white spot on the chest or neck, although this is not encouraged.

**REMARK** Traditionally, these dogs hunted small game in packs of four.

**OTHER NAMES** Tawny Brittany Basset.

dark,  
open nose

shortish,  
muscular  
neck

oval-shaped ears  
set level with eyes  
and pleated at base

any white  
mark on  
chest to be  
discouraged

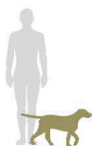
lively eyes

shortish, flat coat,  
hard and coarse

thick tail,  
tapering  
towards point

prominent  
breastbone

typical, slightly  
crooked legs, but  
can be straight



**Colour types**

Height: 33–38cm (13–15in)

Weight: 16–18kg (36–40lb)

Temperament: Lively, friendly



Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting deer and wild boar	Origins: 1300s
-------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------

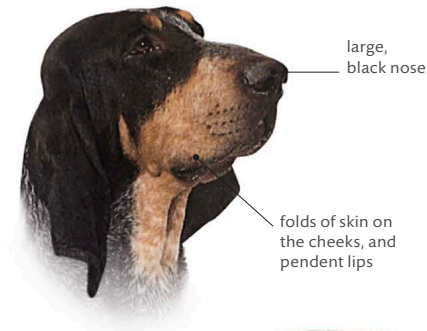
# Grand Bleu de Gascogne

Considered by many hound enthusiasts to be the most majestic and aristocratic of the French breeds, the Grand Bleu de Gascogne is large and powerful. Developed in the dry and hot Midi region in the southwest of France, it is not especially quick in terms of pace, but it displays prodigious stamina. Its characteristic mottled appearance is shared with other hounds from the area.

**HISTORY** The origins of the Grand Bleu de Gascogne are not known for sure, but it is certainly an ancient breed. It was developed in the old French provinces of Guyenne and Gascony and was originally used to hunt wolves, a task it performed until the latter years of the 19th century. The breed first appeared in the USA in the late 1700s.

**REMARK** This hound is found in the USA more often than anywhere else in the world, including France itself.

**OTHER NAMES** Large Blue Gascony Hound.



large, black nose

folds of skin on the cheeks, and pendent lips



prominent and well-muscled thighs

long, oval, well-knuckled feet



long ears positioned low on head

Height: 64–71cm (25–28in)	Weight: 32–35kg (71–77lb)	Temperament: Active, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------



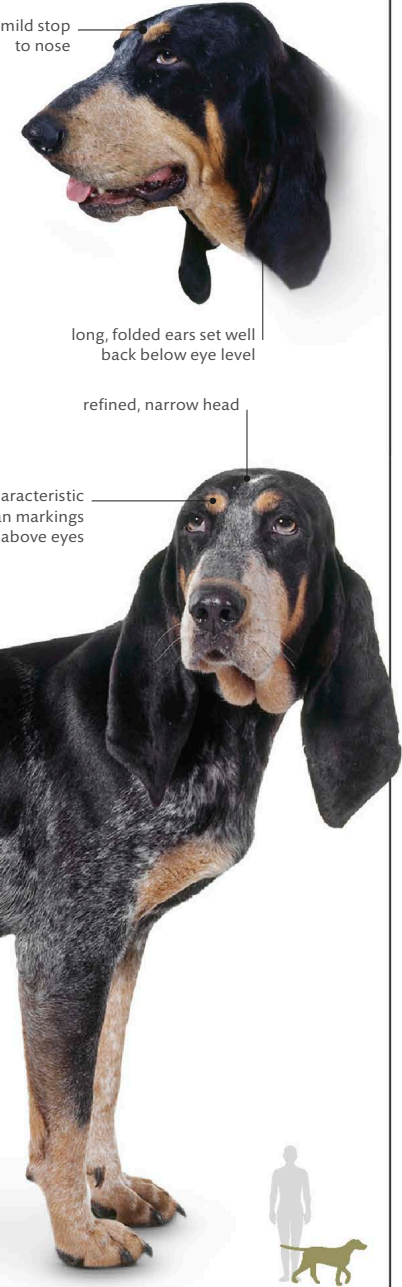
Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting rabbits	Origins: 1500s
-------------------------	----------------------------	----------------

# Petit Bleu de Gascogne

In spite of its name, the Petit Bleu de Gascogne is a relatively large breed of hound. Although a relative of the Petit Griffon Bleu de Gascogne (opposite), it can be distinguished by its ears, which are folded rather than flattish, and larger in size. It is also slightly taller in the leg and of a heavier build, and has a smoother, shorter coat.

**HISTORY** Selective breeding, essentially from the Grand Bleu de Gascogne (see pp.166–67), which led to a reduction in its size, underlies the development of this breed of dog. It originated in the province of Gascony, close to the Pyrenees, in the southwest of France.

**REMARK** The Petit Bleu de Gascogne is highly prized in its homeland for its ability to hunt rabbits and hares.



Height: 48–58cm (19–23in)	Weight: 18–21kg (40–46lb)	Temperament: Proud, tenacious
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: France

First use: Hunting hares

Origins: 1700s

## Petit Griffon Bleu de Gascogne

The rough, wiry nature of the coat of this breed sets it apart from the other Bleu de Gascogne breeds. However, it still retains the characteristic coloration of the group, with the tan areas confined essentially to the head, as is the solid black coloration. The rest of the body should ideally appear bluish, resulting from the roaning of black and white hairs in the coat.

**HISTORY** Of uncertain origin, the Petit Griffon Bleu de Gascogne is described as having a “rustic appearance”, which reflects the involvement of the Petit Bleu de Gascogne (opposite) and wire-haired griffons in its ancestry.

**REMARK** This good-natured breed is considered to rank among the rarest of all of today’s French hounds.

eyebrows must  
not obscure eyes



long ears lying  
unfolded, close  
to face

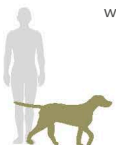
long, straight  
back



close, harsh  
coat – never  
curly or woolly

coat denser  
on thighs

oval feet  
with firm  
toes

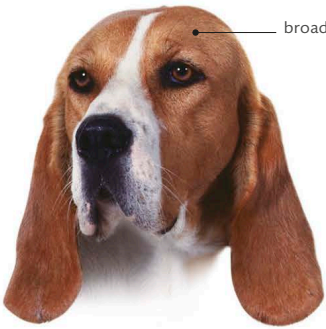



Height: 43–52cm (17–21in)

Weight: 18–19kg (40–42lb)

Temperament: Diligent, friendly



Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting hares	Origins: 1500s
<div><div><div><h1>Chien d'Artois</h1><p>This small, well-muscled, tricoloured scent hound is one of the original breeds of French hunting dog. It is the forerunner of many of the later breeds of hound still seen today.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> This dog is named after the French province of Artois, where it was developed by crossing hounds and pointing breeds. Later infusions of British gundog blood almost resulted in the original breed's total disappearance. However, the numbers of pure Chien d'Artois are now slowly recovering in France.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> This breed specializes in small game animals such as hares.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Briquet.</p></div><div><p>broad skull</p><p>long, broad, flat ears set on level with eyes</p><p>long tail carried in sickle-like curve</p><p>long, powerful neck</p><p>fine, short hairs make up a close-fitting coat</p><p>slightly creased facial skin</p><p>square muzzle and black nose</p><p>distinct saddle-like marking</p></div></div></div>		
Height: 52–58cm (20½–23in)	Weight: 18–24kg (40–53lb)	Temperament: Lively, friendly

Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting dog	Origins: 1600s
-------------------------	------------------------	----------------



## Basset Bleu de Gascogne

This smallest member of the Bleu de Gascogne group retains the distinctive coloration of its larger relatives. It is a tricoloured dog, being mostly white with black spots on its head and body, with tan markings on its head.

**HISTORY** This basset is essentially a re-creation, by M. Alain Bourbon, of the original breed, which had died out by 1911.

**REMARK** An enthusiastic hunting dog, the Basset Bleu de Gascogne is also a charming pet.

**OTHER NAMES**  
Blue Gascony Basset.


Height: 30–36cm (12–14in)	Weight: 16–18kg (35–40lb)	Temperament: Friendly, active
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting dog	Origins: 1600s
-------------------------	------------------------	----------------

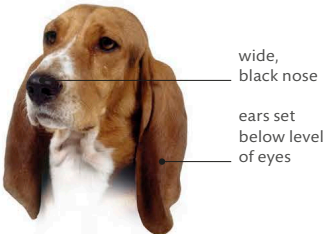
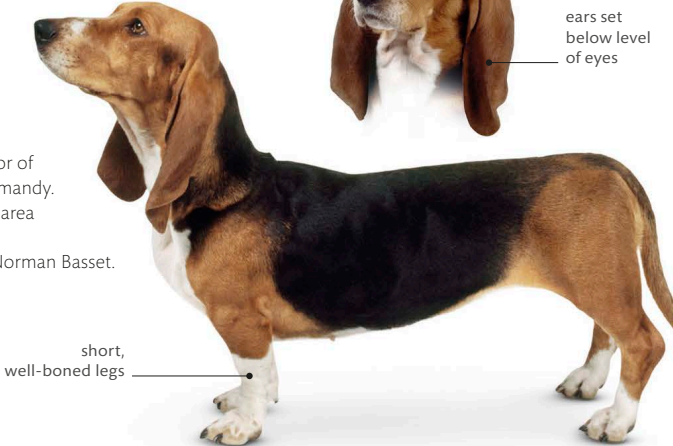

## Basset Artésien Normand

Although smaller in stature, this breed is sometimes confused with the Basset Hound (see p.142). The tricoloured form, with black predominating, is preferred. Areas of white tend to be confined to the extremities.




**HISTORY** This is the survivor of breeds from Artois and Normandy.

**REMARK** There is a curled area of hair over each hip joint.

**OTHER NAMES** Artesian Norman Basset.

Height: 25–36cm (10–14in)	Weight: 15kg (33lb)	Temperament: Active, gentle
---------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------

Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting roe deer	Origins: 1800s
<div><h1>Grand Gascon-Saintongeois</h1></div> <div><p>Compared with many other breeds of hound, the Grand Gascon-Saintongeois is a large dog, with exaggeratedly long ears. It has loose folds of skin around the head and neck. Ticking is evident in its fine, short, white coat. This dog has a black mask and head, with black often extending down on to its shoulders. A smaller version of this breed, the Petit Gascon-Saintongeois, is identical in all respects except height.</p></div> <div><p><b>HISTORY</b> This breed was created by Baron Joseph de Carayon-LaTour of Château Virelade as a result of crossing the Gascon Bleu, Saintongeois, and Ariègeois breeds.</p></div> <div><p><b>REMARK</b> Although a popular pack hound in France, the breed is very uncommon in other countries.</p></div> <div><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Virelade.</p></div> <div><p>very pronounced occipital peak</p><p>clear tan markings restricted to head</p><p>long, conical, pendulous ears</p></div> <div><p>long, strong back</p><p>deep chest</p><p>long, straight, well-boned forelegs</p><p>typical black saddle marking</p></div> <div></div>		
Height: 63–71cm (25–28in)	Weight: 30–32kg (66–71lb)	Temperament: Affectionate, gentle

Place of origin: France

First use: Coursing hares

Origins: 1700s

# Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen

This form of the Basset Griffon Vendéen differs from its smaller Petit relative only in size. White is often the predominant colour in bi- and tricolour forms. It is an active dog, and is valued for hunting rabbits and hares.

**HISTORY** Both basset forms are descended from the Grand Griffon Vendéen (see p.174).

**REMARK** The Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen can be very affectionate, yet has an independent nature.

## OTHER NAMES

Large Vendéen Griffon.

ears attach  
below eye level



Petit Basset  
Griffon Vendéen

Grand Basset  
Griffon Vendéen



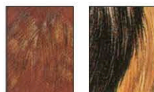
solid-boned  
forelegs

tail tapers  
along its  
length

wide, deep  
chest with  
rounded ribs

legs straighter  
than most bassets

large,  
powerful feet



Colour types

Height: 38–42cm (15–16½in)

Weight: 18–20kg (40–44lb)

Temperament: Affectionate, independent



Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting boars	Origins: 1400s
-------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

# Grand Griffon Vendéen

The Grand Griffon Vendéen is either white or wheaten, with various other colour markings. This dog adapts well to land or water, having a rough, wiry outercoat and a thick undercoat. Its head is slightly elongated and its nose is well developed. It has a moustache of longer hair above its lips.

**HISTORY** Originating in the district of Vendée in France, its ancestors are the St. Hubert Hound (see pp.180–81), the Bracco Italiano (see p.97), and the Griffon Nivernais (opposite).

**REMARK** Like many hounds, this breed has a friendly nature with a good disposition, but possesses high energy levels, meaning that it requires plenty of exercise. They do have an independent side to their nature.

**OTHER NAMES** Large Vendéen Griffon.



large, dark eyes

straight, well-muscled back

tail carried in a sabre-like curve

strong chest

firm, well-boned legs

large black nose and moustache

ears shaped like an elongated oval

wiry coat must never be woolly

long hair covers feet

**Colour types**



Height: 60–66cm (23½–26in)	Weight: 30–35kg (66–77lb)	Temperament: Lively, friendly
----------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: France

First use: Hunting small game

Origins: 1600s

## Briquet Griffon Vendéen

This smaller relative of the Grand Griffon Vendéen (opposite) has a short head and low-set ears. It has a dense, bushy double coat, in solid or mixed colours.

**HISTORY** This hound shares a common ancestry with the Grand Griffon Vendéen but, instead of hunting boars and wolves, the Briquet's more likely quarry will be rabbits.

**REMARK** This breed works either in a pack or as a solitary hunter.

**OTHER NAMES** Medium Vendéen Griffon.



Colour types

large, black nose with facial whiskers

narrow, pendulous ears

solid bone structure

thick-soled feet



Height: 48–56cm (19–22in)

Weight: 24kg (53lb)

Temperament: Energetic, lively

## Griffon Nivernais

The Griffon Nivernais is a tall, light-framed dog, not unlike the Spinone (see p.96) and the Otterhound (see p.145). It has a bushy, slightly unkempt appearance. The coat hair is long and hard, and usually grey or fawn in colour.

**HISTORY** This is an ancient breed descended from the now-extinct Chien Gris de St. Louis.

**REMARK** This hound was developed specifically to hunt wild boar and bears.

**OTHER NAMES** Chien de Pays.

long, slightly conical ears

shaggy, coarse-textured coat

long hair covering legs

broad, prominent muzzle



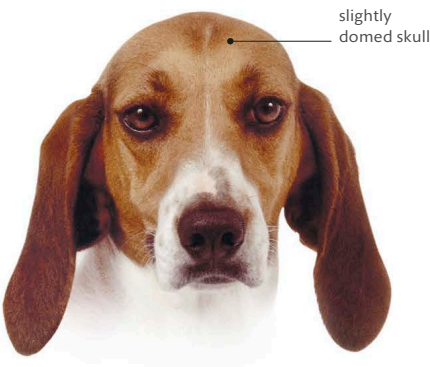
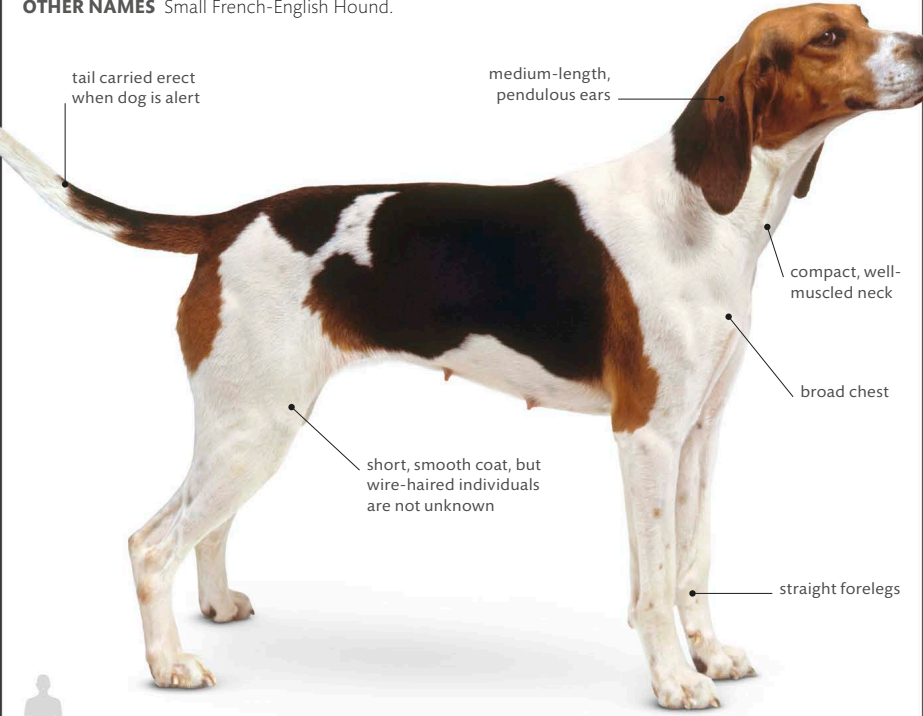

Colour types



Height: 53–62cm (21–24in)

Weight: 23–25kg (50–55lb)

Temperament: Active, lively

Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting small game	Origins: 1600s
<div><h1>Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie</h1></div> <div><p>This is the smallest of the three Anglo-Français breeds. Generally, this scent hound's coat is coloured tan and white, black and white, or a combination of white, black, and tan. Although compact, it has an athletic, well-muscled body, a head that is slightly small in relation to its body size, low-set ears, and a well-developed nose.</p></div> <div><p><b>HISTORY</b> This hound was developed in France and is the result of cross-breeding between English and French scent hounds, several hundred years ago. A preliminary standard was first drawn up in 1978.</p></div> <div><p><b>REMARK</b> Of all the Anglo-Français breeds, the Petite makes the best house dog. It is not particularly small in size though: the description of 'petite' in this case refers to the game that it was bred to hunt, such as rabbits and hares.</p></div> <div><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Small French-English Hound.</p></div> <div><p>slightly domed skull</p></div> <div><p>tail carried erect when dog is alert</p><p>medium-length, pendulous ears</p><p>compact, well-muscled neck</p><p>broad chest</p><p>short, smooth coat, but wire-haired individuals are not unknown</p><p>straight forelegs</p></div> <div></div>		
Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)	Weight: 16–20kg (35–44lb)	Temperament: Reserved, willing

Place of origin: France

First use: Hunting wolves

Origins: 1200s

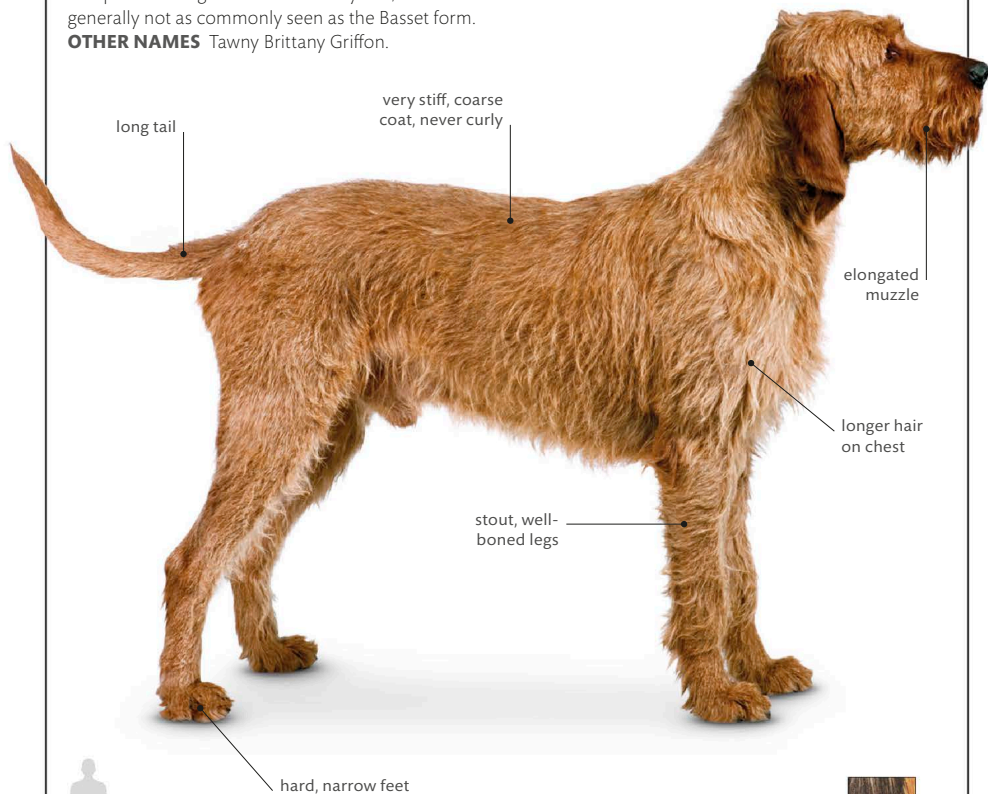
## Griffon Fauve de Bretagne

The Griffon Fauve de Bretagne is mainly distinguished by its coat, which is very coarse-textured without being too long. Coloration varies through shades of fawn to brownish red; black is not a permitted colour. This well-muscled dog has a slightly elongated muzzle, either a black or a brown nose, and long, pendulous ears terminating in a point. This is an excellent pack hound, which is becoming better-known outside its native France.

**HISTORY** This ancient breed of hound was very well known during the Middle Ages in France. It reached its peak of popularity during the 1800s.

**REMARK** The popularity of this breed as a household companion has grown over recent years, but it is generally not as commonly seen as the Basset form.

**OTHER NAMES** Tawny Brittany Griffon.



Colour types

Height: 51–56cm (20–22in)

Weight: 20kg (44lb)

Temperament: Active, courageous



Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting deer and hares	Origins: 1600s
-------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------

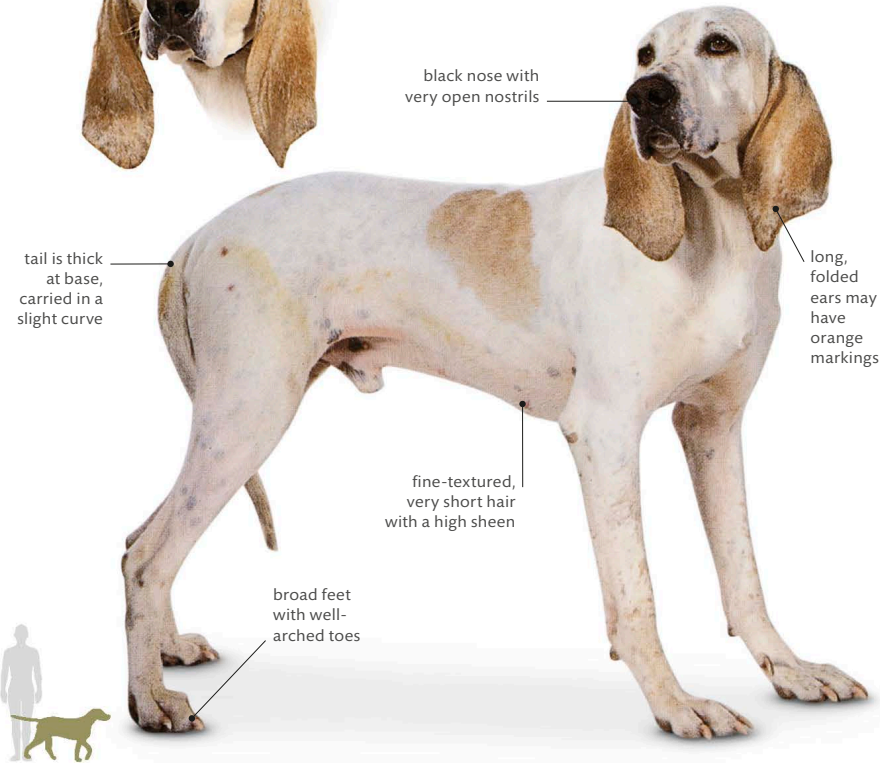
# Porcelaine

The magnificent white coat of the Porcelaine is the inspiration for this breed’s name, which in French means literally “porcelain”. It is a solid white coat consisting of very short, fine-textured hairs, although orange-coloured markings may be present, especially on the ears. Its head is finely formed, its ears are long, and its build is light but well-muscled.

**HISTORY** This is thought to be the oldest of the French scent hounds, evolved from the now-extinct Montaimboeuf. The breed died out during the French Revolution but was recreated in the mid-1800s by Swiss enthusiasts.

**REMARK** The Porcelaine has an excellent sense of smell and a fine, musical voice.

**OTHER NAMES** Chien de Franche-Comte.



Height: 56–58cm (22–23in)	Weight: 25–28kg (55–62lb)	Temperament: Active, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: Switzerland

First use: Hunting small game

Origins: 1500s

## Jura Laufhund: Bruno

This hound, from the Jura region of western Switzerland close to the French border, is characterized by the absence of white markings in its coat. Otherwise, the Bruno Jura is similar to laufhunds from other regions. It can be distinguished immediately from the St. Hubert form (see pp.180-81) by its less massive head and generally more refined appearance.

**HISTORY** The laufhund is thought to descend from the old, heavier, French breeds, of which only smooth-haired forms survive.

**REMARK** This breed retains a strong hunting instinct and requires plenty of exercise in order to remain in good condition.

**OTHER NAMES** Jura Hound.



Colour types



Height: 46–58cm (18–23in)

Weight: 15–20kg (34–44lb)

Temperament: Lively, determined

Place of origin: Switzerland

First use: Hunting game

Origins: 1500s

## Jura Laufhund: St. Hubert

Although the black-and-tan coloration of this hound suggests a close affinity with the Bruno Jura Laufhund (see p.179), it is somewhat different in appearance. It tends to be of heavier build, with wrinkled skin on its forehead, reminiscent of a Bloodhound (see pp.162–63). The black markings may take the form of a saddle over the back, or they may be more widespread, typically on the head and legs, contrasting with tan areas.

**HISTORY** The St. Hubert is thought to have a close relationship with the now-extinct St. Hubert Hound of France. The Swiss breed seemingly has distinct similarities with this particular ancient breed.

**REMARK** The word *laufhund* means “walking dog”. A keen tracker, it bays loudly when following a scent. This laufhund has plenty of stamina and is used to hunt a variety of game, ranging from small hares and foxes to larger animals such as deer.

**OTHER NAMES** Jura Hound.

heavy,  
massive,  
domed  
skull

pronounced dewlap

tail carried  
high, without a  
marked curve

powerful thighs

deep ribcage

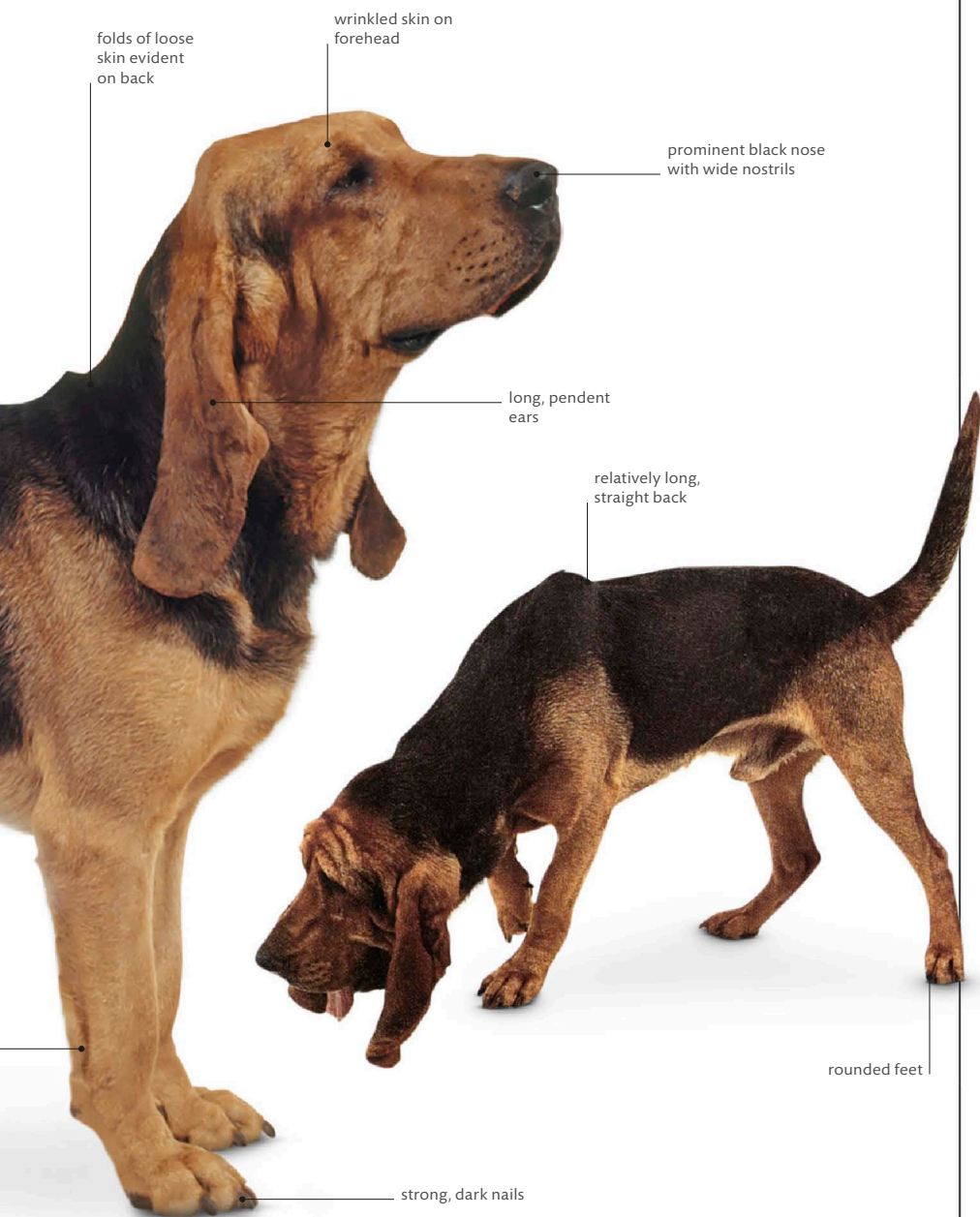
strong, straight  
forelegs



Height: 46–58cm (18–23in)

Weight: 15–20kg (34–44lb)

Temperament: Active, friendly





Place of origin: Hungary	First use: Hunting small game	Origins: 800s
--------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------



# Hungarian Greyhound

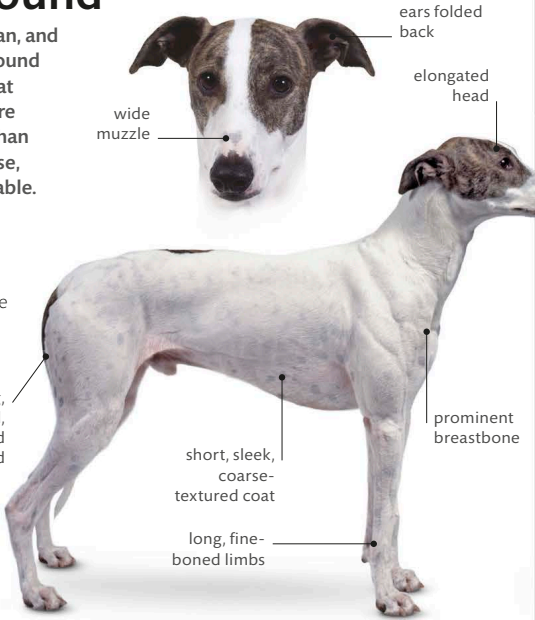
This breed of greyhound is long-legged, lean, and elegant, and closely resembles the Greyhound proper (see p.146), although it is somewhat smaller in stature. The head and muzzle are wide for a dog that relies on sight rather than scenting ability. Its coat is short and coarse, and solid colours and brindles are acceptable.

**HISTORY** This is an ancient breed which accompanied the fierce Magyar people into central Europe in the 10th century.

**REMARK** This breed is not well-known outside its native Hungary and is rarely seen at shows.

**OTHER NAMES** Magyar Agár.





ears folded back

elongated head

wide muzzle

long, thin tail, curled at end

short, sleek, coarse-textured coat

long, fine-boned limbs

prominent breastbone

Height: 64–70cm (25–27½in)	Weight: 22–31kg (49–68lb)	Temperament: Active, affectionate
----------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------

Place of origin: Switzerland	First use: Hunting in Alpine regions	Origins: 1000s
------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------


# Berner Laufhund

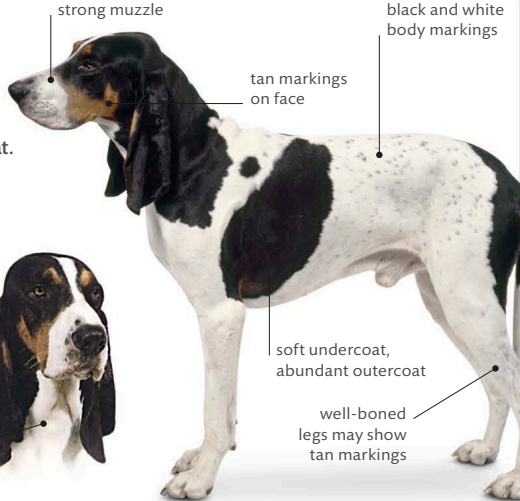
This breed of hound has a narrow head and long, folded ears. Its body is long but not heavy, with strong, well-boned legs. The Berner Laufhund's soft undercoat is covered with a harder, tricoloured outercoat.

**HISTORY** These hounds have been used by Swiss Alpine hunters for about 900 years.

**REMARK** The formation of the Swiss Hound Club in 1931 is largely responsible for the preservation of this breed.

**OTHER NAMES** Bernese Hound.





strong muzzle

black and white body markings

tan markings on face

soft undercoat, abundant outercoat

well-boned legs may show tan markings

thick, powerful neck

long, conical ears

Height: 46–58cm (18–23in)	Weight: 15–20kg (34–44lb)	Temperament: Active, responsive
---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------

Place of origin: Switzerland

First use: Hunting small game

Origins: 1500s

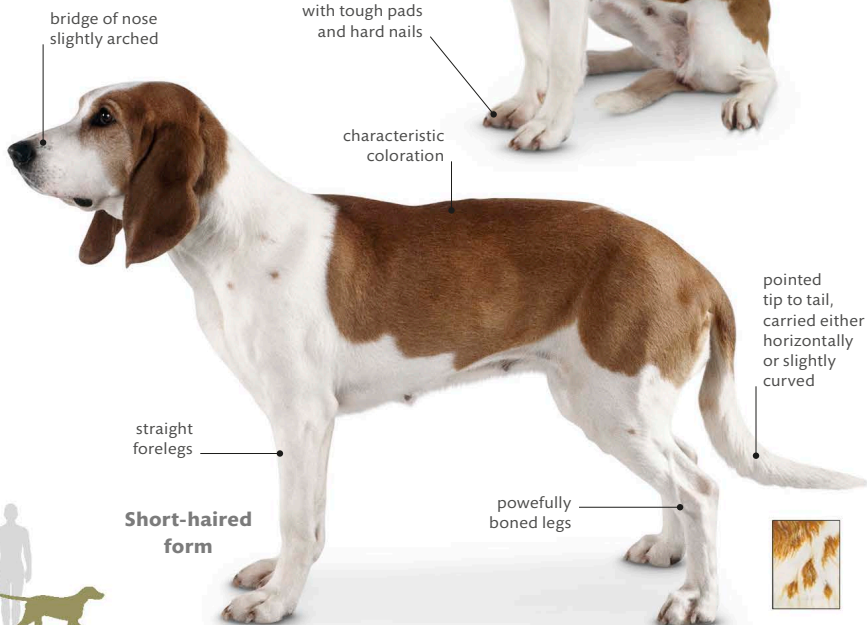
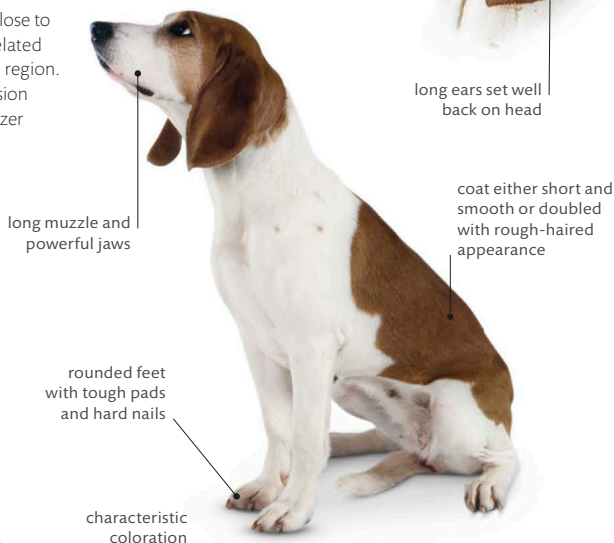
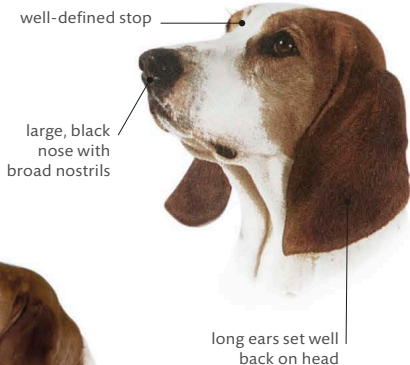
# Schweizer Laufhund

The bicoloured appearance of this hound serves to distinguish it from other related Swiss breeds. White predominates in the coat, offset against yellowish orange, orange, or even red markings, which are large in extent, although occasional small spots of colour are not penalized in the show ring. The Schweizer Laufhund is a talented tracker and has a powerful voice, which is invariably heard whenever a scent trail is located.

**HISTORY** This breed originated close to the Franco-Swiss border and is related to the French breeds found in that region.

**REMARK** The shorter-legged version of this breed, known as the Schweizer Neiderlaufhund, has identical coat coloration.

**OTHER NAMES** Swiss Hound.



**Short-haired form**



**Colour types**

Height: 46–58cm (18–23in)

Weight: 15–20kg (34–44lb)

Temperament: Active, friendly

Place of origin: Switzerland	First use: Hunting large game	Origins: 1500s
<div><div><h2>Luzerner Laufhund</h2><p>The Luzerner Laufhund is generally similar to the other four breeds of laufhund that have been developed in Switzerland. This breed, however, is characterized by a distinctive tricoloured appearance. The pronounced black ticking over the white areas of the coat gives rise to an impression of blue coloration. There is a short-legged form of this breed, known as the Luzerner Neiderlaufhund, which stands no more than 42cm (16½in) tall.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The similarity between the Luzerner and French breeds, as well as their geographical proximity, indicates a close ancestral relationship. Its precise origins are, however, unknown.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> This breed has excellent tracking abilities, and it gives voice with a very distinctive bark whenever a fresh scent is located.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Lucernese Hound.</p></div><div><p>narrow skull</p><p>prominent black nose</p><p>long, pendulous, folded ears</p><p>heavy ticking in coat, offset against black and tan areas</p><p>thick, hard, short coat</p><p>straight, powerful forelegs</p><p>deep ribcage</p><p>rounded feet</p><p>tapering tail never held erect</p></div></div>		
Height: 46–58cm (18–23in)	Weight: 15–20kg (34–44lb)	Temperament: Active, friendly

Place of origin: Serbia	First use: Tracking and hunting game	Origins: 1000 BCE
-------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------

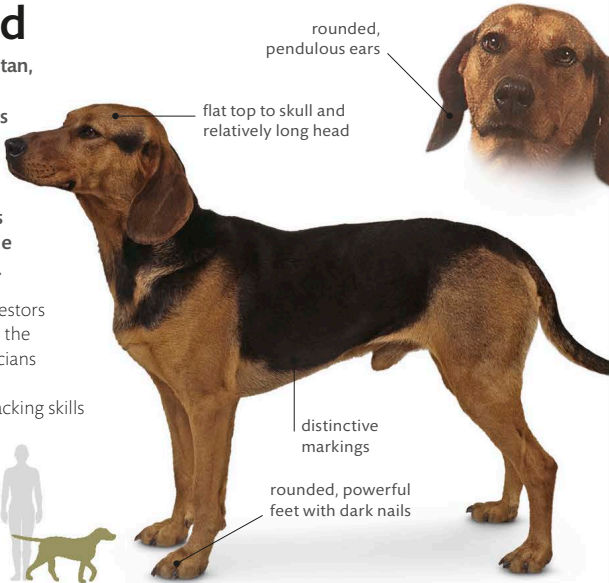
## Serbian Hound

This obedient hound is black and tan, typically with a distinctive black saddle, flat head, and black marks over the eyes. It is particularly muscular in the shoulders and limbs. A diligent, determined hunter, the Serbian Hound works in packs, and is used to hunt game ranging from hares to wild boars.

**HISTORY** The Serbian Hound's ancestors are thought to have been brought to the Balkan region from Egypt by Phoenicians in about 1000 BCE.

**REMARK** Despite its undoubted tracking skills in many different terrains, the Serbian Hound is still not widely known.

**OTHER NAMES** Balkanski Gonic, Balkan Hound.



rounded, pendulous ears

flat top to skull and relatively long head

distinctive markings

rounded, powerful feet with dark nails

Height: 43–53cm (17–21in)	Weight: 20kg (44lb)	Temperament: Active, responsive
---------------------------	---------------------	---------------------------------

Place of origin: Croatia	First use: Hunting small game	Origins: 1700s
--------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------


## Posavac Hound

The coat of this stocky hound tends to be predominantly red in colour. Other colours, such as yellow and fawn, are less common.

