1. Breed of dog
2. Vet care and vaccinations
3. Nutrition
4. Grooming
5. General
AKC divides purebreds into 7 main groups:

1. Herding
2. Terriers
3. Working
4. Sporting
5. Non-sporting
6. Toy
7. Hounds
Herding → Ex: Border collie, Australian shepherd, Corgi, etc.

- Have ability to control movement of other animals
- Recognized as being the most intelligent breeds
- Easily trainable
- Often need a “job” or can become destructive
Terriers

- known as feisty, high energy dogs
- were originally bred to hunt and kill vermin
- most terriers have wiry coats
- Airedale is largest terrier breed

Ex: Airedale, Westie, Fox terrier, etc.
Working

- often used as guard dogs

-most working breeds are large and require training

- protective

- intelligent and quick learners

Ex: Rottweiler, Great Dane, Mastiff, etc
Sporting

- includes pointers, retrievers, setters, spaniels
- make great companion dogs
- loyal and good-natured
- high energy

Ex: Golden, Labs, Pointer, Irish setter, etc.
Non-Sporting

- most diverse group
- great differences in size, coat type, personality

Ex: Bichon, Dalmatian, Chow Chow
Toy Group

- make ideal “apartment” dogs
- small but sturdy

Ex: Chihuahua, Pug, Yorkie
Hounds

- originally used for hunting various game
- some breeds known for acute sense of smell (ex: bloodhound)
- some breeds known for speed and stamina (ex: greyhound)

Ex: Irish Wolfhound, Basenji, Dachshund, etc.
Mixed Breeds ("mutts")

Save a life! Adopt from a shelter!!
It is important to have your pet regularly seen by a veterinarian in order to ensure his health. The vet will check things such as:

• eyes, ears, and mouth
• respiratory rate
• heart rate
• overall soundness of body/body score
• lymph nodes
• changes in overall behavior, appetite, etc.
• coat condition
• temperature
Vaccinations and Veterinary Care

The main things you vaccinate a dog for are:

• Canine distemper
• Parvovirus (CPV)
• Parainfluenza
• Canine Adenovirus I (CAV) Hepatitis
• Rabies
• (Kennel cough)

Common polyvalent vaccines are: DHLPP or DHPP (Distemper Hepatitis Leptosporosis Parvovirus Parainfluenza)
7 Way Polyvalent Distemper Vaccine

3 year Rabies Vaccine And tags
What do "spay" and "neuter" really mean?
- Female dogs are spayed by removing their reproductive organs.
- Male dogs are neutered by removing their testicles.
- Operation is performed while the pet is under anesthesia.
- Depending on your pet's age, size, and health, he or she will stay at your vet's office for a few hours or a few days.
- Depending upon the procedure, your pet may need stitches removed after a few days.
- Your veterinarian can fully explain spay and neuter procedures to you and discuss with you the best age at which to sterilize your pet.
Spay/ Neuter
--Increases pet’s chance for a long, healthy life. Reduces risk of health problems such as:

a) uterine cancer in females

b) ovarian cancer in females

c) testicular cancer in males

--Altered pet makes better pet for family (less aggressive)

--Prevents unwanted pregnancies

--Female won’t go into heat (cleaner home)
--Help prevent overpopulation

- animal shelters are burdened with ‘unwanted’ animals
- communities can spend millions of dollars trying to control pet overpopulation
- millions of unwanted animals are euthanized each year in animal shelters across the country
Your Dog's Diet

Several Options:
- Commercial dry food
- Canned/Moist food
- Dry + canned food
- Home-prepared diets (BARF, etc.)
Large number of varieties based on age, size, flavor, activeness, weight loss, etc.
BODY SCORING CHART

Reviewing your dog’s body condition is a way to determine if your dog’s weight is within an appropriate range.

IDEAL WEIGHT

Ribs are easy to feel under slight fat cover. Abdominal tuck (side view) and waist (top view) are both present and visible.

OVERWEIGHT

Ribs are difficult to feel under moderate fat cover. Abdominal tuck (side view) and visible waist (top view) are minimal or absent.
When selecting a commercial food for your animal companion:

· Make sure the label has an "AAFCO guarantee," preferably one that references "feeding tests" or "feeding protocols" rather than Nutrient Profiles.

