

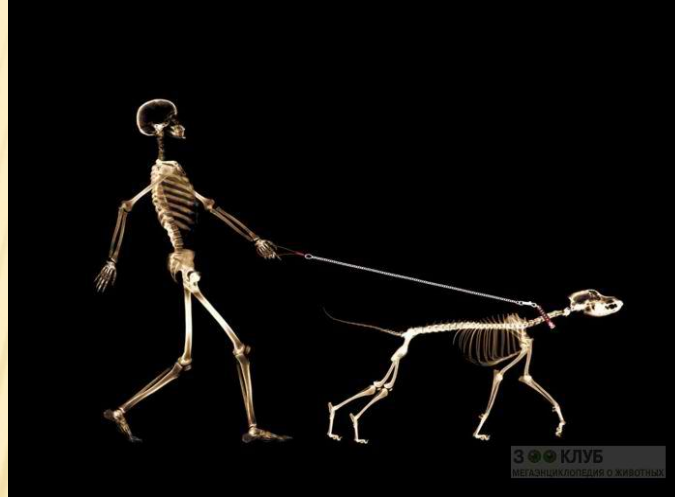
Domestic dog Breeds.

Particular care, treatment and behavior.



Headnote.

THE DOMESTIC DOG (*CANIS LUPUS FAMILIARIS*) IS A SUBSPECIES OF THE GRAY WOLF (*CANIS LUPUS*), A MEMBER OF THE CANIDAE FAMILY OF THE MAMMALIAN ORDER CARNIVORA. THE TERM "DOMESTIC DOG" IS GENERALLY USED FOR BOTH DOMESTICATED AND FERAL VARIETIES. THE DOG WAS THE FIRST DOMESTICATED ANIMAL AND HAS BEEN THE MOST WIDELY KEPT WORKING, HUNTING, AND PET ANIMAL IN HUMAN HISTORY.[CITATION NEEDED] THE WORD "DOG" CAN ALSO REFER TO THE MALE OF A CANINE SPECIES, AS OPPOSED TO THE WORD "BITCH" WHICH REFERS TO THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES.



RECENT STUDIES OF "WELL-PRESERVED REMAINS OF A DOG-LIKE CANID FROM THE RAZBOINICHYA CAVE" IN THE ALTAI MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHERN SIBERIA CONCLUDED THAT A PARTICULAR INSTANCE OF EARLY WOLF DOMESTICATION APPROXIMATELY 33,000 YEARS AGO DID NOT RESULT IN MODERN DOG LINEAGES, POSSIBLY BECAUSE OF CLIMATE DISRUPTION DURING THE LAST GLACIAL MAXIMUM. THE AUTHORS POSTULATE THAT AT LEAST SEVERAL SUCH INCIPIENT EVENTS HAVE OCCURRED. A STUDY OF FOSSIL DOGS AND WOLVES IN BELGIUM, UKRAINE, AND RUSSIA TENTATIVELY DATES DOMESTICATION FROM 14,000 YEARS AGO TO MORE THAN 31,700 YEARS AGO. ANOTHER RECENT STUDY HAS FOUND SUPPORT FOR CLAIMS OF DOG DOMESTICATION BETWEEN 14,000 AND 16,000 YEARS AGO, WITH A RANGE BETWEEN 9,000 AND 34,000 YEARS AGO, DEPENDING ON MUTATION RATE ASSUMPTIONS. DOGS' VALUE TO EARLY HUMAN HUNTER-GATHERERS LED TO THEM QUICKLY BECOMING UBIQUITOUS ACROSS WORLD CULTURES. DOGS PERFORM MANY ROLES FOR PEOPLE, SUCH AS HUNTING, HERDING, PULLING LOADS, PROTECTION, ASSISTING POLICE AND MILITARY, COMPANIONSHIP, AND, MORE RECENTLY, AIDING HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS. THIS IMPACT ON HUMAN SOCIETY HAS GIVEN THEM THE NICKNAME "MAN'S BEST FRIEND" IN THE WESTERN WORLD. IN SOME CULTURES, HOWEVER, DOGS ARE ALSO A SOURCE OF MEAT. IN 2001, THERE WERE ESTIMATED TO BE 400 MILLION DOGS IN THE WORLD.

MOST BREEDS OF DOG ARE AT MOST A FEW HUNDRED YEARS OLD, HAVING BEEN ARTIFICIALLY SELECTED FOR PARTICULAR MORPHOLOGIES AND BEHAVIORS BY PEOPLE FOR SPECIFIC FUNCTIONAL ROLES. THROUGH THIS SELECTIVE BREEDING, THE DOG HAS DEVELOPED INTO HUNDREDS OF VARIED BREEDS, AND SHOWS MORE BEHAVIORAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION THAN ANY OTHER LAND MAMMAL. FOR EXAMPLE, HEIGHT MEASURED TO THE WITHERS RANGES FROM 15.2 CENTIMETRES (6.0 IN) IN THE CHIHUAHUA TO ABOUT 76 CM (30 IN) IN THE IRISH WOLFHOUND; COLOR VARIES FROM WHITE THROUGH GRAYS (USUALLY CALLED "BLUE") TO BLACK, AND BROWNS FROM LIGHT (TAN) TO DARK ("RED" OR "CHOCOLATE") IN A WIDE VARIATION OF PATTERNS; COATS CAN BE SHORT OR LONG, COARSE-HAIRED TO WOOL-LIKE, STRAIGHT, CURLY, OR SMOOTH. IT IS COMMON FOR MOST BREEDS TO SHED THIS COAT.



DINGO.

Weight: 36 kg., Height at the withers from 68 to 76 cm

Color: can be any predominantly white.

Hair: shorthair.

Value :

Tireless, hard hunter.

Limitations:

Prone to aggression.



Common information:

The dingo (*Canis lupus dingo*) is a free-ranging dog found mainly in Australia, as well as Southeast Asia, where it is said to have originated. It is currently classified as a subspecies of the grey wolf, *Canis lupus*.

A dingo's habitat ranges from deserts to grasslands and the edges of forests. Dingoes will normally make their dens in deserted rabbit holes and hollow logs close to an essential supply of water.

The dingo is the largest terrestrial predator in Australia, and plays an important role as an apex predator. However, the dingo is seen

as a pest by sheep farmers due to frequent attacks on livestock. Conversely, their predation on rabbits, kangaroos and rats is of benefit to cattle stations.

For many Australians, the dingo is a cultural icon. There is fear of the species becoming extinct, similar to the case of the thylacine in

Tasmania, commonly known as the Tasmanian tiger, thought to have become extinct in the 20th century. The dingo is seen by many

as being responsible for thylacine extinction on the Australian mainland about two thousand years ago, although a recent study

challenges this idea. Dingoes have a prominent role in the culture of Aboriginal Australia, as a feature of stories and



Behaviour:

Dingoes tend to be nocturnal in warmer regions, but less so in cooler areas. Their main period of activity is around dusk and dawn. The periods of activity are short (often less than one hour) with short times of resting. Dingoes have two kinds of movement: a searching movement (apparently associated with hunting) and an exploratory movement (probably for contact and communication with other dogs).

In general, dingoes are shy towards humans. However, there are reports of dingoes that were agitated by the presence of humans, such as around camps in national parks, near streets or suburbs. According to studies in Queensland, the wild dogs (dingo hybrids) there, move freely at night through urban areas and cross streets and seem to get along quite well.

Health:

Documented evidence shows that dingoes in captivity have survived for up to 24 years.

The main cause of death for dingoes is being killed by humans, crocodiles and dogs, including other dingoes. Other causes of death include starvation and dehydration during times of drought or after strong bush fires, infanticide, snake bites, killing of cubs by wedge-tailed eagles, and injuries caused by cattle and buffalo.

Dingoes are susceptible to the same diseases as domestic dogs. At present, 38 species of parasites and pathogens have been detected in Australian dingoes. The bulk of these diseases have a minimal influence on their survival. The exceptions include canine distemper, hookworms and heart worms in North Australia and southeastern Queensland. Dingo pups can also be killed by lungworms, whipworms, hepatitis, coccidiosis, lice and ticks. Sarcoptic mange is a widespread parasitic disease among the dingoes of Australia, but is seldom debilitating. Free-roaming dogs are the primary host of Echinococcosis (tapeworms) and have an infection rate of 70 to 90%.

Problems in classification:

There is no general agreement (scientific or otherwise) regarding what the dingo is, in a biological sense, since it has been called "wolf," "dingo," "dog," and "wild dog". Even within the scientific community, the dingo is given several names. There is no consensus regarding whether the dingo is a feral or native animal, or what kinds of dogs should be classed as "dingoes". Thus, some people consider the New Guinea Singing Dog, the Basenji, the Carolina Dog and certain other dog populations to be dingoes. Evidence indicates a discord concerning the status of these dogs, as well.