**HISTORY** The Posavac probably shares a common origin with other similar breeds that have originated in parts of the former Yugoslavia, their ancestors having been introduced via the ports of the Adriatic coast.

**REMARK** Exercise is absolutely essential for this active hound.

**OTHER NAMES** Posavski Gonic.



pendulous ears with rounded tips

thick, hard, coat

white markings tend to be confined to underparts

relatively short legs

**Colour types**

Height: 43–59cm (17–23in)	Weight: 16–20kg (35–45lb)	Temperament: Active, alert
---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------



Place of origin: Montenegro	First use: Hunting	Origins: 1700s
-----------------------------	--------------------	----------------

# Montenegrin Mountain Hound

This particular breed of hound, of the many breeds that have originated within the borders of Montenegro, can be recognized by its black-and-tan coloration. The Montenegrin Mountain Hound has a smooth, coarse-textured, thick outercoat and a very full undercoat, making it ideal for the harsh mountain terrain and thick bushland in which it normally hunts.

**HISTORY** This is certainly an old breed, whose ancestors may have been brought to the Adriatic by the Phoenicians. Selective breeding in different parts of the region has given rise to the diversity of hound breeds seen there today.

**REMARK** A keen sense of smell, an athletic build, and a good voice make this an excellent hunting dog.

**OTHER NAMES** Jugoslavenski Planinski Gonic, Yugoslavian Mountain Hound.



broad head

powerful muzzle



long, tapering tail



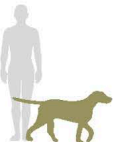
long, pendulous ears with rounded tips

relatively long body creates rectangular profile

clearly defined areas of black and tan

strong, relatively short legs

flat, coarse, thick outercoat



Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)	Weight: 20–25kg (44–55lb)	Temperament: Active, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: Serbia

First use: Hunting small game

Origins: 1800s

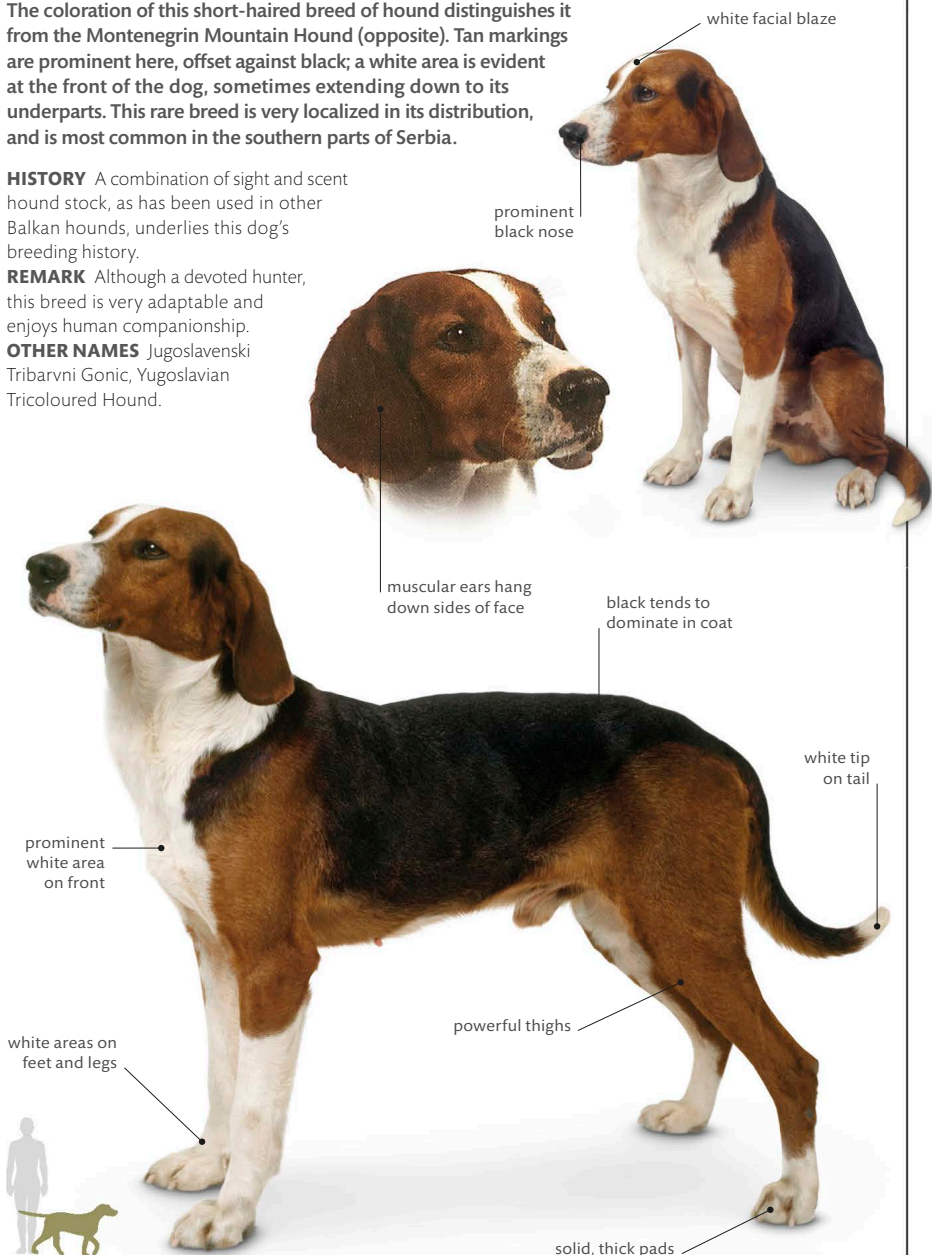
## Serbian Tricoloured Hound

The coloration of this short-haired breed of hound distinguishes it from the Montenegrin Mountain Hound (opposite). Tan markings are prominent here, offset against black; a white area is evident at the front of the dog, sometimes extending down to its underparts. This rare breed is very localized in its distribution, and is most common in the southern parts of Serbia.

**HISTORY** A combination of sight and scent hound stock, as has been used in other Balkan hounds, underlies this dog's breeding history.

**REMARK** Although a devoted hunter, this breed is very adaptable and enjoys human companionship.

**OTHER NAMES** Jugoslavenski Tribarvni Gonic, Yugoslavian Tricoloured Hound.






Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)

Weight: 20–25kg (44–55lb)

Temperament: Active, obedient

Place of origin: Italy	First use: Hunting game	Origins: 100s
<h2>Italian Hound</h2> <p><b>Strong and powerfully built, this hound has a long, tapering muzzle, which is convex when seen in profile, sloping downwards to the nose. Its lips are black at the edges.</b></p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> This breed is descended from the early sight hounds, which were probably introduced to Italy by the Phoenicians, and scent hounds from Europe. During the Renaissance it was a popular hunting dog and later underwent a further revival in Italy.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> A rough-coated form, known as Segugio Italiano a Pelo Forte, is identical in all respects other than coat type.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Segugio Italiano.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div>  <p>low-set, long, folded ears</p> <p>sickle-shaped tail</p> <p>thick, very short, shiny coat</p>		
Height: 52–58cm (20½–23in)	Weight: 18–28kg (40–62lb)	Temperament: Docile, active

Place of origin: Italy	First use: Hunting small game	Origins: 1000 BCE
<h2>Cirneco dell'Etna</h2> <p><b>This elegant, athletic Sicilian sight hound also hunts by scent. It is smaller than similar Mediterranean island breeds.</b></p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Cirneco dell'Etna is probably descended from ancestral sight-hound stock acquired in Egypt and traded in the Mediterranean by the Phoenicians.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Surprisingly, this breed is internationally less well known than either the similar Ibizan Hound (see p.190) or the Pharaoh Hound (opposite).</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Sicilian Greyhound.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">  <p><b>white marking permitted</b></p> </div> </div>  <p>broad, stiff, triangular ears</p> <p>long, straight forelegs</p> <p>short, smooth coat</p>		
Height: 42–50cm (16½–19½in)	Weight: 8–12kg (18–26lb)	Temperament: Friendly, alert

Place of origin: Malta

First use: Hunting rabbits

Origins: 1000 BCE

# Pharaoh Hound

The large, upright ears and the tan coloration of this hound immediately attract attention. It bears a striking likeness to depictions of the Egyptian god Anubis, whose task it was to act as guide for the souls of the dead. Although it is a sight hound, it also tracks its quarry by scent.

**HISTORY** Ancestors of the Pharaoh Hound are thought to have been brought to Malta by Phoenician traders. Here they remained in a relatively pure state, first attracting attention overseas only during the late 1960s.

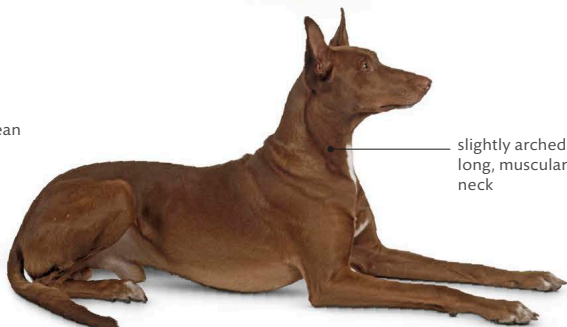
**REMARK** Without adequate exercise, these dogs rapidly become overweight.

**OTHER NAMES** Kelb Tal-fenek.

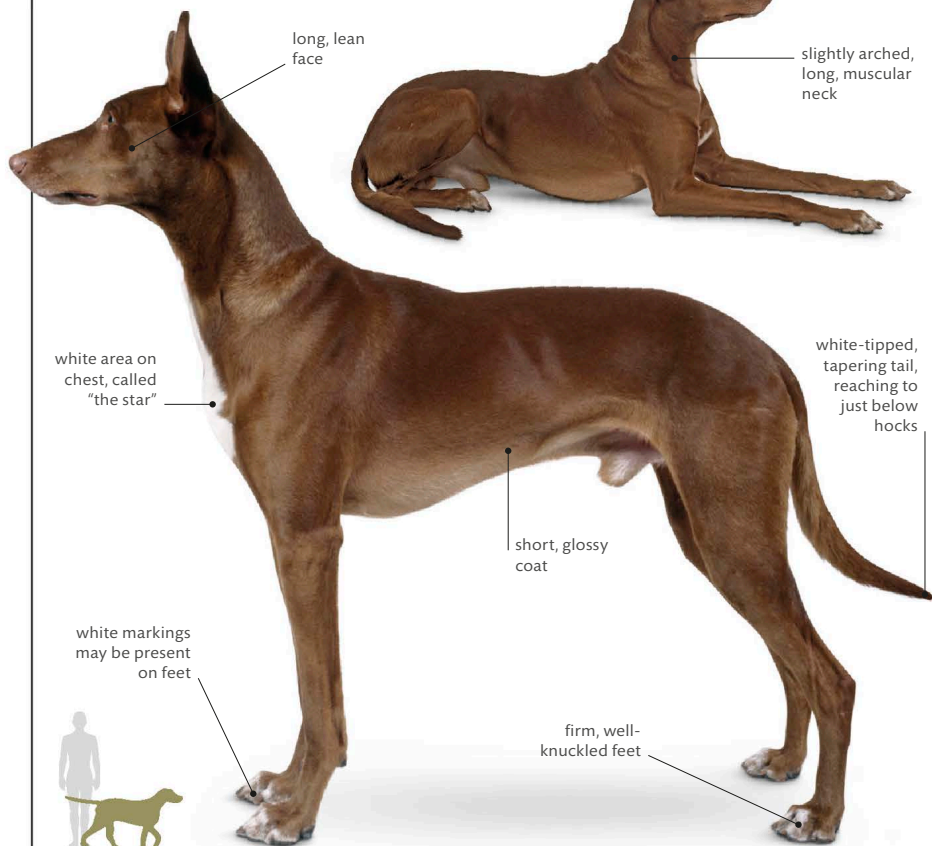


broad base to ears, which are very mobile

amber-coloured eyes



slightly arched, long, muscular neck



long, lean face

white area on chest, called "the star"

white-tipped, tapering tail, reaching to just below hocks

short, glossy coat

white markings may be present on feet

firm, well-knuckled feet



Height: 53–64cm (21–25in)

Weight: 20–25kg (45–55lb)

Temperament: Affectionate, intelligent



Place of origin: Spain	First use: Hunting rabbits	Origins: 3000 BCE
------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

# Ibizan Hound

Using large ears, this hound hunts by means of sound as well as sight. It is quite tall and, compared with other fast-paced hunting dogs, relatively stocky. Variable coloration helps distinguish it from Pharaoh Hounds (see p.189).

**HISTORY** Images of hounds similar to the Ibizan have been found in Egypt, and date back some 5,000 years. Some were probably taken from there to the island of Ibiza.

**REMARK** This is a sensitive and loyal dog.

**OTHER NAMES** Podenco Ibicenco.

ears erect when alert

long, slightly arched neck

back slopes slightly to rump

thin tail set low on back

powerful hindquarters

deep chest and flat ribcage

base of ears level with eyes

long, straight legs

Colour types

Height: 57–70cm (22½–27½in)	Weight: 19–25kg (42–55lb)	Temperament: Alert, adaptable
-----------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

Place of origin: Spain

First use: Tracking game

Origins: 500s

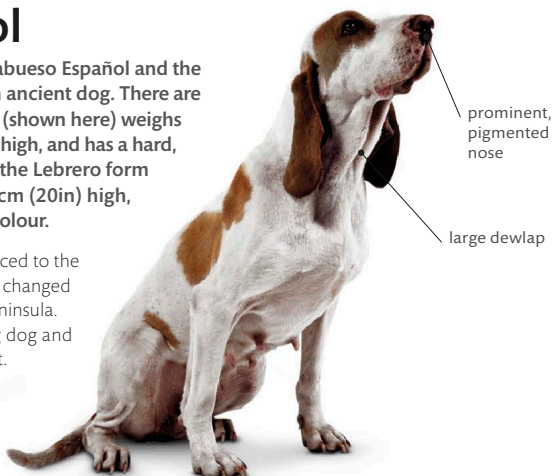
# Sabueso Español

The similarity in appearance of the Sabueso Español and the mastiff breeds indicates that this is an ancient dog. There are two forms of this breed: the de Monte (shown here) weighs about 25kg (55lb), stands 56cm (22in) high, and has a hard, white coat with red or black patches; the Lebrero form is smaller, standing no more than 51cm (20in) high, and is usually of a more uniform red colour.

**HISTORY** Thought to have been introduced to the region by the Phoenicians, this breed has changed little within the confines of the Iberian Peninsula.

**REMARK** This is still primarily a hunting dog and does not generally make a good house pet.

**OTHER NAMES** Spanish Hound.



Colour types

Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)

Weight: 20–25kg (45–55lb)

Temperament: Energetic, loyal

Place of origin: Spain	First use: Haunting game, racing	Origins: 600 BCE
<div><div><h1>Spanish Greyhound</h1><p>With the unmistakable outline of a greyhound, this dog is built for speed. It is a little smaller than the Greyhound (see p.146) itself, which it otherwise resembles in appearance. The stop is also more pronounced and its build generally sturdier. Crosses with Greyhounds have occurred to produce a breed known locally in Spain as the Galgo Inglés-Español, which is used for racing.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The early origins of the Spanish Greyhound are not clear, but it is of ancient lineage and was documented in Roman times.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> As a racing dog, this breed is not as swift as the Greyhound itself.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Galgo Español.</p></div><div><div><p>dark, expressive, oval eyes</p><p><b>Smooth-haired form</b></p></div><div><p>rose ears falling backwards</p><p><b>Wire-haired form</b></p></div><div><p>long, narrow head</p><p>long, muscular, elegantly arched neck</p><p>slightly arched, powerful loin</p><p>well-bent stifles</p><p>tall, straight forelegs</p><p>very long, relatively slender tail carried low</p><div><div></div><p><b>Colour types</b></p><div></div></div></div></div></div>		
Height: 66–71cm (26–28in)	Weight: 27–30kg (60–66lb)	Temperament: Active, friendly

Place of origin: Portugal

First use: Flushing game, ratting

Origins: 1800s

# Podengo Portugueses Pequeno

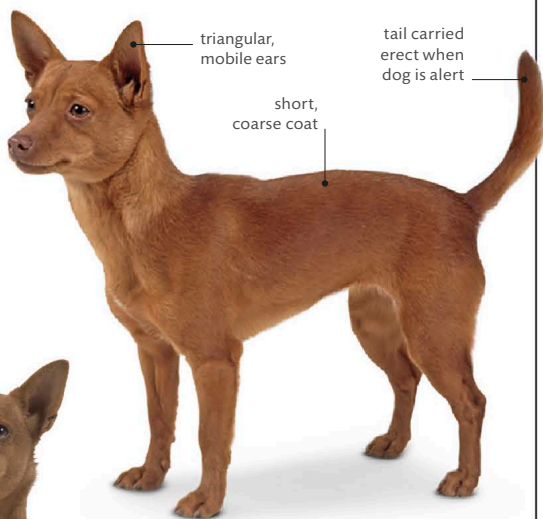
The Pequeno is sometimes described as resembling a sturdy Chihuahua (see p.37), but there seems to be no ancestral link between the two breeds. The Pequeno is in fact a miniature sight hound, a well-proportioned little dog, with a body longer than it is tall, a convex skull, a straight muzzle, and a lively, intelligent expression.

**HISTORY** It appears that this breed was derived from the Podengo Portugueses Medio (see p.194), and it, too, is bred in both wire- and smooth-haired forms.

**REMARK** This enthusiastic breed sometimes works with its larger cousins. It enters warrens and flushes out rabbits, leaving them to be captured by the other dogs. It is also a very talented ratter and an affectionate and popular house pet.

## OTHER NAMES

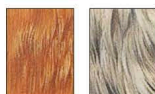
Small Portuguese Hound.



Smooth-haired form



Wire-haired form



Colour types



Height: 20–31cm (8–12in)

Weight: 5–6kg (11–13lb)

Temperament: Lively, affectionate





Place of origin: Iran

First use: Hunting gazelle

Origins: 3000 BCE

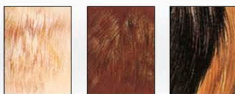
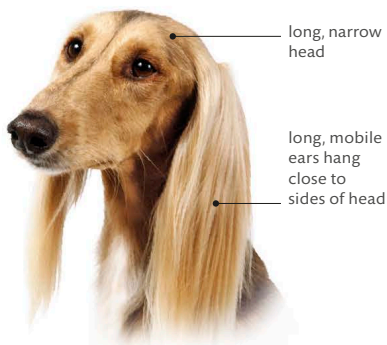
# Saluki

In terms of appearance, the Saluki is unmistakable – slim, high-stepping, and elegant. It has a relatively short coat with significantly longer hair on both its ears and tail. Feathering is also present on the thighs and at the back of the legs. For all its elegance, the Saluki possesses impressive acceleration, which, in its homeland, enables it to outpace gazelles, one of the fastest of all antelopes.

**HISTORY** Images of dogs similar to the contemporary Saluki have been found on ancient Egyptian tombs dating back more than 5,000 years, but the breed's name is thought to derive from the village of Saluk, which is now part of Iranian territory.

**REMARK** Care should be taken when exercising these hounds in areas where they could encounter cats or small dogs.

**OTHER NAMES** Gazelle Hound.



Colour types

Height: 56–71cm (22–28in)

Weight: 20–30kg (44–66lb)

Temperament: Active, friendly

Place of origin: Russia	First use: Hunting wolves	Origins: 1200s
-------------------------	---------------------------	----------------

# Borzoi

Built on lines of speed and grace, this beautiful sight hound was traditionally used to course wolves. This required not only pace, but also intelligence and considerable bravery on the part of the dog. These qualities are clearly reflected in the Borzoi's proud, aristocratic bearing. Sensitive and aloof in temperament, it is, nevertheless, faithful and protective towards its owner.

**HISTORY** The ancestry of the Borzoi is inextricably linked with Russian royalty. Popular as gifts, they were sent to Britain's Princess Alexandra in 1842, and were exhibited at the first Crufts Dog Show in 1891.

**REMARK** The name "Borzoi" derives from the Russian word *borzii*, meaning swift.

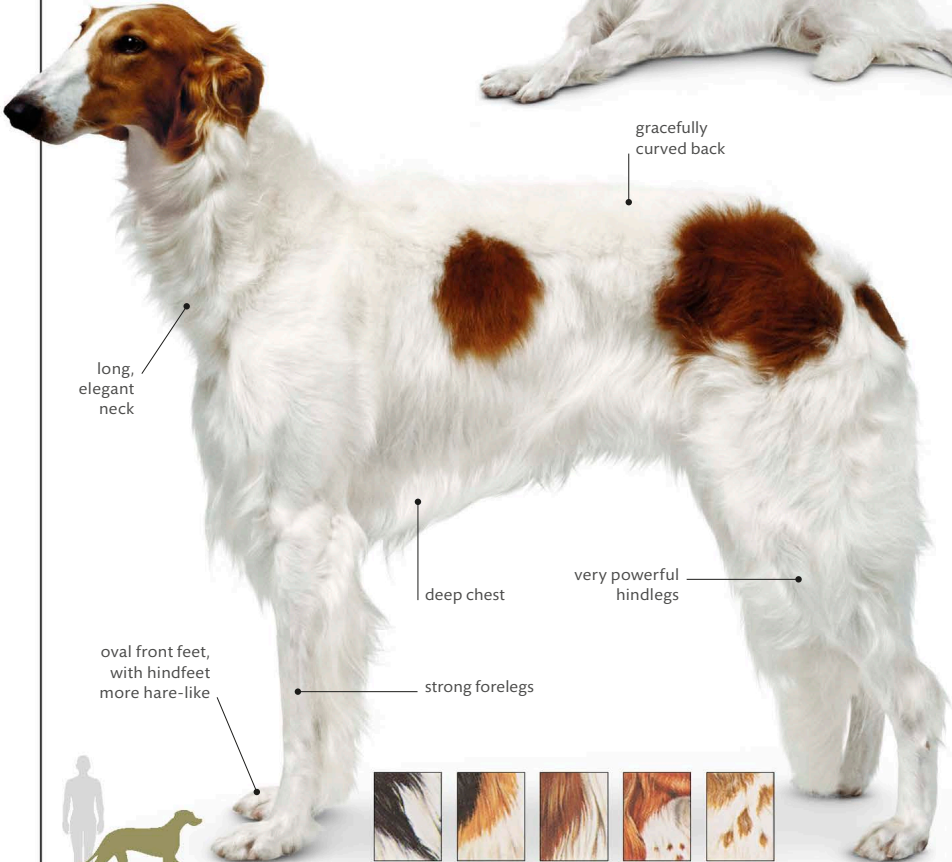
**OTHER NAMES** Russian Wolfhound.



long, powerful jaws



hair is longer over chest, neck, and thighs



gracefully curved back

long, elegant neck

deep chest

very powerful hindlegs

oval front feet, with hindfeet more hare-like

strong forelegs



Colour types

Height: 69–79cm (27–31in)	Weight: 35–48kg (75–105lb)	Temperament: Active, intelligent
---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: Mali

First use: Hunting gazelles

Origins: 1000s

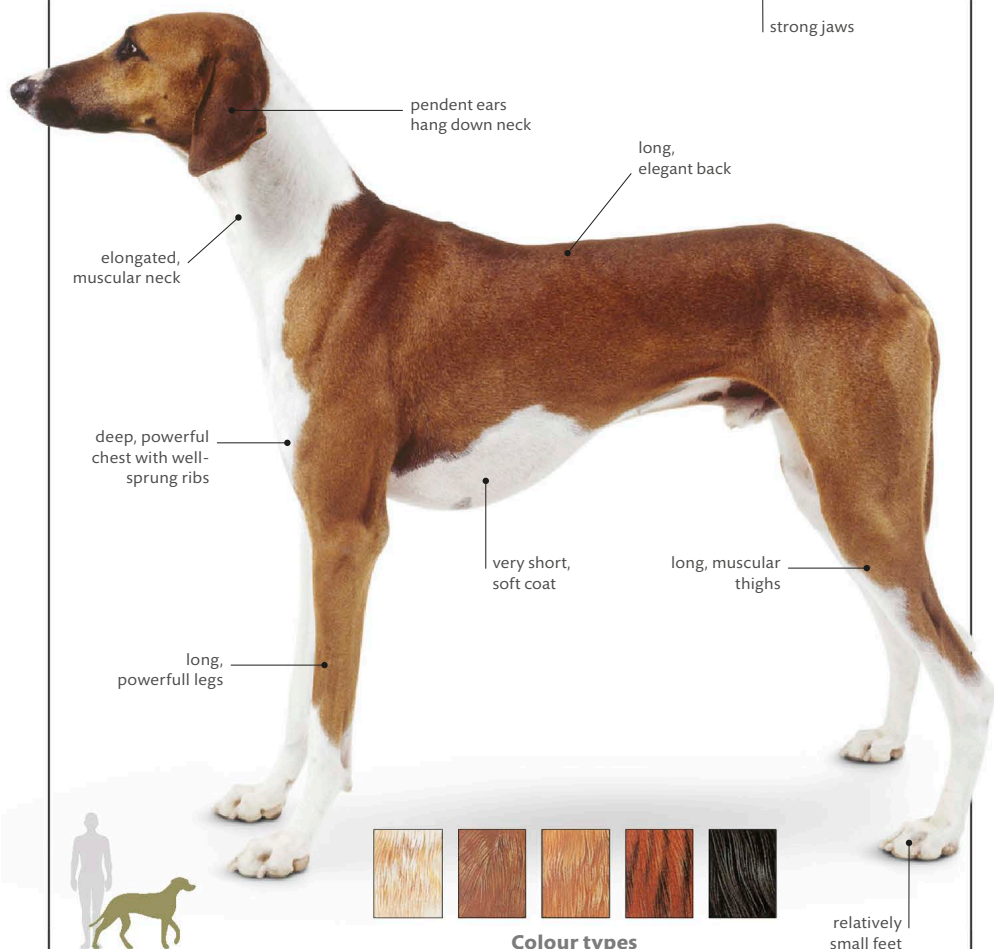
# Azawakh

With an exceedingly athletic appearance, the Azawakh is exceptionally fast, being able to reach speeds of 64km/h (40mph), and displays considerable stamina. The breed's slender head is characterized by the presence of distinctive swellings on the sides of its face.

**HISTORY** The Azawakh was developed by the Tuareg people of the southern Sahara to slow down gazelles and other game animals, thus allowing riders to overtake and kill them.

**REMARK** This breed is slowly finding homes in other countries throughout the world.

**OTHER NAMES** Tuareg Sloughi.



Height: 58–74cm (23–29in)

Weight: 17–25kg (37–55lb)

Temperament: Independent, alert



Place of origin: Afghanistan	First use: Hunting gazelles and wolves	Origins: 1600s
------------------------------	--	----------------

# Afghan Hound

The elegant appearance of the Afghan, with its long, silky coat, has attracted many people to this breed. Such styling, however, is possible only by dedicated grooming. The length of the coat has been greatly developed by selective breeding over about the last 50 years. In motion, the Afghan Hound is high-stepping, giving the impression of springing over the ground with its coat flowing behind.

**HISTORY** This hound was first seen in Europe in the late 1800s, when it was brought back by soldiers returning from the Afghan War. At that time there were a number of localized forms – some were larger, for example – but such distinctions have disappeared in contemporary bloodlines.

**REMARK** This athletic sight hound requires plenty of exercise. It may tend to run off too readily – perhaps a reflection of its hunting past.

**OTHER NAMES** Tazi.



Colour types



long skull

long, silky hair covering eyes



prominent hip bones

long, straight legs

dense covering of long hair on feet

large, strong forefeet



Height: 64–74cm (25–29in)	Weight: 23–27kg (50–60lb)	Temperament: Lively, active
---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

Place of origin: Morocco

First use: Guarding flocks

Origins: 6000 BCE

# Sloughi

The build of the Sloughi has led to debate that it is merely a smooth-coated form of Saluki (see p.195), modified by crossings with other similar breeds. That aside, the Sloughi is a striking dog, slenderly built, with fine, well-defined musculature and rather sad, dark eyes.

**HISTORY** This breed's origins lie in North Africa where ancient drawings and carvings depict similar dogs. Earlier, its ancestors probably came from the region of present-day Saudi Arabia.

**REMARK** Although used as a flock guardian and hunter in its homeland, it can be seen in the show ring in Britain and the USA, being recognized by the American Kennel Club in 2016.

**OTHER NAMES** Arabian Greyhound.

large,  
dark  
eyes

well-  
defined  
bone  
structure

medium-  
length,  
pendent ears,  
with slightly  
rounded tips

long, lean  
neck with  
folds of skin  
at the throat

hard,  
smooth coat  
consisting  
of tough,  
fine hair

very straight,  
well-boned  
forelegs

abdomen is  
well tucked up

long, thin tail  
with slight  
curve at end



Height: 61–72cm (24–28½in)

Weight: 20–27kg (45–60lb)

Temperament: Active, friendly

Place of origin: Japan	First use: Hunting boar and deer	Origins: 1700s
------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------

## Kai Dog

The fiercely loyal Kai Dog is a powerfully built breed with strong legs which makes it well suited to hunting in its mountainous Japanese homeland. It is invariably brindled in coloration. The red form is known as Aka-Tora, the medium is called Chu-Tora, and the black brindle form is Kuro-Tora.

**HISTORY** The name of this breed originates from a part of central Japan that is now in the prefecture of Yamanashi. The Kai was first seen in the USA in 1951, but it did not become established here at this stage.

**REMARK** Kai Dog pups are usually born solid black in colour. Their distinctive brindle colouring develops only as they grow and mature.

**OTHER NAMES** Tora Dog.



**Colour types**

Height: 46–58cm (18–23in)	Weight: 16–18kg (35–40lb)	Temperament: Determined, independent
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------

Place of origin: Japan	First use: Hunting wild boar and deer	Origins: 1700s
------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------

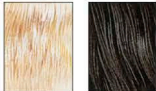

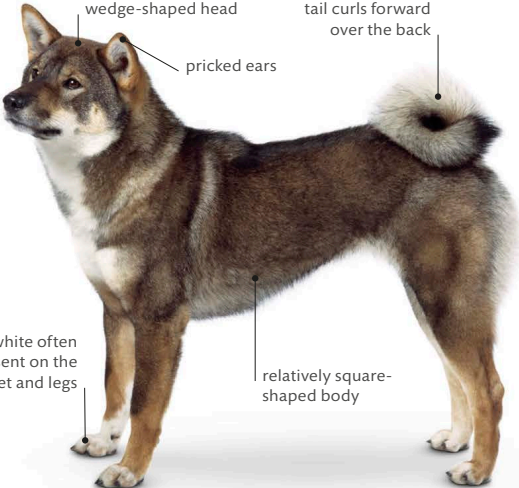
## Shikoku

This breed makes an energetic and lively companion, and takes its name from the mountainous Japanese island where it was first bred.

**HISTORY** Recognized as one of Japan's National Treasures in 1937, the Shikoku is not commonly seen, even today.

**REMARK** It is considered one of the world's purest dog breeds, having been kept on its native island in isolation for centuries.

**OTHER NAMES** Kōchi-ken.



**Colour types**

Height: 47–51cm (18½–20in)	Weight: 14–23kg (31–51lb)	Temperament: Independent, alert
----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------

Place of origin: South Africa

First use: Hunting lions

Origins: 1800s

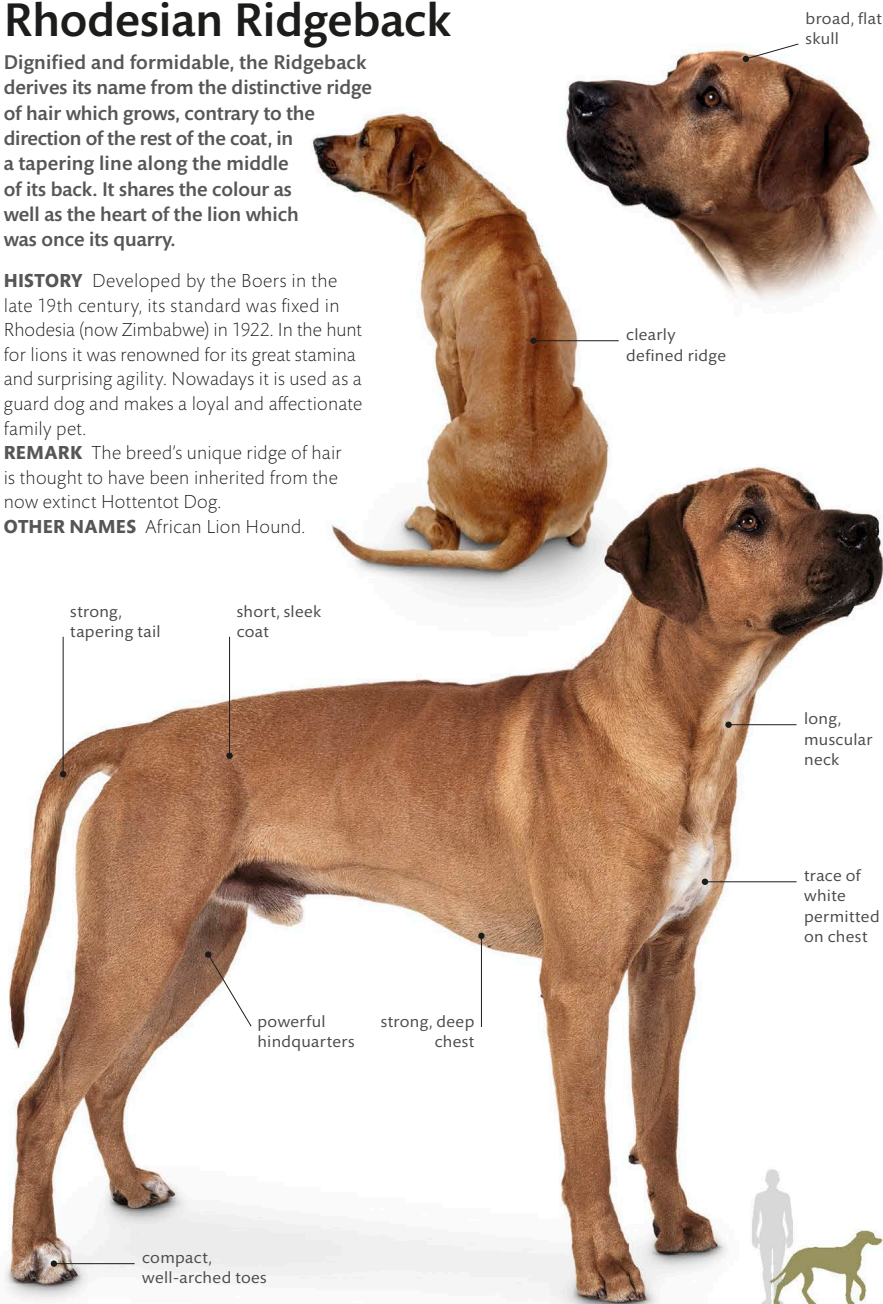
# Rhodesian Ridgeback

Dignified and formidable, the Ridgeback derives its name from the distinctive ridge of hair which grows, contrary to the direction of the rest of the coat, in a tapering line along the middle of its back. It shares the colour as well as the heart of the lion which was once its quarry.

**HISTORY** Developed by the Boers in the late 19th century, its standard was fixed in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1922. In the hunt for lions it was renowned for its great stamina and surprising agility. Nowadays it is used as a guard dog and makes a loyal and affectionate family pet.

**REMARK** The breed's unique ridge of hair is thought to have been inherited from the now extinct Hottentot Dog.

**OTHER NAMES** African Lion Hound.



Height: 61–69cm (24–27in)

Weight: 30–39kg (65–85lb)

Temperament: Friendly, obedient



# TERRIERS

MOST OF THE DOGS in this group are relatively small in size, but, despite this, they can be quite spirited and independent. Although many terriers were originally kept on farms, often as rat catchers, they have made the transition to household pets quite readily, to the extent that a number of them are among the best-known breeds in the world. Their alert and curious nature, and their tendency

to explore underground, mean that they are more inclined to dig than other breeds, and have an alarming tendency to disappear down rabbit holes when out for a walk. As a result, they are not true lap dogs although they do make loyal companions. Terriers are usually lively, alert, and extremely plucky. They do not always get on well together, however, and enjoy every opportunity to run about on their own.

Place of origin: USA	First use: Hunting rats	Origins: 1930s
----------------------	-------------------------	----------------

## Toy Fox Terrier

This small, attractive terrier shows a clear relationship to the Smooth Fox Terrier (see p.212). The tricoloured form with white predominating in the coat is favoured in the show ring. A popularizing feature is the American Toy Terrier's smooth, short coat, which is extremely easy to care for and groom.

**HISTORY** The American Kennel Club recognized this breed in 1936. Crosses with English Toy Terriers (see p.206) and Chihuahuas (see p.37) have refined its features.

