

Domestic Animal Breeds Unit VII

OBJECTIVES/RATIONALE

To provide quality health care for animals it is important to know and be able to identify characteristics of animal breeds. Domestic animals that closely resemble each other are placed together into breeds of animals with similar, defining characteristics passed down from a common ancestor. The student will distinguish between breeds within the same domestic animal category.

TEKS 121.5 1A,

TAKS ELA 1, 3, 4, 5

KEY POINTS

I. Canines

- A. Sporting Group – have natural hunting and retrieving instincts in the water and woods
 - 1. Pointers
 - a. German shorthaired pointer
 - b. German wirehaired pointer
 - c. Vizsla
 - d. Weimaraner
 - e. Wirehaired pointing griffon
 - 2. Retrievers
 - a. Chesapeake Bay retriever
 - b. Curly-coated retriever
 - c. Flat-coated retriever
 - d. Golden retriever
 - e. Labrador retriever
 - 3. Setters
 - a. English setter
 - b. Gordon setter
 - c. Irish setter
 - 4. Spaniels
 - a. American water spaniel
 - b. Brittany spaniel
 - c. Clumber spaniel
 - d. Cocker spaniel
 - e. English cocker spaniel
 - f. English Springer Spaniel
 - g. Field spaniel
 - h. Irish water spaniel
 - i. Sussex spaniel
 - j. Welsh Springer spaniel

- B. Hound Group – adapted for hunting and tracking game or humans by sight or smell – associated with their “bay” sound
 - 1. Hounds
 - a. Afghan hound
 - b. Basenji
 - c. Basset hound
 - d. Beagle
 - e. Black and tan Coonhound
 - f. Bloodhound
 - g. Borzoi
 - h. Dachshund
 - i. Foxhound (American)
 - j. Foxhound (English)
 - k. Greyhound
 - l. Harrier
 - m. Ibizan hound
 - n. Irish Wolfhound
 - o. Norwegian elkhound
 - p. Otterhound
 - q. Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen
 - r. Pharaoh
 - s. Rhodesian Ridgeback
 - t. Saluki
 - u. Scottish Deerhound
 - v. Whippet
- C. Working Group – Used mostly for herding and guarding, and as guide and rescue dogs
 - 1. Working dogs
 - a. Akita
 - b. Alaskan Malamute
 - c. Anatolian Shepherd
 - d. Bernese Mountain Dog
 - e. Boxer
 - f. Bullmastiff
 - g. Doberman Pinscher
 - h. Giant Schnauzer
 - i. Great Dane
 - j. Great Pyrenees
 - k. Greater Swiss Mountain Dog
 - l. Komondor
 - m. Kuvasz
 - n. Mastiff
 - o. Newfoundland
 - p. Portuguese Water Dog
 - q. Rottweiler
 - r. Saint Bernard

- s. Samoyed
 - t. Siberian Husky
 - u. Standard Schnauzer
- D. Herding Group – created in 1983, includes dogs that were formally a part of the working group – as herders, these dogs have the innate ability to control the movement of other animals
1. Herding Dogs
 - a. Australian Cattle Dog
 - b. Australian Shepherd
 - c. Bearded Collie
 - d. Belgian Malinois
 - e. Belgian Sheepdog
 - f. Belgian Tervuren
 - g. Border Collie
 - h. Bouvier Des Flandres
 - i. Briard
 - j. Canaan Dog
 - k. Collie
 - l. German Shepherd Dog
 - m. Old English Sheepdog
 - n. Puli
 - o. Shetland Sheepdog
 - p. Welsh Corgi (Cardigan)
 - q. Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)
- E. Terrier Group – used for guarding, pit fighting, and especially hunting small predators such as rats, badgers, foxes, and rabbits.
1. Terriers
 - a. Airedale Terrier
 - b. American Staffordshire Terrier
 - c. Australian Terrier
 - d. Bedlington Terrier
 - e. Border Terrier
 - f. Bull Terrier
 - g. Cairn Terrier
 - h. Dandie Dinmont Terrier
 - i. Fox Terrier (Smooth)
 - j. Fox Terrier (Wire)
 - k. Irish Terrier
 - l. Kerry Blue Terrier
 - m. Lakeland Terrier
 - n. Manchester Terrier
 - o. Miniature Bull Terrier
 - p. Miniature Schnauzer
 - q. Norfolk Terrier
 - r. Norwich Terrier
 - s. Scottish Terrier