Dingoes have been variously considered to be wild dogs, the progenitor of domestic dogs, the ancestor of modern dog breeds, a separate species, a link between wolf and domestic dog, a primitive canine species or primitive domestic dog, a "dog-like" relative of wolves or a subspecies of the domestic dog. Others consider them to be native dogs of Asia, a relatively unchanged form of early domestic dog, part wolf and part dog, or to have been selectively bred from wolves. Then again, some do not consider dingoes feral any more but completely wild, since they have been living under natural selection for a very long time. According to present scientific consensus and knowledge, dingoes are domestic dogs that arrived at their present distribution with humans, adapted to the respective conditions and are no more "primitive" or "primordial" than other domestic dogs.



DICTIONARY:

1. FREE-RANGING - СВОБОДНЫЙ ВЫГ
2. CONVERSELY - НАОБОРОТ
3. LIVESTOCK - ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВО
4. PREDATOR - ХИЩНИК
5. SHY - ЗАСТЕНЧИВЫЙ
6. HYBRID - ГИБРИД
7. URBAN - ГОРОДСКОЙ
8. DOMESTIC - ДОМАШНИЙ
9. STARVATION - ГОЛОД
10. DEHYDRATION - ОБЕЗВОЖИВАНИЕ
11. INFANTICIDE - ДЕТОУБИЙСТВО
12. SNAKEBITE - УКУС ЗМЕИ
13. HOOKWORMS - АНКИЛОСТОМЫ
14. HEART WORMS - СЕРДЕЧНЫЕ ЧЕРВЫ
15. LUNGWORMSTICKS - ЛЁГОЧНЫЕ ПАЛОЧКИ
16. LICE - ВШИ
17. COCCIDIOSIS - КОКЦИДОЗ
18. HEPATITIS - ГЕПАТИТ
19. WHIPWORMS - ВЛАСОГЛАВ
20. NATIVE ANIMAL - ДИКОЕ ЖИВОТНОЕ



HASKY.

Height at the withers: males - from 53.5 to 60 cm,
females - from 50.5 to 56 cm

WEIGHT: Males - 28 kg, 23 kg female .

COLOR: black, white, with markings and stripes around the torso
The most typical black and- white and gray- white color ,
rarely - brown- white, brown or pure white color .

There may be a black or white mask around the eyes and double
vertical stripes on the forehead at the base of the nose.

HAIR: not long, but enough thick undercoat is very soft and thick

Pros:

Non-aggressive , great with kids.

Difficulty:

Need long walks and exercise , a tendency to wander .

Common information:

Husky is a general name for a type of dog used to pull sleds in northern regions, differentiated from other sled-dog types by their fast pulling style. They are "an ever-changing cross-breed of the...fastest dogs". The Alaskan Malamute, by contrast, is "the largest and most powerful" sled dog, and was used for heavier loads. Huskies are used in sled dog racing. In recent years companies have been marketing tourist treks with dog sledges for adventure travelers in snow regions as well. Huskies are also today kept as pets, and groups work to find new pet homes for retired racing and adventure trekking dogs.

Breeds:

Husky type dogs originally were landrace breeds kept by Arctic indigenous peoples. DNA analysis has found that Huskies are one of the oldest types of dog, although one researcher "questioned the assignment of dogs to the ancient breed group, saying that any recent crossbreeding with wolves, as has happened with malamutes and Siberian huskies, could make a breed look primitive."

Examples of these landraces in modern times have been selectively bred and registered with various kennel clubs as modern purebred breeds, including the Siberian Husky and Greenland Dog. The Sakhalin Husky is a Japanese sled dog related to the Japanese Spitz and Akita Inu. The Alaskan Husky is a type of sled dog found in Alaska (rather than Siberia or other Arctic areas) and the Mackenzie River Husky is a subtype referring to different dog populations in the Arctic and subarctic regions of Alaska and Canada.



Name origin:

The word Husky originated from the word referring to Arctic people in general, Eskimos (aka Inuit), "...known as Huskies, a contraction of Huskimos, the pronunciation given to the word "Eskimos" by the English sailors of trading vessels." Use of Husky is recorded from 1852 for dogs kept by Inuit people.[citation needed]

Characteristics:

Husky type dogs are energetic and athletic. They usually have a thick double coat that can be gray, black, copper red, or white. Huskies are known for pale blue eyes, although they may also have brown eyes, green eyes, blue eyes, or may even have yellow eyes. Huskies commonly have different colored eyes, a trait called heterochromia of the eye. Huskies are more commonly affected with some degree of uveitis than other types of dogs.

Health:

The beauty, grace and power of the Siberian husky does not make him immune to disease. Some illnesses are detectable at birth, while others creep in with old age. Routine checkups and a keen eye for anything unusual can mean the difference between life and death for your pooch.

Eye Diseases:

If your pooches peepers are looking a little less than bright, she might have some form of eye disease. Cataracts are commonly seen in older dogs, but husky pups are prone to them between the ages of 6 and 18 months. If your husky blinks frequently, turns his head



Joint and Movement Issues:

Degenerative myelopathy is one of the most common, and most serious, diseases in this breed. If your pooch stumbles, falls down or walks like he's drunk, he might have DE. Huskies develop DE more than any other breed, and your vet can perform a DNA test to see if your pooch is at risk. The DNA test determines whether the genes that control the development of the condition are normal or mutated. Arthritis is also common in huskies. It is a degenerative disease and gets worse as your once perky pup passes into his twilight years, but there are supplements and medications to keep your husky playful and pain-free.

Skin Diseases:

If your husky has red, crusty spots on his skin, he might be suffering from zinc-responsive dermatosis. Your pooch's intestines might not soak up enough nutrients, and these lesions crop up as a result of low zinc levels. Dogs with this condition will have lackluster coats, brittle nails and can look half-starved, even if they eat like horses. Your vet will draw a little blood from your pooch and might suggest a diet change and a supplement to boost his zinc levels.

Cancer:

The mere mention of the word cancer is enough to frighten even the most steadfast dog lover. A study conducted by the British Small Animal Veterinary Association found that 31 percent of all Siberian husky deaths in the trial were from cancer. Huskies are particularly prone to basal cell tumors, sebaceous and anal gland tumors. Early detection is the best way to bust cancer, and you should run your hands over your dog frequently to check for unusual lumps. Cancer might seem like a life sentence, but with surgical removal and chemotherapy, your husky can live a longer, healthier life.



DICTIONARY:

1. ORIGIN - ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ
2. SOAK UP - ВПИТЫВАТЬ
3. SLED-DOG – СОБАКА В УПРЯЖКЕ
4. THICK DOUBLE COAT – ПЛОТНАЯ ДВОЙНАЯ ШКУРА
5. HETEROCHROMIA - ГЕТЕРОХРОМ
6. DNA - ДНК
7. KENNEL - ПИТОМНИК
8. IMMUNITY - ИММУНИТЕТ
9. DETECT - ОБНАРУЖЕНИЕ
10. POOSH - ПЁС
11. PEEPERS - ЗРАЧКИ
12. CATARACT - КАТАРАКТА
13. BLINK - МОРГАТЬ
14. DRY - СУХОЙ
15. TEARS - СЛЁЗЫ
16. ISSUE - ВОПРОС
17. DEGENERATIVE MYELOPATHY – ДЕГЕНЕРАТИВНАЯ МИОПАТИЯ
18. SKIN - КОЖА
19. CANCER - РАК
20. ZINC-RESPONSIVE DERMATOSIS – ЦИНК-ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ДЕРМАТОСИС



AKITO (Akito-inu).

Growth: male :64-69 cm, female: 58-64 cm

Weight: 35-50 kg

Colour: white, red-fawn, sesame (red-fawn with dark hair ends) and tiger

Hair: short hair stiff with soft and dense undercoat

Value:

Energetic, cheerful and courageous dog with a balanced character and high level of intelligence.

Difficulty:

Tends to dominate the dog environment that often leads to fights, independent. In the education necessary to persevere and endurance.

Common Information:

The Akita is a large spitz (type of dog characterized by long, thick, and often white fur, and pointed ears and muzzles. The tail often

curls over the dog's back or droops) breed of dog originating from the mountainous northern regions of Japan. There are two separate

varieties of Akita: a Japanese strain, known as the "Akita Inu" or "Japanese Akita"; and an American strain, known as the "Akita" or

"American Akita". The Japanese strain comes in a small choice of colors, with all other colors considered atypical of the breed, while

the American strain comes in all dog colors. The Akita has a short double coat, similar to that of many other northern spitz breeds

such as the Siberian Husky, but long coated dogs can be found in many litters due to a recessive gene. The Akita is a strong, independent and dominant breed, commonly aloof with strangers but affectionate with family members. As a breed, Akitas are generally hardy, but they have been known to suffer from various genetic conditions and be sensitive to certain drugs.

In most countries, the American strain of Akita is now considered a separate breed. In the United States and Canada, however, the

two strains are considered a single breed with differences in type. For a while, the American strain of Akita was known in some countries as the "Great Japanese Dog". Both forms of Akita are probably best known worldwide from the true story of Hachikō,

a loyal Akita dog who lived in Japan before World War II.