**REMARK** These terriers have been trained to assist handicapped people around the home.

**OTHER NAMES** Toy Fox Terrier, Amertoy.



V-shaped ears

large eyes



close-set ears

distinctive tan markings over the eyes

square body shape

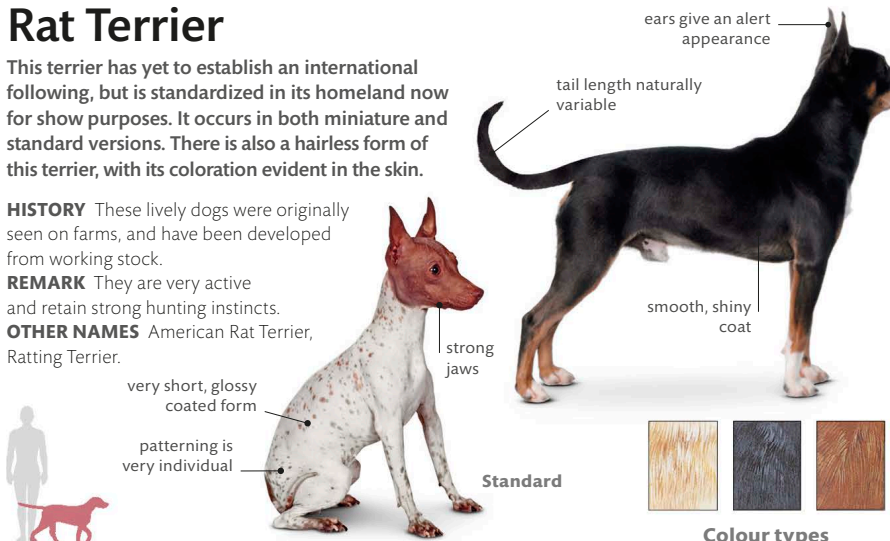
straight, lightly boned forelegs

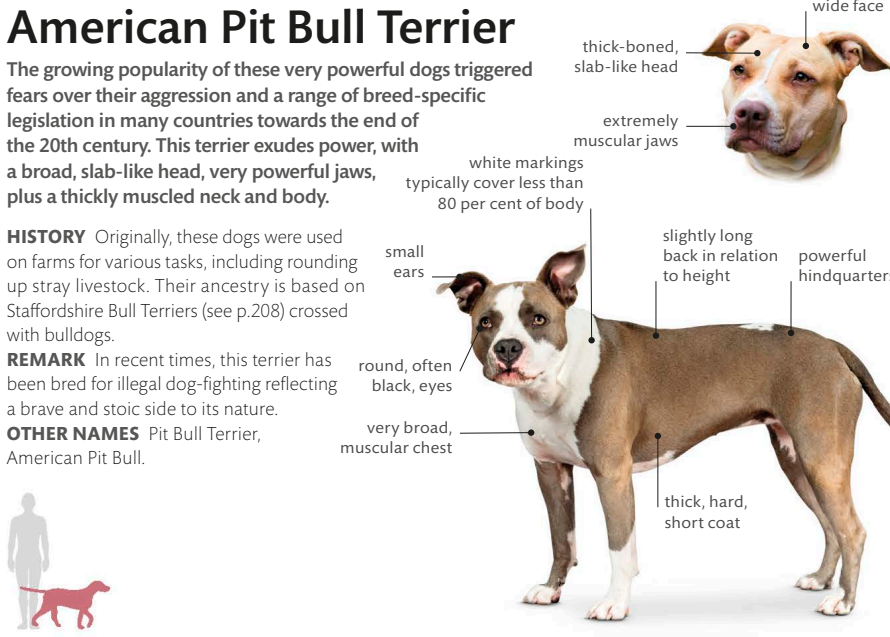
oval, compact feet


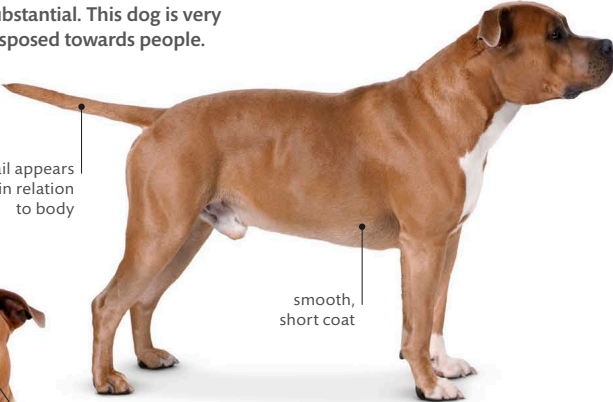





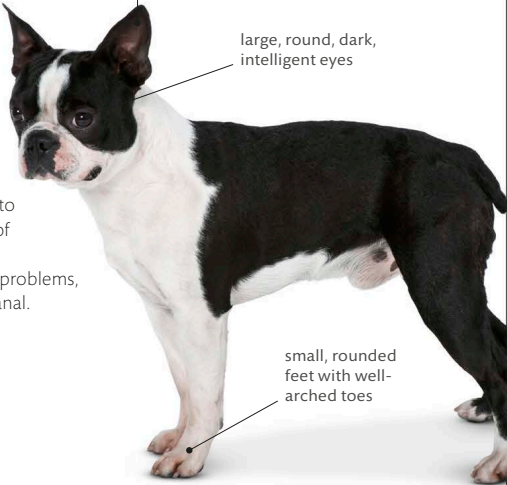

Colour types

Height: 25cm (10in)	Weight: 2–3kg (4½–7lb)	Temperament: Lively, alert
---------------------	------------------------	----------------------------

Place of origin: USA	First use: Hunting rats	Origins: 1970s
<h2>Rat Terrier</h2> <p>This terrier has yet to establish an international following, but is standardized in its homeland now for show purposes. It occurs in both miniature and standard versions. There is also a hairless form of this terrier, with its coloration evident in the skin.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> These lively dogs were originally seen on farms, and have been developed from working stock.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> They are very active and retain strong hunting instincts.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> American Rat Terrier, Rattling Terrier.</p>  <p>ears give an alert appearance</p> <p>tail length naturally variable</p> <p>smooth, shiny coat</p> <p>strong jaws</p> <p>very short, glossy coated form</p> <p>patterning is very individual</p> <p>Standard</p> <p>Colour types</p>		
Height: 33–46cm (13–18in)	Weight: 4.5–11kg (10–25lb)	Temperament: Strong-willed, active

Place of origin: USA	First use: Dog-fighting	Origins: 1800s
<h2>American Pit Bull Terrier</h2> <p>The growing popularity of these very powerful dogs triggered fears over their aggression and a range of breed-specific legislation in many countries towards the end of the 20th century. This terrier exudes power, with a broad, slab-like head, very powerful jaws, plus a thickly muscled neck and body.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Originally, these dogs were used on farms for various tasks, including rounding up stray livestock. Their ancestry is based on Staffordshire Bull Terriers (see p.208) crossed with bulldogs.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> In recent times, this terrier has been bred for illegal dog-fighting reflecting a brave and stoic side to its nature.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Pit Bull Terrier, American Pit Bull.</p>  <p>wide face</p> <p>thick-boned, slab-like head</p> <p>extremely muscular jaws</p> <p>white markings typically cover less than 80 per cent of body</p> <p>small ears</p> <p>round, often black, eyes</p> <p>very broad, muscular chest</p> <p>slightly long back in relation to height</p> <p>powerful hindquarters</p> <p>thick, hard, short coat</p>		
Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)	Weight: 23–36kg (50–80lb)	Temperament: Tenacious, fearless

Place of origin: USA	First use: Baiting bulls	Origins: 1800s
<div><div><h2>American Staffordshire Terrier</h2><p>This breed resembles its English ancestor, the <b>Staffordshire Bull Terrier</b> (see p.208), although it is taller, heavier, and generally more substantial. This dog is very powerful, but not usually ill-disposed towards people.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The American Kennel Club first granted recognition of the American Staffordshire Terrier as a separate breed in 1936.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> It is bold and intelligent, and makes a loyal family pet.</p></div><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div>		
<div><p>tail appears short in relation to body</p><p>smooth, short coat</p><div><p>broad head with powerful jaw muscles</p></div></div>		
Height: 43–48cm (17–19in)	Weight: 18–23kg (40–50lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, determined

Place of origin: USA	First use: Baiting bulls, ratting	Origins: 1800s
<div><div><h2>Boston Terrier</h2><p>Although descended from bull-baiting dogs, the Boston Terrier today, with its broad, flat head without wrinkles, large, round eyes, and sweet expression, is a well-tempered and patient companion dog. Brindle and white are the preferred coat colours. The breed is grouped into three categories depending on weight.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The Boston Terrier can be traced back to crosses involving bulldogs and terriers in the city of Boston some time in the 1800s.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The broad head of this dog can lead to problems, pups sometimes becoming trapped in the birth canal.</p></div><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div>		
<div><p>small, thin ears set at corners of skull</p><p>large, round, dark, intelligent eyes</p><p>small, rounded feet with well-arched toes</p><div></div></div>		
Height: 38–43cm (15–17in)	Weight: 4.5–11.5kg (10–25lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, lively

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting badgers and otters	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------

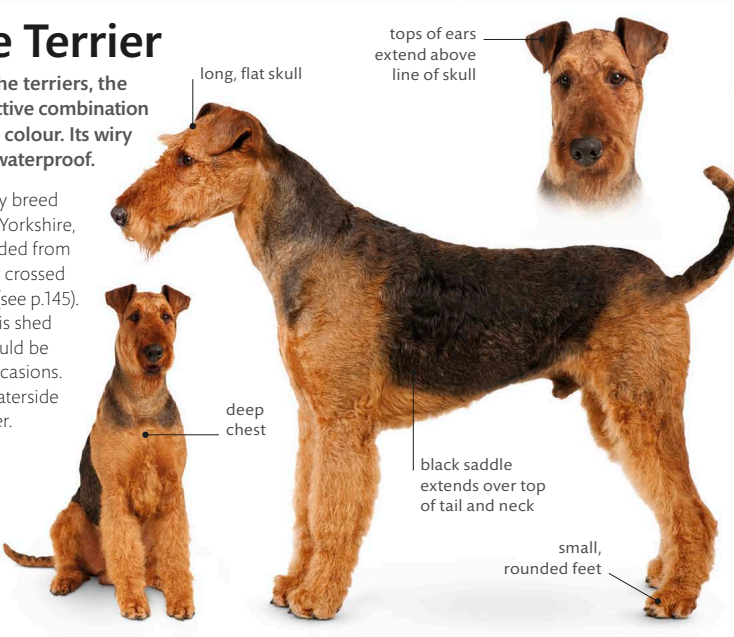
## Airedale Terrier

The largest of all the terriers, the Airedale is a distinctive combination of black and tan in colour. Its wiry coat is dense and waterproof.

**HISTORY** This hardy breed evolved in southern Yorkshire, England. It is descended from an old type of terrier crossed with an Otterhound (see p.145).

**REMARK** The coat is shed twice a year and should be stripped on these occasions.

**OTHER NAMES** Waterside Terrier, Bingley Terrier.



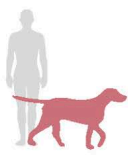
long, flat skull

tops of ears extend above line of skull

deep chest

black saddle extends over top of tail and neck

small, rounded feet



Height: 56–61cm (22–24in)	Weight: 20–23kg (44–50lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, responsive
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting badgers and rats	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------

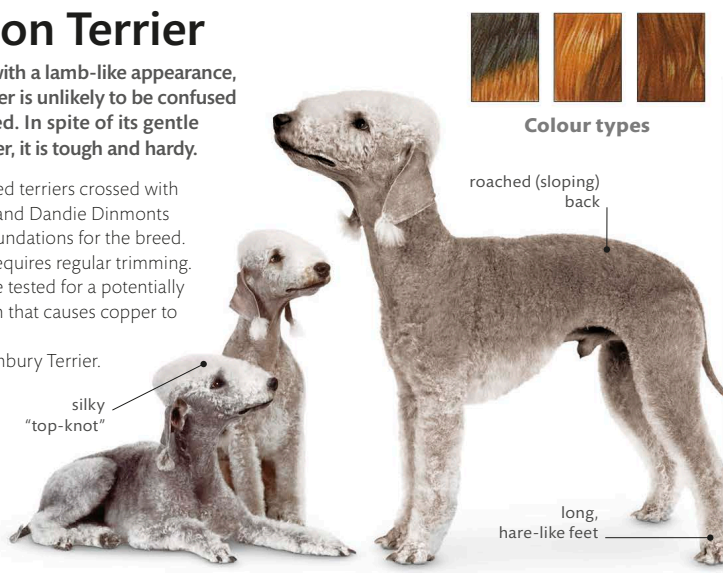
## Bedlington Terrier

Lithe and graceful, with a lamb-like appearance, the Bedlington Terrier is unlikely to be confused with any other breed. In spite of its gentle appearance, however, it is tough and hardy.

**HISTORY** Wire-coated terriers crossed with Whippets (see p.147) and Dandie Dinmonts (see p.209) laid the foundations for the breed.

**REMARK** The coat requires regular trimming. Bedlingtons should be tested for a potentially fatal genetic condition that causes copper to build up in the liver.

**OTHER NAMES** Rothbury Terrier.

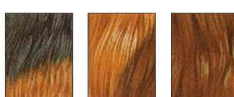



roached (sloping) back

long, hare-like feet

silky "top-knot"

Colour types

Height: 38–43cm (15–17in)	Weight: 8–10kg (17–23lb)	Temperament: Alert, affectionate
---------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------



Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Ratting and rabbiting	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------

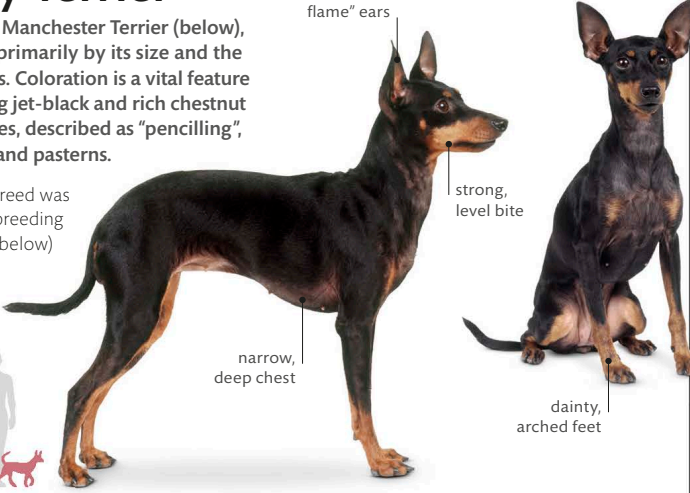
## English Toy Terrier

A miniature form of the Manchester Terrier (below), it can be distinguished primarily by its size and the erect carriage of the ears. Coloration is a vital feature of this breed, comprising jet-black and rich chestnut markings. Thin black lines, described as “pencilling”, are present on the toes and pasterns.


**HISTORY** This compact breed was developed from crossing-breeding the Black and Tan Terrier (below) with the Italian Greyhound (see p.46).

**REMARK** It bonds with its owner and makes a good watchdog.

**OTHER NAMES** Toy Manchester Terrier.



Labels: “candle flame” ears, strong, level bite, narrow, deep chest, dainty, arched feet



Height: 25–30cm (10–12in)	Weight: 3–4kg (6–8lb)	Temperament: Lively, alert
---------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Ratting and rabbiting	Origins: 1500s
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------


## Manchester Terrier

Evidence of Whippet (see p.147) is visible in this breed’s elegant, roach back and the relatively straight shape of the nose.

**HISTORY** The Manchester Terrier used to show great variation in size, and miniature versions became popular in the latter part of the 19th century, when the breed was first introduced to North America.

**REMARK** These terriers became very popular in England during the 19th century as cities grew rapidly in size, being valued for controlling the rat population.

**OTHER NAMES** Black and Tan Terrier.



Labels: tan spots above eyes, tan markings should reach sides of nose, small, V-shaped ears, sleek coat, forelegs set well under dog, well-arched toes, tan markings on legs



Height: 38–41cm (15–16in)	Weight: 5–10kg (12–22lb)	Temperament: Lively, attentive
---------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------


Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting rats	Origins: 1700s
--------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------



## Border Terrier

The Border is one of the most popular terrier breeds as a pet. In spite of its small size, it is still able to keep up with horses when out fox-hunting, while its narrow body allows it to go to earth without difficulty. Its coat is durable enough to withstand the weather on the borders between Scotland and England, which is the area where it was first developed, hence its name.

**HISTORY** There is evidence of dogs similar to the Border Terrier in the 18th century, and the name is thought to come from the then-famous Border Hunt.

**REMARK** A Border Terrier Club was established in 1921 and the breed is now widely distributed throughout the world.



**Colour types**

Height: 25cm (10in)	Weight: 5–7kg (11½–15½lb)	Temperament: Plucky, alert
---------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting rats	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------

## Norwich Terrier

This is one of the native terrier breeds of Norfolk, England, a region traditionally rich in game. The Norwich is readily distinguishable from the Norfolk Terrier (see p.210) by its alert, pricked ears. The coat is generally short and smooth on the head and ears. For its size it is a powerful dog, with a tight-lipped mouth and a scissor bite.

**HISTORY** In the 19th century, the Norwich Terrier was the mascot of the students at Cambridge University, England.

**REMARK** It is a playful breed and loves to chase after balls.






**Colour types**

Height: 25cm (10in)	Weight: 5–5.5kg (11–12lb)	Temperament: Alert, friendly
---------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------


Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Baiting bulls, ratting	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------

# Miniature Bull Terrier

This breed is the smallest surviving version of the Bull Terrier (see p.235) and is still a strong reminder of its larger relative. The head is almost flat at the top of the skull and curves down to the tip of its powerful muzzle.

**HISTORY** Common during the 1800s, its popularity waned until the end of the 20th century.

**REMARK** The Miniature Bull Terrier delights in human company, but tends to be less tolerant towards other dogs.

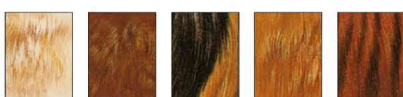



small, thin ears

muscular neck

powerful hindlegs

short, flat, glossy coat



Colour types

Height: 25–35cm (10–14in)	Weight: 11–15kg (24–33lb)	Temperament: Fearless, determined
---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------

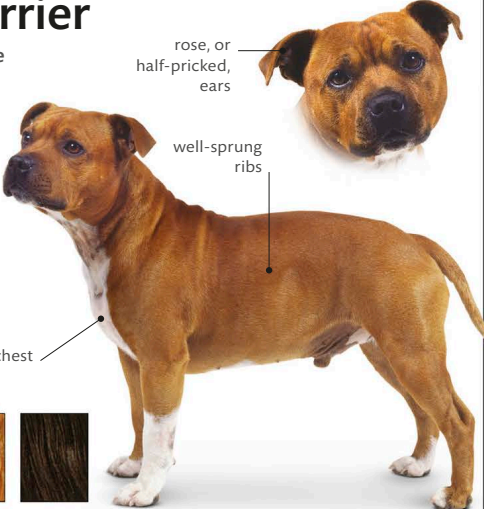
Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Dog-fighting, ratting	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------

# Staffordshire Bull Terrier

This smooth-coated breed gives the appearance of power and strength coupled with agility and athleticism. Coat coloration is very varied.

**HISTORY** This powerful terrier originates from the county of Staffordshire, England, and its ancestry displays crossings with the Bulldog (see p.39) and a variety of terrier breeds.

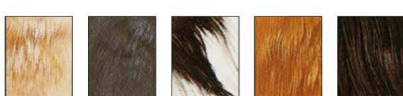

**REMARK** Although bred originally for dog-fighting, its loyalty and devotion is legendary.



rose, or half-pricked, ears

well-sprung ribs

deep chest



Colour types

Height: 36–41cm (14–16in)	Weight: 11–17kg (24–38lb)	Temperament: Plucky, strong-willed
---------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------

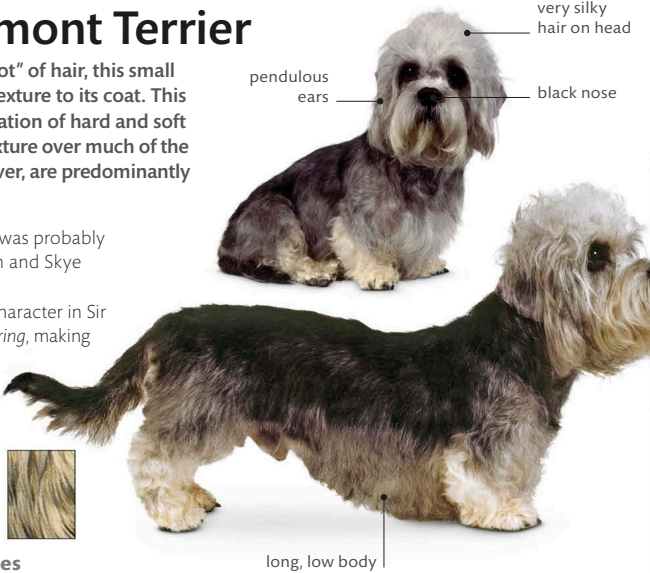
Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting badgers and rats	Origins: 1600s
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------



## Dandie Dinmont Terrier

Distinguished by its “top-knot” of hair, this small terrier also has an unusual texture to its coat. This occurs because of a combination of hard and soft hair, which creates a crisp texture over much of the body. The underparts, however, are predominantly soft-haired.

**HISTORY** This very old breed was probably developed by crossing Scottish and Skye Terriers (see p.213).

**REMARK** It is named after a character in Sir Walter Scott’s book *Guy Mannering*, making it the only dog breed named after a fictional character.



**Colour types**

Height: 20–28cm (8–11in)	Weight: 8–11kg (18–24lb)	Temperament: Independent, lively
--------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------


Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting foxes and rats	Origins: 1500s
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------



## Cairn Terrier

Lively and fearless, this shaggy terrier is well adapted to working outdoors, and possesses a dense, double-layered, water-resistant coat. The head of a Cairn is broader and not as long as that of other terrier breeds, and the jaw is surprisingly powerful for a dog of this size.

**HISTORY** The breed name was changed to Cairn Terrier only after 1909, before which it was called the Short-haired Skye Terrier. Cairn Terriers were originally used to drive foxes and other animals from rocky retreats. The breed was introduced into the USA in 1913.

**REMARK** The Cairn Terrier is an excellent swimmer.



**Colour types**

Height: 25–30cm (10–12in)	Weight: 6–7.5kg (13–16lb)	Temperament: Bold, alert
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------






Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Ratting, killing vermin	Origins: 1700s
--------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------

## Lakeland Terrier

Square-framed and solidly built, with a wiry, waterproof double coat, this sturdy terrier is equally content on the slopes of its Lake District ancestral home, in the north of England, as it is in the family home.

**HISTORY** There used to be several strains of this terrier, known under a variety of names. They were grouped in 1912.

**REMARK** Stingray of Derrybach, a Lakeland Terrier, was best in show at Crufts in 1967, and at the National Westminster Show, New York, in 1968.



**Colour types**

Height: 33–38cm (13–15in)	Weight: 7–8kg (15–17lb)	Temperament: Brave, hardy
---------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Ratting	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	--------------------	----------------

## Norfolk Terrier

The Norfolk is distinguishable from its close relative, the Norwich Terrier (see p.207), by its drop ears, which are folded forwards. Its outercoat is hard and wiry and there is a thick undercoat beneath. White markings on the coat are considered an undesirable feature.

**HISTORY** The Norfolk and Norwich Terrier breeds were inextricably linked until 1964, when the two breeds finally received separate recognition. They both seem to have developed as farm terriers in their East Anglian homeland in England.

**REMARK** It makes a good guard dog or companion for families with older children.



**Colour types**

Height: 25–26cm (10–10¾in)	Weight: 5–5.5kg (11–12lb)	Temperament: Alert, friendly
----------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Going to ground and ratting	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	--	----------------

## Parson Jack Russell Terrier

This active, robust, and well-known terrier has a predominantly white coat, which can occur in three forms: smooth-, broken-, and rough-coated. It is similar in appearance to the Fox Terrier (below).

**HISTORY** The Reverend Jack Russell (nicknamed “the Hunting Parson”), from Devon, England, is credited with developing this breed.

**REMARK** The Jack Russell Terrier makes a very personable companion, and can form a close bond with family members.

Colour types

strong neck

muscular hindlegs

white blaze is common

Height: 23–38cm (9–15in)	Weight: 5–8kg (12–18lb)	Temperament: Alert, lively
--------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting foxes	Origins: 1700s
--------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

## Wire Fox Terrier

Similar to the smooth-coated breed (see p.212) in all but coat type, the Wire Fox Terrier should have a coat with a dense and wiry texture, without any traces of curls. It is actually double-layered, with a softer undercoat.

**HISTORY** Breeds of terrier that are now extinct, notably the Wire-haired Terrier, contributed to the development of this dog.

**REMARK** It takes considerable time to prepare the coat for show purposes.

Colour types

short, level back

dark, round eyes

straight front legs

ears fold forward towards cheeks

Height: 39cm (15½in)	Weight: 7–8kg (16–18lb)	Temperament: Alert, determined
----------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------


Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Flushing foxes	Origins: 1700s
--------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------


## Smooth Fox Terrier

Less well-known than its wire-haired relative (see p.211), the Smooth Fox Terrier is an easily recognized breed, with its short back and long, tapering muzzle. Its distinctive, short tail is set high and carried gaily. This dog is lively and alert, and will take any amount of exercise.

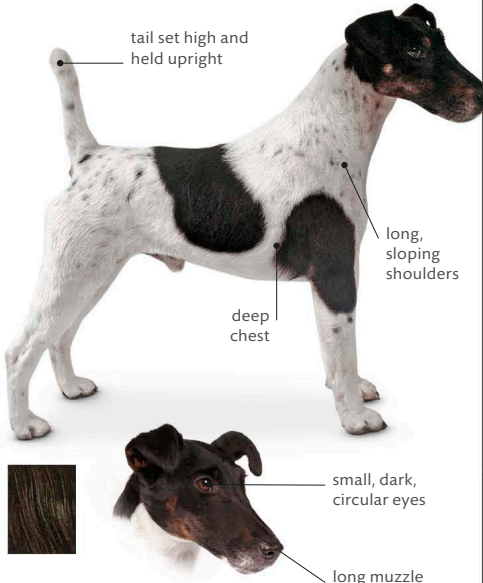
**HISTORY** The origins of this terrier are not clear, although it was first recorded about 20 years after the appearance of the wire-haired form. The breed standard has not altered significantly in terms of type since 1876, except that today's dogs are somewhat lighter than their ancestors.

**REMARK** White colouring should always predominate in the coat of this terrier.





Colour types



Height: 39cm (15½in)	Weight: 7–8kg (16–18lb)	Temperament: Alert, determined
----------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting rats	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------

## Welsh Terrier

Often confused with the Lakeland Terrier (see p.210), the Welsh Terrier can be distinguished by its broader head and distinctive coloration. Black and tan is preferred, but black, grizzle, and tan is also permitted, provided there is no black pencilling on the toes.

**HISTORY** The old Black and Tan Terrier contributed to the ancestry of this breed. It was first recognized by the Kennel Club in Britain in 1886, and was introduced to the USA two years later.

**REMARK** It needs hand-stripping twice a year for show purposes.





Colour types



Height: 36–39cm (14–15½in)	Weight: 9–10kg (20–21lb)	Temperament: Active, playful
----------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Going to ground

Origins: 1800s

## Scottish Terrier

This energetic terrier has a distinctive appearance because of its elongated head shape. In addition, it has longer hair on its forehead, creating the impression of eyebrows.

**HISTORY** Although the Scottish Terrier breed dates back many years, it was not until 1882 that an official standard was drawn up.

**REMARK** The coat of this terrier lies close to the ground. Mud sticking to it can be brushed out quite easily once it has dried.

**OTHER NAMES** Aberdeen Terrier.



Colour types

thick tail  
powerful hindquarters

distinctive eyebrows  
erect, pointed ears

long head with large nose

harsh, wiry, dense outer-coat



Height: 25–28cm (10–11in)

Weight: 8.5–10.5kg (19–23lb)

Temperament: Active, assertive

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Hunting foxes and badgers

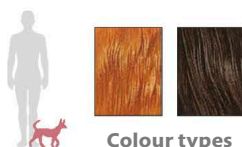
Origins: 1600s

## Skye Terrier

The long, trailing coat of the Skye Terrier needs plenty of grooming to stay immaculate. The hair covering the head is shorter and softer than elsewhere on the body, and forms a veil over the forehead and eyes. The front feet, when visible, are large and point directly forwards. A small white area on the chest may be noticeable on some individuals.

**HISTORY** Bred in the isolation of the Scottish Isle of Skye, in the Inner Hebrides, these terriers were developed to hunt foxes and badgers.

**REMARK** It may take up to three years for the coat of a young Skye Terrier to develop to its full extent.



Colour types

softer, shorter hair on head

long, powerful head  
ears are usually pricked but can be dropped

Adult and puppies

long, level back  
strong hindquarters



Height: 23–25cm (9–10in)

Weight: 8.5–10.5kg (19–23lb)

Temperament: Loyal, lively



Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting rabbits	Origins: 1700s
--------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------


# Patterdale Terrier

Although small in size, the Patterdale Terrier is a brave and tenacious working dog, with a short, coarse, weatherproof coat of black, black-and-tan, brown, or red coloration. This stocky, well-built dog retains the terrier's love of hunting.

**HISTORY** Originating in the north of England, the breed is named after the Cumbrian village of Patterdale, where it was popular.

**REMARK** These lively dogs need plenty of exercise.

**OTHER NAMES** Black Fell Terrier.



triangular, folded ears

sturdy hindquarters


broad chest

short, coarse coat

straight back

small feet

**Colour types**



Height: 30cm (12in)      Weight: 5–6kg (11–13lb)      Temperament: Brave, enthusiastic


Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting rats	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------

# West Highland White Terrier

As its name implies, this terrier from the Western Highlands of Scotland is pure white in coloration. Its face is a little fox-like in appearance, and there is a pronounced stop to the nose.

**HISTORY** It is likely that all the Scottish terriers descended from a common ancestry in what was then a sparsely populated part of Great Britain. The dogs were first shown as Poltalloch Terriers – bred in a village of this name for over sixty years by a Colonel Malcolm.

**REMARK** The thick coat needs a lot of attention.



slightly domed skull

naturally short tail

very pointed, small, erect ears

powerful muzzle

hindfeet smaller than forefeet

Height: 25–28cm (10–11in)      Weight: 7–10kg (15–22lb)      Temperament: Active, assertive

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Hunting rats

Origins: 1800s

## Yorkshire Terrier

Apart from its diminutive size, the most distinctive feature of this active little terrier is its coat, which is steely blue in coloration with areas of golden tan on the head, silky in texture, and sufficiently long to reach the ground. When seen walking, the Yorkshire Terrier can give the impression of being mounted on wheels since its feet may not be visible.

**HISTORY** Developed by the miners of the West Riding area of Yorkshire, this terrier is the result of relatively recent crosses of the Skye (see p.213), Dandie Dinmont (see p.209), and Maltese (see p.53) Terriers.

**REMARK** New-born Yorkshire Terriers are black in colour.

**OTHER NAMES** Broken-haired Scottish Terrier.



Height: 23cm (9in)

Weight: Less than 3kg (7lb)

Temperament: Intelligent, confident

Place of origin: Great Britain

First use: Hunting rats

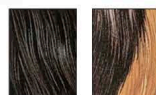
Origins: 1990s

## Sporting Lucas Terrier

This friendly terrier is derived from the Lucas Terrier, which had a Sealyham (see p.216) and Norfolk (see p.210) Terrier ancestry. In the 1990s, Plummer and Fell Terriers were then crossed with Lucas Terriers to create this taller breed.

**HISTORY** The Lucas Terrier was created by Sir Jocelyn Lucas in Scotland during the 1940s. He felt the Sealyham Terrier was becoming too large.

**REMARK** The Sporting Lucas Terrier tends not to bark a lot, compared with many terriers.



**Colour types**

Height: 25–33cm (10–13in)

Weight: 5–8kg (11–18lb)

Temperament: Affectionate, athletic

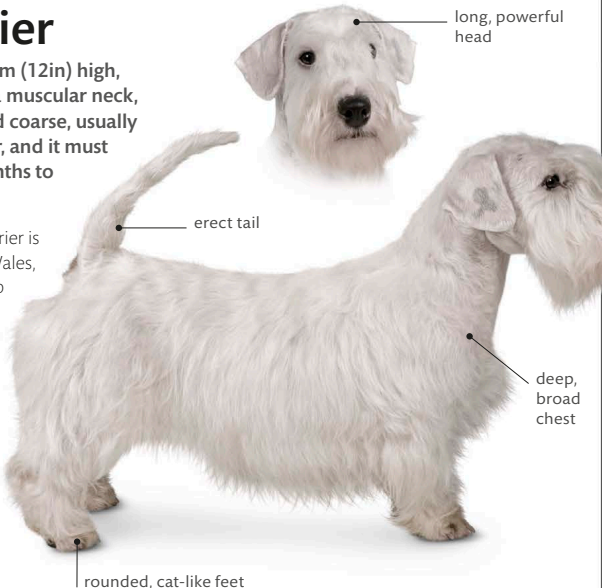
Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Hunting badgers and otters	Origins: 1850s
--------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------



## Sealyham Terrier

Although small, no more than 30cm (12in) high, the Sealyham has powerful jaws, a muscular neck, and strong legs. Its coat is long and coarse, usually white or yellowish-white in colour, and it must be stripped by hand every six months to remove dead hair.

**HISTORY** This strong, determined terrier is named after the village of Sealyham, Wales, where it originated. The first breed club was established there in 1908.

**REMARK** Having been bred to hunt badgers, the Sealyham has kept its bold disposition and active temperament.





**Colour types**

Height: 25–30cm (10–12in)	Weight: 8–9kg (18–20lb)	Temperament: Strong-willed, active
---------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------------

Place of origin: Australia	First use: Working on farms	Origins: 1800s
----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------



## Australian Terrier

This terrier used to be only blue and tan in coloration, but shades of red were introduced following crosses with Cairn Terriers (see p.209).

**HISTORY** Descended from British terriers, it was originally known as the Broken-coated Toy Terrier. It was recognized by the Kennel Club in 1936.

**REMARK** Among the smallest of the working breeds, it is still tough enough to tackle snakes.






**Colour types**

Height: 25,5cm (10in)	Weight: 4–7kg (12–14lb)	Temperament: Feisty, dutiful
-----------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------

Place of origin: Australia	First use: Companion	Origins: 1800s
<h2>Australian Silky Terrier</h2> <p>A compact and lightly built dog, the Australian Silky has typical terrier characteristics. Straight, silky body hair forms a natural parting along its moderately long, level back, and the ears are pricked and alert.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Australian Silky was developed during the 1800s from British terriers, notably the Yorkshire Terrier (see p.215), and also the Australian Terrier (opposite).</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This dog was developed strictly as a companion dog.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Silky Terrier, Sydney Silky.</p> 		
Height: 23cm (9in)	Weight: 4–5kg (8–11lb)	Temperament: Spirited, friendly

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Hunting rats and small game	Origins: 1800s
<h2>German Hunting Terrier</h2> <p>The cheeks of this relatively large terrier are full, the jaw powerful, and the teeth strong. Its dense coat is usually black or chocolate with tan markings, or it may be pure red. Both wire-haired and smooth-haired forms are found.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Despite being developed in Bavaria, its ancestry consists entirely of British terrier breeds, including Welsh (see p.212) and Fox Terriers.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This breed is still primarily a working dog, renowned for its fine nose.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Deutscher Jagdterrier.</p> 		
Height: 41cm (16in)	Weight: 9–10kg (20–22lb)	Temperament: Keen, tenacious



Place of origin: Gemany	First use: Hunting rats	Origins: 1800s
-------------------------	-------------------------	----------------


# German Pinscher

Often bearing the black-and-tan markings of its relative, the Doberman Pinscher (see pp.246–47), the German, or Standard, Pinscher is, however, also seen in dark brown and various shades of fawn. It has the same elegance of bearing and cleanness of line as the Doberman Pinscher, albeit without that dog’s musculature and aura of barely restrained power.

**HISTORY** This native of Germany may be related to the Manchester Terrier (see p.206), as are the Doberman and Miniature (opposite) Pinschers, although it has never achieved the international popularity of the other two breeds.


**REMARK** This breed is large for a terrier and so is most often used as a general farm hand.

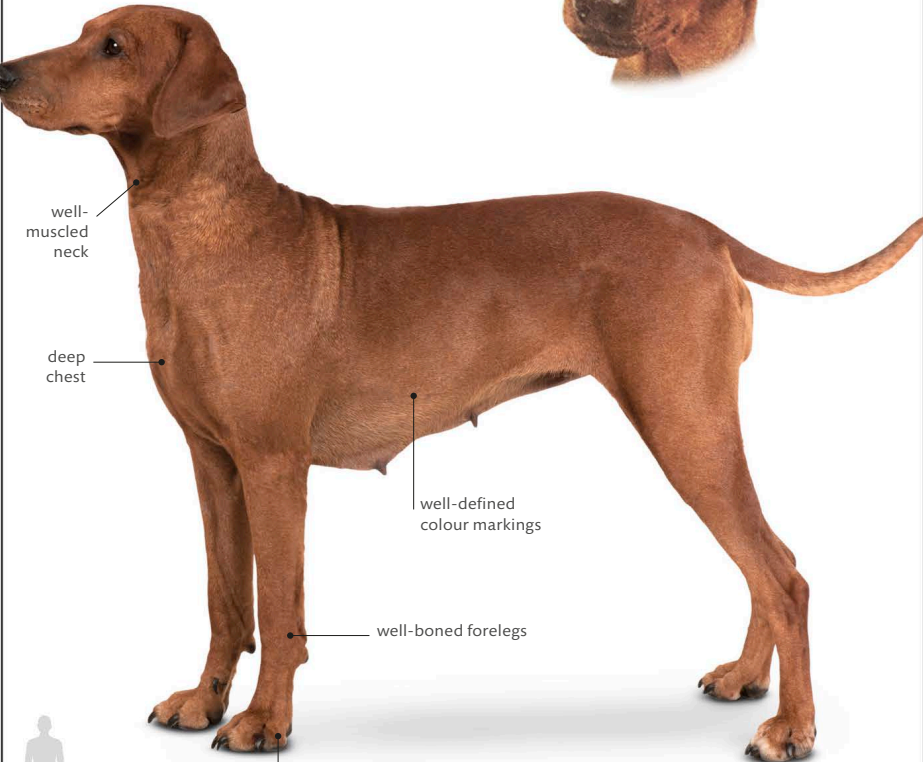
**OTHER NAMES** Standard Pinscher.



Colour types

natural, folded position of ears






well-muscled neck

deep chest

well-defined colour markings

well-boned forelegs

well-arched toes



Height: 41–48cm (16–19in)

Weight: 11–16kg (25–35lb)

Temperament: Alert, intelligent

Place of origin: Germany

First use: Hunting rodents

Origins: 1600s

## Affenpinscher

A foreshortened muzzle, pronounced stop, large round eyes, erect ears, domed forehead, and facial hair all combine to give this little terrier a unique, rather impish appearance. The coat is variable in length, being longer on some parts of the body than others.

**HISTORY** There is no precise record of the Affenpinscher's ancestry, although it contributed to the development of the better known Brussels Griffon (see p.225).

**REMARK** Although small, this breed makes an excellent watch dog.



distinct  
moustache



blunt,  
short muzzle



domed skull

straight, well-  
boned forelegs

rough, harsh-textured coat

Height: 25cm (10in)

Weight: 3–3.5kg (7–8lb)

Temperament: Alert, quiet

Place of origin: Germany

First use: Hunting rats

Origins: 1800s

## Miniature Pinscher

This square-shaped, high-spirited terrier is sturdy and athletic and able to out-jump dogs far larger than itself. One of its most distinctive features is its hackney gait (characterized by pronounced flexion of the knee).

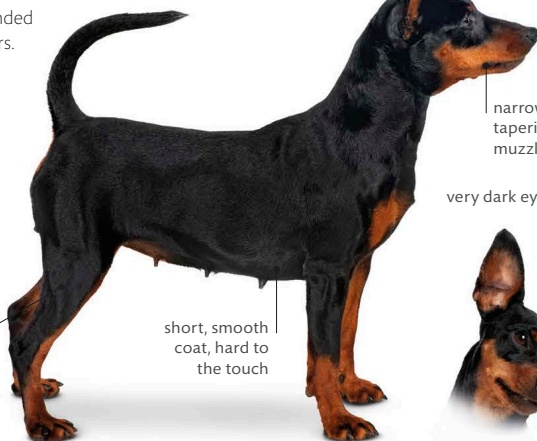
**HISTORY** This ancient breed descended from traditional native German terriers. The German Pinscher Club was established in 1895 and the breed became standardized.

**REMARK** This breed was known as the Reh Pinscher because of its resemblance to small roe deer (*reh* in German) living in German forests.

**OTHER NAMES** Reh Pinscher, Zwergpinscher.



powerful  
hindquarters



short, smooth  
coat, hard to  
the touch

large,  
erect ears

narrow,  
tapering  
muzzle

very dark eyes



Height: 25–30cm (10–12in)

Weight: 4–5kg (8–10lb)

Temperament: Lively, alert

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Ratting	Origins: 1400s
--------------------------	--------------------	----------------

# Miniature Schnauzer

This dog has the general appearance and all the appealing features of its full-sized brethren (see p.118) – bushy eyebrows, bristly, stubby moustache, and chin whiskers. It is very nearly square in profile, with a straight and level back and well-developed thighs.

**HISTORY** This miniature form of schnauzer is thought to have evolved from crossings of the Standard Schnauzer and Affenpinschers (see p.219). The breed was first seen in Britain in 1928. Its diminutive size makes it an excellent ratter.

**REMARK** The coat of this terrier must be stripped at least twice a year, and regularly groomed to remove dead hairs. Its whiskers and longer hair should be combed every day.

**OTHER NAMES** Zwergschnauzer.



V-shaped ears, high on head, hanging forwards to temples

prominent black nose and wide nostrils

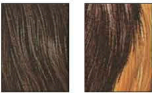


strong, straight back, slightly higher at shoulders than hindquarters

forelegs appear straight from every angle



dark, oval eyes set beneath bushy eyebrows



Colour types

Height: 33–36cm (13–14in)	Weight: 6–7kg (13–15lb)	Temperament: Lively, very friendly
---------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------------

Place of origin: Germany

First use: Watchdog, companion

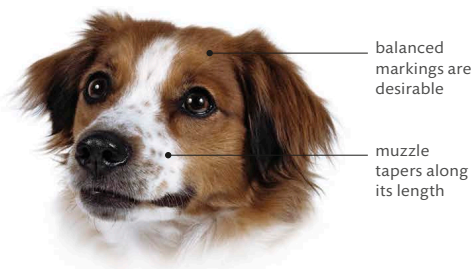
Origins: 1945

# Kromfohrländer

Of powerful build, this attractive terrier has been bred in a wire-coated form, which is the most common, and in a less popular, straight-haired form. Coloration is a significant feature, being a combination of white and tan in various shades. There is often a tan area on the head, and another on the back which forms a saddle-type patch.

**HISTORY** At the end of the Second World War, American soldiers entering the town of Siegen in Westphalia, Germany, brought with them a tawny-coloured dog of griffon type. They gave it to a local resident called Frau Schleifenbaum, and it mated with a terrier. Frau Schleifenbaum decided to form a breed from the resulting puppies.

**REMARK** The Kromfohrländer was first recognized by the German Kennel Club in 1953.

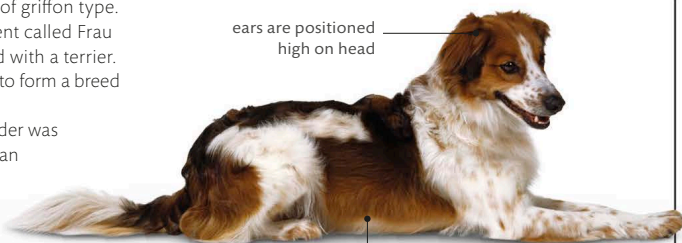


balanced markings are desirable

muzzle tapers along its length

**Straight-haired form**

ears are positioned high on head



medium-length coat

dark, oval-shaped eyes



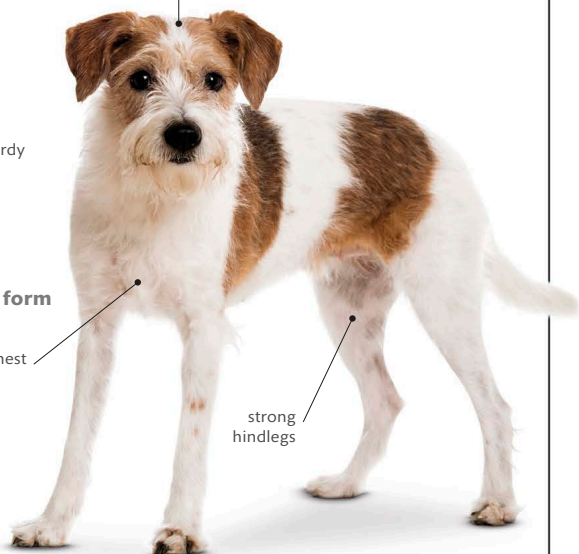
straight, sturdy front legs

**Wire-haired form**

wedge-shaped head

deep chest

strong hindlegs



Height: 38–43cm (15–17in)

Weight: 12kg (26lb)

Temperament: Affectionate, alert



Place of origin: Ireland	First use: Watchdog	Origins: 1700s
--------------------------	---------------------	----------------

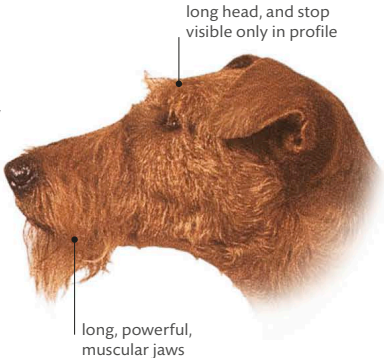
# Irish Terrier

Of unmistakable terrier appearance, with a harsh coat, the long-legged Irish Terrier is somewhat reminiscent of the larger Airedale (see p.205). It has an active, lively nature. Good-tempered towards people, it is not generally well-disposed towards other dogs.

