

HERDING:

Formerly members of the Working Group. All breeds share the ability to control the movement of other animals. Pure instinct prompts many of these dogs to gently herd their owners, especially the children of the family. Also possess the instincts to protect their herds. In general, these intelligent dogs make excellent companions and respond beautifully to training exercises.



TOY

Bred to be companion dogs and are ideal for apartment dwellers. Cost of care and ability to control dog is much easier than a larger dog. However, may be more fragile and not suitable for young children.



NON-SPORTING:

The breeds in the Non-Sporting Group are a varied collection in size, personality and overall appearance. This group have as different personalities and appearances as the Chow Chow, Dalmatian, French Bulldog and Lhasa Apso. The individual breeds in this group will need researching as some are great family dogs and some are more challenging to own.

NON-SPORTING



TERRIER:

These are feisty, energetic dogs whose sizes range from fairly small, as in the West Highland White Terrier, to the larger (Pit) Bull Terriers. Their ancestors were bred to hunt and kill vermin. Terriers typically have little tolerance for other animals, including other dogs. They were bred to be very independent and work away from people, a trait which is challenging to their owners and require proper training.



HOUND

Hounds have been bred for hunting. Some use sight or acute scenting powers to follow a trail as they relentlessly run down quarry. Hounds bark a lot and some make a sound known as baying. Group has many diverse breeds such as Basset Hounds, Dachshunds, Ridgebacks and Beagles. They require patience and room and may not be good with close neighbors due to barking. Not good with small animals.



UNDERSTANDING DOG BREEDS AND BEHAVIOUR



CAYMAN ISLANDS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
working together, growing together

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DOMESTICATION OF DOGS

Domestic dogs have been linked to humans for as long as 30,000 years.

Over time, mankind has purposefully bred dogs for specific traits, which has produced dogs of varying sizes, appearance, temperaments and characteristics.



Primitive cave engraving of man and dog

DOG BEHAVIOUR

Influenced by a **INSTINCTS** and **LEARNED BEHAVIOUR**

Instinctive Behaviour (Instincts)

Behaviour that the dog is born with.

Part of the dogs genetic makeup, cannot be trained out of a dog. Some Instinctual behaviours are: prey drive (hunting, chasing, killing), digging and breeding. A dogs breed will exhibit different levels of certain behaviors, some to a greater degree.

Ingrained Behaviour (Habits)

A behaviour which a dog has learned.

Something the dog learns early in life, at critical periods. Behaviors such as: whining, fear of loud noises, and preferences of males or females are examples. These behaviours can be controlled through varying degrees of training.

Learned Behaviour (Training)

Behaviour which is specifically taught.

Specifically or inadvertently taught behaviour taught to the dog by his mother, other dogs or his owner.

Teaching sit, stay and heel and also barking when other dogs bark are examples.

UNDERSTANDING A DOGS INNATE ABILITIES AND INSTINCTS WILL HELP YOU BETTER MANAGE A DOG



Part of the dog's **INSTINCTS** are **DRIVES**

The 4 drives are:

PREY DRIVE: Instinctual for survival: Hunting, Chasing and Killing.

PACK DRIVE: Needs to be with his pack, whether it is with other dogs or his human family.

FIGHT DRIVE: Self Confident and Defensive. Stands his ground, protects pack and territory.

FLIGHT DRIVE: Unconfident defensive behaviour, unsure in new situations, fearful.

Dogs have been bred by man for different purposes, such as:

- ◆ Scent hounds
- ◆ Sight hounds
- ◆ Herding
- ◆ Droving
- ◆ Hunting
- ◆ Pulling/Hauling
- ◆ Guarding
- ◆ Rescue
- ◆ Rodent Control
- ◆ Retrieving
- ◆ Fighting
- ◆ Companionship



DOG BREEDS ARE DIVIDED INTO DIFFERENT GROUPS

Knowing what breed (or breeds) your dog is will help identify what traits he may have.

SPORTING

Active, alert and likeable, well-rounded companions. Includes pointers, retrievers and setters. Participate in hunting and other field activities. Require regular, invigorating exercise. **Good family dogs.**



WORKING:

Bred to perform such jobs as guarding property, pulling sleds and performing water rescues. They have been invaluable assets to man throughout the ages. Includes Doberman Pinscher, Siberian Husky, Akita and Great Dane. Quick learners and intelligent, they make solid companions. Because of size and strength alone, many working dogs are unsuitable as pets for average families. These dogs must be properly trained