Description:**Appearance.**

As a spitz breed, the appearance of the Akita reflects cold weather adaptations essential to their original function. The Akita is a substantial breed for its height with heavy bones.[citation needed]

Characteristic physical traits of the breed include a large, bear-like head with erect, triangular ears set at a slight angle following the arch of the neck. Additionally, the eyes of the Akita are small, dark, deeply set and triangular in shape. Akitas have thick double coats, and tight, well-knuckled cat-like feet. Their tails are carried over the top of the back in a gentle or double curl down the loin. Mature American type males measure typically 26–28 inches (66–71 cm) at the withers and weigh between 100–130 lb. (45–59 kg). Mature females typically measure 24–26 inches (61–66 cm) and weigh between 70–100 lb. (32–45 kg). The Japanese type, as stated in the breed standards, are a little smaller and lighter.

Breed standards state that all dog breed coat colors are allowable in the American style Akita, including pinto, all types of brindle, solid white, black mask, white mask, self-colored mask, even differing colors of under coat and overlay (guard hairs). This includes the common Shiba Inu coloring pattern known as Urajiro. The Japanese style Akitas, as per the breed standards, are restricted to red, fawn, sesame, brindle, pure white, all with "Urajiro" markings i.e., whitish coat on the sides of the muzzle, on the cheeks, on the underside of jaw, neck, chest, body and tail and on the inside of the legs.

Coat types.

There are two coat types in the Akita, the standard coat length and the long coat. The long coat is considered a fault in the show ring; however, they still make good pets. The long coat, also known as 'Moku' is the result of an autosomal recessive gene and may only occur phenotypically if both sire and dam are carriers. They have longer (about 3–4 inches in length) and softer coats and are known to have sweeter temperaments. It is believed that this gene comes from the now extinct Karafuto-Ken.





Temperament:

It is territorial about its property, and can be reserved with strangers. It is feline in its actions; it is not unusual for an Akita to clean its face after eating, to preen its kennel mate, and to be fastidious in the house. They are known to be intolerant of other dogs of the same gender, as stated in the AKC breed standard.

Since it is a large, powerful dog, the Akita is not considered a breed for a first time dog owner. The breed has been targeted by some countries' breed-specific legislation as a dangerous dog. The Akita is a large, strong, independent and dominant dog. A dog with the correct Akita temperament should be accepting of non-threatening strangers, yet protective of their family when faced with a threatening situation. They are usually docile, aloof and calm in new situations. As a breed they should be good with children; it is said that the breed has an affinity for children. Not all Akitas, nor all dogs, will necessarily have the same temperament. The Akita was never bred to live or work in groups like many hound and sporting breeds. Instead, they lived and worked alone or in pairs, a preference reflected today. Akitas tend to take a socially dominant role with other dogs, and thus caution must be used in situations when Akitas are likely to be around other dogs, especially unfamiliar ones. In particular, Akitas tend to be less tolerant of dogs of the same sex. For this reason, Akitas, unless highly socialized, are not generally well-suited for off-leash dog parks. The Akita is intelligent, courageous, fearless, and careful. Sometimes spontaneous, it needs a confident, consistent handler, without which the dog will be very wilful and may become very aggressive to other dogs and animals.

Health:

Autoimmune diseases .

There are many autoimmune diseases that are known to sometimes occur in the Akita. These include, but are not limited to: Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome, also known as Uveo-Dermatologic Syndrome is an auto-immune condition which affects the skin and eyes.

Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia, which is an autoimmune blood disorder.

Sebaceous Adenitis an autoimmune skin disorder believed to be of autosomal recessive inheritance.

Pemphigus Foliaceus an autoimmune skin disorder, believed to be genetic.

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus also known as SLE or lupus, is a systemic autoimmune disease (or autoimmune connective tissue disease) that can affect any part of the body

Immune-mediated endocrine diseases. In addition to these, there are also the Immune-mediated endocrine diseases with a heritable factor, such as:

Addison's Disease also known as hypoadrenocorticism, it affects the adrenal glands and is essentially the opposite of Cushing's syndrome.

Cushing's Syndrome also known as Hyperadrenocorticism, it affects the adrenal glands and is caused by long-term exposure to high levels of glucocorticosteroids, either manufactured by the body or given as medications.

Diabetes mellitus also known as type 1 diabetes. It affects the pancreas.

Hypothyroidism, also known as autoimmune hypothyroidism. This is an autoimmune disease, which affects the thyroid gland.

Non-immune specific conditions.

Other non-immune specific conditions known to have occurred in the Akita include:

Gastric Dilation is also known as bloat; may progressive to gastric dilation-volvulus (GDV, also called gastric torsion), in which the stomach twists on itself.

Microphthalmia, meaning "small eyes" is a developmental disorder of the eye, believed to be an autosomal recessive genetic condition.

Primary Glaucoma, Increased pressure in the eye.

Progressive Retinal Atrophy degeneration of the retina (portion of the eye that senses light and allows sight).

Hip dysplasia a skeletal condition where the head of the femur does not fit properly into the hip socket. Leads to osteoarthritis and pain.

Von Willebrand's Disease, a genetic bleeding disorder caused by a deficiency in Von Willebrand factor.



DICTIONARY:

1. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES – АУТОИММУННЫЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ
2. VOGT-KOYANAGI-HARADA SYNDROME – СИНДРОМ ФОГТА-КОЯНАГИ-ХАРАДА
3. AUTOIMMUNE HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA – АУТОИММУННАЯ ГЕМОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ АНЕМ
4. SEBACEOUS ADENITIS – САЛЬНЫЙ АДЕН
5. SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS – СИСТЕМНАЯ КРАСНАЯ ВОЛЧАНКА
6. HYPOADRENOCORTICISM – ГИПОАДРЕНКОРТИЦИЗМ
7. HYPERADRENOCORTICISM – ГИПЕРАДРЕНКОРТИЦИЗМ
8. GASTRIC DILATION – ВЗДУТИЕ ЖИВОТА
9. PROGRESSIVE RETINAL ATROPHY – ПРОГРЕССИВНАЯ АТРОФИЯ СЕТЧАТКИ
10. HIP DYSPLASIA A SKELETAL CONDITION – ДИСПЛАЗИЯ ТАЗОБЕДРЕННОГО СУСТАВА
11. ELBOW DYSPLASIA A SKELETAL CONDITION – ДИСПЛАЗИЯ ЛОКОТНОГО СУСТАВА
12. VON WILLEBRAND'S DISEASE – БОЛЕЗНЬ ФОН ВИЛЛЕБРАНДА
13. INTOLERANT – НЕДРУЖЕЛЮБНЫЙ
14. COAT – ШКУРА
15. APPEARANCE – ВНЕШНИЙ ВИД



AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER.

Standard:

Height at the withers: from 43 to 48 cm

Weight: 25 to 30 kg.

Colour: Any color is allowed, except for the dominant (over 80%) or completely white, is also undesirable hepatic or black and tan color.

Coat: short and stiff wool.

Value:

Lovely watchman

Fearlessness

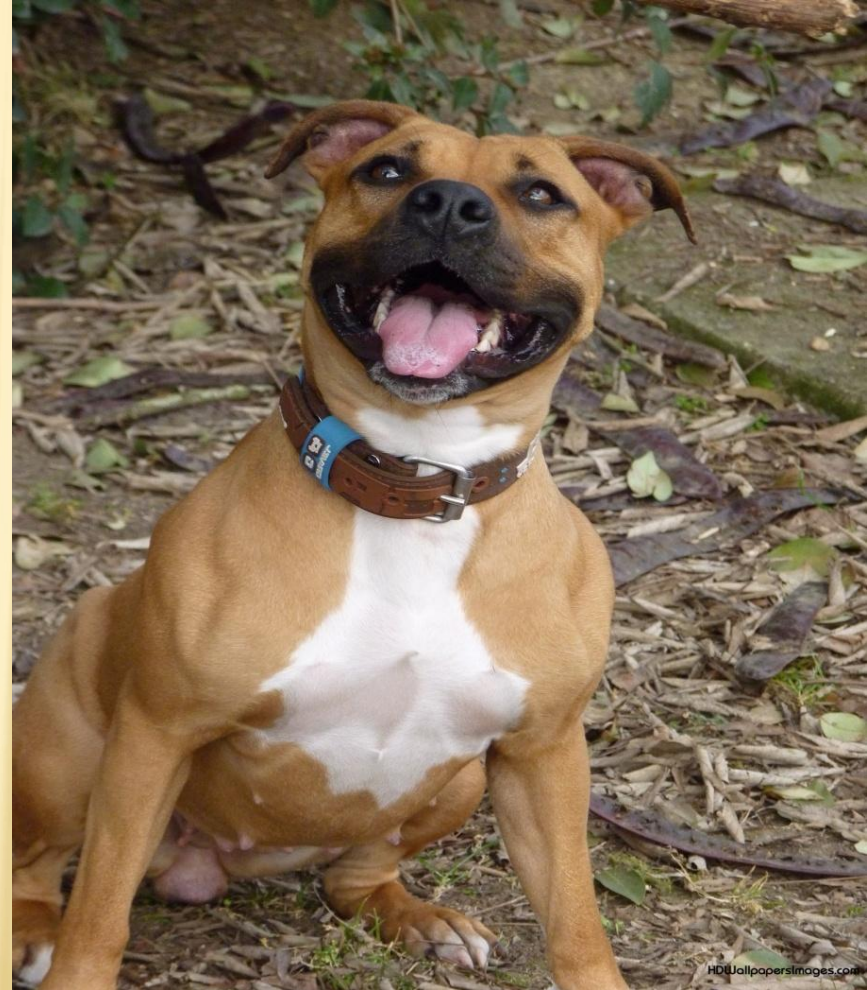
Great piper

Gets along well with children

Difficulty:

To discipline should be taught as early as possible

Headstrong and stubborn.