**HISTORY** Crossings involving the old Black and Tan and Wheaten Terriers may have laid the foundations of this breed, which originated in County Cork, Ireland. Standardization occurred only in 1879 when a breed club was established.

**REMARK** Hand clipping of the coat is required to maintain the graceful outline of these terriers.

**OTHER NAMES** Irish Red Terrier.



long head, and stop visible only in profile

long, powerful, muscular jaws



small, V-shaped ears falling close to cheeks

moderately long neck widening towards shoulders

deep, muscular chest

perfectly straight forelegs

arched toes with black nails

dense, crisp hair on legs

small, dark eyes

Height: 46–48cm (18–19in)	Weight: 11–12kg (25–27lb)	Temperament: Determined, friendly
---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------

Place of origin: Ireland

First use: Herding cattle, ratting

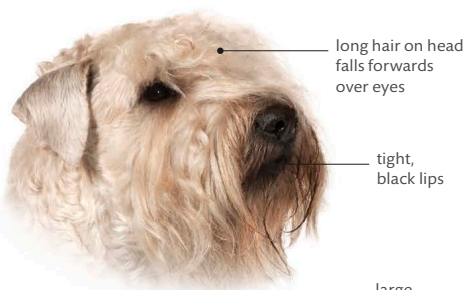
Origins: 1700s

## Soft-coated Wheaten Terrier

This terrier has a distinctive coat, which is not shed. It needs thorough grooming daily to prevent matting. The coat colour is described as “wheaten”, because it should match the colour of ripening wheat. Whitish or reddish tones are not acceptable. Pups may have darker markings on their coats, however, which should disappear by two years of age. The adult coat hangs either in loose waves or in large, light curls.

**HISTORY** This is believed to be the oldest terrier breed in Ireland, most common in the vicinity of Kerry (where it gave rise to the Kerry Blue Terrier, see p.224) and Cork, but its precise origins are unknown. When working, the Soft-coated Wheaten Terrier is an adept badger and otter hunter.

**REMARK** Training requires a little effort, but the results are worth it.



long hair on head falls forwards over eyes

tight, black lips

large black nose



V-shaped, folded ears

moderately long, strong, muscular neck

upright tail, set high on back

square-shaped muzzle with strong jaws

strong, muscular thighs

powerful feet with black toenails



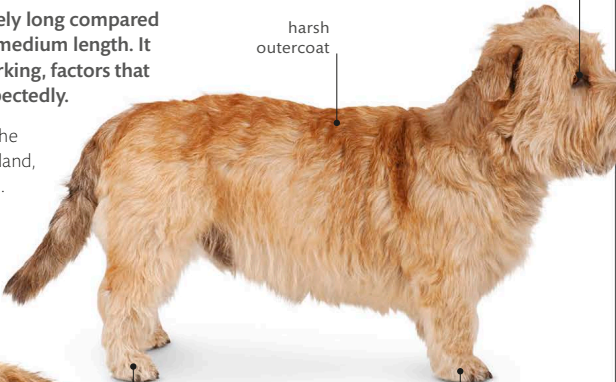
deep chest



Height: 46–48cm (18–19in)

Weight: 16–20kg (35–45lb)

Temperament: Lively, loyal, energetic

Place of origin: Ireland	First use: Hunting vermin	Origins: 1700s
<div><div><h2>Glen of Imaal Terrier</h2><p>The body of this terrier is relatively long compared with its height, and its coat is of medium length. It is both agile and silent when working, factors that allow it to strike its quarry unexpectedly.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> This dog is named after the Glen of Imaal in County Wicklow, Ireland, where it was first recognized in 1933.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> This is a hardy, working terrier breed, traditionally used to hunt badgers in the past, as well as the more typical terrier fare, such as rats.</p></div><div></div></div>		
Height: 36cm (14in)	Weight: 16kg (35lb)	Temperament: Determined, brave



round, brown eyes

harsh  
outercoat

ears back  
when  
relaxed

strong feet with  
rounded pads

front feet turn  
out slightly

Place of origin: Ireland	First use: Hunting vermin	Origins: 1800s
<div><div><h2>Kerry Blue Terrier</h2><p>The appearance of pups of this breed differs greatly from that of adult dogs because they are born with black coats. It can take up to 18 months before young dogs acquire the characteristic blue adult coloration. Dark points may also be seen in adult dogs.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Originating in County Kerry, in the southwest of Ireland, this terrier is thought to be descended from Welsh (see p.212), Bedlington (see p.205), and Soft-coated Wheaten (see p.223) Terrier stock.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The silky coat of these terriers is not shed, and needs daily attention.</p></div><div></div></div>		
Height: 46–48cm (18–19in)	Weight: 15–17kg (33–37lb)	Temperament: Determined, friendly

V-shaped ears hang  
forward on head

tail set high and  
carried erect

long, lean  
head with  
powerful  
jaws

straight  
forelegs

small, rounded feet  
with black nails

Place of origin: Belgium

First use: Hunting vermin

Origins: 1800s

# Griffon Bruxellois

There is considerable confusion over the nomenclature of this dog, which is shown as one breed in North America and the UK, but which is separated into three types in Europe. The Brussels Griffon can be distinguished from the Belgian Griffon by its red coloration, although both have long coats. In contrast, the Petit Brabancon has a short coat.

**HISTORY** It is thought that the Affenpinscher (see p.219) may have been involved in the ancestry of this dog. Other breeds, such as the Pug (see p.49), may also have played a part in its development.

**REMARK** This breed is affectionate and enjoys a good walk.

**OTHER NAMES** Griffon Belge.



Petit Brabancon



Belgian Griffon

harsh, wiry coat with no hint of a curl



Brussels Griffon



Colour types

Height: 18–20cm (7–8in)

Weight: 2.5–5.5kg (6–12lb)

Temperament: Lively, obedient



Place of origin: Austria	First use: Ratting, watchdog	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	------------------------------	----------------

## Austrian Pinscher

This small dog displays typical pinscher characteristics. Seen from the front, it has a very broad chest, suggesting greater width than height.

**HISTORY** Although related to other European terrier breeds, it has never been particularly common outside Austria.

**REMARK** The Austrian Pinscher proves to be an alert and noisy guardian, but is often given to persistent barking.

**OTHER NAMES** Österreichischer Kurzhaariger Pinscher.



small ears, sometimes pricked

very broad, powerful chest

muscular legs



Colour types



Height: 36–51cm (14–20in)	Weight: 12–18kg (26–40lb)	Temperament: Bold, alert
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------

Place of origin: Czech Republic	First use: Watchdog	Origins: 1940s
---------------------------------	---------------------	----------------

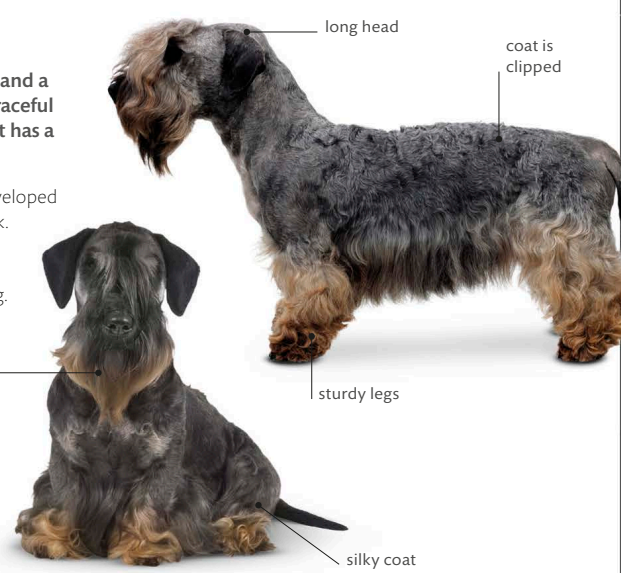
## Cesky Terrier

Sporting a distinctive, silky coat and a fine beard and eyebrows, this graceful little terrier is robust and agile. It has a long head with a large nose.

**HISTORY** This loyal breed was developed by the Czech geneticist, Dr. F. Horák. It was officially recognized in 1963.

**REMARK** The Cesky is good with children and makes a fine watchdog.

**OTHER NAMES** Cesky, Bohemian Terrier.



long head

coat is clipped

sturdy legs

silky coat

profuse beard



Colour types



Height: 25–36cm (10–14in)	Weight: 5.5–8kg (12–18lb)	Temperament: Good-natured, obedient
---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------

## WORKING DOGS

THE DIVERSITY IN APPEARANCE of the many breeds of working dogs reflects the variety of tasks they have performed throughout history. For thousands of years, humans have exploited the dog's powerful territorial instinct to protect their own property from intruders. This basic function was mythologized by the Ancient Greeks in the form of

Cerberus, the fearsome guardian at the gates of Hades. But the dog has other, more specialized, functions: seeing for those who are blind; hearing for those who are deaf; rescuing the injured; transporting people and cargo across Arctic terrain. As humans made ready to enter the Space Age, it was the dog that was sent ahead to prepare the way.

Place of origin: USA

First use: Guarding farms, fighting

Origins: 1700s

### American Bulldog

This powerful dog is thought to be similar to the old form of 16th-century British bulldog, a breed used for bull-baiting. The head of the American Bulldog is large, and the neck and shoulders hugely muscled.

**HISTORY** Settlers brought the original bulldog stock from Britain, and their versatility as hunters and farm dogs ensured their popularity in the USA.

**REMARK** The American Bulldog has grown in popularity over recent years and so there is a wider variation in height and weight than there is with its British counterpart (see p.39) which has become a companion and show breed.

**OTHER NAMES** Old Country Bulldog.



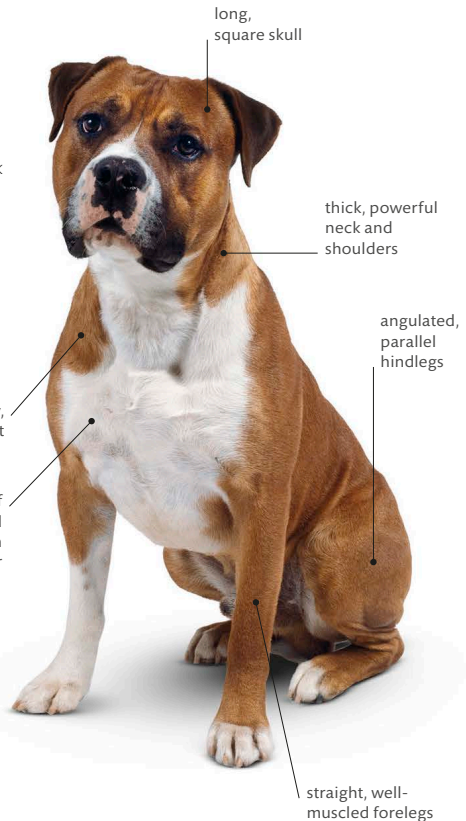
very powerful jaws

short, shiny, hard coat

more than half the coat should be white, with patches of colour



Colour types



long, square skull

thick, powerful neck and shoulders

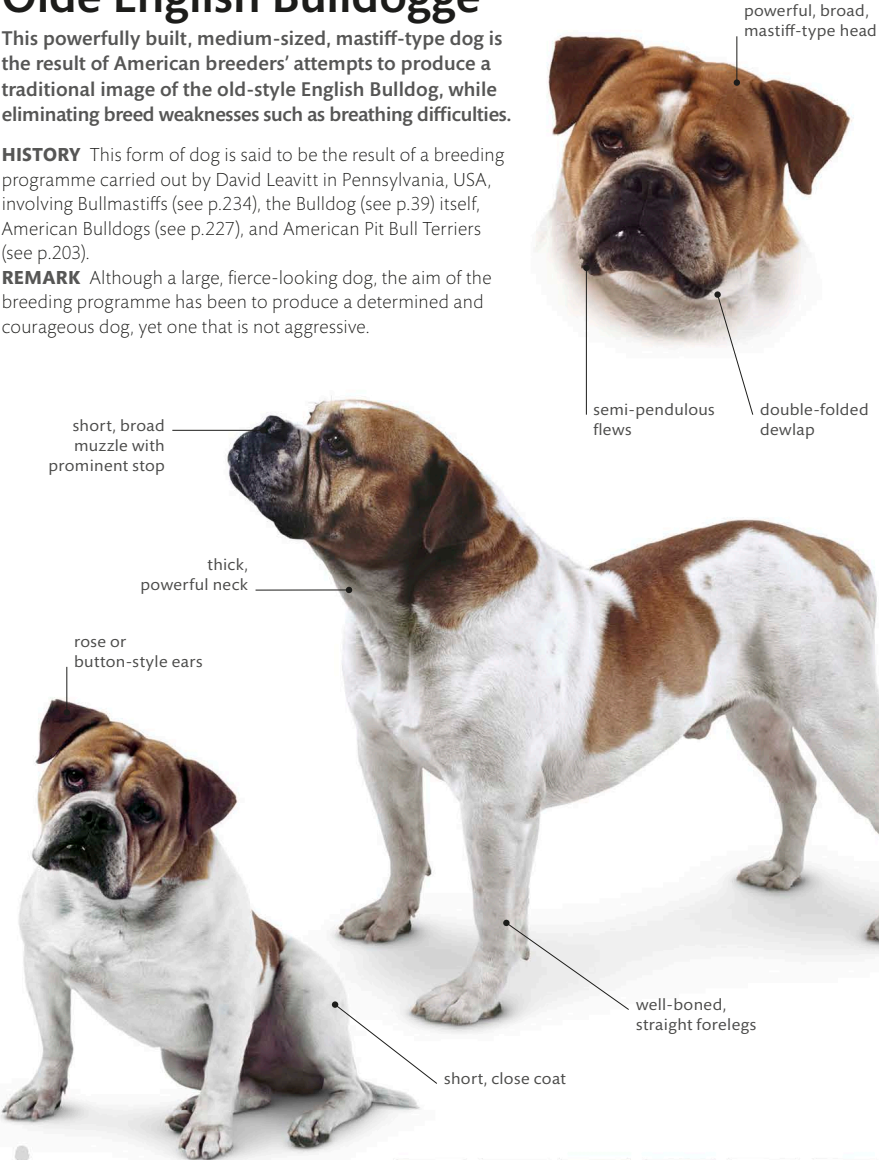


angulated, parallel hindlegs


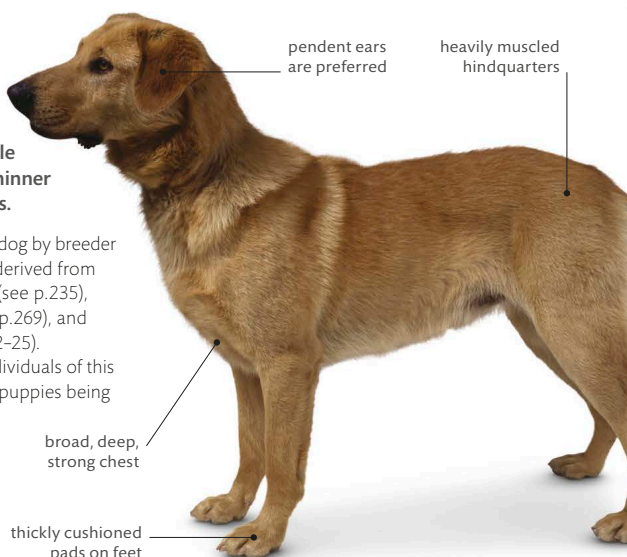
straight, well-muscled forelegs


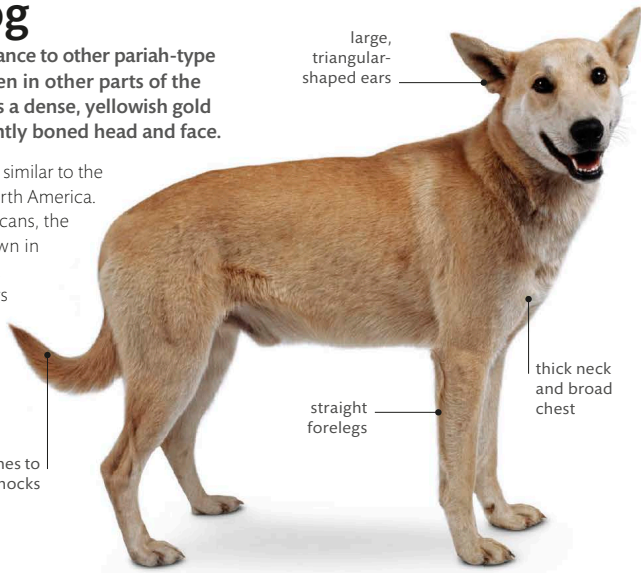
Height: 48–71cm (19–28in)

Weight: 30–58kg (65–130lb)

Temperament: Bold, lively

Place of origin: USA	First use: Baiting bulls, guard dog	Origins: 1900s
<div><h1>Olde English Bulldogge</h1></div> <div><p>This powerfully built, medium-sized, mastiff-type dog is the result of American breeders' attempts to produce a traditional image of the old-style English Bulldog, while eliminating breed weaknesses such as breathing difficulties.</p></div> <div><p><b>HISTORY</b> This form of dog is said to be the result of a breeding programme carried out by David Leavitt in Pennsylvania, USA, involving Bullmastiffs (see p.234), the Bulldog (see p.39) itself, American Bulldogs (see p.227), and American Pit Bull Terriers (see p.203).</p></div> <div><p><b>REMARK</b> Although a large, fierce-looking dog, the aim of the breeding programme has been to produce a determined and courageous dog, yet one that is not aggressive.</p></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div><p>Colour types</p></div>		
Height: 51–64cm (20–25in)	Weight: 29.5–48kg (65–105lb)	Temperament: Bold, friendly

Place of origin: USA	First use: Pulling sledges	Origins: 1900s
<h2>Chinook</h2> <p>The tawny coloration is characteristic of this breed. Seen from the side it has a square profile, emphasizing its great strength. The thick, double coat of the Chinook becomes thinner during the hot summer months.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Developed as a sledge dog by breeder Arthur Walden, the Chinook was derived from crossings involving Eskimo Dogs (see p.235), smooth-coated St. Bernards (see p.269), and Belgian shepherd dogs (see pp.122–25).</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Around 800 known individuals of this breed exist today, with about 100 puppies being born annually.</p>  		
Height: 53–66cm (21–26in)	Weight: 29.5–41kg (65–90lb)	Temperament: Strong, determined

Place of origin: USA	First use: Herding, hunting	Origins: 1000 BCE
<h2>Carolina Dog</h2> <p>This dog is similar in appearance to other pariah-type dogs, such as the Dingo, seen in other parts of the world. The Carolina Dog has a dense, yellowish gold coat and a strong, prominently boned head and face.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> This breed could be similar to the earliest types of dog seen in North America. Formerly kept by Native Americans, the Carolina Dog is now best known in the southern states of the USA.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Some Carolina Dogs are semi-wild, but pups can easily be trained to herd stock or hunt small prey.</p>  		
Height: 56cm (22in)	Weight: 13.5–18kg (30–40lb)	Temperament: Active, reserved



Place of origin: USA	First use: Pulling sledges	Origins: 3000 BCE
----------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

# Alaskan Malamute

Powerful and strong, this northern dog has been developed for stamina rather than speed, unlike some of the smaller breeds from this part of the world. Its dense, double-layered coat affords excellent protection from the often severe elements, having coarse outer guard hairs over a thick, oily, woolly undercoat. The length of the guard hairs varies, becoming longest over the shoulders and in the vicinity of the neck, as well as down the back. The colour ranges from light grey through intermediate shades to black, or from gold through shades of red to liver, in combination with white.

**HISTORY** The breed is named after the Malhemut Eskimos (now called the Kuuvangmiut or Kobuk people), who lived in the northwest of Alaska. They were nomadic, and the dogs were used to haul their possessions between locations.

**REMARK** Due to its size and considerable strength, firm training from an early age is essential. It still retains something of a pack instinct, which may lead to outbreaks of aggressive behaviour when it is in the company of other dogs. However, by nature it is friendly and affectionate to people.



Height: 58–71cm (23–28in)	Weight: 39–57kg (85–125lb)	Temperament: Active, exuberant
---------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------



ears are small in relation to size of head

brown, almond-shaped eyes which may be lighter in red or white dogs

powerful neck

body is somewhat longer than dog's height

broad jaws with large teeth

white coloration dominates lower part of body

longer guard hairs around shoulders and neck

strong, deep chest

large, compact feet



Colour types

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Guard dog	Origins: 1000 BCE
--------------------------------	----------------------	-------------------

# Mastiff

This grand, ancient breed is powerfully built, well-boned, and extremely muscular. The Mastiff is renowned for its great courage and guarding instincts. Its massive size is an important feature of this dog, combined with a symmetrical, well-knit frame. The head should appear square when viewed from any angle. In spite of its ferocious appearance, the Mastiff is responsive and docile in temperament, although it is a reliable guardian which does not take kindly to intruders.

**HISTORY** Mastiffs were documented in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion: Julius Caesar acknowledged their bravery in battle. Later, at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, Sir Peers Legh's body was guarded by his Mastiff as the battle raged. On returning to England, it reputedly started the famous Lyme Hall bloodline. Mastiffs nearly died out during the Second World War, but have since recovered in number.

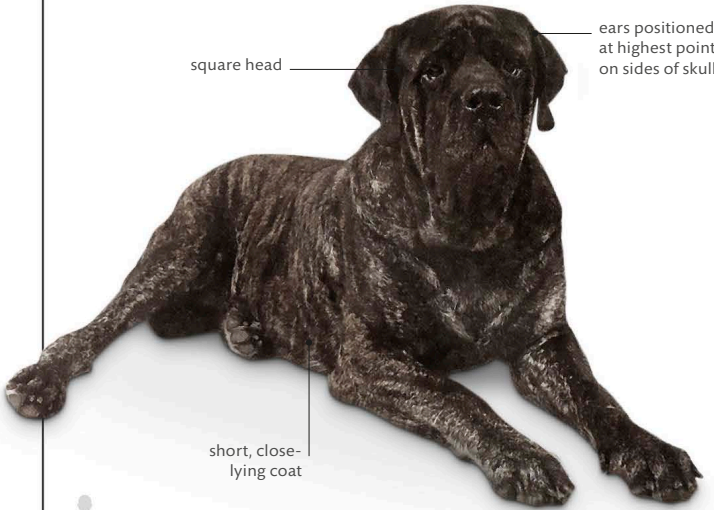
**REMARK** Renowned for its intelligence, this breed requires plenty of human contact. Potential owners should therefore have a great deal of time for their dog. The Mastiff also requires lots of space and exercise.



black hair extends over the muzzle, nose, and around the eyes, irrespective of the dog's coloration



high-set tail, wide at base and tapering along length



square head

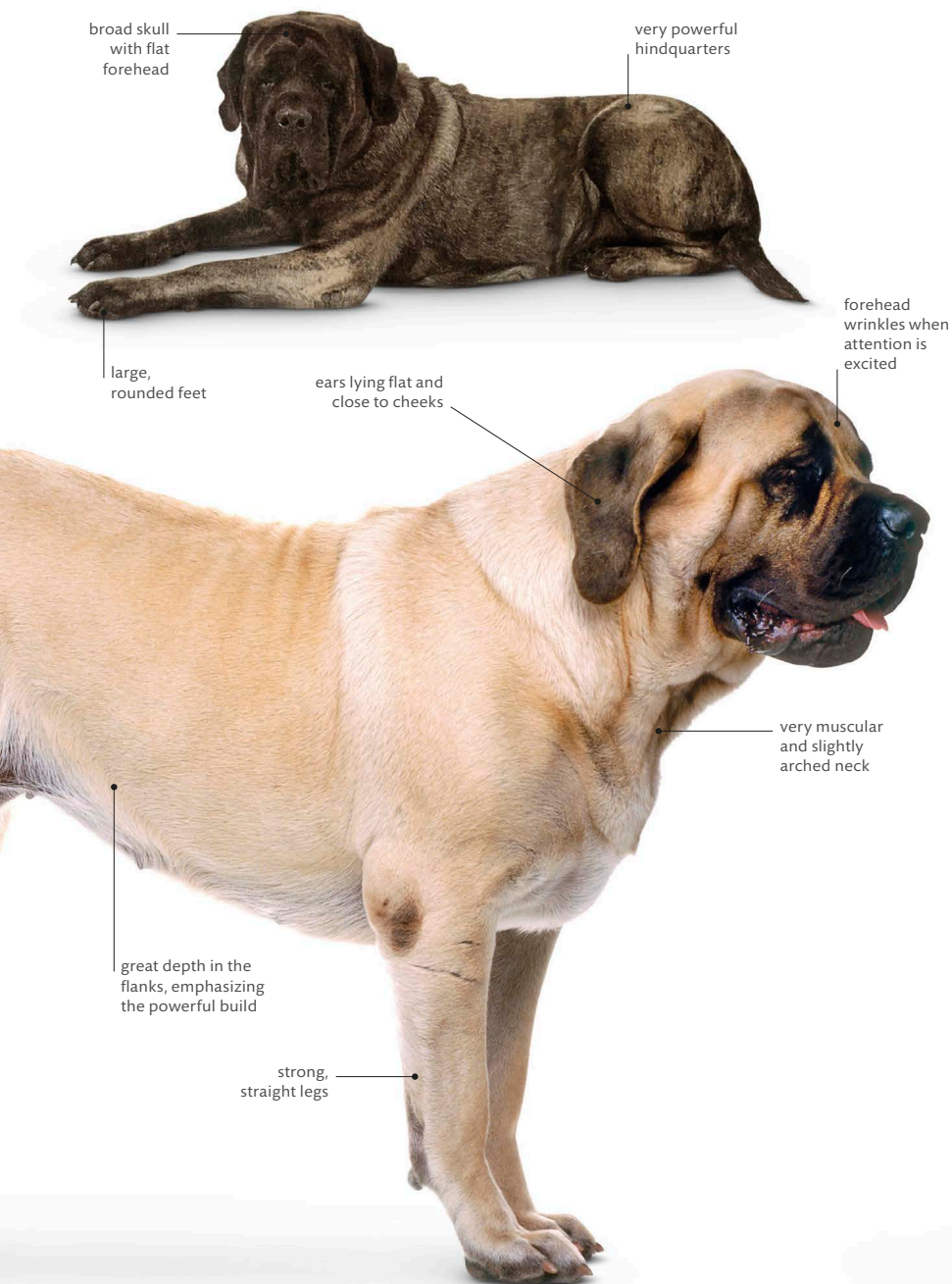
ears positioned at highest point on sides of skull

short, close-lying coat



Height: 70–76cm (27½–30in)	Weight: 79–86kg (175–190lb)	Temperament: Loyal, alert
----------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------







Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Guarding estates	Origins: 1800s
<div><div><h1>Bullmastiff</h1></div><div><p>The powerful, active Bullmastiff can easily be distinguished from the Mastiff (see pp.232–33) by its smaller size and its more compact face. The American Bullmastiff tends to be more Mastiff-like than its British counterpart. Originally, dark-coloured brindle was the favoured coloration, but today fawns and reds are popular.</p></div><div><p><b>HISTORY</b> Crossings between Mastiffs and bulldogs gave rise to the Bullmastiff, which is sometimes known as “the gamekeeper’s dog”. It was bred specifically to accompany gamekeepers on their rounds, being able to track well and having sufficient size and strength to tackle and overpower a poacher.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> As is the case with other large breeds, pups may seem clumsy and uncoordinated when very young. Once mature, there should be no evidence of awkwardness in the way they move.</p></div><div></div></div>		
Height: 64–69cm (25–27in)	Weight: 41–59kg (90–130lb)	Temperament: Loyal, fearless

Place of origin: Great Britain	First use: Bull-baiting	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------

# Bull Terrier

The most obvious features of this powerful breed are its very long, oval-shaped head with no stop; small, triangular eyes; thin, erect ears; and tight-fitting coat over a large-boned and muscular physique.

**HISTORY** The Bull Terrier was developed from crosses with the bulldog and Old English Terrier.

**REMARK** It may not get on well with other dogs.

**OTHER NAMES** English Bull Terrier.

head curves down to nose

rounded, powerful body

thick neck

upright pasterns

muscular hindquarters

Colour types

Height: 53–56cm (21–22in)	Weight: 24–28kg (52–62lb)	Temperament: Fearless, determined
---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------

Place of origin: Canada	First use: Hunting, pulling sledges	Origins: 1000 BCE
-------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------

# Eskimo Dog

This dog originated in the lands of the Arctic. It is seen in a variety of colours, with upright ears and a long tail that curls down over its back. Its dense coat affords it some protection in temperatures that fall far below freezing.

**HISTORY** This breed provided a vital lifeline for Arctic peoples before mechanized transport.

**REMARK** Firm training is essential for this dog.

**OTHER NAMES** Husky, Esquimaux.

wolf-like face

erect ears

long outercoat

Colour types

Height: 51–69cm (20–27in)	Weight: 27–48kg (60–105lb)	Temperament: Determined, friendly
---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------

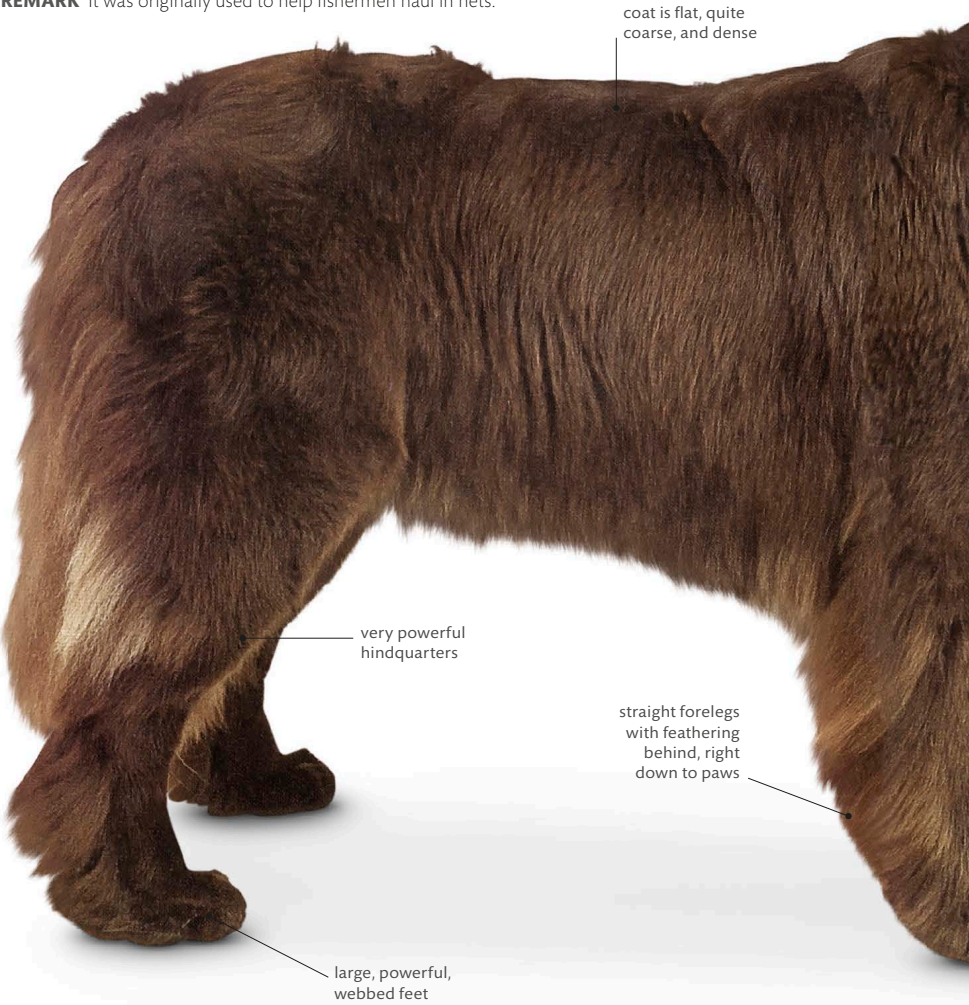
Place of origin: Canada	First use: Helping fishermen	Origins: 1700s
-------------------------	------------------------------	----------------

# Newfoundland

This massive, imposing dog looks rather like a bear cub as a puppy. In spite of its size, the adult Newfoundland is usually gentle and affectionate. However, it can prove to be a loyal household guard if necessary. Its distinctive, oily coat is highly water-resistant, and falls back naturally into place if groomed against the lie of the fur.

**HISTORY** The earliest Newfoundland originated in northeastern Canada. It is thought to be descended from dogs brought by European colonists, although Native Americans may have had mastiff-type dogs.

**REMARK** It was originally used to help fishermen haul in nets.



Height: 66–71cm (26–28in)	Weight: 50–68kg (110–150lb)	Temperament: Responsive, docile
---------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------









Place of origin: Brazil

First use: Pursuing jaguars

Origins: 1800s

# Fila Brasileiro

The result of the combination of powerful mastiff stock with the Bloodhound (see pp.162–63), the Fila Brasileiro displays distinctive folds of skin on its huge head, which extend on to the neck. Further links with the Bloodhound can be detected from its unerring sense of smell and elongated muzzle.

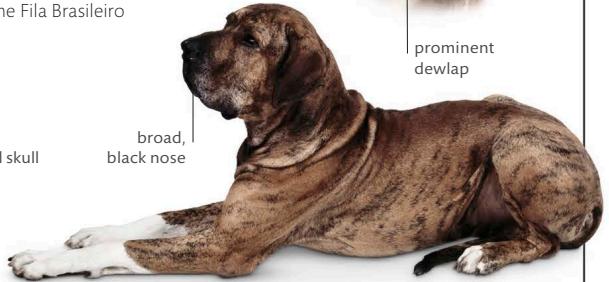
**HISTORY** This breed was used for hunting down cattle that had strayed, and is descended from European stock.

**REMARK** Confident and determined, the Fila Brasileiro does not fear intruders of any kind.

**OTHER NAMES** Brazilian Mastiff.



prominent dewlap



broad, black nose



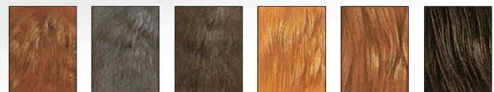
large domed skull

massively powerful hindquarters

muscular chest

powerful forelegs

hindlegs are longer than forelegs



Colour types

Height: 61–76cm (24–30in)

Weight: 41–50kg (90–110lb)

Temperament: Bold, aggressive

Place of origin: Greenland	First use: Pulling sledges	Origins: 1500s
----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------

# Greenland Dog

The Greenland Dog is generally taller than the Eskimo Dog (see p.235), but slightly lighter and shorter in the back. So close is the relationship between these breeds, however, that they are judged to the same standard in some countries.

**HISTORY** Thought by some to be descended from Arctic wolves, this dog is superbly adapted to survival in the harsh conditions found in that region. Many local forms of this type of dog were bred in the Arctic regions before mechanized transport was introduced.

**REMARK** As a hunter, the Greenland Dog can track the breathing holes of seals in the ice.

**OTHER NAMES** Grønlandshund, Grünlandshund.



broad wedge-shaped head

strong jaws



small, triangular-shaped ears

large, well-spread feet

large, bushy tail curls to one side over back

broad chest


straight, powerful forelegs

colour is highly variable between individuals



Colour types

Height: 56–64cm (22–25in)	Weight: 30–32kg (66–70lb)	Temperament: Affectionate, independent
---------------------------	---------------------------	--

Place of origin: Norway	First use: Hunting elk	Origins: 1000s
<h2>Norwegian Elkhound</h2> <p>Bred as a specialist hunter of elk, this dog is large and powerfully built. Its heavily muscled body is compact, giving it a rather stocky appearance, an impression that is reinforced by a dense covering of grey hair. A black form also exists (below).</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Skeletons of Stone Age dogs closely resembling Elkhounds have been unearthed in Scandinavia.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This is a very friendly dog and makes an excellent companion.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Norsk Elghund (Grå), Elkhound.</p> 		
Height: 49–52cm (19–21in)	Weight: 20–23kg (44–50lb)	Temperament: Alert, friendly

Place of origin: Norway	First use: Hunting elk	Origins: 1000s
<h2>Black Norwegian Elkhound</h2> <p>This dog is the black form of the more common grey Norwegian Elkhound (above). Apart from its comparative rarity, it is essentially the same dog, except a little smaller and lighter.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Norwegian Elkhounds are thought to have changed little since they first became human companions over a thousand years ago.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> It can scent an elk over a distance of several kilometres.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Norsk Elghund (Sort).</p> 		
Height: 46–51cm (18–20in)	Weight: 18kg (40lb)	Temperament: Alert, friendly



Place of origin: Norway	First use: Hunting puffins	Origins: 1500s
-------------------------	----------------------------	----------------




# Lundehund

A neat, compact build characterizes this strong and industrious breed. Its specialized breeding has resulted in well-developed feet, additional toes, and extra joints to aid it in its traditional job of scaling cliff faces in search of puffins. This very agile dog can bend its head horizontally backwards almost to touch its back.

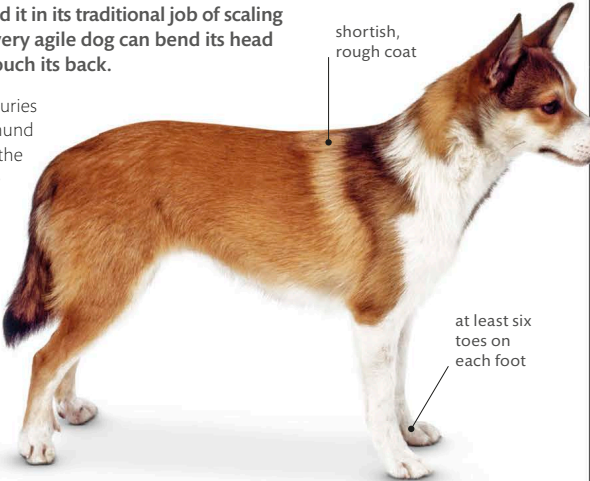
**HISTORY** The breed was used for centuries along the coasts of Norway. The Lundehund went into decline, however, along with the popularity of puffin hunting, and at one point there were only 50 individuals known to exist.

**REMARK** The Lundehund can close its ears to keep out water.

**OTHER NAMES** Norwegian Puffin Dog.



Colour types



shortish, rough coat

at least six toes on each foot

Height: 31–39cm (12–15½in)	Weight: 6kg (13–14lb)	Temperament: Lively, alert
----------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

Place of origin: Norway	First use: Herding stock	Origins: 800s
-------------------------	--------------------------	---------------




# Norwegian Buhund

This dog shows typical spitz characteristics, as do many northern European breeds. It has erect, pointed ears, a powerful, stocky body, and a tail curling up and forwards over its body.


**HISTORY** The Buhund was developed primarily for farm work, undertaking a variety of tasks. Its herding instinct is so ingrained that it will even round up chickens.

**REMARK** The name comes from the Norwegian word *bu*, meaning “shed”, or “stall”.

**OTHER NAMES** Norsk Buhund.



Colour types



tail set high on back

deep chest

short, dense outercoat

quite small, oval feet

Height: 43–46cm (17–18in)	Weight: 24–26kg (53–58lb)	Temperament: Brave, companionable
---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------

Place of origin: Finland	First use: Hunting birds and game	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------

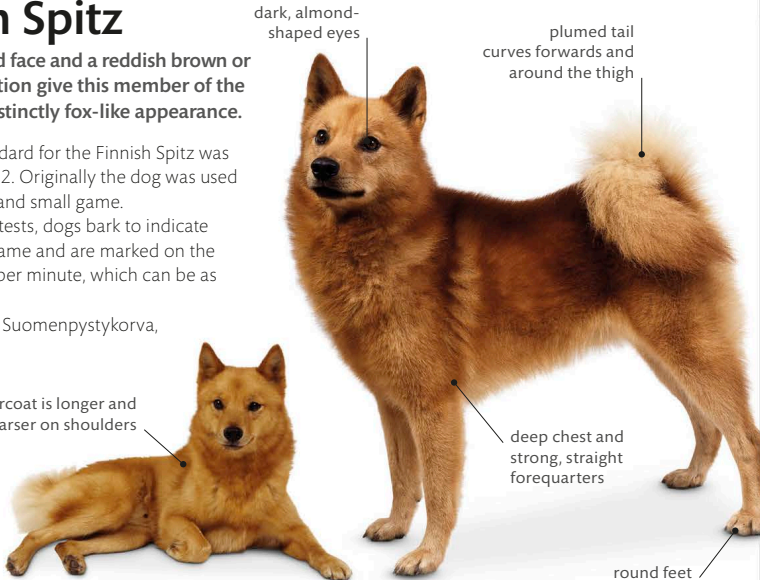
# Finnish Spitz

An alert, pointed face and a reddish brown or red-gold coloration give this member of the spitz family a distinctly fox-like appearance.

**HISTORY** A standard for the Finnish Spitz was established in 1812. Originally the dog was used for hunting birds and small game.

**REMARK** In contests, dogs bark to indicate the presence of game and are marked on the number of barks per minute, which can be as many as 160.