· Look for a **named meat or meal** ("lamb" or "chicken meal," for example, instead of the generic term "meat") as the first ingredient.
In general, avoid foods that rely on by-products as the sole source of animal protein. By-products consist of organs and parts either not desired, or condemned, for human consumption. These rendered products are the most inexpensive sources of animal protein. The contents and quality of these meals can vary tremendously from batch to batch, and are not a reliable source of nutrition for your animal.
Note about By-Products

Example: Poultry By-products

Feathers are a by-product of poultry meat processing. Feathers which are removed from a carcass during production of poultry meat are then hydrolyzed (pressure cooked with steam until they are an edible gel) which makes them an acceptable feed grade ingredient. Hydrolyzed feathers have been assigned the (IFN) International Feed Number 5-03-795 and can appear on a label as "Poultry By-products." (2)
· Check the **expiration date** to ensure freshness. When you open a bag of dry food, give it a sniff -- if there is any rancid odor at all, return it immediately for an exchange or refund.

**Avoid generic or store brands.** These may be repackaged rejects from the big manufacturers, and generally contain cheaper -- and consequently poorer quality -- ingredients.

· Store dry pet food in a **sealed non-porous container in a cool, dry place.**

http://home.comcast.net/~mstraus/dogfeeding.html#commercial
• Guaranteed Analysis. This info. can usually be found in a table format. All dog food manufacturers are required to list the minimum amounts of protein and fat, and maximum amounts of crude fiber and moisture for each product. For example, if the label indicates a "minimum 21% protein," you can be fairly confident it will contain between 21% and 23% protein to ensure it exceeds that minimum guarantee. The same process occurs for fat. If there is a 5% minimum guarantee, it's very likely that there is at least 1% to 2% more fat in the product than is stated on the label. Crude fiber and moisture are stated as "not more than" (maximum). The moisture and fiber will be a little below that maximum guarantee.

http://www.pedigree.com/Pedigree/USA/PedigreeCenter/Articles/Nutrition/Balanced+Meals/Decoding+dog+food+labels.htm?FILTER=adult
Ingredients. Ingredients are listed in order of weight, with the primary ingredient listed first and the rest following in descending order. By law, every ingredient must be listed separately either by its official name or common name (no brand names are allowed).

Daily Feeding. This is where you'll find out the recommended daily amount of the food your dog should consume. The amount is usually expressed as a range, and how much you feed within this range should depend on how much your dog weighs and his activity level. If your dog is too fat or too thin, use your best judgment as to how much you should be feeding your dog. If you're unsure, consult with your veterinarian.

http://www.pedigree.com/Pedigree/USA/PedigreeCenter/Articles/Nutrition/Balanced+Meals/Decoding+dog+food+labels.htm?FILTER=adult
• **Manufacturer/Distributor.** The party responsible for either the manufacture or distribution of the product must be shown on the label. "Distributed by" indicates that the product may have been manufactured by a company other than the one selling the product. This section should also provide contact information (addresses or phone numbers) of the manufacturer or distributor in case you have any questions regarding the product.

• **Nutritional Adequacy Statement.** The nutritional adequacy statement is required and indicates the nutritional delivery of the product. The Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) is a national association composed of state and federal regulatory officials who establish standards and guidelines for labels and labeling. When AAFCO appears on a dog food bag, it may be in the context of a statement saying that the manufacturer, distributor, or packer has followed AAFCO's recommended procedures for testing the food. They do not endorse particular products.

[http://www.pedigree.com/Pedigree/USA/PedigreeCenter/Articles/Nutrition/Balanced+Meals/Decoding+dog+food+labels.htm?FILTER=adult](http://www.pedigree.com/Pedigree/USA/PedigreeCenter/Articles/Nutrition/Balanced+Meals/Decoding+dog+food+labels.htm?FILTER=adult)
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:
Crude Protein (min) ....................... 24.0%
Crude Fat (min) .......................... 13.0%
Crude Fiber (max) ....................... 4.0%
Moisture (max) .......................... 10.0%
Calcium (min) ............................ 1.1%
Phosphorus (min) ......................... 0.9%
Vitamin E (min) ........................... 250 IU/kg
Vitamin C* (min) ......................... 30.0 mg/kg
Omega-6 Fatty Acids* (min) .......... 3.5%
Omega-3 Fatty Acids* (min) .......... 0.40%

INGREDIENTS:
Chicken, wheat flour, ground whole wheat, wheat germ meal, wheat gluten, sunflower seeds, wheat bran, mineral supplements (tricalcium phosphate, potassium chloride, calcium carbonate, zinc sulfate, ferrous sulfate, copper sulfate, manganese sulfate, potassium iodide, sodium selenite), canola oil, dried egg product, rice gluten, flaxseed, vitamin supplements (choline chloride, vitamin E supplement, vitamin A supplement, ascorbic acid, niacin, D-calcium pantothenate, vitamin D3 supplement, riboflavin, pyridoxine hydrochloride, thiamine mononitrate, folic acid, vitamin B12 supplement), L-lysine, natural vegetable extract (to maintain freshness).