Common information:

The American Staffordshire terrier also known as Amstaff is a medium-sized, short-coated American dog breed. In the early part of

the twentieth century the breed gained social stature and was accepted by the American Kennel Club as the American Staffordshire

History:**Origins:**

Despite its name, the Staffordshire Terrier was first bred in the nineteenth century in Birmingham, West Midlands, rather than in the English county of Staffordshire where it was then later bred. The early ancestors of this breed came from England, where until the first part of the 19th century, the Bulldog was bred in England. Bulldogs pictured as late as 1870 resemble contemporary American Staffordshire Terriers to a greater degree than present-day Bulldogs. Some writers contend it was the White English Terrier, Fox Terrier, or the Black and Tan Terrier that was crossed with the Bulldog to develop the Staffordshire Terrier; all three breeds shared many traits, the greatest differences being in color, and spirit. The cross of Bulldog and Terrier was called by several names, including Bull-and-Terrier Dog, Pit Bull, or Half and Half. Later, it assumed the name of Staffordshire Bull Terrier in England. These dogs began to find their way into America as early as 1870, where they became known as the Pit Dog, then the American Bull Terrier, and still later as the Yankee Terrier.

Popularity:

In 1936, Amstaffs were accepted for registration in the American Kennel Club (AKC) Stud Book as Staffordshire Terriers, belonging to the terrier and molosser groups. The name of the breed was revised January 1, 1969 to American Staffordshire Terrier; breeders in the United States had



avvier in weight than the Staffordshire Bull Terrier of England. The

decline in the United States following World War II.

l Club "The Am Staff is a people-oriented dog that thrives when he

loyal to his family and will protect them from any threat."



Health:

The American Staffordshire Terrier should give the impression of great strength for his size, a well put-together dog, muscular, but agile and graceful, keenly alive to his surroundings. He should be stocky, not long-legged or racy in outline. Height and weight should be in proportion. A height of about 18 to 19 inches at shoulders for the male and 17 to 18 inches for the female is to be considered preferable.

American Staffordshire Terrier pups should not be bought weaned before they are 8–10 weeks old. Their life expectancy is generally

12 years with good care. Notable issues related to health and-well being include:

Inherited disorders:

- Congenital heart disease
- Elbow dysplasia
- Hip dysplasia
- Luxating patella
- Thyroid dysfunction
- Cerebellar ataxia

Other disorders:

The breed may be vulnerable to skin allergies, urinary tract infections (UTI), and autoimmune diseases. Spondylitis and

DICTIONARY:

1. SHORT-COATED – КОРОТКОШЕРСТНЫЙ
2. AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB – АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ КЛУБ СОБАКОВОДОВ
3. PEOPLE-ORIENTED – ДОМАШНЯЯ
4. TO PROTECT – ЗАЩИЩАТЬ
5. AGILE – ПРОВОРНЫЙ
6. STOCKY – КОРЕНАСТЫЙ
7. CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE – ВРОЖДЁННЫЙ ПОРОК СЕРДЦА
8. ELBOW DYSPLASIA – ДИСПЛАЗИЯ ЛОКТЕВОГО СУСТАВА
9. HIP DYSPLASIA – ДИСПЛАЗИЯ ТАЗОБЕДРЕННОГО СУСТАВА
10. LUXATING PATELLA – ВЫВИХ КОЛЕННОЙ ЧАШЕЧКИ
11. THYROID DYSFUNCTION – ДИСФУНКЦИЯ ЩИТОВИДНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ
12. CEREBELLAR ATAXIA – АТАКСИЯ МОЗЖЕЧКА
13. DISORDER – РАССТРОЙСТВО
14. VULNERABLE – УЯЗВИМЫЙ
15. SPONDYLOSIS – СПОНДИЛЁЗ
16. OSTEOARTHRITIS – АРТРОЗ



BASENJI.

Value :

Is not able to bark
cleanliness
Affectionate with children
clever

Difficulty:

Dislikes rain
Estrus in females is only once a year
Puckish



Common information:

The Basenji is a breed of hunting dog that was bred from stock originating in central Africa. Most of the major kennel clubs in the

English-speaking world place the breed in the Hound Group; more specifically, it may be classified as belonging to the sighthound

type. The Fédération Cynologique Internationale places the breed in Group 5, Spitz and Primitive types, and the United Kennel Club (

US) places the breed in the Sighthound & Pariah Group.

The Basenji produces an unusual yodel-like sound commonly called a "barroo", due to its unusually shaped larynx. This trait also gives the Basenji the nickname "Barkless Dog".

Basenjis share many unique traits with Pariah dog types. Basenjis, like dingoes and some other breeds of dog, come into estrus only

once annually, as compared to other dog breeds which may have two or more breeding seasons every year. Both dingoes and basenji lack a distinctive odor, and are prone to howls, yodels, and other undulated vocalizations over the characteristic bark of modern dog breeds. One theory holds that the latter trait is the result of the selective killing of 'barkier' dogs in the traditional Central



History:

The Basenji is arguably the most ancient dog breed; that is to say that the common ancestor it shares with all other existing dogs

lived longer ago than the common ancestor of any two other living dogs. However, this is not to say that most ancient common ancestor of all dogs was a Basenji, as the characteristics that define the breed may have evolved since then. Although the modern

Basenji is from central Africa, at some point long ago its ancestor arrived there from eastern Asia, having evolved from either Chinese or southeast Asian wolves.

Originating on the continent of Africa, basenji-like dogs have lived with humans for thousands of years. Dogs resembling modern

Basenjis can be seen on stelae in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs, sitting at the feet of their masters, looking just as they do today,

with pricked ears and tightly curled tails. Dogs of this type were originally kept for hunting small game by tracking and driving the game into nets.

Europeans first described the type of dog from which the Basenji breed was derived in the Congo in 1895. These local dogs, which

Characteristics:

Appearance:

Basenjis are small, elegant-looking, short-haired dogs with erect ears, a tightly curled tail and a graceful neck. A basenji's forehead is wrinkled, even more so when they are young or extremely young. A basenji's eyes are typically almond-shaped, which often gives the dogs the appearance of squinting. Basenjis typically weigh about 24 pounds and stand 16 inches at the shoulder. They are a square breed, which means they are as long as they are tall. Basenjis are athletic dogs, and are actually deceptively powerful for their size.

They have a graceful, confident gait like a trotting horse, and skim the ground in a double suspension gallop, with their characteristic curled tail straightened out for greater balance when running flat out at their top speed. Basenjis come in a few different colorations:

red, black, tricolor, and brindle, and they all have white chests and stomachs. They can also come in trindle, which is a tricolor with

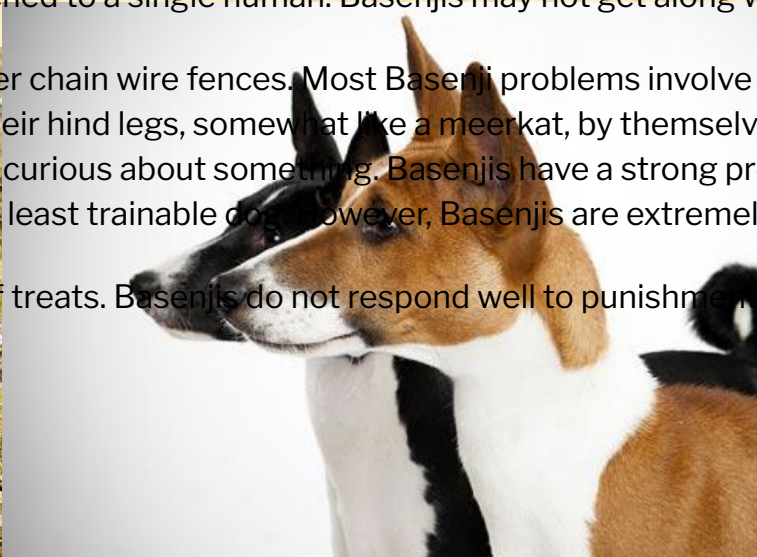
brindle points, a rare combination.

Temperament:

A red female basenji age 10 weeks, showing characteristic large, forward-pointing ears.