**OTHER NAMES** Suomenpystykorva, Finsk Spets.




dark, almond-shaped eyes

plumed tail curves forwards and around the thigh

outercoat is longer and coarser on shoulders

deep chest and strong, straight forequarters

round feet



Height: 38–51cm (15–20in)	Weight: 14–16kg (31–35lb)	Temperament: Lively, vocal
---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

Place of origin: Finland	First use: Hunting large game	Origins: 1600s
--------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------

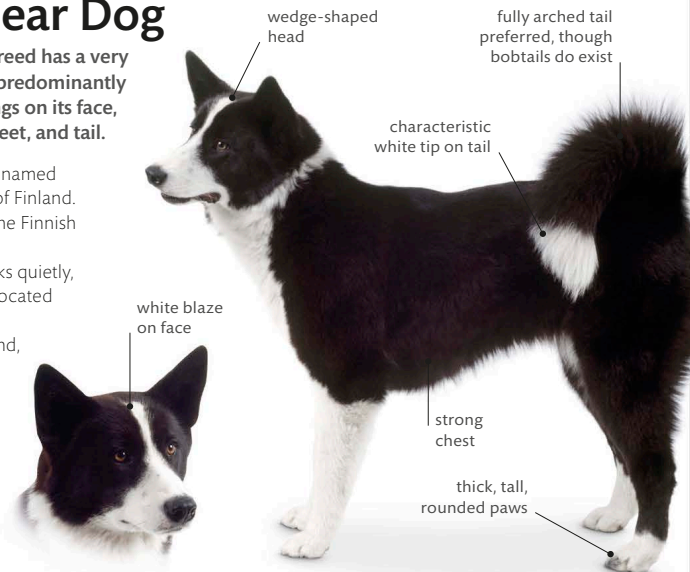
# Karelian Bear Dog


Robust and lively, this breed has a very distinctive coloration – predominantly black with white markings on its face, neck, chest, abdomen, feet, and tail.

**HISTORY** This breed was named after the Karelia province of Finland. It was first recognized by the Finnish Kennel Club in 1935.

**REMARK** This breed works quietly, only barking when it has located its quarry.




**OTHER NAMES** Björnhund, Karjalankarhukoira.



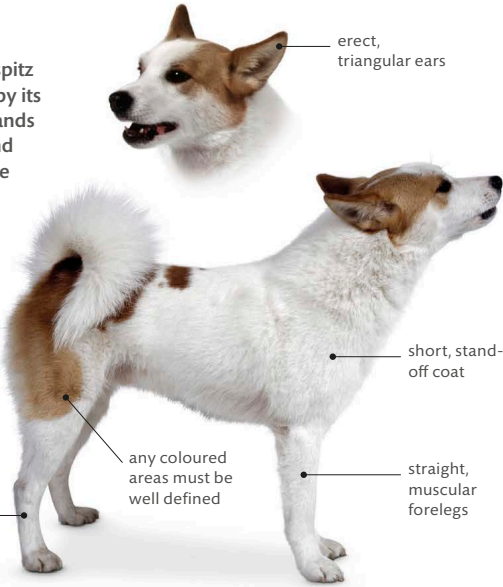




Height: 48–58cm (18–23in)	Weight: 20–23kg (44–50lb)	Temperament: Brave, determined
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------

Place of origin: Sweden	First use: Hunting elk	Origins: 1000s
<div><h2>Swedish Elkhound</h2><p>This is the largest and most powerful of the elkhound-type breeds native to Scandinavia. The Swedish Elkhound has an elongated, rather narrow head, and this, combined with a straight muzzle, gives it a slightly fox-like appearance. The coat of this breed consists of a long, hard outercoat and a dense, woolly, much softer undercoat.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The forebears of the Swedish Elkhound may have accompanied Stone Age people in the Scandinavian region of the world. Certainly this specific breed has been known for centuries, even though it was not officially recognized by the Swedish Kennel Club until 1946.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Best known in the Jämtland area of Sweden, the Swedish Elkhound is well-adapted to living in cold climates.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Jämthund.</p></div> <div></div>		
Height: 58–64cm (23–25in)	Weight: 30kg (66lb)	Temperament: Friendly, alert

Place of origin: Sweden	First use: Herding reindeer	Origins: 1800s
<div><div><h2>Swedish Lapphund</h2><p>This medium-sized dog shows typical spitz characteristics in terms of its fox-like facial appearance and dramatically curving tail. It is protected from the cold of its homeland by a dense, woolly, double coat.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The ancestors of this breed were kept by the Sámi to herd reindeer, although they have since been adapted to working sheep. The breed was officially recognized in Sweden in 1944.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> This dog tends to be solid in colour although individuals with white markings are seen and not penalized.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Lapplandska Spets.</p></div><div><p><b>Colour types</b></p></div></div>		
Height: 44–49cm (17½–19½in)	Weight: 20kg (44lb)	Temperament: Lively, alert

Place of origin: Sweden	First use: Hunting birds	Origins: 1600s
<div><div><h2>Norrbottenspets</h2><p>The Norrbottenspets is one of the smaller spitz breeds, distinguishable from other spitzes by its relatively short coat, which is dense and stands away from the body. Its ears are pointed and erect, its muzzle is pointed, and its eyes are alert and lively.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The breed was close to extinction in 1948, but enthusiasts sought out the last few remaining dogs and bitches and started a successful breeding programme.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> The Norrbottenspets was once widely kept in Sweden as a hunting dog.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Pohjanpystykorva, Nordic Spitz.</p></div><div><p><b>Colour types</b></p></div></div>		
Height: 41–43cm (16–17in)	Weight: 12–15kg (26–33lb)	Temperament: Quiet, affectionate



Place of origin: Germany	First use: Guard dog	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------

# Dobermann

This medium-sized mastiff breed has a sculpted, elegant appearance. It is sleek, well-muscled, and powerful, and is usually black and tan in coloration. The Dobermann is a bold, alert dog with a great deal of stamina.

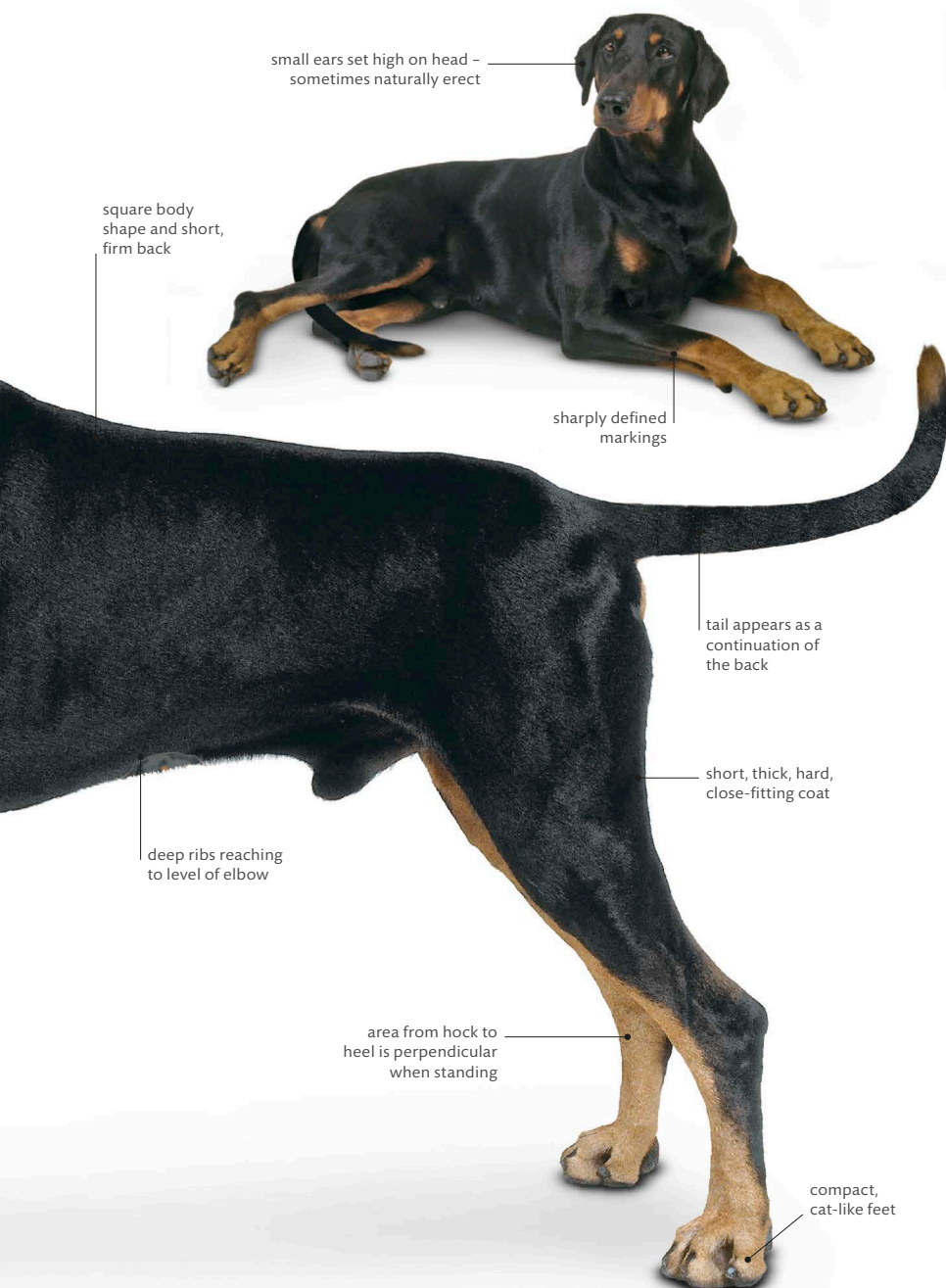
**HISTORY** This breed of dog was developed by a German tax collector, Ludwig Dobermann, to act as a deterrent against thieves and muggers, as well as aggrieved tax-payers. He used a variety of breeds, including the German Shepherd Dog (see p.115), Rottweiler (see p.256), German Pinscher (see p.218), and Manchester Terrier (see p.206).

**REMARK** The Dobermann once had a particular reputation for aggression. Although this has now been curbed to a great extent, firm training is still necessary from puppyhood.

**OTHER NAMES** Doberman Pinscher.



Height: 65–69cm (25½–27in)	Weight: 30–40kg (66–88lb)	Temperament: Bold, fearless
----------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------



Place of origin: Germany	First use: Hunting large game	Origins: 2000 BCE
--------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------

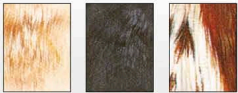
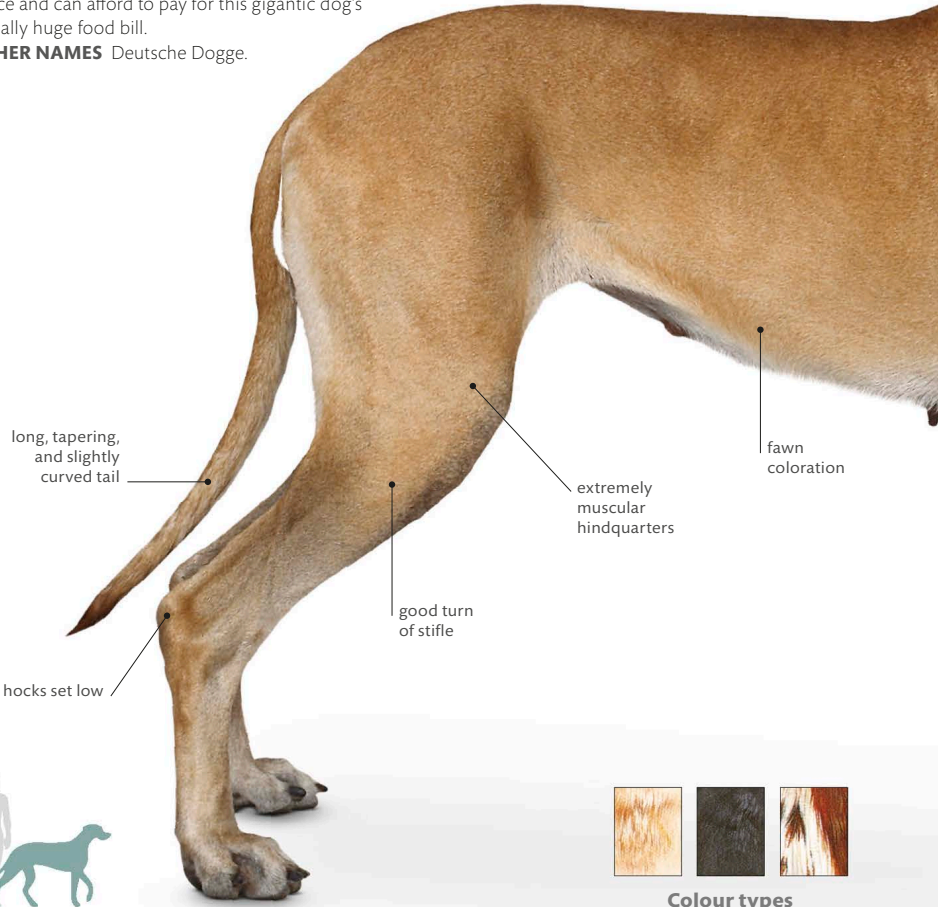
# Great Dane

A gentle giant, the Great Dane combines enormous size and strength with equal proportions of dignity and elegance. It has a long, well-chiselled face with a distinctive, intelligent expression. It comes in a variety of colours including black, blue, brindle, fawn, and a striking harlequin. The breed has a naturally affectionate disposition.

**HISTORY** Of ancient origin, the Great Dane was developed in Germany and is believed to have inherited its grace and agility from crossings with greyhounds.

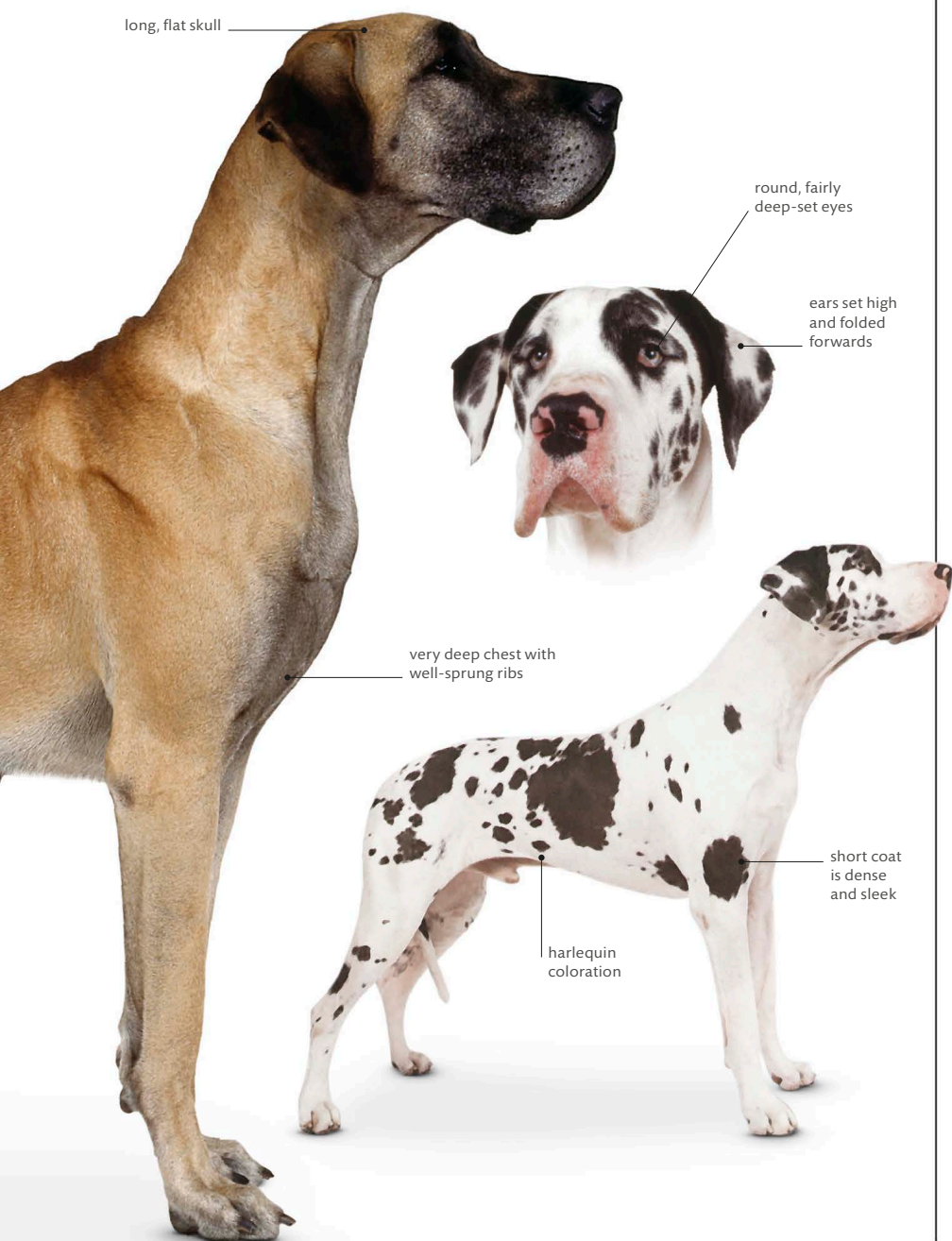
**REMARK** Renowned for its tolerance towards children, clean in its habits, and easy to groom, the Great Dane makes an excellent family pet for those who have the space and can afford to pay for this gigantic dog's equally huge food bill.

**OTHER NAMES** Deutsche Dogge.



Colour types

Height: 76–81cm (30–32in)	Weight: 45–55kg (100–120lb)	Temperament: Alert, lively
---------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------





Place of origin: Germany	First use: Retrieving from water	Origins: 1400s
--------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------

# Standard Poodle

This is the largest of the three breeds of poodle. An elegantly proportioned, squarely built dog, the Standard Poodle is a highly regarded retriever of game from rivers and marshland. The hair is clipped (as shown here), to provide warmth round its ankle joints, while the mane improves buoyancy.

**HISTORY** Originating in Germany, the modern poodle is likely to have descended from the now rare French water dog, the Barbet (see p.91).

**REMARK** As a working dog, its profuse coat used to hinder movement in the water, hence the need for clipping.

**OTHER NAMES** Barbone, Caniche.

moderately rounded skull



tight-fitting lips

long, straight muzzle

coat colour must be solid



Colour types





strong, well-proportioned neck

straight, parallel forelegs

deep chest with well-sprung ribs



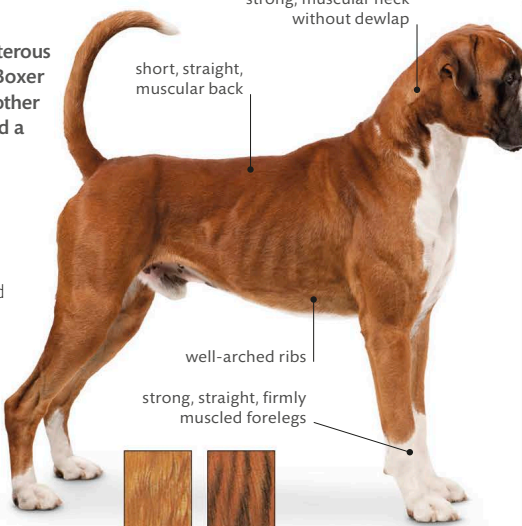


coat texture can vary between individuals, being softer in some cases than others

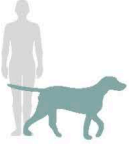
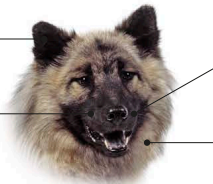




tail is set high and carried erect

muscular hindlegs



Height: 38cm (15in)	Weight: 20.5–32kg (45–70lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, lively
---------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Baiting bulls, guard dog	Origins: 1800s
<h2>Boxer</h2> <p>This statuesque, mastiff-type dog has a boisterous and exuberant personality. However, the Boxer has a more refined appearance than many other mastiff breeds, with a less massive head and a leaner, more agile body.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Boxer is the result of crossings between Bullenbeisser mastiffs and bulldogs in Munich, Germany, in the 1850s. It was first seen in Britain in the 1930s.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Despite its powerful appearance and lively nature, it is responsive enough to be used as a guide dog in various countries.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">  <p>mask confined to muzzle</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  <p>strong, muscular neck without dewlap</p> <p>short, straight, muscular back</p> <p>well-arched ribs</p> <p>strong, straight, firmly muscled forelegs</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;">   </div> <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div>		
Height: 53–63cm (21–25in)	Weight: 25–32kg (66–70lb)	Temperament: Playful, affectionate

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Pulling sledges	Origins: 1940s
<h2>Eurasier</h2> <p>This medium-sized, spitz-type dog has a heavy, profuse coat of medium length. Though the hair is dense, it still allows the dog's underlying form to be readily distinguished.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> This creation is the work of Julius Wipfel of Weinheim, Germany, and is descended from Chow Chow (see p.284), German Wolfspitz, and Samoyed (see p.283) bloodlines. It was recognized by the German Kennel Club in the 1960s.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> The Eurasier is sensitive, and responds best to gentle training.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Eurasian.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>pointed, erect ears</p> <p>darker mask on muzzle</p> <p>slightly tapering muzzle</p> <p>ruff of longer hair</p> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  <p>profuse stand-off coat</p> <p>only solid colours are recognized</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;">    </div> <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div>		
Height: 48–61cm (19–24in)	Weight: 18–32kg (40–70lb)	Temperament: Determined, alert

Place of origin: Germany	First use: Helping fishermen	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	------------------------------	----------------

# Landseer

This dog closely resembles the Newfoundland (see pp.236–37), but differs most notably in its coloration. Black areas should be prominent on the back and rump, as well as the head, where only a small white blaze is present. In some countries, including Great Britain and the USA, it is registered only as a colour form of the Newfoundland.

**HISTORY** In the early 1800s, Newfoundlands varied a great deal in appearance. Gradually, two types evolved in mainland Europe. The traditional form is larger, with a short muzzle and a predominantly black coat. The taller Landseer is lighter, has a longer head, and a distinctive, slightly curly coat.

**REMARK** The artist Sir Edwin Landseer (1802–73) gave his name to the new breed. Portraying contemporary Newfoundland dogs in his painting *Off to the Rescue*, he established the accepted appearance of the Landseer.



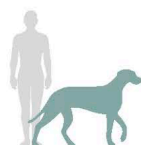
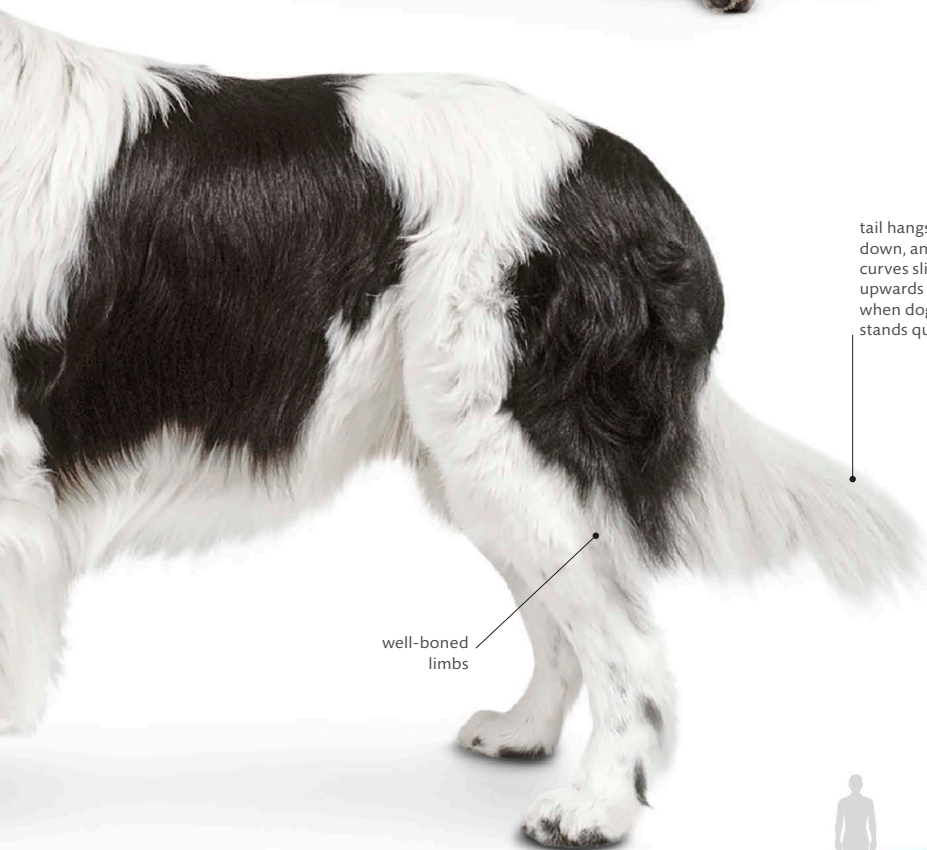
Height: 66–71cm (26–28in)	Weight: 50–68kg (110–150lb)	Temperament: Alert, friendly
---------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

even, black  
markings on body



tail hangs  
down, and  
curves slightly  
upwards  
when dog  
stands quietly

well-boned  
limbs





Place of origin: Germany	First use: Symbolic mascot	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	----------------------------	----------------

# Leonberger

This large, friendly dog displays many of the characteristics of the breeds that contributed to its ancestry, most notably the Newfoundland (see pp.236–37), from whom it inherited its love of water, and the St. Bernard (see p.269). Other breeds, such as the Great Swiss Mountain Dog (see p.268), were probably involved as well. Only very restricted areas of white are presently permitted in the Leonberger.

**HISTORY** In the 1840s, Heinrich Essig, the Mayor of Leonberg, Germany, set out to create a breed of dog that resembled the dog featured on the town's crest. Not surprisingly it was named the Leonberger.

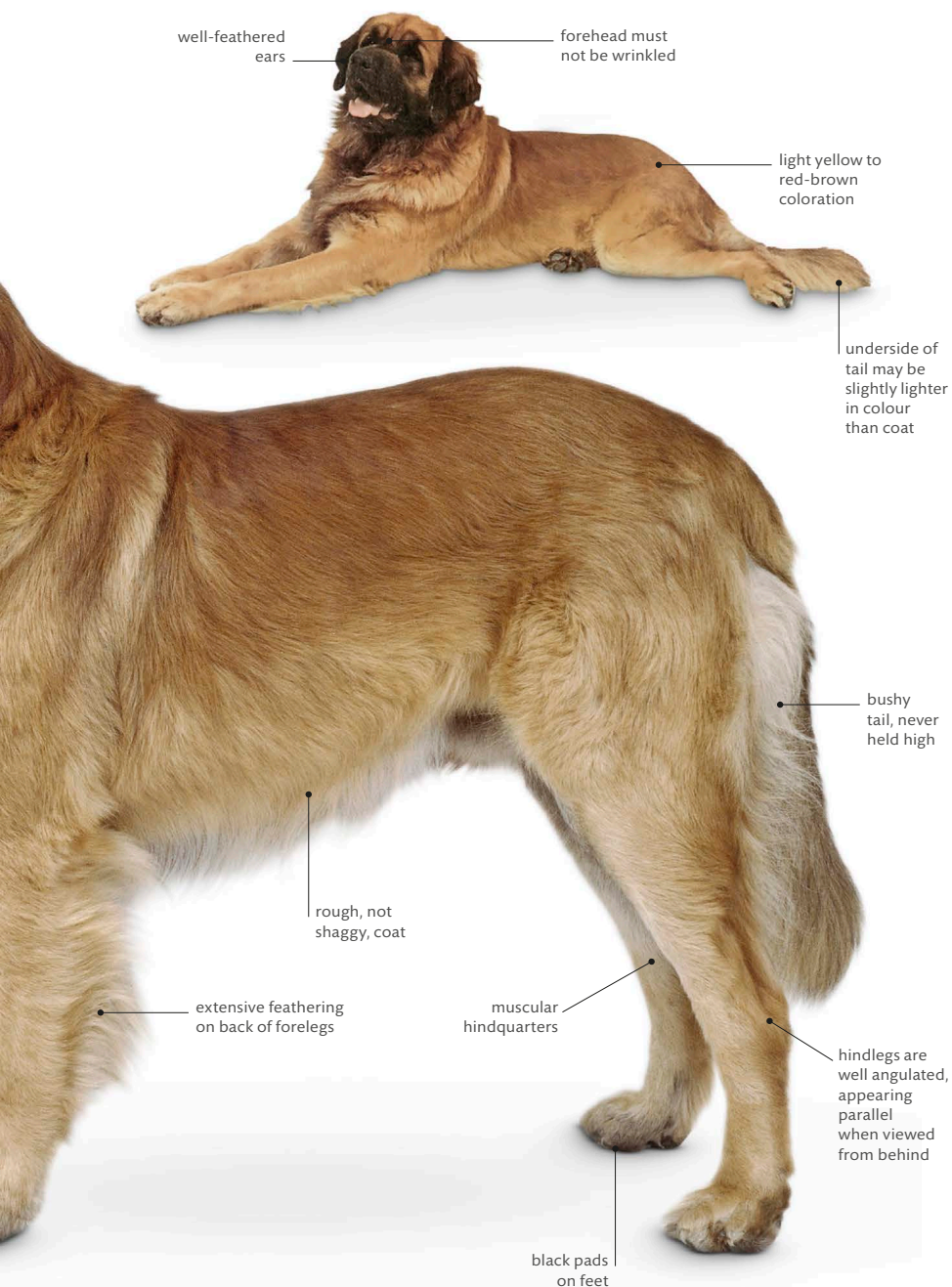
**REMARK** This breed has a natural love of water and has proved outstanding as a water rescue dog. Its coat is waterproof and it has webs between its toes.





Colour types

Height: 65–80cm (26–31½in)	Weight: 34–50kg (75–110lb)	Temperament: Intelligent, friendly
----------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------------



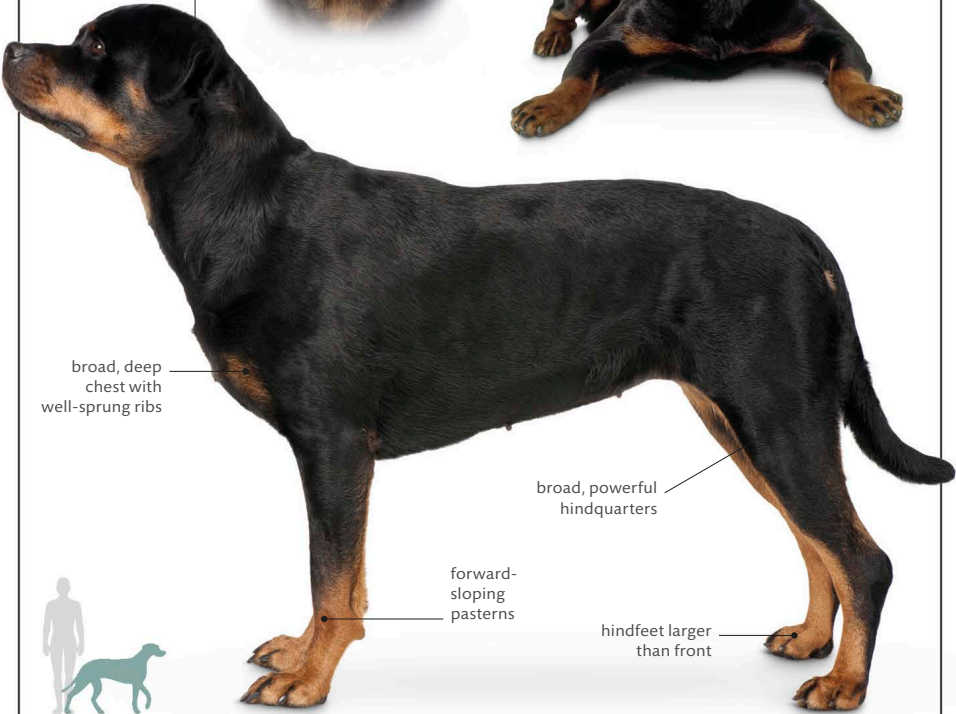
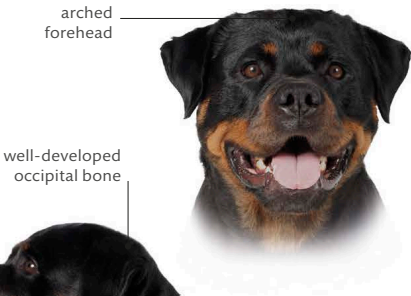
Place of origin: Germany	First use: Driving cattle, guard dog	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------

# Rottweiler

Enormously powerful and muscular, this breed has a calm, self-assured expression which reflects a tranquil temperament. Its coloration is black, with distinctive symmetrical tan markings. It is responsive to training and an enthusiastic worker.

**HISTORY** The Rottweiler was developed in the German town of Rottweil, where it was used as a butcher's dog, for droving, and for guarding cattle. Now one of the most popular dogs in the USA, this breed came close to extinction in the early 19th century.

**REMARK** The breed retains strong territorial instincts, and can be fierce if aroused.



Height: 58–69cm (23–27in)	Weight: 41–50kg (90–110lb)	Temperament: Protective, determined
---------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------



Place of origin: Poland

First use: Guarding flocks

Origins: 1700s

## Owczarek Podhalański

Although large and heavy, this sheepdog breed is surprisingly quick and agile. The usual coloration is solid white, although cream is also found, and both straight- and wavy-haired forms occur. This sturdy animal is well able to withstand the severe winter weather of its native Poland.

**HISTORY** Received wisdom claims the Italian Bergamasco (see p.131) as this breed's ancestor, but its more likely forebears would seem to be the very similar sheepdog breeds of neighbouring Czech Republic and Hungary.

**REMARK** A placid nature is one of the key characteristics of this breed, and individuals prone to irritability are likely to be disqualified from the show ring. The Owczarek has now been adopted for military and police duties in North America.

**OTHER NAMES** Tatra Mountain Sheepdog.


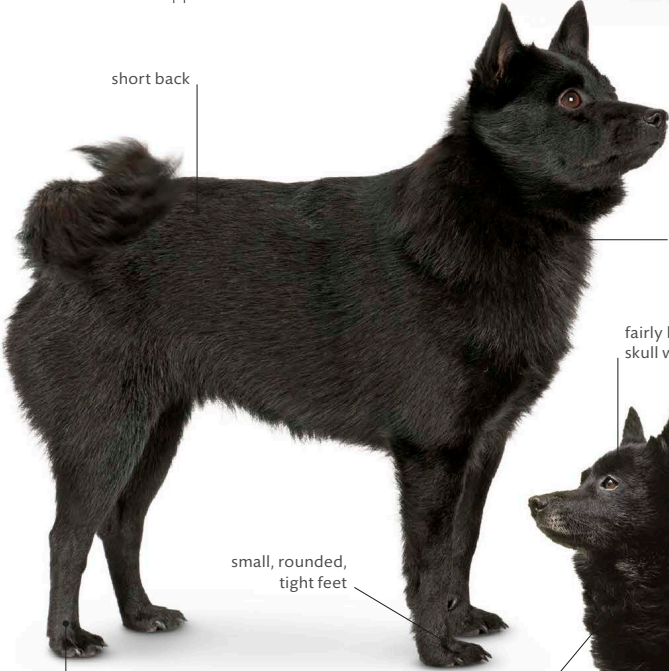

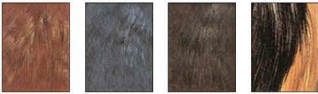



Height: 61–86cm (24–34in)

Weight: 45–68kg (100–150lb)

Temperament: Independent, friendly



Place of origin: Belgium	First use: Guard dog on barges	Origins: 1500s
<div><div><h1>Schipperke</h1><p>The Schipperke is relatively small for a member of the spitz family of dog breeds, but its attractive appearance has the distinctive features of this group. The outercoat is long, thick, and harsh, forming a ruff at the neck. In the USA, solid black is the only acceptable colour, although in other countries, additional colours are also permitted.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The Schipperke has always been a small breed. It was used originally as a guard dog on barges and also perhaps to encourage barge ponies to renewed efforts. Its name is thought to derive from a corruption of the Flemish word for "little bargeman".</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Most Schipperke are born tailless.</p></div><div><p>very mobile, erect, triangular ears</p><p>fox-like head with pointed muzzle</p><p>short back</p><p>outer hair forms a ruff</p><p>fairly broad, flat skull with little stop</p><p>small, rounded, tight feet</p><p>strong hindlegs</p><p>short, strong neck</p><p>straight forelegs</p><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div></div>		
Height: 25–33cm (10–13in)	Weight: 5.5–7.5kg (12–16lb)	Temperament: Alert, loyal

Place of origin: France	First use: Baiting bulls	Origins: 1800s
-------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

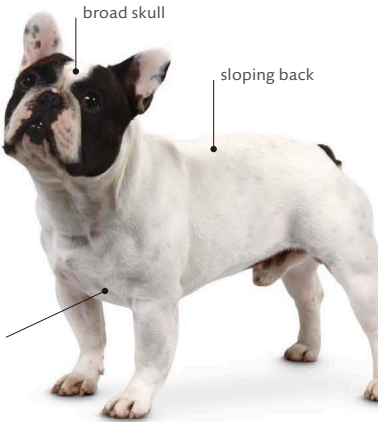
## French Bulldog



This small, compact breed has a large head and distinctive bat-like ears. It has suffered less from the breeding extremes that have afflicted its English relative (see p.39).

**HISTORY** These dogs are descended from the toy bulldogs of the 19th century, some of which were taken to France.

**REMARK** Overweight individuals may have trouble with their breathing.

**OTHER NAMES** Bouledogue Français.



Colour types

Height: 31cm (12in)	Weight: 10–13kg (22–28lb)	Temperament: Affectionate, playful
---------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------

Place of origin: France	First use: Hunting game, guard dog	Origins: 300s
-------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------


## Dogue de Bordeaux


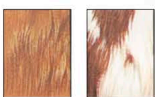
Descended from ancient mastiff stock, the Dogue de Bordeaux is a very powerful breed with a well-furrowed face and a head so massive it ranks amongst the largest in the canine world.

**HISTORY** The sheer strength of this mastiff led to it being pitted against bulls in circus spectacles.

**REMARK** Careful breeding has pacified these dogs. A special breeding programme was established in the 1960s.

**OTHER NAMES** French Mastiff.



Colour types

Height: 58–69cm (23–27in)	Weight: 36–45kg (80–100lb)	Temperament: Determined, fearless
---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------

Place of origin: France	First use: Guarding sheep	Origins 2000 BCE
-------------------------	---------------------------	------------------

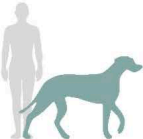
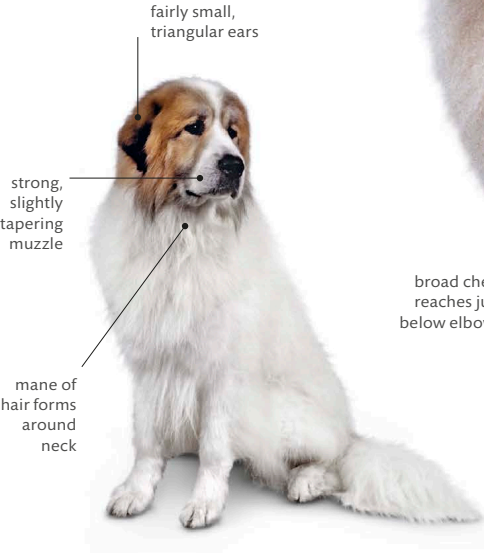
# Pyrenean Mountain Dog

Sometimes confused with the Pyrenean Mastiff (see p.274), this enormous yet elegant breed can be distinguished by the colour of its markings, which may be badger, wolf-grey, or pale yellow. Often, however, it is all white with distinctive black eye rims. The coarse coat enables it to withstand the severest climatic conditions.