AAFCO Statement - TDB Adult Food is formulated to meet the nutritional levels established by the AAFCO Dog Food Nutrient Profiles for maintenance.
Advantages:
Good for “picky” eaters
Provides dog with moisture in his diet

Disadvantages:
More expensive (for most canned foods, first ingredient is water)
More perishable (lasts 3-7 days…must refrigerate)
Home-Prepared Diets

--A Bones And Raw Food diet (BARF)

--Owner’s preference (discuss with vet)

A BARF diet. The BARF diet is simple in philosophy and construction. It looks at the diet of a wild or feral animal and mimics that type of feeding regime using available whole raw foodstuffs.
BARF: Full day's worth for the RMB meal — ex. For Golden Retriever (55lbs)

**RMB meal** - 1# chicken backs, or 12 chicken necks, or 8 chicken wings, or 2 beef ribs plus an egg or yogurt. Can feed lamb (lamb riblets) and occasionally substitute fish

**Offal** - Offal (or organ meat, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, tripe, etc...) is usually mixed in with the veggie meal, because many dogs do not like the taste (some do). Just be careful not to feed too much, too quickly, as offal is very rich and too much will cause loose stools. Offal can be fed once or twice a week!

**Veggie meal** - (This is for 1 meal not a full day's worth)- 1/4 calves liver or an egg and I puree these veggies for about 3/4 cup worth. Mix and match veggies do not try to use all these at the same time - carrots, turnip, parsnip, green beans, yellow squash, zucchini, dark green lettuces, celery - I add a little - very little - of either spinach, kale, turnip greens, or broccoli.

**Supplements** - Flaxseed, or safflower or vegetable or olive oil, nutritional yeast, kelp, alfalfa powder, etc.
Owner Prepared diet

Should consist of equal portions of a **protein**, a **legume**, a **carbohydrate**, and a **vegetable**

**Protein**: broiled chicken breast, but chicken is sometimes replaced by hamburger, steak, or fish.

**Legume**: split peas, garbanzo beans, or kidney beans. The legumes are purchased dry and cooked in large lots and stored frozen. Canned beans usually contain sugar or oils and therefore are not used.

**Carbohydrate**: either potato or rice, sometimes corn.

**Vegetable**: consists of cauliflower, broccoli, or steamed baby carrots.

**Supplements**: The diet is supplemented with a Pet-Form tablet daily for vitamins and calcium. Essential fatty acids are supplemented with Gold Caps. Fish oil capsules from Costco are a quality, affordable source of essential fatty acids.

[http://www.crosstownvet.com/dora%27s.htm](http://www.crosstownvet.com/dora%27s.htm)
And of course always provide your dog with plenty of fresh water.
Grooming

- Bathe
- Brush
- Trim Nails
- Dental care
Grooming: Bathing
Grooming: Brushes

Slicker brush  (Bristles can hurt dog’s skin, so must be gentle)
Shedding Brush

Two-sided pin and bristle brush
cut dark colored nails in several small cuts to reduce the chance of cutting into the quick

Scissor-like

Guillotine

http://shop.petmarket.com/resnailclip.html

Nail Trimming

quick

pad
Canine Toothbrush
Unhealthy mouth; periodontal disease

Gums are red and irritated

Excess tartar buildup
Healthy mouth

Gums are healthy pink color

Teeth have minimum amt. of tartar build up
Just like people, dogs greatly benefit from and require regular exercise.
Some breeds need more exercise than others...
Proper Shelter is defined as: A four sided structure with an opening for access on one side and a roof.
When building a dog box, use hard plastic or painted wood (metal rusts and conducts heat and cold). Make sure that it does not leak and that it faces south in winter, north in summer.

Raise the house off the ground several inches.

Put a flap over the door (an old rug or rubber mat with strips cut vertically).

The roof should extend 8" over the door to keep out rain.

Use straw, newspaper, or cedar shavings for bedding; nail a strip of wood at the bottom of the doghouse door to keep them from spilling out. Don't use rugs or rags - they absorb water and can freeze.

Put water in a sturdy, tip-resistant bowl or bucket or inside a rubber tire to prevent tipping, and check for freezing several times a day during winter.
WORKS CITED

Slides 4-10
http://www.akc.org/breeds/recbreeds/

Slide 11
http://www.petfinder.com

Slide 12
http://www.cutebabyanimals.com/ScaredoftheVet.html

Slide 14
http://www.valleyvet.com/ct_detail.html?PGGUID=30e0770b0d0204ae5
Slide 28
http://www.threedog.com

Slide 29
http://www.hillspet.com/index.jsp
http://pedigree.com

Slides 30-31
http://www.barfworld.com/html/learn_more/what_is_barf.shtml

Slides 34-42
http://www.vetmed.wsu.edu/ClientED/dog_nails.htm

Slides 44-45
http://www.dogsaver.org/spcaluz/doghouse.htm