The Basenji is alert, energetic, curious and reserved with strangers. The Basenji is somewhat aloof with strangers, and tends to become emotionally attached to a single human. Basenjis may not get along with non-canine pets. Basenjis dislike wet weather like

to climb, can easily get over chain wire fences. Most Basenji problems involve a Basenji often stand on their hind legs, somewhat like a meerkat, by themselves observed when the dog is curious about something. Basenjis have a strong prey Dogs; they are the second least trainable dog. However, Basenjis are extremely consistent and positive with plenty of treats. Basenjis do not respond well to punishment to utter a warning growl.



Other basenji health issues:

Basenjis sometimes carry a simple recessive gene which, when homozygous for the defect, causes genetic Hemolytic Anemia.

Most

21st-century basenjis are descended from ancestors that have tested clean. When lineage from a fully tested line (set of ancestors)

cannot be completely verified, the dog should be tested before breeding. As this is a non-invasive DNA test, a basenji can be tested f

or HA at any time.

Basenjis sometimes suffer from hip dysplasia, resulting in loss of mobility and arthritis-like symptoms. All dogs should be tested by

either OFA or PennHIP prior to breeding.

Malabsorption, or immunoproliferative enteropathy, is an autoimmune intestinal disease that leads to anorexia, chronic diarrhea, and

even death. A special diet can improve the quality of life f



DICTIONARY:

1. YODEL - ЙОДЛЬ
2. LARYNX - ГОРТАНЬ
3. BARKLESS - НЕЛАЮЩАЯ
4. ESTRUS - ПЕРИОД ТЕЧКИ
5. ONE THEORY HOLDS –
ОДНА ИЗ ТЕОРИЙ ГЛАСИТ
6. ENCAMPMENT - ЛАГЕРЬ
7. NET HUNTING - ЧИСТАЯ ОХОТА
8. ARGUABLY - ВОЗМОЖНО, СПОРНО
9. ANCESTOR - ПРЕДОК
10. STELAE - СТЕЛЛА
11. PHARAOH - ФАРАОН
12. PRICKED EARS - СТОЯЧИЕ УШИ
13. TIGHTLY CURLED TAIL -
ПЛОТНО СКРУЧЕННЫЙ ХВОСТ
14. INTELLIGENCE - ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ
15. UNRELIABLE - НЕНАДЁЖНЫЙ
16. OBEDIENT BREED - ПОСЛУШАНАЯ ПОР
17. PROGRESSIVE RETINAL ATROPHY –
ПРОГРЕССИВНАЯ АТРОФИЯ СЕТЧАТКИ
18. BLINDNESS - СЛЕПОТА
19. INTESTINAL DISEASE –
КИШЕЧНЫЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ
20. DNA - ДНК



GREAT DANE.

Use: companion , watch-dog and bodyguard.

General appearance: tall, strong , well made body with strength and elegance .

In his appearance connected nobility , balance, proportional lines

Proportions and height: length at the back (from the breastbone to the pelvis) should not exceed height at withers in dogs by more than 5 % in females by 10%. Height at withers: dogs at least 80 cm, bitches at least 72 cm

Behavior : friendly , good and faithful master, especially children ; suspicious of strangers . Confident, unafraid , easily manageable and docile companion and family dog .

Common information:

The Great Dane is a giant, powerful dog. Square in body, but females may be slightly longer than tall. The long head is rectangular in

shape. The muzzle is deep, with a pronounced stop. The nose is black, blue/black on blue Danes or black spotted on the harlequins.

The dark, deep-set eyes are medium in size. The medium sized ears are set high and either cropped or left natural. If left in their natural state they are folded forward, hanging close to the cheek. When cropped they stand erect and are large in proportion to the

rest of the head. Note: cropping ears is illegal in most parts of Europe. The well arched neck is set high, firm and muscular. The front

legs are perfectly straight. The feet are round with dark toenails. The tail is set high, thicker at the base and tapers to a point. Dewclaws are sometimes removed. The coat is short and thick. Colors come in brindle, fawn,



Origin:

The Great Dane is a very old breed, known as the "Apollo of all dogs." Dogs resembling the Great Dane have appeared on Greek money dating back to 36 B.C. There are also drawings of these dogs on Egyptian monuments from roughly 3000 B.C. The earliest writings of dogs that sounded like Great Danes were in Chinese literature dating back to 1121 B.C. In 407 A.D., German Gaul and part of Italy and Spain were invaded by an Asiatic people (the Alans) who brought with them powerful mastiff-like dogs. They were admired for their ability to bring down bear and wild boar. The dogs were thought to have been Wolfhounds mixed with old English Mastiffs. With selective breeding the Greyhound was added in to create the Great Dane. Besides being used as a hunter, they were





Temperament:

The Great Dane has a good disposition, often called a "gentle giant." Charming and affectionate, it is playful and patient with children.

It loves everyone and needs to be around people. The Great Dane does not bark much and only becomes aggressive when the circumstances require it. It is reliable, trustworthy and dependable. Courageous and loyal, it is a good watchdog. The Great Dane does not stay little for long and consistent training and rules should start right from puppyhood. This giant dog should be taught not to

jump or lean on people. The objective in training this dog is to achieve pack leader status. It is a natural instinct for a dog to have an

order in its pack. When we humans live with dogs, we become their pack. The entire pack cooperates under a single leader.

Lines are clearly defined. You and all other humans MUST be higher up in the order than the dog. That is the only way your relationship can be a success. Dogs who know their place below humans in the pack order will be good with children. If you are not a firm, confident, consistent pack leader who knows how to correct the dog when he is showing signs of aggression, the dog can be dog-

aggressive. Owners who know how to properly handle their dogs will not have this issue.

DICTIONARY:

1. POWERFUL - МОЩЬ
2. HARLEQUIN - АРЛЕКИН
3. BRINDLE - ТИГРОВЫЙ
4. FAWN - ПАЛЕВЫЙ
5. INVADED - ВТОРЖЕНИЕ
6. ESTATE - ПОМЕСТЬЕ
7. GUARD - ОХРАНА
8. TRACKING - ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИЕ
9. CARTING - ПЕРЕВОЗКА
10. DISPOSITION - РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ
11. CIRCUMSTANCE - ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВ
12. RELIABILITY - НАДЁЖНОСТЬ
13. COURAGEOUSNESS - СМЕЛОСТЬ
14. PUPPYHOOD - ЩЕНЯЧЕСТВО
15. RELATIONSHIP - ОТНОШЕНИЯ
16. SIGN - ЗНАК
17. OWNER - ВЛАДЕЛЕЦ
18. INJURY - ТРАВМА
19. TUMOR - ОПУХОЛЬ
20. JOGGING - БЕГ



AMERICAN ESKIMO DOG.

Growth: one (long at the withers from 23 to 30 cm and weighing 2,4-4,5 kg), miniature (30-38 cm, weight 4.5 - 9 kg.) and Standard Spitz (38-48 cm . weight 9 - 16 kg)

Hair: Dense, soft, long

Colour: snow-white, pale cream or light brown

Value:

Lovely room pet

Capable of training

Difficulty:

Prone to various diseases

Common information:

The American Eskimo is a beautiful, small to medium-size Nordic-type dog that looks like a miniature Samoyed. There are three varieties: toy, miniature and standard. That means there is an Eskie for all interests and house sizes. The American Eskimo has a wedge-shaped head with muzzle and skull about the same length. It has erect, triangular-shaped ears, and a heavily plumed tail curled over the back. Its neck is well carried and the topline good and level. Good legs and feet allow the Eskie to trot with bold, energetic action. The profuse coat is always white, or white with biscuit or cream markings. Its skin is pink or gray. Black is the preferred color of its eyelids, gums, nose and pads. The coat is heavy around the neck, creating a ruff or mane, especially in males.

The breed is slightly longer than it is tall. The coat of the American Eskimo should not curl or wave; the undercoat should be thick and

plush with the harsher outer coat growing up through it. No colors other than those described above are allowed. The eyes must





Origin:

The American Eskimo is one of the Spitz families of Nordic breeds. It is closely related to the white German Spitz. German Spitzes were eventually brought to America, where the name changed to American Eskimo Dog due to the widespread anti-German feelings during World War I. Today they are known as a separate breed, but are closely related to the German Spitz. The Samoyed, the white Keeshond the white Pomeranian and the white Italian Spitz are also said to be related to the American Eskimo Dog. Evidence suggests that "White Spitz" dogs were first brought to the United States by German settlers and despite the name, have nothing to do with the Eskimo culture. The name came about in 1913 when Mr. and Mrs. F.M. Hall first registered the breed with the UKC (United Kennel Club). Their kennel name was "American Eskimo," which became the name of the breed. In 1969 the National American Eskimo Dog Association was formed and the studbooks were closed. The American Eskimo Dog Club of America was formed in 1985 for the purpose of achieving AKC recognition. The AKC recognized the American Eskimo Dog on July 1, 1995. The

Temperament:

The American Eskimo is an affectionate, loving dog. Hardy and playful, they are excellent with children. Charming and alert.