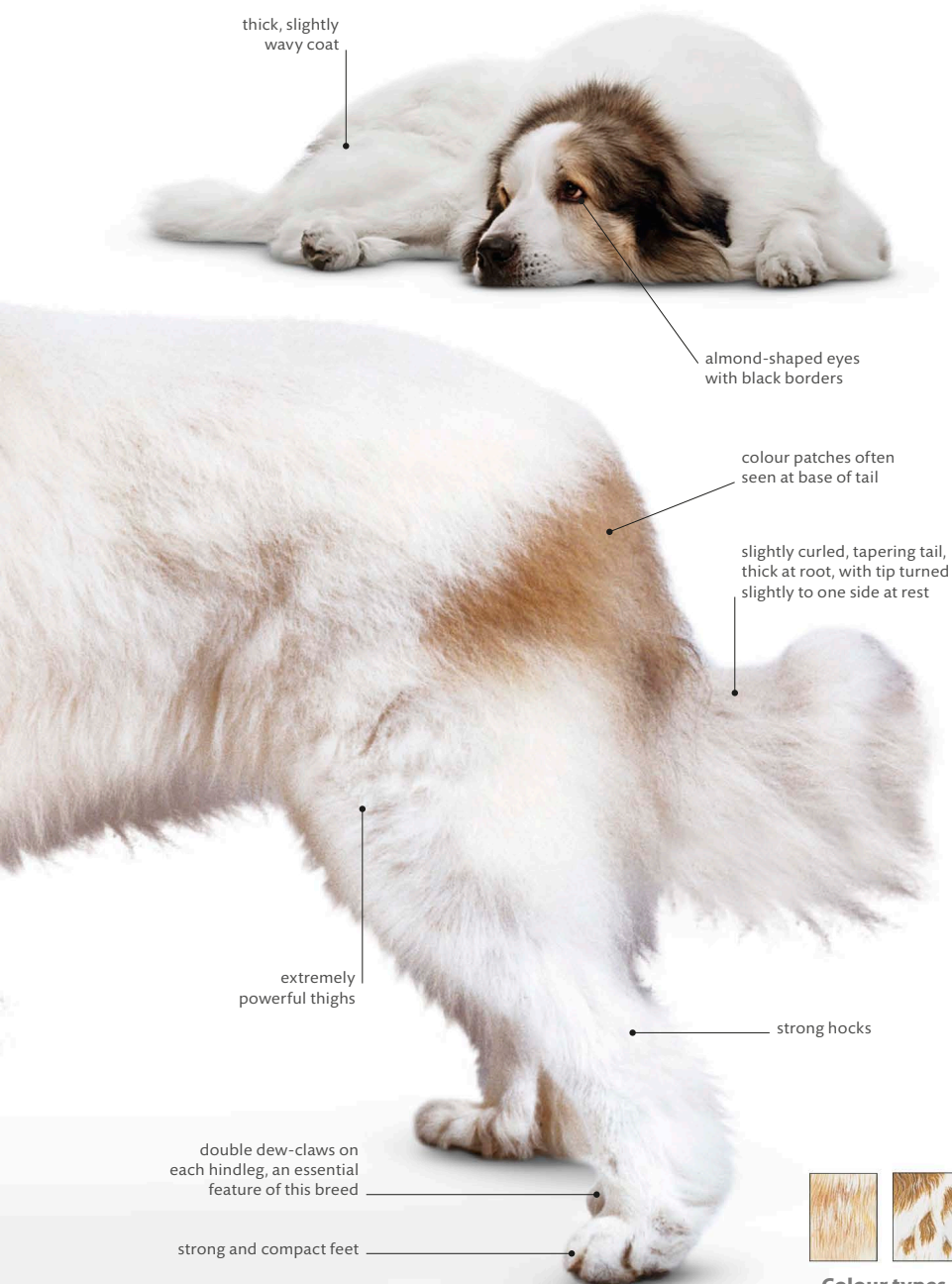
**HISTORY** Of ancient, French origin, this breed is thought to have descended from the old heavy shepherd dogs found in the Pyrenees.

**REMARK** This giant takes three or four years to reach full maturity.

**OTHER NAMES** Great Pyrenees, Chien des Pyrénées.



Height: 65–81cm (26–32in)	Weight: 41–57kg (90–125lb)	Temperament: Watchful, loyal
---------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------



Colour types



Place of origin: Hungary	First use: Guarding sheep	Origins: 800s
<div><div><h1>Komondor</h1></div><div><p>The distinctive corded coat of the Komondor reaches down to the ground. The breed is similar in appearance to its Hungarian relative, the Puli (see p.129), although much larger and with a thick-boned skeleton.</p></div><div><p><b>HISTORY</b> The Komondor is well-suited to its traditional role as a flock guardian. Its coat helps it to blend in with the sheep, until it leaps out at unsuspecting predators. Its name may derive from <i>komondor kedvu</i>, which means “sombre” or “angry”.</p></div><div><p><b>REMARK</b> The coat of the Komondor is particularly demanding. It must never be brushed or combed, for example; instead the hair is divided into cords and trimmed to suit.</p></div><div></div></div>		
Height: 66–81cm (26–32in)	Weight: 36–61kg (80–135lb)	Temperament: Protective, loyal

Place of origin: Hungary

First use: Guarding flocks

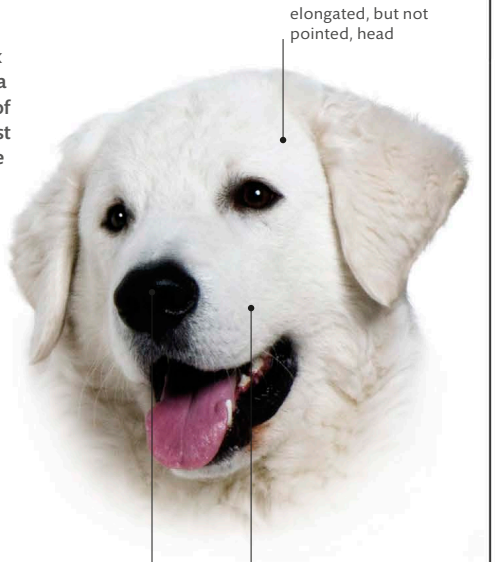
Origins: 1200s

# Kuvasz

A working dog developed specifically as a flock guardian, as opposed to herder, the Kuvasz is a sturdily built dog with a medium-boned frame of beautiful proportions. Its coat is dense and must be pure white or ivory in coloration. Its ears are folded and lie close to the head, which is large without being bulky and has a rounded stop.

**HISTORY** The precise ancestry of the Kuvasz is not known. Its origins lie in Tibet, from where it travelled to Hungary via Turkey. In general appearance, it is similar to the Maremma Sheepdog (see p.271) and the Pyrenean Mountain Dog (see pp.260–61), and may share a common ancestry.

**REMARK** The Kuvasz has a natural affinity with children, is very protective, and forms a strong bond with its owner.

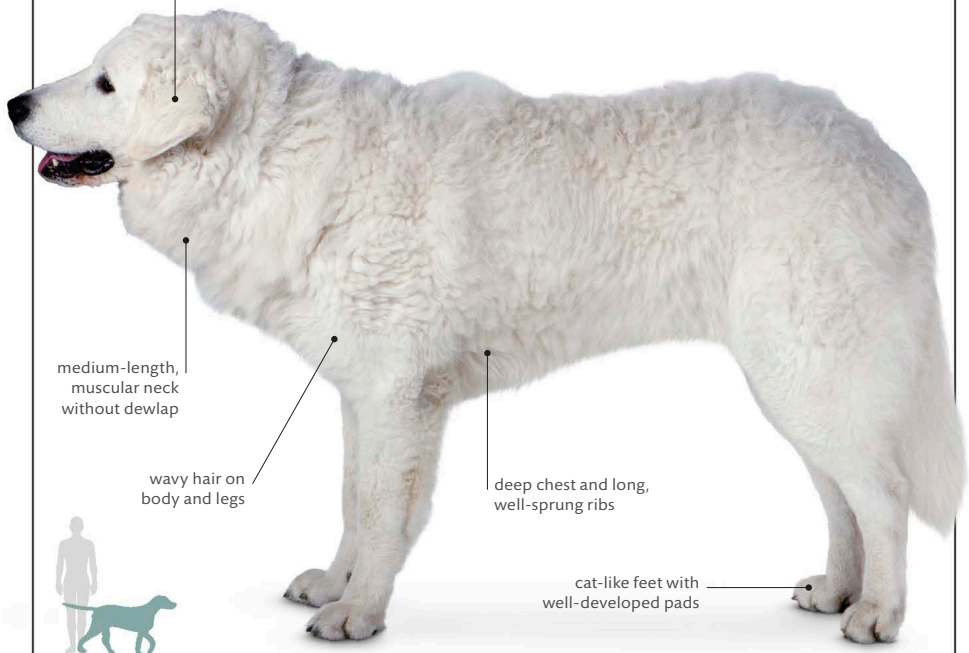


elongated, but not pointed, head

large black nose with open nostrils

straight muzzle

V-shaped ears with slightly rounded tips



medium-length, muscular neck without dewlap

wavy hair on body and legs

deep chest and long, well-sprung ribs

cat-like feet with well-developed pads



Height: 56–66cm (22–26in)

Weight: 36–50kg (80–110lb)

Temperament: Loyal, wary

Place of origin: Hungary	First use: Guarding flocks	Origins: 1800s
--------------------------	----------------------------	----------------


# Mudi

Less well known than its older and much better established countrymen, the Puli and Komondor (see pp.129 and 262), the Mudi is a versatile flock guardian and herder. It is both heavier and taller than the Puli, and the absence of the corded coat makes caring for the Mudi easier. The coat is usually black, but white is not uncommon, and a “pepita” form exists with an even distribution of both colours throughout its coat.

**HISTORY** The development of the Mudi seems to have been unplanned. It is a versatile and favourable blend of the ancient sheep-herding dogs of its Hungarian homeland. It became recognized as a separate breed in the 1930s.

**REMARK** Tail length in puppies is very variable, from a bobtail up to a full length tail.

**OTHER NAMES** Hungarian Mudi.







erect, triangular ears

straight, short back

coat length about 5cm (2in) on body

small, rounded feet

hair on legs and muzzle shorter than on body



### Colour types

Height: 36–51cm (14–20in)	Weight: 8–13kg (18–29lb)	Temperament: Adaptable, friendly
---------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: Italy	First use: Water retriever	Origins: 1300s
------------------------	----------------------------	----------------

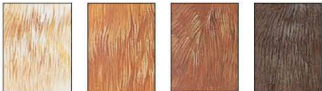
# Lagotto Romagnolo

This breed was developed as a gundog, but today, it is more highly valued for its truffle-hunting skills, being able to locate these valuable fungi growing underground.

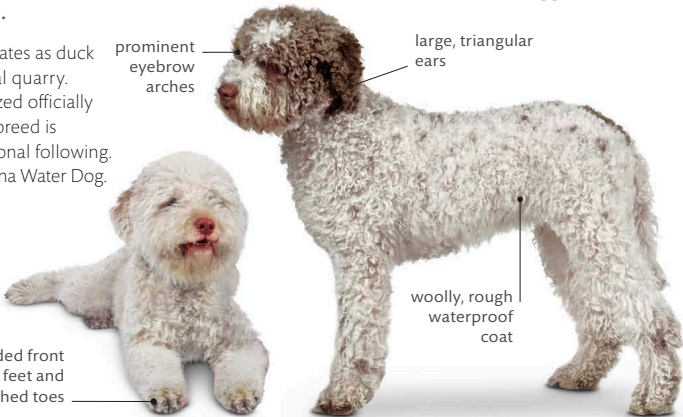
**HISTORY** *Lagotto* translates as duck dog, revealing its original quarry.

**REMARK** Only recognized officially in Italy during 1993, the breed is now gaining an international following.

**OTHER NAMES** Romagna Water Dog.



Colour types



prominent eyebrow arches

large, triangular ears

woolly, rough waterproof coat

rounded front feet and well-arched toes

Height: 41–48cm (16–19in)	Weight: 11–16kg (24–35lb)	Temperament: Friendly, quiet
---------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------

Place of origin: Switzerland

First use: Herding goats

Origins: 500s

## Appenzell Mountain Dog

One of four breeds of Swiss mountain dogs or sennenhunds, the Appenzeller is a hardy, well-built dog that can be distinguished from the other similar breeds by its tail, which is typically curled back over its thigh.

**HISTORY** This dog is thought to be descended from the now extinct Molossus.

**REMARK** This dog has the unusual ability to both herd and guard livestock.

**OTHER NAMES** Appenzeller Sennenhund.



blaze must be present on head

symmetrical facial markings



Height: 48–58cm (19–23in)

Weight: 23–25kg (50–55lb)

Temperament: Lively, loyal

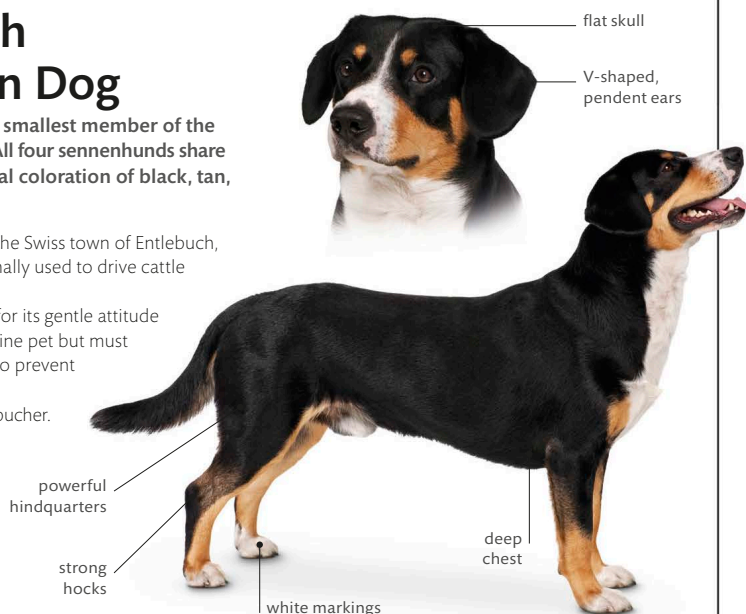
## Entlebuch Mountain Dog

The Entlebuch is the smallest member of the sennenhund group. All four sennenhunds share the same symmetrical coloration of black, tan, and white.

**HISTORY** A native of the Swiss town of Entlebuch, this breed was traditionally used to drive cattle to market.

**REMARK** Renowned for its gentle attitude to children, it makes a fine pet but must be exercised regularly to prevent it becoming obese.

**OTHER NAMES** Entlebucher.



Height: 42–50cm (16½–20in)

Weight: 20–30kg (45–66lb)

Temperament: Obedient, friendly



Place of origin: Switzerland	First use: Pulling weavers' carts	Origins: 100 BCE
------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------

# Bernese Mountain Dog

This is the best known of the Swiss mountain dogs, or sennenhunds, and it can be readily distinguished from the other varieties by its coat. This is long and slightly wavy in appearance, without being curly. In terms of coloration and markings it is identical to the other forms. A white blaze on the head extending between the eyes, and a white chest marking known as a cross, are essential characteristics. White paws, ideally extending no farther than the pastern, are also preferred, as is a white tip to the tail. These affectionate and responsive dogs make good family pets if they have adequate exercise.

**HISTORY** It is possible that crosses between native Swiss herding dogs and guard animals brought to Switzerland by the invading Roman legions laid the early foundations for this breed. In more recent times, Bernese Mountain Dogs have worked on farms, notably in the canton of Berne, frequently acting as draught dogs on market days by pulling carts laden with produce.

**REMARK** This breed has established a strong following in continental Europe, but is not so widely kept elsewhere in the world.

**OTHER NAMES** Berner Sennenhund.

flat skull with slight furrow apparent

long, sloping shoulders

markings well defined, even in pups

rounded, compact feet

Puppy



Height: 58–70cm (23–27½in)	Weight: 40–44kg (87–90lb)	Temperament: Attentive, friendly
----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------



Place of origin: Switzerland	First use: Pulling farmers' carts	Origins: 300s
------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------

# Great Swiss Mountain Dog

This is the largest member of the four sennenhund breeds, and has a smooth coat and distinctively long tail, which is held below the level of the back. Like the other group members, its coloration is basically black and tan, the tan areas bordered by both black and white markings. White areas form a blaze, extending down to the chest, and are also present on the toes and on the tip of the tail.

**HISTORY** This dog has a long history on Swiss farms. It declined during the mid-1800s, however, and by the turn of the 20th century had almost vanished. The few pure-bred individuals left were crossed with smooth-coated St. Bernards (opposite). They are now once again well established and were introduced into the USA in 1968.

**REMARK** Despite their size, grooming their coats is easy and straightforward.

**OTHER NAMES** Grosser Schweizer Sennenhund.



characteristic tan markings above the eyes



long tail terminates in white tip



triangular ears set high on head

broad, powerful chest

dense, shiny topcoat with thick undercoat

rounded, compact feet with well-arched toes



Height: 60–72cm (23½–28½in)	Weight: 59–61kg (130–135lb)	Temperament: Active, calm
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

Place of origin: Switzerland

First use: Searching and rescuing

Origins: 1000s

# St. Bernard

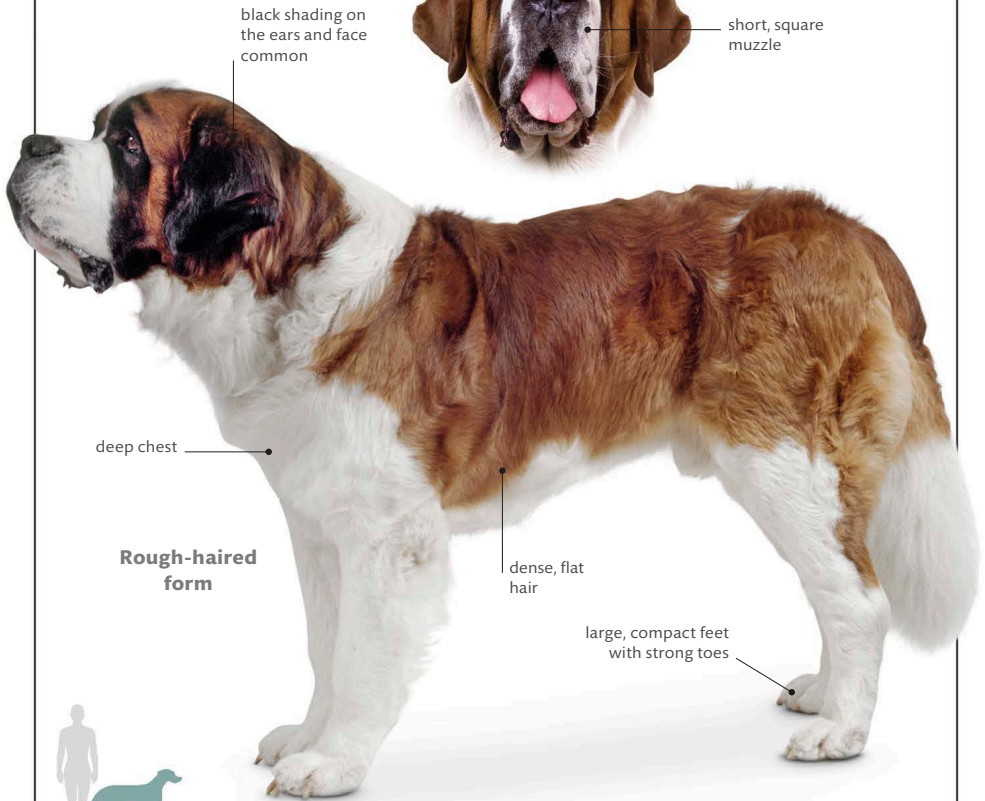
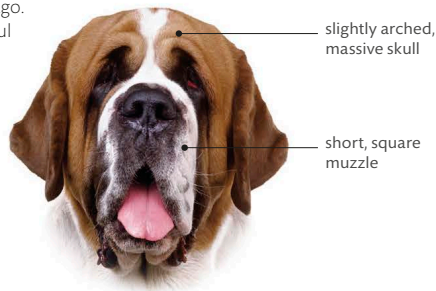
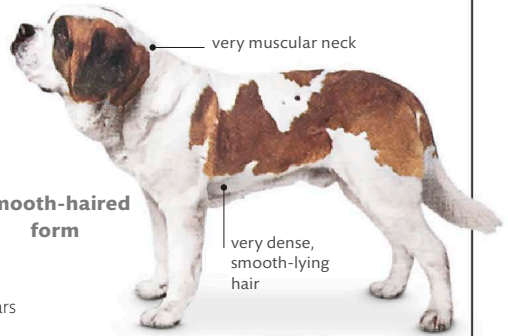
The St. Bernard is a dog of imposing proportions – tall, broad, massively-boned, and heavy – but it is always dignified in expression and carriage. Both smooth- and rough-haired forms of this breed exist, white and red, or red and brownish yellow being the most favoured colour combinations.

**HISTORY** The St. Bernard is descended from the Roman Molossus, which was the original mastiff stock introduced into the Alps by the Romans some 2,000 years ago. The first St. Bernard was bred at the Hospice of St. Bernard de Menthon about 1,000 years ago.

**REMARK** This powerful dog requires careful handling when out walking on a lead.

**OTHER NAMES** St. Bernhardshund.

**Smooth-haired form**



**Rough-haired form**



Height: 61–71cm (24–28in)

Weight: 50–91kg (110–200lb)

Temperament: Tranquil, benevolent





Place of origin: Italy

First use: Guarding flocks

Origins: 100 BCE

# Maremma Sheepdog

White is the predominant colour of this majestic sheepdog, sometimes with ivory or pale fawn shadings evident, notably on the ears. It is a muscular, powerful dog with a long, somewhat harsh coat. Its head is large and bear-like.

**HISTORY** This breed may be descended from the earliest flock guardians, and may have been kept in the Maremma and Abruzzi regions of Italy since before Roman times.

**REMARK** This majestic breed is highly intelligent but is not easy to train, having a rather independent and aloof character.

**OTHER NAMES** Pastore Abruzzese.



Height: 60–73cm (23½–28½in)

Weight: 30–45kg (66–100lb)

Temperament: Responsive, protective

Place of origin: Italy	First use: Guard dog, dog-fighting	Origins: 100 BCE
<div><div><h2>Neapolitan Mastiff</h2><p>This ancient breed of dog has a slow, ponderous, bear-like gait, in common with other mastiff-type breeds, and a very large head. From the head, prominent dewlaps of skin extend in folds down to the neck, thus producing a multi-chinned appearance. In spite of its aggressive history as a fighting dog, the Neapolitan Mastiff is generally a calm, placid, and friendly animal, especially with people whom it knows well.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> The ancestry of the Neapolitan Mastiff may extend back to the Molossus breed of Roman times. Its enormous strength has seen it used for fighting, although it has also been a guard dog and a beast of burden, pulling carts. It was only in 1946 that steps were taken, by painter Piero Scanziani, to safeguard the breed's future. He established a kennel for the breed and did much to promote its survival.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> Like most giant breeds, the Neapolitan Mastiff is sadly quite short-lived, with a life expectancy of just 7–10 years.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Mastino Napoletano.</p></div><div><p>broad, flat skull</p><p>deep, spherical shape to the head</p><p>dewlap hanging from lower jaw to mid-point of neck</p><p>small, well-spaced ears, positioned forwards on head</p><p>very muscular, short, stocky neck</p><p>long, well-sprung ribs</p><p>broad, muscular croup with slight slope apparent</p><p>tail is thick at root</p><p>oval feet with close-arched toes</p><p>short, dense, fine coat, with hard texture and good sheen</p><p>broad, well-muscled chest</p><p>forefeet slightly larger than hindfeet</p><p>Colour types</p></div></div> <div><div>Height: 65–75cm (26–29in)</div><div>Weight: 50–68kg (110–150lb)</div><div>Temperament: Protective, alert</div></div>		

Place of origin: Italy

First use: Farm work

Origins: 1100s

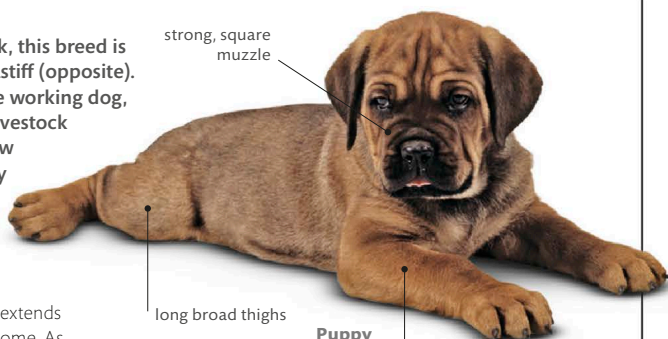
# Cane Corso

Descended from mastiff stock, this breed is related to the Neapolitan Mastiff (opposite). It has proved to be a versatile working dog, used as a cattle-herder and livestock guardian. It has, however, now become more popular simply as a companion.

**HISTORY** The breed had nearly died out by the 1970s but was rescued just in time.

**REMARK** Its ancestry probably extends back to mastiffs kept in ancient Rome. As with other similar dogs, it does have a tendency to drool.

**OTHER NAMES** Dogo di Puglia, Cane Corso Italiano.



strong, square muzzle

long broad thighs

Puppy

straight, powerful forelegs

large head with a well-defined stop between the eyes



very well-muscled back

thick, shiny, short coat

broad base to the tail

powerful chest

tail never held vertically

skin is relatively tight on the body

front feet shaped rather like cat's feet



Colour types



Height: 60–68cm (24–27in)

Weight: 40–50kg (88–110lb)

Temperament: Protective, loyal



Place of origin: Spain	First use: Guarding flocks	Origins: 3000 BCE
<div><div><div><h1>Pyrenean Mastiff</h1><p>Although the Pyrenean Mastiff is slightly smaller than the Pyrenean Mountain Dog (see pp.260–61), they share a common ancestry. The Mastiff is a robustly built, symmetrical dog with a large head, powerful neck (often with excessive dewlap), and a deep body, all supported on very sturdy legs.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> Like the Pyrenean Mountain Dog, the Mastiff descended from dogs brought to Spain by early Mediterranean seafarers.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> For its enormous size, this breed has a relatively small appetite and is light on its feet.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Perro Mastin del Pireneo.</p></div><div><p>heavily boned, broad skull</p><p>pointed, pendulous ears</p></div><div><p>large, heavily muscled chest</p><p>thick, powerful legs</p><p>broad, thick-soled feet</p></div><div><p>Colour types</p></div></div></div>		
Height: 72–86cm (28½–34in)	Weight: 54.5–70kg (120–155lb)	Temperament: Responsive, alert

Place of origin: Spain

First use: Guarding livestock

Origins: 800s

# Spanish Mastiff

This breed has the typical mastiff appearance: a broad head with a relatively short muzzle, a massive chest, and a characteristic dewlap on the neck. The ears are pointed and pendulous, but are not large.

**HISTORY** These dogs have been used to guard farm stock in the hills of Spain for centuries. The origins of the breed may lie with ancient mastiff stock brought to the region by the Romans. It has now attracted attention from dog owners in other parts of Europe and in the USA.

**REMARK** The Spanish Mastiff is not usually aggressive towards people, but may be combative with other dogs.

**OTHER NAMES** Mastin Español.

clearly defined stop between eyes

broad nose



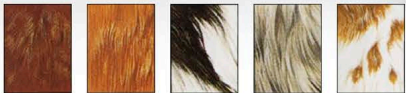
ears set well back on head



deep, wide chest

straight, well-boned forelegs

large, rounded feet



tail often curved at tip

## Colour types

Height: 66–74cm (26–29in)

Weight: 50–61kg (110–135lb)

Temperament: Obedient, protective

Place of origin: Balearic Islands	First use: Guarding farms	Origins: 1700s
-----------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------

## Perro de Pastor Mallorquin

A well-defined head and a tapering muzzle give this breed a distinctive appearance. The tail is long and tapering towards the tip. Both long- and short-haired forms exist.

**HISTORY** The Perro de Pastor Mallorquin is native to the Balearic Islands, off the coast of Spain, and is a utility animal.

**REMARK** This dog was bred to withstand the heat of the Mediterranean sun, and can be fierce and aggressive.

**OTHER NAMES** Ca de Bestiar, Majorca Shepherd Dog.



Colour types



Height: 62–73cm (24–29in)	Weight: 35–40kg (77–88lb)	Temperament: Pugnacious, brave
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------

Place of origin: Balearic Islands	First use: Baiting bulls, fighting	Origins: 1800s
-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------



## Perro de Presa Mallorquin

This mastiff-type breed is fierce and formidable, heavily muscled, and with powerful, gripping jaws. The coat is very short and sleek, usually yellow in colour, with patches of lighter or darker colours.

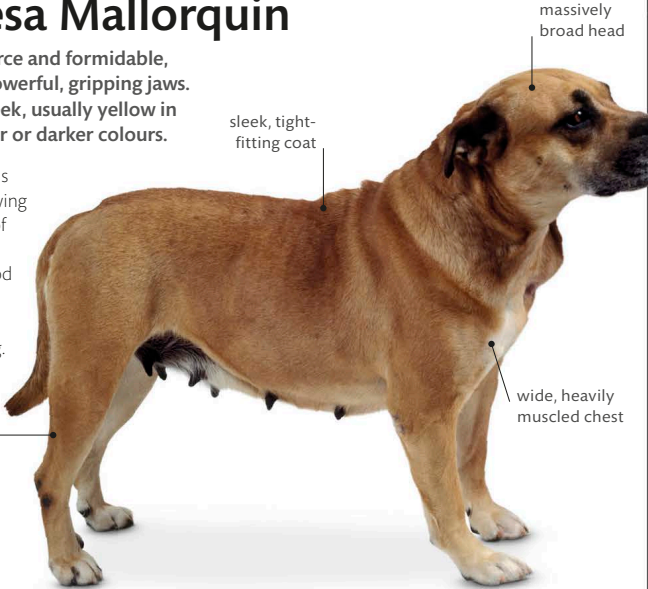
**HISTORY** The popularity of this dog has declined with the outlawing of bull-baiting and the decline of dog-fighting.

**REMARK** This breed needs good training from a very early age.

**OTHER NAMES** Ca de Bou, Majorca Mastiff, Majorca Bulldog.



Colour types



Height: 51–58cm (20–23in)	Weight: 30–38kg (66–84lb)	Temperament: Independent, fierce
---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: Israel

First use: Guarding livestock

Origins: 2000 BCE

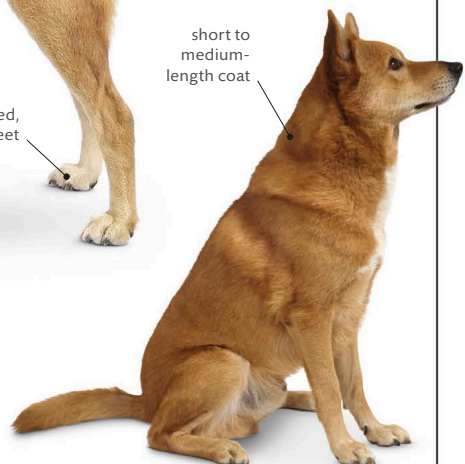
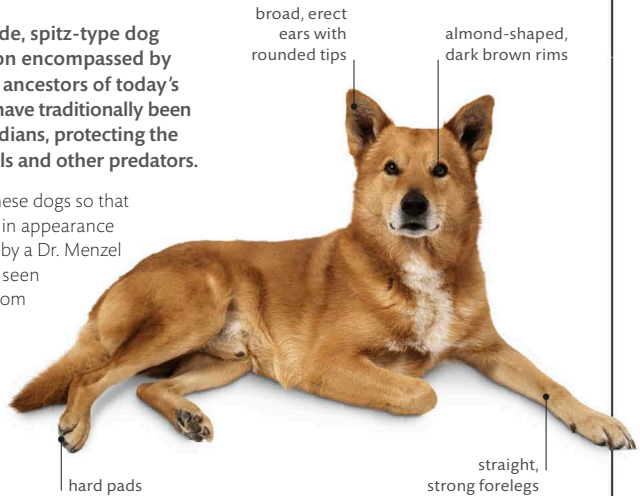
# Canaan Dog

This medium-sized, robustly made, spitz-type dog has been indigenous to the region encompassed by modern Israel for centuries. The ancestors of today's Canaan were pariah dogs, which have traditionally been domesticated to act as flock guardians, protecting the tribespeople's goats against jackals and other predators.

**HISTORY** A programme to breed these dogs so that the puppies resembled their parents in appearance (breeding true) was begun from 1935 by a Dr. Menzel and her husband. Most of the stock seen around the world today originated from the Shaar Hagai Kennels in Jerusalem.

**REMARK** In spite of its feral origins, this dog is easily trained.

**OTHER NAMES** Kelef K'naani.



Colour types

Height: 48–61cm (19–24in)

Weight: 16–25kg (35–55lb)

Temperament: Intelligent, resourceful



Place of origin: Portugal	First use: Guarding flocks	Origins: 1800s
<div><h1>Estrela Mountain Dog</h1><p>Two distinct coat types are associated with this breed. The longer-coated form displays more abundant feathering than its smooth-coated counterpart, although a double-layered coat affords both of them excellent protection against the worst of the elements. The large size and a loud bark could make them intimidating, but they are usually friendly dogs.</p><p><b>HISTORY</b> This breed is named after the Estrela region in central Portugal, where it was traditionally used as a flock guardian.</p><p><b>REMARK</b> This is not a demonstrative breed. Like all powerful dogs, it requires thorough training.</p><p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Cão da Serra da Estrela.</p></div> <div><p>powerful head and rounded skull</p><p><b>Short-haired form</b></p><p>long, well-furnished tail</p><p>slightly sloping croup</p><p>very powerful shoulders</p><p><b>Long-haired form</b></p><p>solidly muscled, straight legs</p><p>hind dew-claws present</p><p><b>Colour types</b></p></div>		
Height: 62–72cm (24½–28½in)	Weight: 30–50kg (66–110lb)	Temperament: Loyal, active

Place of origin: Portugal

First use: Guard dog

Origins: 1800s

# Rafeiro do Alentejo

This powerful dog has a body not unlike that of a St. Bernard (see p.269), but has a head shaped like a bear's. This is the largest of the Portuguese breeds and is an imposing animal.

**HISTORY** This breed originated in the Alentejo region of southern Portugal. The Spanish Mastiff (see p.275) may have contributed to its ancestry, along with the Estrela Mountain Dog (opposite).

**REMARK** This breed is now quite scarce, and regarded as vulnerable.

**OTHER NAMES** Portuguese Watchdog.

large head with  
broad muzzle

longer fur  
around neck

long,  
curved tail

solid,  
muscular  
back

short, stocky,  
powerful neck

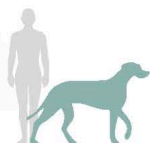
well-boned,  
straight forelegs

distinctive markings,  
often spotted in  
appearance

smooth-  
coated legs



Colour types



Height: 64–74cm (25–29in)

Weight: 35–60kg (77–132lb)

Temperament: Alert, independent

Place of origin: Portugal	First use: Guarding and herding flocks	Origins: 1500s
---------------------------	--	----------------


# Portuguese Cattle Dog




This rugged, powerfully built dog has traditionally been used as a herding animal in the rocky, less accessible parts of Portugal. Its rather long body has a strong, weatherproof, coarse outercoat over a finer, thicker undercoat, making it ideal for the often harsh conditions of this region.

**HISTORY** The isolated nature of the area of Portugal where this dog originated – Castro Laboreiro – makes it likely that only local breeds were used in its development.


**REMARK** This breed is still widely employed in its homeland for herding and guarding stock.

**OTHER NAMES** Cão de Castro Laboreiro.





Colour types



large,  
narrow head

well-muscled  
body

wide, deep,  
powerful chest

straight,  
well-boned legs

Height: 51–61cm (20–24in)	Weight: 23–34kg (50–75lb)	Temperament: Alert, brave
---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

Place of origin: Russia and Finland	First use: Hunting big game	Origins: 1700s
<h1>Russian-European Laika</h1> <p>This is a powerfully built dog, characterized by its black-and-white coloration and pricked ears. If present, its tail is distinctively curled, but this breed is often born without a tail.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The Russian-European Laika evolved near the border shared by Russia and Finland. Already an intrepid moose and wolf hunter, crossings with the fearless Utchak Sheepdog widened its role to encompass bear hunting.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This breed has lots of energy, and is not a dog for city life.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Karelian Bear Laika, Russko-Evropetskaya Laika.</p> <div><div><p>large, prominent, upright ears</p><p>conical head</p><p>tail curled (if present)</p><p>wide, thick-soled feet</p><p>broad, powerful chest</p></div></div>		
Height: 48–58cm (19–23in)	Weight: 20.5–23kg (45–50lb)	Temperament: Independent, brave

Place of origin: Russia	First use: Hunting bears	Origins: 1800s
-------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

## East Siberian Laika

This member of the laika family is large, squarely built, and has a slightly spiky coat which stands away from the body. Its head is broad, its expression is alert, and its ears are large and erect.

**HISTORY** This breed was used for pulling sledges, as well as for hunting such quarry as bear, elk, and reindeer.

**REMARK** Laikas were used as test animals in the early Soviet space experiments.

**OTHER NAMES**  
Vostotchno-Sibirskaja Laika.

Labels: shorter hair on head, well-spaced, erect ears, thickly muscled neck, well-arched toes, Colour types

Height: 53–64cm (21–25in)      Weight: 18–23kg (40–50lb)      Temperament: Obedient, loyal

Place of origin: Russia	First use: Hunting bears	Origins: 1800s
-------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

## West Siberian Laika

The long legs and wolf-like face of the West Siberian Laika give it an apparent lightness of bearing which belies its power and immense endurance.

**HISTORY** This breed is more firmly established than its East Siberian relative (above), and is certainly more numerous.

**REMARK** West Siberian Laikas possess keen hunting instincts and are not even intimidated by bears.

Labels: erect ears, prominent nostrils, tightly curled tail, short, dense double coat, Colour types

Height: 53–61cm (21–24in)      Weight: 18–23kg (40–50lb)      Temperament: Active, lively



Place of origin: Russia	First use: Pulling sledges	Origins: 1800s
-------------------------	----------------------------	----------------

# Siberian Husky

Although smaller and lighter than some other breeds of sled dog, the Siberian Husky is quick and athletic, agile and strong, as well as being a tireless worker. This medium-sized dog has a dense and woolly undercoat, well protected by a covering of tougher guard hairs, giving the dog a fullness of form and providing excellent insulation against the raw cold of its Siberian homeland.

**HISTORY** Siberian Huskies were developed by the Chukchi people of northeast Asia as their only means of transport.

**REMARK** Communal howling is a feature of this breed. An amazing range of coat colours and markings is permitted.

**OTHER NAMES** Arctic Husky.

medium-sized, triangular ears

almond-shaped eyes, sometimes blue

medium-length muzzle

thick, bushy tail

strong, deep chest

shoulder fits tightly to ribcage

relatively long legs


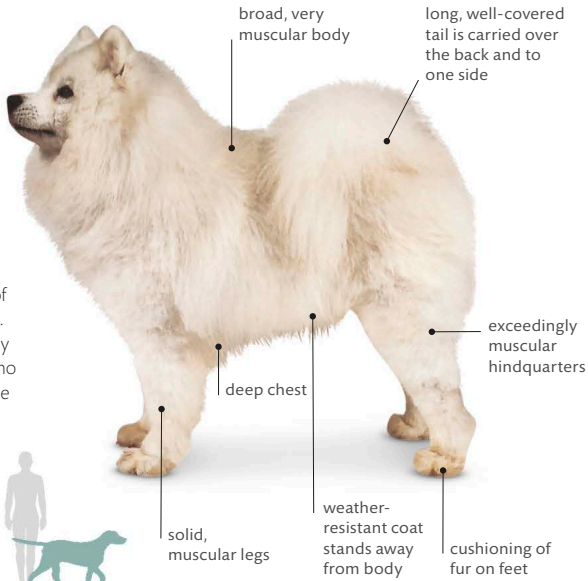
well-furred, slightly webbed, oval feet


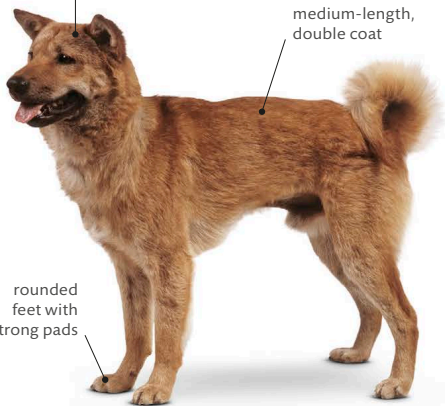
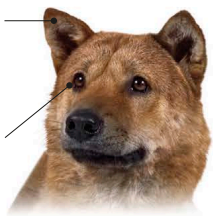
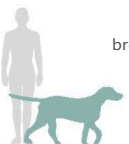
Colour types

Height: 51–60cm (20–23½in)

Weight: 16–27kg (35–60lb)

Temperament: Dependable, energetic

Place of origin: Russia	First use: Herding reindeer	Origins: 1600s
<p><b>Samoyed</b></p> <p>This far-northern breed has a very full coat, consisting of a long, weather-resistant outercoat covering an extremely dense and woolly undercoat. Samoyeds make popular and attractive pets, as well as being highly valued as sled dogs.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Today's breed is said to derive from just 12 dogs brought out of the Arctic by explorers and travellers. The basic Samoyed was developed by the once-nomadic Samoyede tribe, who now live in the area of Asia east of the Ural Mountains.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Antarctic explorers Scott and Amundsen both used Samoyeds.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Samoyedskaja.</p>  		
Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)	Weight: 23–29.5kg (50–65lb)	Temperament: Companionable

Place of origin: South Korea	First use: Hunting	Origins: 1000
<p><b>Jindo</b></p> <p>This breed is named after the island of Jindo, lying off the southwest coast of South Korea, which is where it was developed.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Jindos share their ancestry with the New Guinea Singing Dog (see p.291).</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> These dogs are now recognized in Korean law as a National Treasure.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Korean Jindo, Jindo-kae, Jindo-kyon.</p>  <p><b>Colour types</b></p>   		
Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)	Weight: 13.5–22.5kg (30–50lb)	Temperament: Alert, loyal

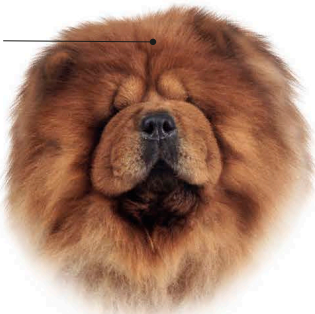
Place of origin: China	First use: Guard dog, pulling carts	Origins: 100s
------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------

# Chow Chow

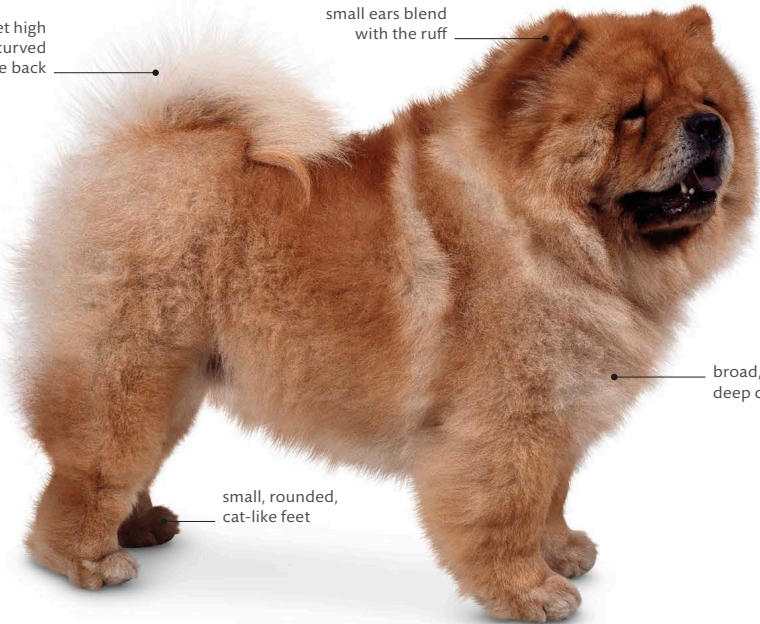
The rough-coated form (shown here) is most commonly seen; its coat is profuse, thick, and straight. The smooth-coated form reveals the squarely built, hugely muscled outline of this courageous and powerful dog. The Chow Chow is bred in solid colours from tan or red through to silver-grey or black, while white is rare.

**HISTORY** Although popular in China for at least 2,000 years, the Chow first appeared in Britain only in the late 19th century. In its homeland it was used to pull carts and as a guard dog. Its fur was also a valuable commodity, as was its flesh for human consumption.

**REMARK** The unusual tongue of the Chow Chow is, like that of the Shar Pei (opposite), blue-black in coloration.



broad, flat skull



tail set high and curved over the back

small ears blend with the ruff

broad, deep chest

small, rounded, cat-like feet



Colour types



muzzle is broad along its length



Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)	Weight: 20–32kg (45–70lb)	Temperament: Alert, independent
---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------

Place of origin: China

First use: Dog-fighting

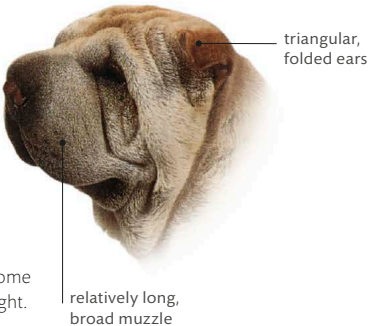
Origins: 1500s

# Shar Pei

The bristly coat of this dog is quite distinctive, but the folds of loose skin covering its body and especially its head, giving it a permanent frown, are by far its most striking feature.

**HISTORY** This ancient breed is thought to result from crosses between mastiffs and certain Nordic breeds. It was in danger of extinction until a Hong Kong fancier established stock in the USA and elsewhere.

**REMARK** The loose skin was originally developed for the gruesome purpose of making the animal impossible to pin down in a dog fight.



Colour types

Shar Pei pup

Height: 46–51cm (18–20in)

Weight: 16–20kg (35–45lb)

Temperament: Independent, aloof



Place of origin: Japan	First use: Hunting big game	Origins: 1600s
------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------

# Akita

The erect ears, and tail that curls forwards over its back, indicate that the powerful Akita dog is descended from spitz stock. The head is large and broad, with a very distinctive, bear-like expression.

**HISTORY** The Akita was developed by a Japanese nobleman living in exile in the province of Akita, on Honshu island. Here the dogs were used in pairs to hunt such dangerous quarry as bears.

**REMARK** The Akita was officially recognized as part of Japan's national heritage in 1931.

**OTHER NAMES** Akita Inu, Japanese Akita.

strong broad muzzle

erect ears carried over eyes in line with back of neck

thick, tight feet with broad pads

tail is set high and curls forwards

straight forelegs





clear, well-defined coloration

muscular hindquarters with well-developed thighs

Colour types

Height: 60–71cm (24–28in)	Weight: 34–50kg (75–110lb)	Temperament: Active, independent
---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------

Place of origin: Japan	First use: Hunting small game	Origins: 1000 BCE
<h2>Shiba Inu</h2> <p>This dog is similar to the Akita (opposite), but it is smaller in size, its name translating from the Japanese as “small dog”. The keen and alert appearance results from the broad forehead, pointed muzzle, and triangular ears which incline slightly, forwards.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> The origins of the Shiba Inu breed go back more than 2,000 years in Japan, with the possibility of Chow Chow (see p.284) blood in its ancestry.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> The Shiba Inu is the most commonly kept of the native breeds in Japan.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Brushwood Dog.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>small, well-shaped oval eyes</p> <p>short, level back</p> <p>thick, sickle-shaped tail</p> <p>harsh, double coat</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>tapering muzzle</p> </div> </div>		
Height: 36–40cm (14–15½in)	Weight: 9–14kg (20–30lb)	Temperament: Independent, industrious

Place of origin: Japan	First use: Dog-fighting	Origins: 1800s
<h2>Tosa Inu</h2> <p>A sturdy, very powerful frame and a well-muscular physique, coupled with capable jaws and solid teeth, combine to make the Tosa Inu a formidable combat dog in its native Japan.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Many of the Tosa's physical characteristics reflect its mastiff origins; it is, however, a modern fighting-dog breed dating only from about the 1860s.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> This rare breed is named after Tosa province, on the Japanese island of Shikoku, where it was first bred.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Tosa Fighting Dog.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>broad muzzle with powerful jaws</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>well-developed cheek muscles</p> <p>short, close-lying coat</p> <p>tail positioned high on back</p> </div> </div>		
Height: 62–65cm (24½–25½in)	Weight: 90kg (200lb)	Temperament: Stoic, relentless

Place of origin: Japan	First use: Retrieving game, ratting	Origins: 1700s
------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------


## Japanese Terrier

This terrier has a relatively small head and distinctive tricoloured coat. It is predominantly white with black and tan areas of the coat proportionately small in size, creating an attractive, speckled appearance.


**HISTORY** Descended from the Smooth Fox Terrier (see p.212), which was introduced to Japan in 1702, the subsequent development of this breed centred on the cities of Kobe and Yokohama.


**REMARK** In Japan this dog can be seen working as a water-fowl retriever.

**OTHER NAMES** Nippon Terrier.



ears folded forwards and set high on head





smooth, short coat with random speckling

long, straight forelegs

Height: 33cm (13in)	Weight: 4.5–6kg (10–13lb)	Temperament: Affectionate, adaptable
---------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------

Place of origin: Japan	First use: Hunting large game	Origins: 1000 BCE
------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------


## Ainu

Resembling the Akita (see p.286), although smaller in size, the Ainu's fox-like head shape and curled tail carriage are typical spitz characteristics. Although not encouraged, a dark bluish tongue may occur, as with the Chow Chow and Shar Pei (see pp.284 and 285).

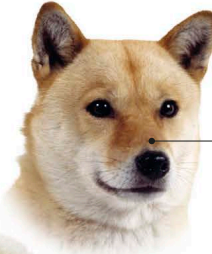
**HISTORY** Developed in Japan by the Ainu people, this handsome breed is thought to be the oldest of all the Japanese dog breeds.

**REMARK** Careful training and socializing can make this dog a good companion and home guardian.

**OTHER NAMES** Hokkaido Dog.




**Colour types**



short, broad muzzle

small, pricked ears



short, thick coat standing off from the body

broad, deep chest

Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)	Weight: 20.5–29.5kg (45–65lb)	Temperament: Brave, loyal
---------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------

Place of origin: Tibet

First use: Guarding flocks

Origins: 900s

# Tibetan Mastiff

The formidable size of the Tibetan Mastiff makes it an excellent guard dog, yet it is responsive to training and usually proves gentle, even with children. Its distinctive, high-set tail curls to one side. In Tibet it is customary for the dog to wear a red yak's hair collar as a sign of its status.

**HISTORY** It is possible that many of today's European mastiff breeds are descended from the Tibetan Mastiff, which spread eastwards with the armies of Alexander the Great.

**REMARK** The female Tibetan Mastiff may come into season only once rather than twice a year, as is usual with other breeds.



broad, massive head

high-set tail

fairly long, thick, double coat

sturdy legs

strong, muscular body

very large, powerful feet



Colour types

Height: 61–71cm (24–28in)

Weight: 64–82kg (140–180lb)

Temperament: Brave, loyal



Place of origin: Canary Islands	First use: Dog-fighting	Origins: 1800s
---------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------

# Canary Dog

Bearing a strong likeness to the Perro de Presa Mallorquin (see p.276), the Canary Dog is a powerfully built, square-headed, mastiff-type dog. Fawn or brindle is the usual coloration, although white markings are also seen, and the coat itself is short and rough over slightly mobile skin.

**HISTORY** The ancestry of the Canary Dog involved crosses between the extinct Bardino Majero and the Mastiff (see pp.232-33), the latter being developed in Great Britain and introduced into the Canaries in the 1800s. The Canary Dog was used for dog-fighting.

**REMARK** Having almost become extinct following Spain's ban on dog-fighting and its declining use as a cattle-herder, the Canary Dog is today being seen more often overseas.

**OTHER NAMES** Perro de Presa Canario.



large, powerful, square head

powerful, muscled back

slightly raised rump

blunt, broad muzzle

very broad, heavily muscled chest

short, coarse-textured coat

strong, heavily boned legs

Adult and puppy

Colour types





Height: 55-65cm (21½-25½in)	Weight: 38-48kg (84-106lb)	Temperament: Determined, forceful
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------

Place of origin: Morocco	First use: Guard dog	Origins: 1000s
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------

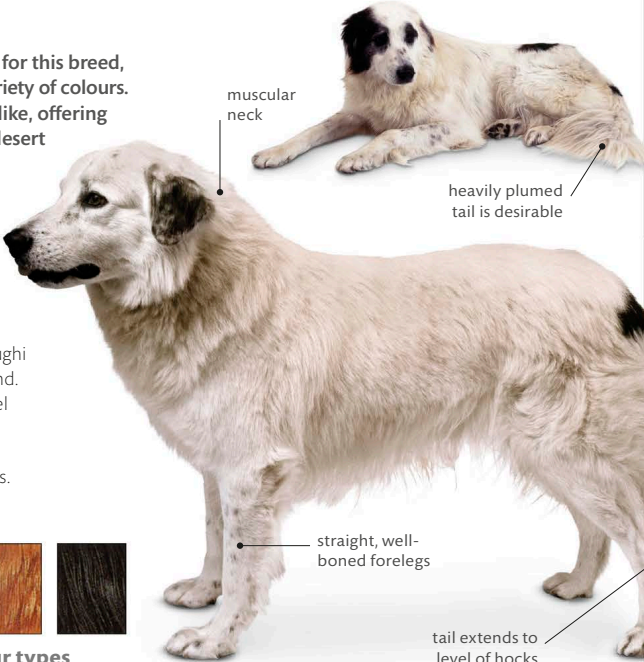
# Aidi



White is the preferred colour for this breed, although it does occur in a variety of colours. The coat is dense and fleece-like, offering protection from the searing desert heat and freezing cold nights in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco.

**HISTORY** The ancestors of this breed were probably introduced from Spain. It has served as guard dog and tracker, locating game that the faster Sloughi (see p.199) can then run to ground.

**REMARK** The Moroccan Kennel Association is helping to ensure the survival of the Aidi.

**OTHER NAMES** Chien de l'Atlas.





**Colour types**

Height: 53–61cm (21–24in)	Weight: 23–25kg (50–55lb)	Temperament: Alert, highly strung
---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------

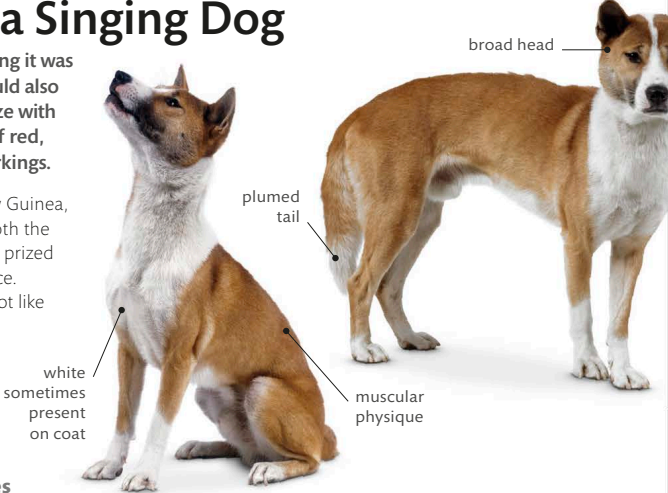
Place of origin: New Guinea	First use: None (pariah)	Origins: Unknown
-----------------------------	--------------------------	------------------



# New Guinea Singing Dog

This dog is a pariah, meaning it was semi-domesticated but could also live wild. It is of medium size with a coat of various shades of red, sometimes with white markings.

**HISTORY** It is native to New Guinea, being found with tribes in both the lowlands and highlands and is prized for its distinctive, musical voice.

**REMARK** This breed does not like prolonged handling.





**Colour types**

Height: 35–38cm (14–15in)	Weight: 8–10kg (18–22lb)	Temperament: Aloof, unpredictable
---------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------------

# DESIGNER DOGS

THERE IS OFTEN confusion around the description of “designer dog”, and it might seem that such dogs are simply crossbreeds, resulting from the mating of two different recognised breeds. Yet these matings are not carried out randomly in the vast majority of cases, but have deliberate aims behind them.

The idea is typically to combine the characters of the two breeds, to create a type of dog that will be a better pet, and maybe to make it cuter too. This is especially significant now that most breeds are no longer being kept for the original purposes for which they were bred. Their sizes are not standardized.

Place of origin: Australia

First use: Guide dog

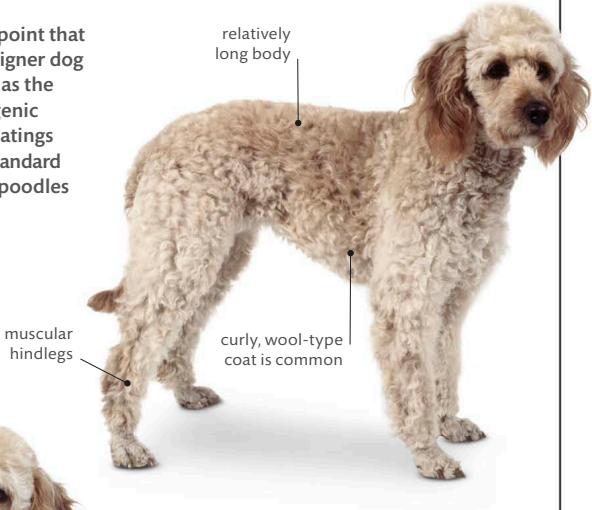
Origins: 1989

## Labradoodle

The Labradoodle marked the starting point that triggered the increasing number of designer dog crosses that exist today. It came about as the result of a quest to create a hypoallergenic guide dog in Australia, and entailed matings of Labrador Retrievers (see p.65) with Standard Poodles (see p.250), although smaller poodles have now also been used.

**HISTORY** Prior to this, Labradoodles had been bred in the USA in the 1950s, but generated little interest.

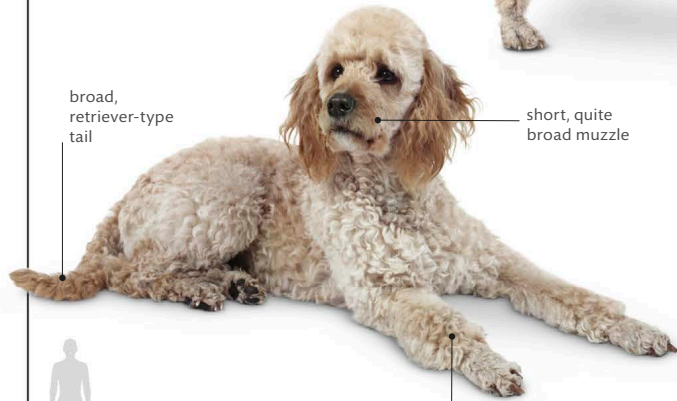
**REMARK** Labradoodles today may be paired with each other, resulting in a more standardized appearance.



muscular hindlegs

relatively long body

curly, wool-type coat is common

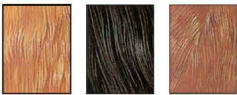


broad, retriever-type tail

short, quite broad muzzle



straight front legs



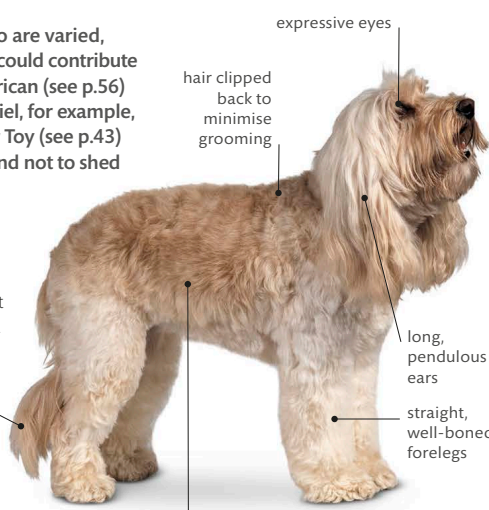





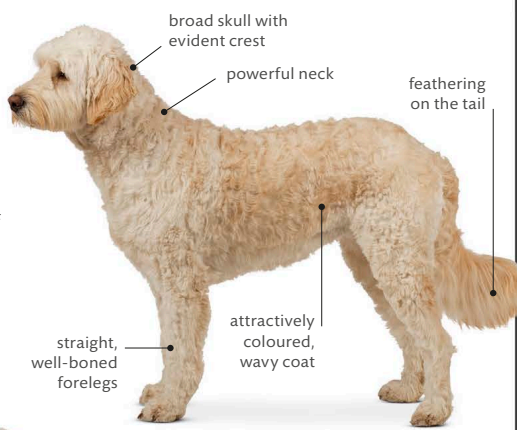
Colour types

Height: 38–57cm (15–22½in)

Weight: 20.5–34kg (45–75lb)

Temperament: Intelligent, loyal

Place of origin: USA	First use: Companion	Origins: 1960s
<h2>Cockapoo</h2> <p>The origins and appearance of the Cockapoo are varied, because of the range of ancestral breeds that could contribute to their breeding. It might be either the American (see p.56) or English (see p.59) form of the Cocker Spaniel, for example, combined with either Miniature (see p.44) or Toy (see p.43) Poodles. Again, the result can be dogs that tend not to shed and may be hypoallergenic.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> These were one of the first crosses to become popular, even before the Labradoodle (opposite) itself.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> Standard Poodles (see p.250) tend not to be used in this case, because of their larger size.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Cockerpoo, Cockerdoodle, Spoodle.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>		
Height: 35–38cm (14–15in)	Weight: 9–11kg (20–25lb)	Temperament: Friendly, lively

Place of origin: USA	First use: Companion	Origins: 1990s
<h2>Goldendoodle</h2> <p>These popular dogs are the result of matings between Golden Retrievers (see p.64) and poodles, often Standard Poodles (see p.250). Light colours tend to be favoured but the range can be wide.</p> <p><b>HISTORY</b> Both miniature and standard forms of the Goldendoodle have been created, with this size difference due to their poodle ancestors.</p> <p><b>REMARK</b> The style of coat can be wavy, curly, or shaggy, varying even in littermates.</p> <p><b>OTHER NAMES</b> Groodle.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;">  <p><b>Colour types</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>		
Height: 53–61cm (21–24in)	Weight: 20–45kg (45–100lb)	Temperament: Friendly, loyal



Place of origin: USA		First use: Companion	Origins: 1980s
----------------------	--	----------------------	----------------


# Puggle

Although not likely to be hypoallergenic, as it does not have a poodle ancestry, the Puggle has become one of the most popular designer dogs today. It combines the Pug (see p.49) with the Beagle (see p.142) and so is always short-haired, like its ancestors.

**HISTORY** A breeder in the US state of Wisconsin is credited with creating the first crosses of this type. The Puggle's popularity soared during the first decade of the 21st century.

**REMARK** As has become accepted practice, so the name of the Puggle (Pug + Beagle) combines that of its parents, meaning that it is usually possible to work out the ancestry of designer dogs on this basis.

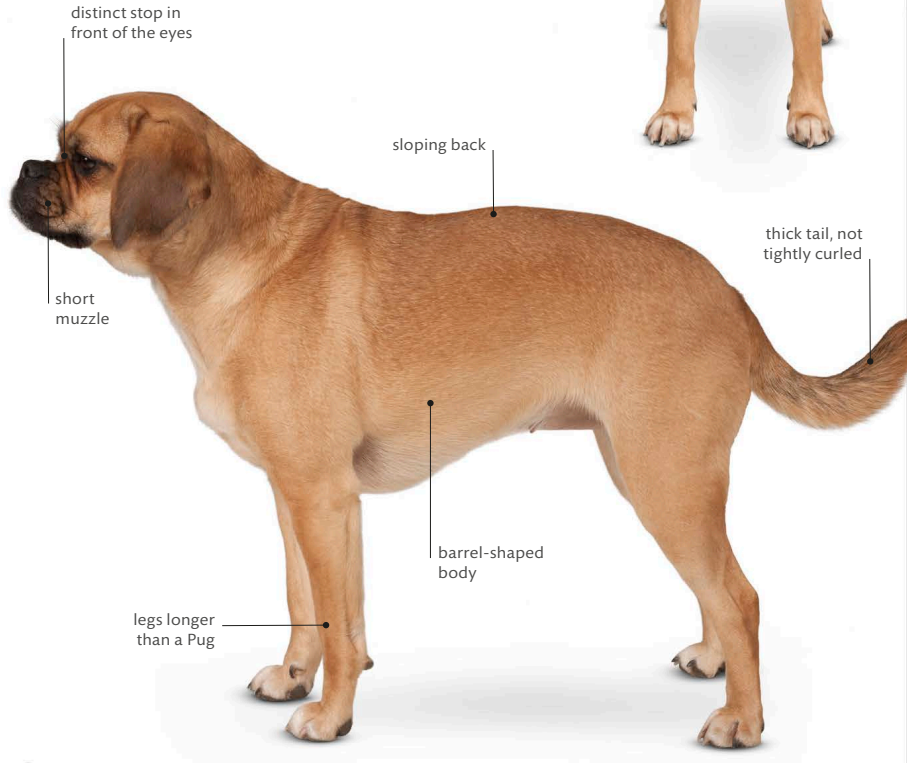
**OTHER NAMES** Beagle-Pug.



rounded skull

large, floppy ears

wrinkling on the face



distinct stop in front of the eyes

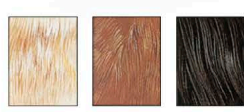

short muzzle

sloping back

barrel-shaped body

legs longer than a Pug

thick tail, not tightly curled



Colour types

Height: 33–38cm (13–15in)	Weight: 8–14kg (18–30lb)	Temperament: Lively, energetic
---------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------

Place of origin: USA

First use: Gundog

Origins: 1980s

# Labradinger

Fashion has played a part in the world of designer dogs, with some crosses proving more popular than others. Literally hundreds have been made, and some are much rarer than others, which means it may be hard to track down the resulting puppies. The Labradinger can prove to be both a versatile gundog and active companion, in view of its ancestry.

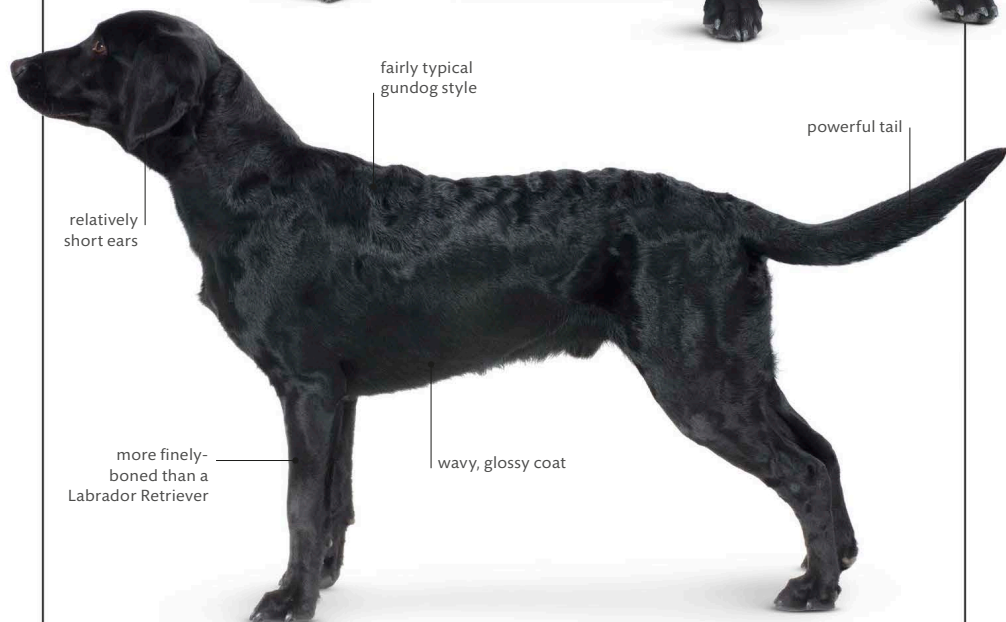
**HISTORY** The Labradinger is the result of crossing a Labrador Retriever (see p.65) with an English Springer Spaniel (see p.62).

**REMARK** This is one of the less sought-after crosses, possibly because unlike the Puggle (opposite), it does not have a stand-out appearance.

**OTHER NAMES** Labradinger Retriever, Springador, Springerdor.



wide skull


 fairly typical  
gundog style

powerful tail

 relatively  
short ears

 more finely-  
boned than a  
Labrador Retriever

wavy, glossy coat



Colour types

Height: 46–56cm (18–22in)

Weight: 23–29kg (50–65lb)

Temperament: Lively, energetic

# DOG CREDITS

Dorling Kindersley is greatly indebted to the many owners and breeders who allowed their dogs to be photographed for this book; without their help and enthusiastic cooperation, it could not have been produced. While every effort has been made to accredit all those involved, the publisher will gladly incorporate additional information in future editions. The dogs and the names of their owners are listed in page order.

## COMPANION DOGS

- **34** Kyi Leo D. Weber
- **35** *Bulldog* C. Thomas & G. Godfrey
- **36** *Cavalier King Charles* T. Boardman; Hull; *King Charles Spaniel* (head) D. Fry
- **37** *Chihuahua* S. Lee
- **38** *Mexican Hairless* S. Corrone; H. Hernandez; Terry; L. Woods; *Inca Hairless* C. & B. Christofferson
- **39** *Havanese* K. Olausson; *American Eskimo Dog*
- **40** *Giant German Spitz* A. Fiebach; M. Horhold; *German Spitz: Mittel Bodimeade*
- **41** *German Spitz: Klein K. Hill & Trendle; Pomeranian* Powell & Medcraft
- **42** *Keeshond* M.R. West; *Continental Toy Spaniel: Phalene* J. Meijer
- **43** *Continental Toy Spaniel: Papillon* Urquhart & Urquhart; *Toy Poodle* S. Riddett & Moody
- **44** *Miniature Poodle* Treagus
- **45** *Löwchen* K. Donovan
- **46** *Italian Greyhound* S. Dunning
- **47** *Basenji* J. Gostynska; *Volpino Italiano* A. Hammond
- **48** *Pekingese* Stannard
- **49** *Pug* N. Tarbitt; *Shih Tzu* J. Franks
- **50** *Chinese Crested Dog (Hairless)* Moon; (Powder Puff) S. Wrenn
- **51** *Tibetan Spaniel* J. Lilley; *Tibetan Terrier* T. & A. Medlow
- **52** *Lhasa Apso* L. Chamberlain; *Japanese Chin* J. Jolley
- **53** *Japanese Spitz* S. Jones; *Maltese* U. Campanis-Brockmann
- **54** *Bichon Frise* S.M. Dunger; *Coton de Tulear* P. Zinkstok & H. & R. Bonneveld
- **55** *Bolognese* L. Stannard;

## GUNDOGS

- **56** *American Cocker Spaniel* (sitting) L. Pichard; (standing) W. Weymans
- **57** *Chesapeake Bay Retriever* P. Taylor-Williams
- **58** *Clumber Spaniel* R. Furness;

- (standing) S. Queen, Monaghan, S. Boden
- **59** *Cocker Spaniel* (puppy) T. Morgan & N. Memery; (black and white) M. Robinson; (standing) L. & P. Doppelreiter-Baines
- **60** *Curly-coated Retriever* A. Skingley
- **61** *English Setter* Grimsdell
- **62** *Gordon Setter* M. Justice; *English Springer Spaniel* D. & J. Miller; (standing) C. Woodbridge & T. Dunsdon
- **63** *Field Spaniel* G. Thwaites; (standing) C. H. and J. Holgate; *Flat-coated Retriever* A. Youens
- **64** *Golden Retriever* R.A. Strudwick; C. Carter
- **65** *Labrador Retriever* M. Prior; C. Coode
- **66** *Pointer* A. Morgan
- **67** *Slovakian Rough-haired Pointer* L. A. H. and A. J. H. van Heynsbergen; *Spanish Water Dog* D. Galbraith
- **68** *Welsh Springer Spaniel* J. Luckett-Roynon; *Sussex Spaniel* C. Mitchell; (standing) Mr & Mrs J. C. Shankland
- **69** *Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever* G. Flack
- **70** *Old Danish Pointer* E. Karlsson
- **71** *German Spaniel* L. Ahlsson
- **72-73** *Weimaraner* F. Thibaut; (standing) C. Mutlow
- **74** *German Wire-haired Pointer* M. J. Gorrissen-Sipos
- **75** *Small Münsterländer* G. Pettersson
- **76-77** *Large Münsterländer* K. Groom
- **78** *Dutch Partridge Dog* S. Boersma; J.P.A. vd. Zanden; *Kooiker Dog* L.A. & B. Williams
- **79** *Stabyhoun* E. Vellenga; *Wetterhoun* J.P. Visser
- **80** *Irish Water Spaniel* G. Stirk
- **81** *Irish Red and White Setter* S.J. Humphreys
- **82** *Irish Setter* Napthine
- **83** *Braque St. Germain* J.P. Perdry
- **84-85** *Braque Français: Gasconne* Y. Bassot
- **86** *Braque d'Auvergne* L. Ercole; (standing, prone) P. Zvaigzne
- **87** *Braque du Bourbonnais* J. Regis; (sitting) I. Sirmeniene
- **88** *Épagneul Français* W. Klijn; G. de Moustier; *Épagneul Picard* M. & P. Lempereur
- **89** *Épagneul Breton* E. Reeves
- **90** *Épagneul Pont-Audemer* Y. Fouquier; J.P. Tougard; (standing) Mr & Mrs Stalter
- **91** *Barbet* J.C. Valée
- **92** *Épagneul Bleu de Picardie* M. Debacker
- **93** *Wire-haired Pointing Griffon*

- R. Antila; *Czesky Fousek* M. Hahné
- **94** *Hungarian Vizsla* J. Perkins; (standing) J. C. Van Brederode
- **95** *Wire-haired Vizsla* J. & L.V. Essen; (standing, prone) J. Delf
- **96** *Spinone* M. D. Wellman & A. J. Cook
- **97** *Bracco Italiano* Mr & Mrs M. E. Wilson
- **99** *Portuguese Water Dog* J. & R. Bussell
- **100** *Perdigueiro Portugueses* Canil do Casal das Grutas

## HERDING DOGS

- **101** *Australian Shepherd* J. Goessens
- **102** *Bearded Collie* J. Wiggins
- **103** *Border Collie* P. Haydock; *Lancashire Heeler* S. Whybrow
- **104** *Rough Collie* V. Tame
- **105** *Smooth Collie* P. Sewell; *Shetland Sheepdog* J. Moody
- **106** *Old English Sheepdog* (adult) J.P. & C. Smith; (puppy) Anderson
- **107** *Welsh Corgi: Cardigan* T. Maddox; *Welsh Corgi: Pembroke* Davies
- **108** *Australian Cattle Dog* (adult) S. & W. Huntingdon; (puppies) S. Smyth
- **109** *Australian Kelpie* P. Rönquist; M. Nilsson
- **110** *Finnish Lapphund* S. Bolin; (youngster) S. Dunger; *Lapinporokoir* B. Schmitt
- **111** *Caucasian Shepherd Dog* P. Juilla
- **112** *Beauceron* M.V. Rie
- **113** *Briard* (fawn) Snelling; (black) R. Bumstead; *Pyrenean Sheepdog* Per Toie Romstad
- **114** *Berger de Picard* C.V. Doorn; (brindle) J.C.P. Bormans
- **115** *German Shepherd Dog* (head, sitting) W. & J. Petrie
- **116-17** *Hovawart* (black) K. Srenhols; (golden) A. Göransson
- **118** *Giant Schnauzer* Wilberg; (standing) M. F. Seewald
- **119** *Polish Lowland Sheepdog* M. de Groot; *Schapendoes* J. Wierda-Gorter; (head) C. Roux
- **120** *Dutch Shepherd Dog* J. Pijffers; M. Vermeeren; *White Swiss Shepherd* A. Maryse
- **121** *Sarloos Wolfdog* C. Keizer
- **122** *Belgian Shepherd Dog: Groenendaal* J. Luscott
- **123** *Belgian Shepherd Dog: Laekenois* Hogarty
- **124** *Belgian Shepherd Dog: Tervuren* K. Ellis & A. McLaren
- **125** *Belgian Shepherd Dog: Malinois* (head) S. Hughes
- **126-127** *Bouvier des Flandres* K.S. Wilberg; (standing, sitting) P. Aerts

■ **128 Swedish Vallhund** J. Hammar; *Iceland Dog* A.S. Andersson  
 ■ **129 Puli** M. Crowther; *Butler; Pumi* (black) P. Johansson; (grey and cream) I. Svard  
 ■ **130 Karst Shepherd** M. Luttwitz; *Šarplaninac* P. Gvozenovic  
 ■ **131 Bergamasco** B. Saraber; (puppy) M. Andreoli  
 ■ **132 Catalan Sheepdog** M. Guasch Soler  
 ■ **133 Portuguese Sheepdog** Borges, M. Loureiro; *Canil do Magoito; Canil da Valeira; Cunha, M.L.N. Lopes; Gomez-Toldra*

## HOUNDS

■ **134 Catahoula Leopard Dog** M. Neal  
 ■ **135 Plott Hound** J.M. Koons; B. L. Taylor & M. Seets; *Bluetick Coonhound* D. McCormick; R. Welch & B. Slaymon  
 ■ **136 English Coonhound** M. Seets; J. Mantanona  
 ■ **137 Redbone Coonhound** J. & C. Heck; C. Elburn  
 ■ **138-39 Black and Tan Coonhound** K. & A. Shorter; D. Fentee & R. Speer Jnr.  
 ■ **140 Treeing Walker Coonhound** L. Currens; J. Giron & W. Haynes  
 ■ **141 American Foxhound** (sitting) A. Cannon  
 ■ **142 Basset Hound** N. Frost; *Beagle* M. Hunt  
 ■ **143 Foxhound** The Berks and Bucks Draghounds  
 ■ **144 Deerhound** D. & J. Murray  
 ■ **145 Otterhound** Smith; (head, standing) R. Ganna  
 ■ **146 Greyhound** U. & C. Schmidt  
 ■ **147 Whippet** Oliver; S. Horsnell; (standing) E. C. Walker  
 ■ **148 Dunker** (sitting, standing) Almerud  
 ■ **149 Haldestövare** G. Lerstad  
 ■ **150 Hygenhund** R. Langlad; *Finnish Hound* T. Olkkonen; A. Vilpula  
 ■ **151 Drever** L. Jönsson; *Schillerstövare* (refer to publisher)  
 ■ **152 Hamiltonstövare** D. Cook  
 ■ **153 Smålandstövare** (sitting) K. Skolmi  
 ■ **154-55 Miniature Dachshund** (long coat) L. Mears; (smooth coat) B. Clark; (wire coat) P. Seymour  
 ■ **156 Hanoverian Mountain Hound** I. Voegelen; *Bavarian Schweishund* I. Voegelen  
 ■ **157 Polish Hound** A. Marculanis  
 ■ **158-59 Irish Wolfhound** (grey) Smith; A. Bennett  
 ■ **160 Kerry Beagle** J. Sugrue; T. O'Shea; M. O'Sullivan; P. Daly; J. Kelly  
 ■ **161 Lurcher** C. Labers  
 ■ **162-63 Bloodhound** Richards  
 ■ **164 Billy** (head) A. Benoit

■ **165 Basset Fauve de Bretagne** (head) N. Frost  
 ■ **166-67 Grand Bleu de Gascogne** Braddock  
 ■ **168 Petit Bleu de Gascogne** (refer to publisher)  
 ■ **169 Petit Griffon Bleu de Gascogne** (refer to publisher)  
 ■ **170 Chien d'Artois** A. Lopez; N. Bellet  
 ■ **171 Basset Bleu de Gascogne** J. Nenmann; *Basset Artésien Normand* B. Hemmingsson  
 ■ **172 Grand Gascon-Saintongeais** (refer to publisher)  
 ■ **173 Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen** N. Frost & V. Philips  
 ■ **174 Grand Griffon Vendéen** G. Lamoureux; D. Boursier  
 ■ **175 Briquet Griffon Vendéen** D. Fabre; *Griffon Nivernais* D. Duéde  
 ■ **176 Anglo-Français de Petite Vénérerie** A. Dubois  
 ■ **177 Griffon Fauve de Bretagne** M. Imbert & D. Carrat  
 ■ **178 Porcelaine** R. Lavergrme  
 ■ **179 Jura Laufhund** Bruno P. Guenole  
 ■ **180-81 Jura Laufhund** (St. Hubert) M. Aigret  
 ■ **182 Hungarian Greyhound** T. Christiansen; *Berner Laufhund* R.J. Luchmeijer  
 ■ **183 Schweizer Laufhund** O. Bonslet  
 ■ **184 Luzerner Laufhund** M.B. Mervaille  
 ■ **185 Serbian Hound** I. Vicentijevic; *Posavac Hound* Z. Marinkovic  
 ■ **186 Montenegrin Mountain Hound** D. Milosevic  
 ■ **187 Serbian Tricoloured Hound** R. Andelkovic  
 ■ **188 Italian Hound; Cirneco dell'Etna** D.H. Blom  
 ■ **189 Pharaoh Hound** J. Gostynska  
 ■ **190 Ibizan Hound** Carter & Donnaby; F. Benecke  
 ■ **191 Sabuesco Español** (head, sitting) J.C. Palomo Romero  
 ■ **192 Spanish Greyhound** J.F. Olij & J.W. Luijken; L. Rapeport  
 ■ **193 Podengo Portugueses Pequeno** Macedo, L. Vaz; Reis, A.S. Oliveira  
 ■ **194 Podengo Portugueses Medio** Canil G. Oleganense; *Canil de Veiros; Canil do Vale do Criz*  
 ■ **195 Saluki** (black) Ziman; (grizzle) Spooner  
 ■ **196 Borzoi** A.G.C. Simmonds  
 ■ **199 Sloughi** (sitting) L. Vassalo  
 ■ **200 Kai Dog** M. Malone  
 ■ **201 Rhodesian Ridgeback** M. & J. Morris

## TERRIERS

■ **202 American Toy Fox Terrier** (standing) A. Mauermann  
 ■ **204 American Staffordshire Terrier** K. Hahn; *Boston Terrier* R. Lutz  
 ■ **205 Airedale Terrier** G. Francois; *Bedlington Terrier* A. Yearley  
 ■ **206 English Toy Terrier** (standing) T. Wright; *Manchester Terrier* (head, sitting) E. Eva  
 ■ **207 Border Terrier** (head) Dean; *Norwich Terrier* Mr & Mrs S. Philippe  
 ■ **208 Staffordshire Bull Terrier** (standing) G. & B. McAuliffe  
 ■ **209 Dandie Dinmont Terrier** P. Keevil & S. Bullock; *Cairn Terrier* K. Holmes  
 ■ **210 Lakeland Terrier** J.C. Ruiz Mogrera; *Hedges; Norfolk Terrier* (standing) N. Kruger  
 ■ **211 Parson Jack Russell Terrier** (standing) J.P. Wood; *Wire Fox Terrier* J. Palosaari; G. Döring  
 ■ **212 Smooth Fox Terrier** L. Bochesse; *Welsh Terrier* P. M.J. Krautscheid  
 ■ **213 Skye Terrier** P. Bennett; (puppies) D. & J. Miller  
 ■ **214 West Highland White Terrier** (standing) S. Thompson; J. Pastor & M. Gonzalbo  
 ■ **215 Yorkshire Terrier** H. Ridgwell  
 ■ **216 Sealyham Terrier** A. Klimeshova; *Australian Terrier* I. Coppée  
 ■ **217 Australian Silky Terrier** I. Leino; *Mr & Mrs De Bondt; German Hunting Terrier* B. Andersson  
 ■ **218 German Pinscher** R. & M. Collicott; Boyer  
 ■ **219 Affenpinscher** A.J. Teasdale; *Miniature Pinscher* Y. Hulpiau  
 ■ **220 Miniature Schnauzer** P. Gowllett; (standing) D. L. and M. May  
 ■ **221 Kromfohrlander** (short coat) M. Schaub; (long coat) H. Hoppert  
 ■ **222 Irish Terrier** A. Noonan & Williamson; (standing) N. Pesola  
 ■ **223 Soft-coated Wheaten Terrier** A. Buscher & A. Lammering  
 ■ **224 Glen of Imaal Terrier** (standing) M. V. Wiele; *Kerry Blue Terrier* Campbell  
 ■ **226 Cesky Terrier** (sitting) D. Delplanque