Because

of the dog's high intelligence and its willingness to please, it is easy to train and often ranks among the top scorers in obedience trials. American Eskimos like to work. They are naturally wary of strangers, but once introduced they become instant friends.

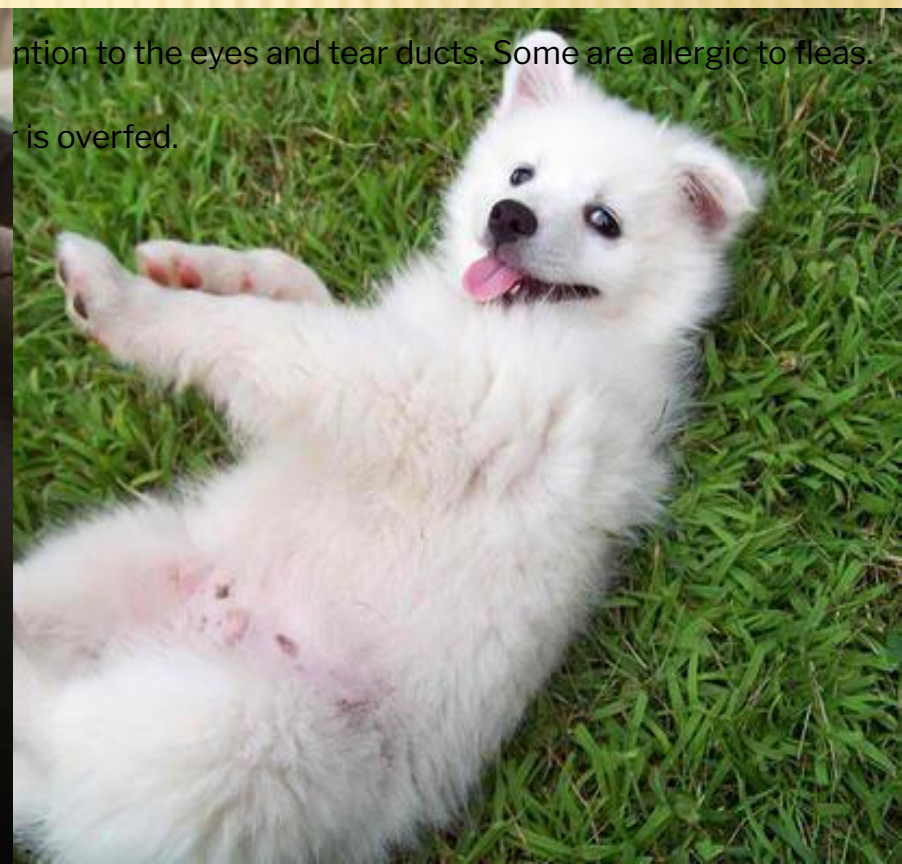
Eskimos

need to be part of the family with a firm, consistent, confident pack leader. If you allow the dog to believe he is the ruler of your home,

many varying degrees of behavior issues will arise, including but not limited to, separation anxiety, obsessive barking, dog aggressiveness, willfulness and guarding. Without enough mental and physical exercise, they can become hyperactive and high strung, spinning in circles. Small dogs have a higher tendency to become the pack leader over humans, because they are small and

cute, and oftentimes the humans are oblivious as to what has happened. Read Small Dog Syndrome to find out more.

Health:



attention to the eyes and tear ducts. Some are allergic to fleas. If the puppy is overfed.

DICTIONARY:

1. WEDGE-SHAPED - КЛИНООБРАЗНАЯ
2. MUZZLE - МОРДА
3. SKULL - ЧЕРЕП
4. TOY - ИГРУШКА
5. SPITZ - ШПИЦ
6. STUDBOOKS - ПЛЕМЕННЫЕ КНИГИ
7. AGILE - ПРОВОРНЫЙ
8. OBEDIENCE - ПОСЛУШАНИЕ
9. AFFECTIONATE - ПРИВЯЗЧИВЫЙ
10. CHARM - ОЧАРОВАНИЕ
11. WILLINGNESS - ГОТОВНОСТЬ
12. TRAINING - ДРЕССИРОВКА
13. WARINESS - ОСТОРОЖНОСТЬ
14. ANXIETY - ТРЕВОГА
15. WILLFULNESS - СВОЕНРАВНОСТЬ
16. FLEA - БЛОХА
17. TEAR DUCT - СЛЁЗНЫЙ ПРОТОК
18. HYPERACTIVITY - ГИПЕРАКТИВНОСТЬ
19. OFTENTIMES - ЧАСТО
20. SMALL DOG SYNDROME – СИНДРОМ МАЛЕНЬКОЙ СОБАЧКИ



LABRADOR RETRIEVER.

Other names: Labrador

Nicknames: Lab

Country of origin: Canada

Weight: Male 29-36 kg (65-80 lb)

Female 25-32 kg (55-70 lb)

Height: Male 57-62 cm (22.5-24.5 in)

Female 55-60 cm (21.5-23.5 in)

Coat: Smooth, short, dense and straight

Litter size: 5-10 puppies (avg: 7.6)

Life span: 12-14 years



Common information:

The Labrador Retriever, also known as simply Labrador or Lab, is one of several kinds of retrievers, a type of gun dog. They are even-tempered and well-behaved around young children and the elderly. Labradors are athletic, playful, and the most popular breed

of dog by registered ownership in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States (since 1991).

A favourite assistance dog breed in these and other countries, Labradors are frequently trained to aid people who are blind and people with autism, act as therapy dogs, and perform screening and detection work for law enforcement and other official agencies.

They are prized as sporting and waterfowl hunting dogs. A few kennels breeding these grew up in England; at the same time a combination of sheep protection policy (Newfoundland) and rabies quarantine (England) led to their gradual demise in their country of origin.

The first and second Earls of Malmesbury, who bred for duck shooting on his estate, and the 5th and 6th Dukes of Buccleuch, and youngest son Lord George William Montagu-Douglas-Scott,[8] were instrumental in developing and establishing the modern Labrador

breed in 19th century England. The dogs Avon ("Buccleuch Avon") and Ned given by Malmesbury to assist the Duke of Buccleuch's

breeding program in the 1880s are considered the ancestors of modern Labradors.

The first St. John's dog was said to be brought to England in or around 1820; however, the breed's reputation had spread to England

Name:

The foundational breed of what is now the Labrador Retriever was known as the St. John's water dog, St. John's Dog, or Lesser Newfoundland. When the dogs were later brought to England, they were named after the geographic area known as "the Labrador"

(they were known as Labrador Retrievers because they "retrieved" in the Labrador Sea) or simply Labrador to distinguish them from

the larger Newfoundland breed, even though the breed was from the more southern Avalon Peninsula. The Labrador retriever is actually from Newfoundland; exceptionally, the Newfoundland (dog) was created near the same time in Labrador. The two breeds'



Description:

Labradors are relatively large, with males typically weighing 65 to 80 lb (29 to 36 kg) and females 55 to 70 lb (25 to 32 kg).

Labradors

weighing close to or over 100 lb (45 kg) are considered obese or having a major fault under American Kennel Club standards, although some Labradors weigh significantly more. The majority of the characteristics of this breed, with the exception of colour, are

the result of breeding to produce a working retriever.

As with some other breeds, the Conformation (typically "English", "show" or "bench") and the Field (typically "American" or "working")

lines differ, although both lines are bred in both countries. In general, however, Conformation Labradors tend to be bred as medium-

Sized dogs, shorter and stockier with fuller faces and a slightly calmer nature than their Field counterparts, which are often bred as

taller, lighter-framed dogs, with slightly less broad faces and a slightly longer nose; however Field Labradors should still be proportional and fit within AKC standards. With field Labradors, excessively long noses, thin heads, long legs and lanky frames are

not considered standard. These two types are informal and not codified or standardised; no distinction is made by the AKC or other

kennel clubs, but the two types come from different breeding lines. Australian stock also exists; though not seen in the west, they are

common in Asia. These dogs are also very good with children.





Temperament:

The AKC describes the Labrador's temperament as a kind, pleasant, outgoing and tractable nature. Labradors' sense of smell allows

them to home in on almost any scent and follow the path of its origin. They generally stay on the scent until they find it. Navies, military forces and police forces use them as detection dogs to track down smugglers, thieves, terrorists and black marketers. Labradors instinctively enjoy holding objects and even hands or arms in their mouths, which they can do with great gentleness (a

Labrador can carry an egg in its mouth without breaking it). They are known to have a very soft feel to the mouth, as a result of being

bred to retrieve game such as waterfowl. They are prone to chewing objects (though they can be trained to abandon this behavior).