## WORKING DOGS

■ **227 American Bulldog** S. Leclerc  
 ■ **228 Olde English Bulldogge** (refer to publisher)  
 ■ **229 Chinook** T.J. and G. Anderson; D. & C. Hendricks;  
 ■ **230-31 Alaskan Malamute** Lena-Britt Egnell  
 ■ **232-33 Mastiff** D. Blaxter; (dark



brindle) B. Stoffelen-Luyten

■ **234** *Bull Mastiff* J. & A. Gunn

■ **235** *Bull Terrier* Youatt; *Eskimo Dog* E. & S. Hammond

■ **236-37** *Newfoundland* Cutts & Galvin; (black and white) Cutts

■ **238** *Dogo Argentino* Roelofs; (standing) P. H. C. Bakkereren

■ **239** *Fila Brasileiro* E.H. Vlietman

■ **240** *Greenland Dog* M. Dragone; M. Demoor

■ **241** *Norwegian Elkhound*

(standing) A. Meijer; *Black Norwegian Elkhound* K. Bonaunet

■ **242** *Lundehund* M. Jansson;

*Norwegian Buhund* R. W. J. Thomas

■ **243** *Finnish Spitz* Gatti; *Karelion Bear Dog* P. Gritsh

■ **244** *Swedish Elkhound* A. Johansson

■ **245** *Swedish Lapphund*

R.A. Wind-Heuser; *Norbottenspets* (standing) A. Piltto

■ **246-47** *Doberman* (head, sitting)

B. Schellekens & S. Franquemont

■ **248-49** *Great Dane* (fawn with black mask) D.J. Parish; (harlequin) N. Marriner

■ **250** *Standard Poodle* E.A. Beswick; (prone) L. Woods & J. Lynn

■ **251** *Boxer* Mr & Mrs Cobb;

*Eurasier* (standing) J. Bos Waaldijk

■ **252-53** *Landseer* G. Cutts

■ **254-55** *Leonberger* (head,

standing, prone) F. Inwood

■ **256** *Rottweiler* Hine; T. Barnett; Y. Bekkers

■ **257** *Owczarek Podhalański*

G.V. Rijsewijk

■ **258** *Schipperke* L. Wilson; (head, standing) Lefort

■ **259** *French Bulldog* J. Keates; *Dogue de Bordeaux* (standing)

A.E. Neuteboom

■ **260-61** *Pyrenean Mountain Dog* (standing) I. & W. Spencer-Brown

■ **262** *Komondor* P. & M. Froome

■ **263** *Kuvasz* J. De Jong

■ **264** *Mudi* (refer to publisher)

■ **265** *Appenzell Mountain Dog*

W. Glocker; (head) C. Wentzler

*Entelbuch Mountain Dog* C. Fransson

■ **266-67** *Bernese Mountain Dog*

A. Hayden; (puppy, prone) A. Hearne

■ **268** *Great Swiss Mountain Dog*

H. Hannberger; (standing) A. &

O. Thomas

■ **269** *St. Bernard* (short-haired)

H. Golverdingen; (long-haired)

T. Hansen

■ **270** *Dalmatian* K. Goff; R. & H. Tingey

■ **271** *Maremma Sheepdog* T. Barnes

■ **273** *Cane Corso* W. van den Berg

■ **274** *Pyrenean Mastiff* G. Marin

■ **275** *Spanish Mastiff* Camps & Ritter

■ **276** *Perro de Pastor Mallorquin*

J. M. Martinez Alonso; *Perro de*

*Presa Mallorquin* J.J. Calderón

Ruiz; E. Lurbe; M. Calvino Breijo

■ **277** *Canaan Dog* (sitting, prone)

M. Macphail

■ **278** *Estrela Mountain Dog*

P. Olsson; E. Bentzer

■ **279** *Rafeiro do Alentejo* Gomes, J. Oliveira

■ **280** *Portuguese Cattle Dog* Canil do Casal da Granja; Amorim,

J.M.P. de Lima; Macedo, L. Vaz;

*Russian-European Laika*

S. Enochsson; B. Vujasinovic

■ **281** *East Siberian Laika* (head) L. Milic; *West Siberian Laika* S. Enochsson

■ **282** *Siberian Husky* S. Hull

■ **283** *Samoyed* C. Fox

■ **284** *Chow Chow* P. Goedgezelschap;

U. Berglöt

■ **285** *Shar Pei* B. & C. Lilley

■ **286** *Akita Inu* A. Rickard

■ **287** *Shiba Inu* M. Atkinson;

*Tosa Inu* F. Kappe

■ **288** *Japanese Terrier* (head) M. Delaye

■ **290** *Perro de Presa Canario*

D. Kelly; Grupo los Enanos

■ **291** *Aidi* M. Bouayad (Cluc

*Chien Atlas*); *New Guinea Singing*

*Dog* A. Riddle; P. & F. Persky

## DESIGNER DOGS

■ **293** *Goldendoodle* James Harrison

■ **294** *Puggle* Sharyn Prince

■ **295** *Labradering* Jemima Dunne

# USEFUL ADDRESSES

## The Kennel Club

10 Clarges Street, London, W1J 8AB  
[www.thekennelclub.org.uk](http://www.thekennelclub.org.uk)

## Dogs Trust

17 Wakley Street, London, EC1V 7RQ  
[www.dogstrust.org.uk](http://www.dogstrust.org.uk)

## Fédération Cynologique Internationale

Place Albert 1er, 13  
 B-6530 Thuin, Belgium  
[www.fci.be/en/](http://www.fci.be/en/)

## Australian National Kennel Council

DOGS ACT, PO Box 815, Dickson ACT 2602  
[ankc.org.au](http://ankc.org.au)

## Dogs New Zealand (Dogs NZ)

Level One, Tottenham House,  
 7 Kilkerran Place, Porirua 5022  
[www.dogsnz.org.nz](http://www.dogsnz.org.nz)

## Irish Kennel Club

Fottrell House, Harold's Cross Bridge,  
 Dublin 6W, Ireland  
[www.ikc.ie](http://www.ikc.ie)

## Société Centrale Canine

155 Avenue Jean Jaurès, 93300 Aubervilliers  
[www.centrale-canine.fr](http://www.centrale-canine.fr)

## Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen

Westfalendamm 174, 44141 Dortmund, Germany  
[www.vdh.de](http://www.vdh.de)

## Clube Português de Canicultura

Rua Frei Carlos, 7, 1600-095 Lisboa, Portugal  
[www.cpc.pt](http://www.cpc.pt)

## Raad van Beheer

Raad van Beheer op Kynologisch Gebied in Nederland,  
 Postbus 75901, 1070 ax Amsterdam  
[www.houdenvanhonden.nl](http://www.houdenvanhonden.nl)

# GLOSSARY

## ■ Angulation

Angle formed by the meeting of bones at a joint.

## ■ Barrel

Rounded chest shape.

## ■ Bat ears

Erect ears, wide at the base and rounded at the tips, pointing out.

## ■ Bay

Call of hounds in pursuit of quarry.

## ■ Beard

Long, thick hair around the jaws.

## ■ Belton

Blue-lemon flecked coloration associated with English Setters.

## ■ Bite

The positioning of the upper and lower teeth relative to each other.

## ■ Blaze

White marking running down forehead to muzzle.

## ■ Bobtail

Naturally short tail associated with individual dogs of certain breeds.

## ■ Brindle

Combination of light and dark hairs, resulting in darker streaking.

## ■ Brisket

Area of the chest between the forelegs, including the breastbone.

## ■ Broken-coated

Rough, wire coat.

## ■ Brush

Bushy tail.

## ■ Butterfly nose

Nose of two colours.

## ■ Button ears

Semi-erect ears, folding over at their tips.

## ■ Clip

Type of trim, associated particularly with poodles.

## ■ Cobby

Short-bodied and compact.

## ■ Conformation

Overall shape, resulting from combined relationship of all of a dog's physical parts.

## ■ Coupling

Region extending from the last rib to the pelvis.

## ■ Cow-hocked

Hocks point in towards each other.

## ■ Croup

Area of back closest to tail.

## ■ Culotte

Long hair at the back of the thighs.

## ■ Dew claw

Claw on the inside of the legs, often removed in young puppies.

## ■ Dewlap

Pendulous, loose skin under the throat, as seen in the Bloodhound.

## ■ Double coat

Guard hairs protruding through softer, insulating layer beneath.

## ■ Drop ear

Ears that hang down, close to the sides of the head.

## ■ Elbow

Joint below shoulder.

## ■ Entropion

Eye abnormality causing almost continual irritation.

## ■ Fall

Hair hanging down over the face.

## ■ Feathering

Long fringes of hair on the ears, body, legs, and tail.

## ■ Flews

Pendulous upper lips.

## ■ Frill

Longer hair present on the lower neck and front of the chest.

## ■ Grizzle

Bluish grey colour.

## ■ Guard hairs

Coarser outer hairs.

## ■ Hackles

Hair on the neck and back, raised to show aggression or fright.

## ■ Hare feet

Relatively long and narrow feet.

## ■ Harlequin

Black or blue patches set against white, as seen in the Great Dane.

## ■ Haunches

Back of thighs, in contact with the ground when the dog is sitting.

## ■ Hock

Hindleg joint – the dog's heels.

## ■ Jowls

The fleshy part of the lips and jaws.

## ■ Leather

Ear flap.

## ■ Lobular

Lobe shaped.

## ■ Loins

Region from last rib to back legs.

## ■ Mane

Long hair on and around the neck.

## ■ Mask

Dark, mask-like shading on head.

## ■ Merle

Marbled coat pattern, caused by darker patches on lighter background of same basic colour.

## ■ Muzzle

Portion of head in front of eyes.

## ■ Occiput

Highest part on back of skull.

## ■ Pastern

Lower part of leg, between wrist and foot.

## ■ Plume

Soft hair on the tail.

## ■ Point

Immovable stance of a hunting dog, indicating location of game.

## ■ Points

Body extremities, usually referring to the coloration of ears, face, legs, and tail.

## ■ Roached

Convex arching of the back.

## ■ Roan

Mixture of white and another colour, in even proportions.

## ■ Rose-eared

Typically small ears, which fold down and show the inside.

## ■ Ruff

Long, thick hair encircling neck.

## ■ Sable

White coat, shaded with black.

## ■ Sabre tail

Tail in the shape of a semi-circle.

## ■ Saddle

Black markings in the shape and position of a saddle.

## ■ Soft mouth

A characteristic of hunting dogs, indicating ability to retrieve game without damaging it.

## ■ Stand-off coat

Long, heavy coat standing out from body, as in the Keeshond.

## ■ Stifle

Hindleg joint, the angle of which is important in breed standards.

## ■ Stop

Depression between the eyes, where skull and nasal bone meet.

## ■ Ticking

Coat pattern in which spots of colour stand out against the basic background colour.

## ■ Trim

Grooming that entails clipping or plucking.

## ■ Whelping

Giving birth to puppies.

## ■ Withers

Highest point of the shoulders, behind the neck.

# INDEX

## A

Aberdeen Terrier 213  
 Affenpinscher 219  
 Afghan Hound 198  
 African Lion Hound 201  
 aggression 17  
 agility events 8  
 Aidi 291  
 Ainu 288  
 Airedale Terrier 205  
 Akita 286  
 Alaskan Malamute 230  
 Alsatian 115  
 American Black and Tan Coonhound 138  
 American Bulldog 227  
 American Cocker Spaniel 56  
 American Eskimo Dog 35  
 American Foxhound 141  
 American Kennel Club 6  
 American Pit Bull 203  
 American Pit Bull Terrier 203  
 American Rat Terrier 203  
 American Staffordshire Terrier 204  
 American Toy Terrier 202  
 anatomy 12  
 Anglo-Français de Petite Venerie 176  
 Appenzell Mountain Dog 265  
 Appenzeller Sennenhund 265  
 Arabian Greyhound 199  
 Arctic Husky 282  
 Argentinian Mastiff 238  
 Artesian Norman Basset 171  
 Australian Cattle Dog 108  
 Australian Kelpie 109  
 Australian Queensland Heeler 108  
 Australian Shepherd 101  
 Australian Silky Terrier 217  
 Australian Terrier 216  
 Austrian Pinscher 226  
 Auvergne Pointer 86  
 Azawakh Hound 197  
 Azerbaijani Shepherd Dog 111

## B

Balkan Hound 185  
 Balkanski Gonic 185  
 Barb 109  
 Barbet 91  
 Barbone 44, 250  
 Basenji 47  
 Bas Rouge 112  
 Basset  
   Artesian Norman 171  
   Blue Gascony 171  
   Tawny Brittany 165  
 Basset Artesian Normand 171  
 Basset Bleu de Gascogne 171  
 Basset Fauve de Bretagne 165  
 Basset Hound 142  
 Bavarian Mountain Hound 156  
 baying 16  
 Bayrischer Gebirgsschweishund 156  
 Beagle-Pug 294  
 Beagle 142  
   English 142  
   Kerry 160  
 Bearded Collie 102  
 Beauceron 112  
 Bedlington Terrier 205  
 Belgian Cattle Dog 126  
 Belgian Griffon 225  
 Bergamasco 131  
 Berger Blanc Suisse 120  
 Berger de Beauce 112  
 Berger de Brie 113  
 Berger de Picard 114  
 Berner Laufhund 182  
 Berner Sennenhund 266  
 Bernese Hound 182  
 Bernese Mountain Dog 266  
 Bichon Bolognese 55  
 Bichon Frise 54  
 Bichon Havanais 55  
 Bichon Maltais 53  
 Bichon Maltese 53  
 Billy 164  
 Bingley Terrier 204  
 Björnshund 243  
 Black and Tan Coonhound 138  
 Black and Tan Terrier 206  
 Black Fell Terrier 214  
 Black Norwegian Elkhound 241  
 Bloodhound 162  
 Blue Gascony Basset 171  
 Blue Heeler 108  
 Blue Picardy Spaniel 92  
 Bluetick Coonhound 135  
 Bobtail 106  
 Bohemian Terrier 226  
 Bolognese 55  
 Border Collie 103  
 Border Terrier 207  
 Borzoi 196  
 Boston Terrier 204  
 Bouledogue Français 259  
 Bourbonnais Pointer 87  
 Bouvier des Flandres 126  
 Boxer 251  
 Bracco Italiano 97  
 Braque d'Auvergne 86  
 Braque du Bourbonnais 87  
 Braque Français de Grande Taille 84  
 Braque St. Germain 83  
 Brazilian Mastiff 239  
 breed standards 6  
 Briard 113  
 Briquet 170  
 Briquet Griffon Vendéen 175  
 Brittany 89  
 Broken-haired Scottish Terrier 215  
 brushing 20  
 Brushwood Dog 287  
 Brussels Griffon 225  
 Bulldog 55  
   American 227  
   French 259  
   Majorca 176  
   Old Country 227  
 Bullmastiff 234  
 Bull Terrier 235  
 Burgalese Pointer 98  
 Burgos Pointer 98

## C

Ca de Bestiar 276  
 Ca de Bou 276  
 Cairn Terrier 209  
 Canaan Dog 277  
 Canadian Kennel Club 7  
 Canary Dog 290  
 Cane Corso 273  
 Cane da Pastore Bergamasco 131  
 Cane de Quirinale 47  
 Caniche 43, 44, 250  
 Cão da Serra de Aires 133  
 Cão da Serra da Estrela 278  
 Cão de Água 99  
 Cão de Castro Laboreiro 280  
 Cão Pescador Português 99  
 Cardigan Welsh Corgi 107  
 Carlin 49  
 Carolina Dog 229  
 Catahoula Hog Dog 134  
 Catahoula Leopard Dog 134  
 Catalan Sheepdog 132  
 Cattle Dog  
   Australian 108  
   Belgian 126  
   Portuguese 280  
 Caucasian Shepherd Dog 111  
 Caucasian Ovcharka 111  
 Cavalier King Charles 36  
 Cesky Terrier 226  
 Chesapeake Bay Retriever 57  
 Chien d'Artois 170  
 Chien de Franche-Comte 178  
 Chien de l'Atlas 291  
 Chien de Pays 175  
 Chien des Pyrénées 260  
 Chien Loup 42  
 Chihuahua 37  
 Chin 52  
 Chinese Crested Dog 50  
 Chinook 229  
 choosing a dog 20  
 choosing a pup 21  
 Chow Chow 284  
 Chrysanthemum Dog 49  
 Circassian Sheepdog 111  
 Cirneco dell'Etna 188  
 Clumber Spaniel 58  
 coat colours 15  
 coat types 14, 25  
 Cockapoo 293  
 Cocker Spaniel 56, 59  
 Cocker Spaniel (American) 56  
 Cockerdoodle 293  
 Cockerpoo 293  
 collars 23  
 Collie  
   Bearded 102  
   Border 103  
   Rough 104  
   Smooth 105  
   Smooth-haired 105  
 colour types 15  
 companion dogs 34  
 Congo Dog 47  
 Continental Phalene 42  
 Continental Toy Spaniel:  
   Papillon 43  
 Continental Toy Spaniel:  
   Phalene 42  
 Coonhound  
   American Black and Tan 138  
   Black and Tan 138  
   Bluetick 135  
   English 136

Redbone 137  
 Redtick 136  
 Treeing Walker 140  
 Corgi  
   Cardigan Welsh 107  
   Pembroke Welsh 107  
 Coton de Tulear 54  
 Cruft, Charles 7  
 Curly-coated Retriever 60  
 Czesky 226  
 Czesky Fousek 93

## D

Dalmatian 270  
 Dandie Dinmont Terrier 209  
 Deerhound 144  
 designer dogs 292  
 Deutsche Dogge 248  
 Deutscher Drahthaariger Vorsteherhund 74  
 Deutscher Gross Spitz 40  
 Deutscher Jagdterrier 217  
 Deutscher Mittel Spitz 40  
 Deutscher Schäferhund 115  
 Deutscher Wachtelhund 71  
 Deutsche Spitz 41  
 dew claws 13  
 Dhokhi Apso 51  
 Doberman 246  
 Doberman Pinscher 246  
 docked tail 25  
 dog beds 22  
 dog identification 24  
 Dogo Argentino 238  
 Dogo di Puglia 273  
 Dogue de Bordeaux 259  
 domestication 6  
 domestic dog groups 10  
 Drentse Partijshond 78  
 Drever 151  
 Drótszörü Magyar Vizsla 95  
 Dunker 148  
 Dutch Partridge Dog 78  
 Dutch Sheepdog 119  
 Dutch Shepherd Dog 120  
 Dutch Spaniel 79

## E

ear cleaning 23  
 ear cropping 25  
 ear shape 25  
 East Siberian Laika 281  
 Elkhound 241  
   Black Norwegian 241  
   Norwegian 241  
   Swedish 244  
 English Beagle 142  
 English Bull Terrier 235  
 English Cocker Spaniel 59  
 English Coonhound 136  
 English Foxhound 143  
 English Setter 61  
 English Springer Spaniel 62  
 English Toy Terrier 206  
 Entlebucher 265  
 Entlebuch Mountain Dog 265  
 Épagneul Bleu de Picardie 92  
 Épagneul Breton 89  
 Épagneul Français 88

Épagneul Nain 42, 43  
 Épagneul Picard 88  
 Épagneul Pont-Audemer 90  
 equipment 22  
 Eskimo Dog 235  
 Esquimaux 235  
 Estrela Mountain Dog 278  
 Eurasian 251  
 Eurasier 251  
 exercise 19

## F

Field Spaniel 63  
 Fila Brasileiro 239  
 Finnish Hound 150  
 Finnish Lapphund 110  
 Finnish Spitz 243  
 Finsk Spets 243  
 Flat-coated Retriever 63  
 food bowls 23  
 Foxhound 143  
   American 141  
   English 143  
 French Bulldog 259  
 French Mastiff 259  
 French Spaniel 88  
 Friaar Dog 128

## G

Galgo Español 192  
 Gammel Dansk Hønsehund 70  
 Gazelle Hound 195  
 German Hunting Terrier 217  
 German Pinscher 218  
 German Shepherd Dog 115  
 German Spaniel 71  
 German Spitz: Klein 41  
 German Spitz: Mittel 40  
 German Wire-haired Pointer 74  
 gestation period 18  
 Giant German Spitz 40  
 Giant Schnauzer 118  
 Glen of Imaal Terrier 224  
 Golden Retriever 64  
 Goldendoodle 293  
 Gordon Setter 62  
 Gos d'Atura Català 132  
 Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen 173  
 Grand Bleu de Gascogne 166  
 Grand Gascon-Saintongeais 172  
 Grand Griffon Vendéen 174  
 Great Dane 248  
 Great Pyrenees 260  
 Great Swiss Mountain Dog 268  
 Greenland Dog 240  
 Greyhound 146  
   Arabian 199  
   Hungarian 182  
   Italian 46  
   North Indian 145  
   Rampur 145  
   Sicilian 188  
   Spanish 192  
 Griffon  
   Belgian 225  
   Brussels 225  
   Korthals 93  
   Large Vendéen 173, 174

Medium Vendéen 175  
 Tawny Brittany 177  
 Wire-haired Pointing 93  
 Griffon Belge 225  
 Griffon Bruxellois 225  
 Griffon d'Arrêt à Poil Laineux 91  
 Griffon Fauve de Bretagne 177  
 Griffon Nivernais 175  
 Groenendael 122  
 Grønlandshund 240  
 Groodle 293  
 grooming 14  
 Grosser Münsterländer Vorsteherhund 76  
 Grosser Schweizer Sennenhund 268  
 Grünlandshund 240  
 guard dogs 21  
 Gundogs 56

## H

Halden Hound 149  
 Haldenstövare 149  
 Hamilton Hound 152  
 Hamiltonstövare 152  
 Hanoverian Mountain Hound 156  
 Hanoverian Schweisshund 156  
 Harrier 147  
 Havanese 55  
 head shape 24  
 hearing 16  
 heat 18  
 Heeler  
   Lancashire 103  
   Australian Queensland 108  
   Blue 108  
 Heidewachtel 75  
 herding dogs 101  
 Hokkaido Dog 288  
 Hollandse Herdershond 120  
 hounds 134  
 Hovawart 116  
 howling 16  
 Hungarian Greyhound 182  
 Hungarian Mudi 264  
 Hungarian Puli 129  
 Hungarian Vizsla 94  
 Huntaway 112  
 Husky 235  
 Hygenhound 150  
 Hygenhound 150

## I

Ibizan Hound 190  
 Iceland Dog 128  
 Icelandic Sheepdog 128  
 Illyrian Sheepdog 130  
 Inca Hairless 38  
 instincts 16  
 Irish Red and White Setter 81  
 Irish Red Terrier 222  
 Irish Setter 82  
 Irish Terrier 222  
 Irish Water Spaniel 80  
 Irish Wolfhound 158  
 Istrian Sheepdog 130  
 Italian Greyhound 46  
 Italian Hound 188  
 Italian Pointer 97  
 Italian Spinone 96



**J**

Jämthund 244  
 Japanese Akita 286  
 Japanese Chin 52  
 Japanese Small-sized Dog 287  
 Japanese Spaniel 52  
 Japanese Spitz 53  
 Japanese Terrier 288  
 Jindo 283  
 Jindo-kae 283  
 Jindo-kyon 283  
 Jugoslavenski Planinski Gonic 186  
 Jugoslavenski Tribarvni Gonic 187  
 Jura Hound 179, 180  
 Jura Laufhund: Bruno 179  
 Jura Laufhund: St. Hubert 180

**K**

Kai Dog 200  
 Karelian Bear Dog 243  
 Karelian Bear Laika 280  
 Karjalankarhukoira 243  
 Kars 111  
 Karst Sheepdog 130  
 Karst Shepherd 130  
 Keeshond 42  
 Kelb Tal-fenek 189  
 Kelef K'naani 279  
 Kelpie 109  
 Kennel Club 6  
 Kerry Beagle 160  
 Kerry Blue Terrier 224  
 King Charles Spaniel 36  
 Kleiner Münsterländer 75  
 Köchi-ken 200  
 Komondor 262  
 Kooiker Dog 78  
 Kooikerhondje 78  
 Korean Jindo 283  
 Korthals Griffon 93  
 Krasky Ovcár 130  
 Kromfohrlander 221  
 Kuvasz 263  
 Kyi Leo 34

**L**

Labradinger 295  
 Labradinger Retriever 295  
 Labradoodle 292  
 Labrador Retriever 65  
 Lackense 123  
 Laekenois 123  
 Lagotto Romagnolo 264  
 Lakeland Terrier 210  
 Lancashire Heeler 103  
 Landseer 252  
 Lapinkoira 110  
 Lapinporokoirä 110  
 Lapland Reindeer Dog 110  
 Lapphund  
   Finnish 110  
   Swedish 245  
 Lapplandska Spets 245  
 Large Blue Gascony Hound 166  
 large dogs 32  
 Large French Pointer 84  
 Large Münsterländer 76  
 Large Vendéen Griffon 173, 174  
 Le Berger des Pyrénées 113  
 leashes 23

Leonberger 254  
 Lhasa Apso 52  
 Little Lion Dog 45  
 liver coat 15  
 Löwchen 45  
 Lucernese Hound 184  
 Lundehund 242  
 Lurcher 161  
 Luzerner Laufhund 184

**M**

Magyar Agár 182  
 Magyar Vizsla 94  
 Majorca Bulldog 276  
 Majorca Mastiff 276  
 Majorca Shepherd Dog 276  
 Malinois 125  
 Maltese 53  
 Manchester Terrier 206  
 Maremma Sheepdog 271  
 Mastiff 232  
   Argentinian 238  
   Brazilian 239  
   French 259  
   Majorca 276  
   Neapolitan 272  
   Pyrenean 274  
   Spanish 275  
   Tibetan 289  
 Mastin Español 275  
 Mastino Napoletano 272  
 medicine, administering 23  
 Medium Portuguese Hound 194  
 medium-sized dogs 28  
 Medium Vendéen Griffon 175  
 Mexican Hairless 38  
 microchip 23  
 Miniature Bull Terrier 208  
 Miniature Dachshund 154  
 Miniature Pinscher 219  
 Miniature Poodle 44  
 Miniature Schnauzer 220  
 mongrels 21  
 Montenegrin Mountain Hound 186  
 Mops 49  
 Moscovian Miniature Terrier 55  
 Moscow Toy Terrier 55  
 Mountain Dog  
   Appensell 265  
   Bernese 266  
   Entlebuch 265  
   Estrela 278  
   Great Swiss 268  
   Pyrenean 260  
 Mudi 264  
 mummified dogs 6

**N**

Neapolitan Mastiff 272  
 Newfoundland 236  
 New Guinea Singing Dog 291  
 New Zealand Huntaway 112  
 Nordic Spitz 245  
 Norfolk Terrier 210  
 Norrbottenspets 245  
 Norsk Buhund 242  
 Norsk Elghund (Grå) 241  
 Norsk Elghund (Sort) 241  
 North Indian Greyhound 145  
 Norwegian Buhund 242  
 Norwegian Elkhound 241

Norwegian Hound 148  
 Norwegian Puffin Dog 242  
 Norwich Terrier 207  
 Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever 69  
 nutritional care 23

**O**

Ogar Polski 157  
 Old Country Bulldog 227  
 Old Danish Pointer 70  
 Olde English Bulldogge 228  
 Old English Sheepdog 106  
 open shows 8  
 Ormskirk Terrier 103  
 Österreichischer Kurzhaariger Pinscher 226  
 Otterhound 79  
 Otterhound 145  
 Owczarek Podhalański 257

**P**

Parson Jack Russell Terrier 211  
 Pastore Abruzzese 271  
 Patterdale Terrier 214  
 Pekingese 48  
 Pekingese Palasthund 48  
 Pembroke Welsh Corgi 107  
 Perdiguero de Burgos 98  
 Perdiguerio Portugueses 100  
 Perro de Agua Español 67  
 Perro de Pastor Mallorquin 276  
 Perro de Presa Canario 290  
 Perro de Presa Mallorquin 276  
 Perro Mastin del Pireneo 274  
 Peruvian Hairless Dog 38  
 Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen 171  
 Petit Bleu de Gascogne 168  
 Petite Brabancon 225  
 Petit Griffon Bleu de Gascogne 169  
 pet care 22  
 pets 20  
 Pharaoh Hound 189  
 Picardy Shepherd 114  
 Picardy Spaniel 89  
 Piccolo Levrieri Italiani 46  
 Pinscher  
   Austrian 226  
   Doberman 246  
   German 218  
   Miniature 219  
   Österreichischer Kurzhaariger 226  
   Reh 219  
   Standard 218  
 Pit Bull Terrier 203  
 play 23  
 Plott Hound 135  
 Pocadan 160  
 Podenco Ibicenco 190  
 Podengo Portugueses Medio 194  
 Podengo Portugueses Pequeno 193  
 Pohjanpystykorva 245  
 Pointer 66  
   Auvergne 86  
   Bourbonnais 87  
   Burgalese 98  
   Burgos 98  
   German Wire-haired 74  
   Italian 97  
   Large French 84  
   Old Danish 70  
   Portuguese 100

Slovakian Rough-haired 67  
 St. Germain 83  
 Polish Hound 157  
 Polish Lowland Sheepdog 119  
 Polski Owczarek Nizinny 119  
 Pomeranian 41  
 Pont-Audemer Spaniel 90  
 Poodle  
   Miniature 44  
   Standard 250  
   Toy 43  
 Porcelaine 178  
 Portuguese Cattle Dog 280  
 Portuguese Pointer 100  
 Portuguese Sheepdog 133  
 Portuguese Watchdog 279  
 Portuguese Water Dog 99  
 Posavac Hound 185  
 Posavski Gonic 185  
 Pug 49  
 Puggle 294  
 Puli 129  
 Pumi 129  
 puppies 18  
 Pyrenean Mastiff 274  
 Pyrenean Mountain Dog 260  
 Pyrenean Sheepdog 113

**R**

Rafeiro do Alentejo 279  
 Rampur Dog 145  
 Rampur Greyhound 145  
 Rat Terrier 203  
 Ratting Terrier 203  
 Redbone Coonhound 137  
 Red Setter 82  
 Redtick Coonhound 136  
 Reh Pinscher 219  
 Retriever  
   Chesapeake Bay 57  
   Curly-coated 60  
   Flat-coated 63  
   Golden 64  
   Labrador 65  
   Nova Scotia Duck Tolling 69  
   Russian 64  
   Yellow 64  
 Rhodesian Ridgeback 201  
 Riesenschnauzer 118  
 Romagna Water Dog 264  
 Rothbury Terrier 205  
 Rottweiler 256  
 Rough Collie 104  
 Russian-European Laika 280  
 Russian Retriever 64  
 Russian Toy 55  
 Russian Wolfhound 196  
 Russkiy Toy 55  
 Russko-Evropelskaya Láika 280

**S**

Saarloos Wolfldog 121  
 Sabueso Español 191  
 St. Bernard 269  
 St. Bernhardshund 269  
 St. Germain Pointer 83  
 St. Hubert Hound 162  
 Saluki 195  
 Samoyed 283  
 Samoyedskaja 283  
 Sar Planina 130

Sarplaninac 130  
 scent marking 17  
 Schapendoes 119  
 Schiller Hound 151  
 Schillerstövare 151  
 Schipperke 258  
 Schnauzer  
   Giant 118  
   Miniature 220  
 Schweizer Laufhund 183  
 Scottish Deerhound 144  
 Scottish Terrier 213  
 Sealyham Terrier 216  
 Segugio Italiano 188  
 senses 16  
 Serbian Hound 185  
 Serbian Tricoloured Hound 187  
 Setter  
   English 61  
   Gordon 62  
   Irish 82  
   Irish Red and White 81  
   Red 82  
 Shar Pei 285  
 Sheepdog  
   Catalan 132  
   Circassian 111  
   Dutch 119  
   Icelandic 128  
   Illyrian 130  
   Istrian 130  
   Karst 130  
   Maremma 271  
   Old English 106  
   Polish Lowland 119  
   Portuguese 133  
   Pyrenean 113  
   Shetland 105  
   Tatra Mountain 257  
 sheepdog trials 8  
 Shepherd Dog  
   Azerbaijani 111  
   Caucasian 111  
   Dutch 120  
   German 115  
   Majorca 276  
 Shetland Sheepdog 105  
 Shiba Inu 287  
 Shih Tzu 49  
 Shikoku 200  
 short hair 25  
 Siberian Husky 282  
 Sicilian Greyhound 188  
 sight 16  
 Silky Terrier 217  
 size 24  
 skeleton 12  
 skull 13  
 Skye Terrier 213  
 sleeping quarters 22  
 Slovakian Rough-haired Pointer 67  
 Slovenský Hrubosrstý Stavac 67  
 Sloughi 199  
 Smålands Hound 153  
 Smålandsstövare 153  
 small dogs 26  
 Small French-English Hound 176  
 Small Münsterländer 75  
 Small Portuguese Hound 193  
 smell 16  
 Smooth Collie 105  
 Smooth Fox Terrier 212

Smooth-haired Collie 105  
 sociability 17  
 Soft-coated Wheaten Terrier 223  
 Spaniel  
   American Cocker 56  
   Blue Picardy 92  
   Clumber 58  
   Cocker 56, 59  
   Continental Toy 42  
   Dutch 79  
   English Cocker 59  
   English Springer 62  
   Field 63  
   French 88  
   German 71  
   Irish Water 80  
   Japanese 52  
   King Charles 36  
   Picardy 88  
   Pont-Audemer 90  
   Sussex 68  
   Tibetan 51  
   Welsh Springer 68  
 Spanish Greyhound 192  
 Spanish Hound 191  
 Spanish Mastiff 275  
 Spanish Water Dog 67  
 Spinone 96  
 Spion 75  
 Spitz  
   Deutscher Gross 40  
   Deutscher Mittel 40  
   Deutsche 41  
   Finnish 243  
   Giant German 40  
   Japanese 53  
   Nordic 245  
   Wolf 42  
 Spoodle 293  
 Sporting Lucas Terrier 215  
 Springador 295  
 Springerdog 295  
 Stabyhoun 79  
 Staffordshire Bull Terrier 208  
 Standard Pinscher 218  
 Standard Poodle 250  
 submission 17  
 Suomenajokoira 150  
 Suomenpystykorva 243  
 Sussex Spaniel 68  
 Swedish Dachsbracke 151  
 Swedish Elkhound 244  
 Swedish Lapphund 245  
 Swedish Vallhund 128  
 Swiss Hound 183  
 Sydney Silky 217

**T**

tail docking 25  
 tail types 25  
 tan and white coat 15  
 Tatra Mountain  
   Sheepdog 257  
 Tawny Brittany Basset 165  
 Tawny Brittany Griffon 177  
 Tazi 198  
 teeth care 23  
 Tenerife Dog 54  
 Tepeizeunti 38  
 terriers 202  
 Tervuren 124  
 Tibetan Mastiff 289

Tibetan Spaniel 51  
 Tibetan Terrier 51  
 Tora Dog 200  
 Tosa Fighting Dog 287  
 Tosa Inu 287  
 Toy Fox Terrier 202  
 Toy Manchester Terrier 206  
 Toy Poodle 43  
 toys 23  
 training 19  
 Treeing Walker  
   Coonhound 140  
 Tuareg Sloughi 197

## V

Vasgötaspets 128  
 Virelade 172  
 Volpino Italiano 47  
 Vorstehhund 75  
 Vostotchno-Sibirskaja Laika 281

## W

Water Dog  
   Portuguese 99  
   Romagna 264  
   Spanish 67  
 Waterside Terrier 205  
 weaning 18  
 Weimaraner 72  
 Weimaraner Vorstehhund 72  
 Welsh Springer Spaniel 68  
 Welsh Terrier 212  
 West Highland White Terrier 214  
 West Siberian Laika 281  
 Wetterhoun 79  
 Whippet 147  
 White Swiss Shepherd 120  
 Wire Fox Terrier 211  
 wire hair 25  
 Wire-haired Pointing Griffon 93  
 Wire-haired Vizsla 95

wolf 6  
 Wolf Spitz 42  
 Wolfhound  
   Irish 158  
   Russian 196  
 working dogs 227

## XYZ

Xoloitzcuintli 38  
 Yellow Retriever 64  
 Yorkshire Terrier 215  
 Yugoslavian Mountain Hound 186  
 Yugoslavian Tricoloured  
   Hound 187  
 Zwergpinscher 219  
 Zwergschnauzer 220  
 Zwergteckel 154

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER are indebted to a number of institutions and people, without whom this book could not have been produced: Mia Sandgren, Magnus Berglin, Thomas Miller, Maria Bruga, Steve Fielder, Jovan Serafin, Luis Isaac Barata, Luis Manuel Calado Catalan, Dr. J.L. Slack, Anita Bryant, Sergio Montesinos Vernetta, Ann Houdijk, Antonio Consta, Jose Carrera, Steven Boer, Egon Erdenbrecher, Mr. & Mrs. Lawlor, Mr. K. Bent, E. Vanherle, Dr. Herbert R. Axelrod, John Miller, M. Peonchon, Patrick Schwab, Mme. Dhertz, Stella Smyth, Mandy Hearne, Heather Head. Special thanks are also due to Sabine Weiss of SDK Verlags GmbH; Susanne Marlier of the Fédération Cynologique Internationale; Susanne Lindberg of the Norsk Kennel Klub; M. Noblet of the Société Centrale Canine; Mme. Mila; Mme. Durando of the Société Canine de Monaco, and Her Serene Highness, Princess Antoinette de Monaco.

**Commissioned photography** by Tracy Morgan, except for: **6 Alamy Stock Photo:** The Print Collector / Ann Ronan Picture Library / Heritage-Images (bl); **7 Alamy Stock Photo:** Chronicle (cra); PA Images (b); **8 Alamy Stock Photo:** ukartpics (cb). **Shutterstock.com:** Ksenia Raykova (br); **10 Dreamstime.com:** Tetiana Nazarenko (cl); Andrea Vance (cr). **Shutterstock.com:** Henry During (b); **11 Dreamstime.com:** Erix2005 (bl); Zita Stankova (cra); Lopolo (br); **14 Dreamstime.com:** Retset2526 (cra); **28 Kisaki Nakatsukasa:** (tc); **93 Dreamstime.com:** Waldemar Dabrowski (br); **141 TFH Publications, Inc.:** (t); **148 (t&b); 149 (t&c); 150 (t); 151 (crb); 153 (c); 169 Marc Henrie:** (b); **183 (t&b); 203 Dreamstime.com:** Sergey Lavrentev (crb). **Shutterstock.com:** Ysbrand Cosijn (br); **221 Dreamstime.com:** Judith Dzierzawa (br); **241 (br); 245 Neil Fletcher:** (br); **250 Dreamstime.com:** Tretjak (tc); **264 Sandra Russell:** (t); **292 Kisaki Nakatsukasa:** (tr) **Endpaper images:** Front & Back: **Dreamstime.com:** Andrey Pavlov; **Getty Images / iStock:** GlobalIP

All other images © Dorling Kindersley  
 For further information see: [www.dkimages.com](http://www.dkimages.com)

**The author would like to thank** the many kind dog fanciers around the world who have allowed their dogs to be photographed. A particular debt is due to Tracy Morgan who, with the help of her husband, Neil, undertook the bulk of the photography, and to Andrea Fair who arranged the overseas trips. He would also like to thank Neil Fletcher, Marc and Fiona Henrie, James Harrison, Bob Gordon, and Jonathon Hilton for their input at various stages of the book. Thanks go to everyone at Dorling Kindersley, Richmond, who have contributed: in particular Jonathan Metcalf, Carole McGlynn, Constance Novis, Mary-Clare Jerram, Gill della Casa, Spencer Holbrook, Vicki James, Anne Thompson, and Sam Grimmer. Also, all the members of the team at DK India who have been involved with this title, including Saloni Talwar, Saumya Agarwal, Arunesh Talapatra and Shipra Jain. Last, but not least, thanks to Rita Hemsley for her typing skills, and Les Crawley, John Mandeville, and Darrin Lunde for their invaluable contributions.

**Dorling Kindersey would like to thank:** Lemon Graphics, Alastair Wardle, Pauline Bayne, Elaine Hewson, and Sharon Moore for design assistance; Mike Darton and Amanda Ronan for proofreading; Michael Allaby for indexing; Julia Pashley for picture research; Helen Townsend, Angeles Gavira, and Lucinda Hawksley for editorial assistance in the first edition, and for this edition: Priyanka Sharma, Senior Jackets Editorial Coordinator; Vagisha Pushp and Adhithi Priya for picture research; Nandini Desiraju for editorial assistance.

**David Alderton** grew up in a home surrounded by pets and originally trained to become a veterinary surgeon. An allergic dermatitis acquired in his final year of study at Cambridge University forced a change of career however, leading him into the field of writing and broadcasting about animals instead. David's books have currently sold some seven million copies in 31 languages, and he has been awarded the Maxwell Medallion by the Dog Writers' Association of America. His international television credits include the special programme which celebrated the centenary of the famous Crufts Dog Show, entitled *Thank You, Mr Cruft*.