The Labrador Retriever's coat repels water to some extent, thus facilitating the extensive use of the dog in waterfowl hunting. Labradors have a reputation as a very even-tempered breed and an excellent family dog. This includes a good reputation with children of all ages and other animals. Some lines, particularly those that have continued to be bred specifically for their skills at working in the field (rather than for their appearance), are particularly fast and athletic. Their fun-loving boisterousness and lack of

fear may require training and firm handling at times to ensure it does not get out of hand—an uncontrolled adult can be quite problematic. Females may be slightly more independent than males. Labradors mature at around three years of age; before this time

they can have a significant degree of puppy-like energy, often mislabelled as being hyperactive. Because of their enthusiasm, leash-

training early on is suggested to prevent pulling when full-grown. Labradors often enjoy retrieving a ball endlessly (often obsessively)

and other forms of activity (such as agility, frisbee, or flyball).

Although they will sometimes bark at noise, especially noise from an unseen source ("alarm barking"), Labradors are usually not noisy or territorial. They are often very easygoing and trusting with strangers and therefore are not usually suitable as guard dogs

Health:

Labrador pups generally are not brought to the home before they are 8 weeks old. Their life expectancy is generally 10 to 12 years,

and it is a healthy breed with relatively few major problems. Notable issues related to health and well-being include:

Inherited disorders.

Labradors are somewhat prone to hip and elbow dysplasia, especially the larger dogs, though not as much as some other breeds.

Hip scores are recommended before breeding and often joint supplements are recommended.

Labradors also suffer from the risk of knee problems. A luxating patella is a common occurrence in the knee where the knee dislocates and goes back into place.

Eye problems are also possible in some Labradors, particularly progressive retinal atrophy, cataracts, corneal dystrophy and retinal

dysplasia. Dogs which are intended to be bred should be examined by a veterinary ophthalmologist for an eye score.

Hereditary myopathy, a rare inherited disorder that causes a deficiency in type II muscle fibre. Symptoms include a short stilted gait

or "bunny hopping," and in rare cases ventroflexion of the neck accompanied by a kyphotic posture.

There is a small incidence of other conditions, such as autoimmune diseases and deafness in Labradors, either congenitally or later

in life.

Labradors often suffer from exercise induced collapse, a syndrome that causes hyperthermia, weakness, collapse, and disorientation

after short bouts of exercise.

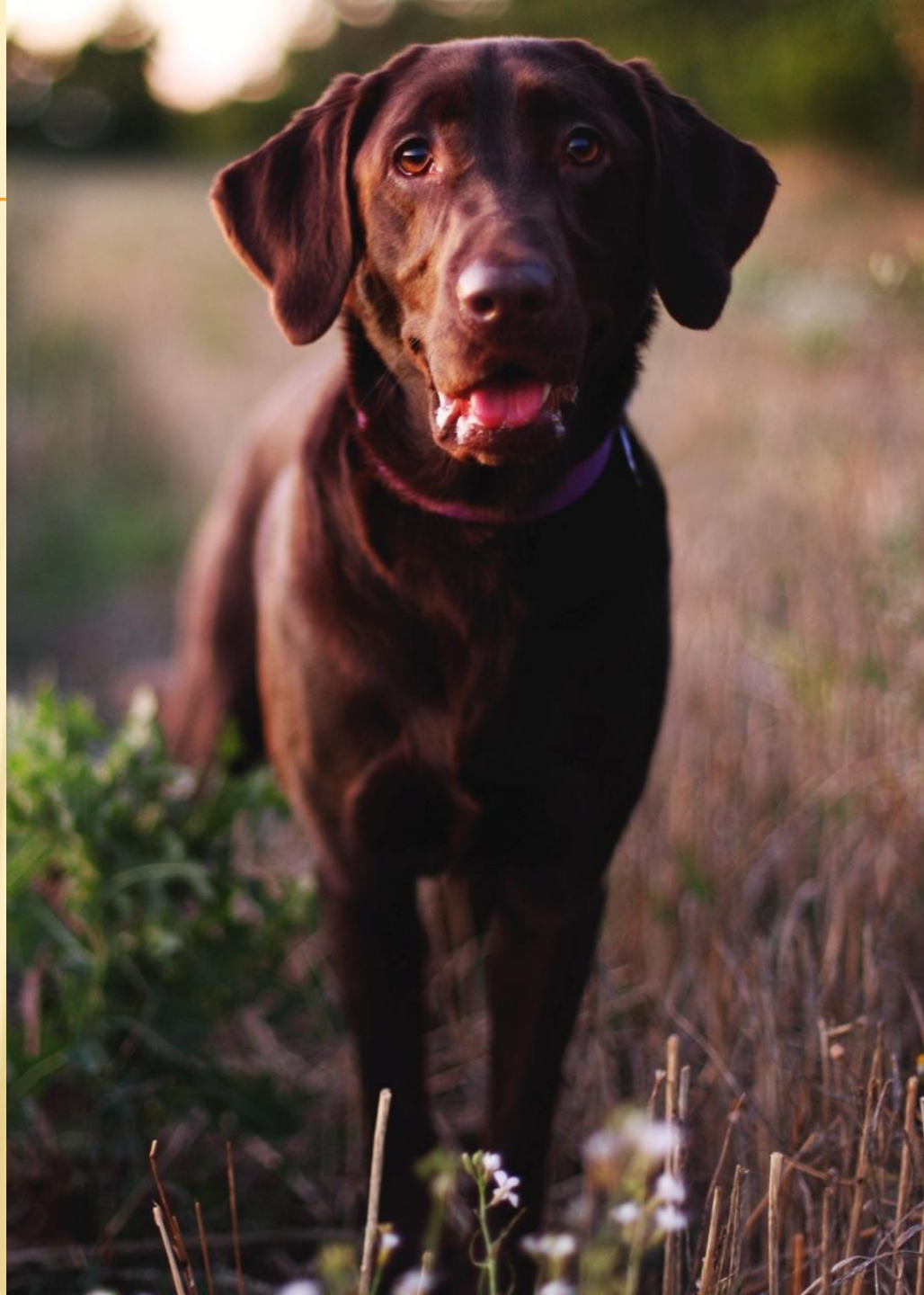
Labradors like to eat, and without proper exercise can become obese. Laziness also contributes to this. Obesity is a serious condition

and can be considered the number one nutritional problem with dogs. A study shows that at least 25% of dogs in the United States



DICTIONARY:

1. INHERITED DISORDERS – НАСЛЕДСТВЕННЫЕ НАРУШЕНИЯ
2. HEREDITARY MYOPATHY – НАСЛЕДСТВЕННАЯ МИОПАТИЯ
3. OSTEOARTHRITIS - ОСТЕОАРТРИТ
4. LAZINESS - ЛЕНЬ
5. AID - ПОМОЩЬ
6. AUTISM - АУТИЗМ
7. THERAPY - ТЕРАПИЯ
8. SCREENING - СКРИНИНГ, ОТБОР, ЭКРАНИЗАЦИЯ, ПРОСЕИВАНИЕ
9. LAW ENFORCEMENT – ПРАВОПРИМЕНЕНИЕ
10. AGENCY – ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВО, АГЕНСТВО
11. RABIES - БЕШЕНСТВО
12. QUARANTINE - КАРАНТИН
13. DEMISE - ВЫМИРАНИЕ
14. LUXATING PATELLA – ВЫВИХ КОЛЕННОЙ ЧАШЕЧКИ
15. OBESITY - ОЖИРЕНИЕ



RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND.

Features:

Weight: 34 - 48 kg. (male); 27 - 41 kg. (female)

Contents in the apartment: suitable, but needs sufficient exertion

Lifespan: 10 - 12 years

Growth: Male: 75-85 cm

Female: 68-78 cm

Origin:

Country: Russia

Ruslan's Dog =====□



Common information:

The borzoi, also called the Russian wolfhound (Russian: Русская псовая борзая), is a breed of domestic dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*). Descended from dogs brought to Russia from central Asian countries, it is similar in shape to a greyhound, and is also a member of the sighthound family.

The system by which Russians over the ages named their sight hounds was a series of descriptive terms, not actual names. "Borzói" is the masculine singular form of an archaic Russian adjective that means "fast". "Borzáya sobáka" ("fast dog") is the basic term used by Russians, though "sobáka" is usually dropped. The name "Psovaya" derived from the word Psovina, which means "wavy, silky coat", just as "Hortaya" (as in Hortaya Borzaya) means shorthaired. In Russia today the breed we know as the borzoi is officially known as "Russkaya Psovaya Borzaya". Other Russian sight hound breeds are "Stepnaya Borzaya" (from the steppe), called "Stepnoi"; and "Krimskaya Borzaya" (from the Crimea), called "Krimskoi".

The standard plural, "borzois", is given in most dictionaries and must therefore be considered correct. The Borzoi Club of America and the Borzoi Club UK both prefer "borzoi" as the form for both singular and plural forms (this is not the case in Russian, as the Russian plural is "borzýe").



Temperament:

The borzoi is a quiet, but athletic and independent dog. Most borzois are almost silent, barking only very rarely. They do not have strong territorial drives and cannot be relied on to raise the alarm upon sighting a human intruder. The borzoi is extremely smart and requires patient, experienced handling. They are gentle and highly sensitive dogs with a natural respect for humans, and as adults they are decorative couch potatoes with remarkably gracious house manners. Borzois do not generally display dominance or aggression towards people, but will turn aggressive if handled roughly. Typically however, they are rather reserved with strangers but affectionate with people they know well. Their sensitivity to invasion of their personal space can make them nervous around children unless they are brought up with them. Despite their size, borzois adapt very well to suburban life, provided they have a spacious yard and regular opportunities for free exercise.

A common misunderstanding about the intelligence of breeds in the Hound group stems from their independent nature, which conflicts with the frequent confusion between the concepts of "intelligence" and "obedience" in discussions of canine brainpower. Stanley Coren's survey of canine obedience trainers published in *The Intelligence of Dogs* reported that borzois obeyed the first command less than 25% of the time. Coren's test, however, was by his own admission heavily weighted towards the "obedience" interpretation of intelligence and based on a better understanding of "working" breeds than hounds. Unfortunately, the publicity given to this report has led to unfair denigration of breeds which are under-represented in obedience clubs and poorly understood by the average obedience trainer. "Work" for hound breeds is done out of hearing and often out of sight of the human companion; it is an activity for which the dogs are "released", rather than an activity which is "commanded".

In terms of obedience, borzois are selective learners who quickly become bored with repetitive, apparently pointless, activity, and they can be very stubborn when they are not properly motivated. For example, food rewards, or "baiting", may work well for some individuals, but not all for others. Nevertheless, borzois are definitely capable of enjoying and performing well in competitive obedience and agility trials with the right kind of training. Like other sighthounds, they are very sensitive and do not cope well with harsh treatment or training based on punishment, and will be extremely unhappy if raised voices and threats are a part of their daily life. However, like any intelligent dog, borzois respond extremely well to the guidance, support, and clear communication of a benevolent human leadership.

and
10th centuries and again later by the Mongol invaders from the East. However, now that the archeological archives and research results of the former USSR are open to scientists, it has become quite clear that the primal sighthound type evolved between the Kyrgyzstan, the lower Kazakhstan part of Altai and the Afghan plains, and that the earliest actual sighthound breeds were the Afghan hounds and the Kyrgyz Taigan. These ancient breeds then migrated South (founding the Tazi/Saluki branch) and West (founding the Stepnaya, Krimskaya and Hortaya branches) to develop into breeds adapted to those regions. This was a slow process which happened naturally through normal spreading of trade, with the silk and spice trade via the Silk Road being the prime vector. The more modern Psovaya Borzaya was founded on Stepnaya, Hortaya and the Ukrainian-Polish version of the old Hort. There were also imports of Western sighthound breeds to add to the height and weight. It was crossed as well with the Russian Laika specifically and singularly to add resistance against Northern cold and a longer and thicker coat than the Southern sighthounds were equipped with. All of these foundation types—Tazi, Hortaya, Stepnaya, Krimskaya, and Hort—already possessed the instincts and agility necessary for hunting and bringing down wolves. The Boevoy was popular with the Tsars before the 1917 revolution. For centuries, Boevoy could not be purchased but only given





their youth through middle age are more vigorous and healthy as energy dogs, and other factors being equal, they, certainly, and cardiac problems seem to be the most frequent causes of premature death. Like its native relative the Hortaya Borzaya, the borzoi is basically a very sound breed. OCD, hip and elbow dysplasia have remained almost unknown, as were congenital eye and heart diseases before the 1970s. However, in some countries modern breeding practices have introduced a few problems. As with other very deep-chested breeds, gastric torsion is the most common serious health problem in the borzoi. Also known as bloat, this life-threatening condition is believed to be anatomical rather than strictly genetic in origin. One common recommendation in the past has been to raise the food bowl of the dog when it eats. However, studies have shown that this may actually increase the risk of bloat. Less common are cardiac problems including cardiomyopathy and cardiac arrhythmia disorders. A controversy exists as to the presence of progressive retinal atrophy in the breed. A condition identified as borzoi retinopathy is seen in some individuals, usually active dogs, which differs from progressive retinal atrophy in several ways. First, it is unilateral, and rarely seen in animals less

DICTIONARY:

1. SILK - ЩЁЛК
2. WAVINESS - ВОЛНИСТОСТЬ
3. CURLING - ЗАВИВАНИЕ
4. FRILL - ОБОРКА
5. HINDQUARTER - ОТРУБ
6. DOMINANCE - ПРЕВОСХОДСТВО
7. SPACE - ПРОСТРАНСТВО
8. EXERCISE - УПРАЖНЕНИЕ
9. OBEDIENCE - ПОСЛУШАНИЕ
10. STUBBORNNESS - УПРЯМСТВО
11. HARSH TREATMENT - ЖЕСТОКОЕ ОБРАЩЕНИЕ
12. PUNISHMENT - НАКАЗАНИЕ
13. LEADERSHIP - ЛИДЕРСТВО
14. RETINOPATHY - РЕТИНОПАТИЯ
15. UNILATERAL - ОДНОСТОРОННИЙ
16. CARDIOMYOPATHY - КАРДИОМИОПАТИЯ



ST. BERNARD.

Standard:

Height at the withers - 70-90 cm for males, 65-80 cm for females.

Weight - not less than 80 kg.

Colour: red with white markings or white with red markings.

Wool: there are two types: short and long.

Pros: smart, perfectly amenable to training and education, good for children.

Difficulty: not tolerate loneliness.



Common information:

The St. Bernard is a breed of very large working dog from the Italian and Swiss Alps, originally bred for rescue. The breed has become famous through tales of alpine rescues, as well as for its enormous size.

Description:

The St. Bernard is a giant dog. The average weight of the breed is between 140 and 264 lb (64–120 kg) or more and the approximate

height at the withers is 27½ inches to 35½ inches (70 to 90 cm). The coat can be either smooth or rough, with the smooth coat close

and flat. The rough coat is dense but flat, and more profuse around the neck and legs. The coat is typically a red color with white, or

sometimes a mahogany brindle with white. Black shading is usually found on the face and ears. The tail is long and heavy,

History:

The ancestors of the St. Bernard share a history with the Sennenhunds, also called Swiss Mountain Dogs or Swiss Cattle Dogs, the large farm dogs of the farmers and dairymen of the livestock guardians, herding dogs, and draft dogs as well as hunting dogs, search and rescue dogs, and watchdogs. These dogs are thought to be descendants of molosser type dogs brought into the Alps by the ancient Romans, and the St. Bernard is recognized internationally today as one of the Molossoid breeds.

The earliest written records of the St. Bernard breed are from monks at the hospice at the Great St. Bernard Pass in 1707, with paintings and drawings of the dog dating even earlier.

The most famous St. Bernard to save people at the pass was Barry (sometimes spelled Berry), who reportedly saved somewhere between 40 and 100 lives. There is a monument to Barry in the Cimetière des Chiens, and his body was preserved in the Natural History Museum in Berne.

The classic St. Bernard looked very different from the St. Bernard of today because of cross-breeding. Severe winters from 1816 to 1818 led to increased numbers of avalanches, killing many of the dogs used for breeding while they were performing rescues. In an attempt to preserve the breed, the remaining St. Bernards were bred with other breeds.



Temperament:

St. Bernards, like all very large dogs, must be well socialized with people and other dogs in order to prevent fearfulness and any possible aggression or territoriality. The biggest threat to small children is being knocked over by this breed's larger size. Overall they are a loyal and affectionate breed, and if socialized are very friendly. Because of its large adult size, it is essential that proper training and socialization begin while the St. Bernard is still a puppy, so as to avoid the difficulties that normally accompany training large dogs. An unruly St. Bernard may present problems for even a strong adult, so control needs to be asserted from the beginning of the dog's training. While generally not as aggressive as dogs bred for protection, a St. Bernard may bark at strangers, and their size makes them good deterrents against possible intruders.

Health:

The very fast growth rate and the weight of a St. Bernard can lead to very serious deterioration of the bones if the dog does not get proper food and exercise. Many dogs are genetically affected by hip dysplasia or elbow dysplasia. Osteosarcoma (bone cancer) has been shown to be hereditary in the breed. They are susceptible to eye disorders called entropion and ectropion, in which the eyelid turns in or out. The breed standard indicates that this is a major fault. The breed is also susceptible to epilepsy and seizures.



DICTIONARY:

1. ALPS - АЛЬПЫ
2. RESCUE - СПАСЕНИЕ
3. FAME - СЛАВА
4. ENORMOUS - ОГРОМНЫЙ
5. APPROXIMATE - ПРИБЛИЗИТЕЛЬ
6. DENSE - КОМПАКТНЫЙ
7. SHADING - ЗАЛИВКА
8. HANG - ВИСЕТЬ
9. SEARCH - ПОИСК
10. MOLOSSER - МОЛОССКАЯ
11. HOSPICE - ХОСПИС
12. SEVERE - НЕСКОЛЬКО
13. MONK - МОНАХ
14. DETERIORATION - УХУДШЕНИЕ
15. OSTEOSARCOMA -
ОСТЕОСАРКОМА
16. SEIZURE - ИЗЪЯТИЕ
17. ECZEMA - ЭКЗЕМА