- t. Sealyham Terrier
 - u. Skye Terrier
 - v. Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier
 - w. Staffordshire Bull Terrier
 - x. Welsh Terrier
 - y. West Highland White Terrier
- F. Toy Group – tiny dogs weighing from one to eighteen pounds – have been bred for pampering and protecting – would have difficulty surviving without human care
- 1. Toys
 - a. Affenpinscher
 - b. Brussels Griffon
 - c. Chihuahua
 - d. Chinese Crested
 - e. Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
 - f. English Toy Spaniel
 - g. Havanese
 - h. Italian Greyhound
- G. Nonsporting Group – includes all dogs that have not been classified in other categories – function primarily as companion dogs, with some serving as guard dogs or retrievers
- 1. Nonsporting dogs
 - a. American Eskimo Dog
 - b. Bichon Frise
 - c. Boston Terrier
 - d. Bulldog
 - e. Chinese Shar-pei
 - f. Chow Chow
 - g. Dalmatian
 - h. Finnish Spritz
 - i. French Bulldog
 - j. Keeshond
 - k. Lhasa Apso
 - l. Lowchen
 - m. Poodle
 - n. Schipperke
 - o. Shiba Inu
 - p. Tibetan Spaniel
 - q. Tibetan Terrier
- H. Miscellaneous Group – dogs that have not been classified into one of the seven AKC groups
- 1. Miscellaneous Dogs
 - a. American Eskimo Dog
 - b. Australian Kelpie
 - c. Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
 - d. Greater Swiss Mountain Dog

- e. Jack Russell Terrier
 - f. Pit Bull Terrier
 - g. Spinoni Italiani
 - h. Wolf Hybrids
 - i. Mutts
- I. Gender names for canines
- 1. male dog – dog
 - 2. female dog – bitch
 - 3. young dog – puppy
- II. Felines
- A. Longhaired – have a short, stocky build with broad short heads, small ears, large round eyes, and short thick legs
- 1. Angora
 - 2. Birman
 - 3. Balinese
 - 4. Himalayan
 - 5. Maine Coon
 - 6. Sphinx
 - 7. Turkish Van
 - 8. Persian
- B. Shorthaired
- 1. Abyssinian
 - 2. American Bobtail
 - 3. American Curl
 - 4. American Shorthair
 - 5. American Wirehair
 - 6. Bombay
 - 7. British Shorthair
 - 8. Burmese
 - 9. Color-point Shorthair
 - 10. Cornish Rex
 - 11. Devon Rex
 - 12. Egyptian Mau
 - 13. Exotic Shorthair
 - 14. Havana Brown
 - 15. Japanese Bobtail
 - 16. Korat
 - 17. Manx
 - 18. Oriental Shorthair
 - 19. Rex
 - 20. Russian Blue
 - 21. Siamese
- C. Gender terms for felines
- 1. Male
 - a. Adult – Tom
 - b. Newborn – Kitten

2. Female
 - a. Adult – Queen
 - b. Newborn – Kitten
3. Pampered, castrated male – Male

III. Equines

- A. Heavy Breeds
 1. Percheron
 2. Belgium
 3. Shire
 4. Clydesdale
 5. Suffolk
- B. Light Breeds
 1. Arabian
 2. Thoroughbred
 3. Standardbred
 4. Morgan
 5. American Saddlebred
 6. Tennessee Walking Horse
 7. American Quarter Horse
 8. Palomino
 9. Appaloosa
 10. American Buckskin
 11. Paint, Pinto, and Spotted horses
- C. Ponies
 1. Pony of the Americas
 2. Shetland
 3. Americana
 4. Hackney
 5. Welsh
- D. Gender Terms for Equines
 1. Male
 - a. Adult – Stallion, stud
 - b. Neutered – Gelding
 - c. Newborn – Foal
 - d. Immature – Colt
 2. Female
 - a. Adult – Mare
 - b. Newborn – Foal
 - c. Immature – Filly (to 3 years)

IV. Bovines – supply food, clothing, shelter, fertilizer, and other products and services to humans

- A. Beef Cattle
 1. Angus
 2. Beefmaster
 3. Beef Shorthorn
 4. Brahman

5. Brangus
 6. Charolais
 7. Devon
 8. Hereford
 9. Limousin
 10. Maine-Anjou
 11. Polled Hereford
 12. Red Angus
 13. Santa Gertrudis
 14. Simmental
 15. Texas Longhorn
- B. Dairy Cattle
1. Ayrshire
 2. Brown Swiss
 3. Canadienne
 4. Dutch Belted
 5. Guernsey
 6. Holstein (Holstein-Friesian)
 7. Jersey
 8. Kerry
 9. Milking Devon
 10. Milking Shorthorn
 11. Norwegian Red
- C. Gender Terms for Bovines
1. Male
 - a. Adult – Bull
 - b. Newborn – Calf
 - c. Immature – Bullock, bull calf
 2. Female –
 - a. Adult – Cow
 - b. Newborn – Calf
 - c. Immature - heifer
 3. Castrated male
 - a. Adult – Steer
 - b. Immature – Steer, bullock
- V. Swine – have been bred to produce meat products, specifically ham and bacon – ancestry traces back to the European boar
- A. Swine
1. Berkshire
 2. Chester White
 3. Duroc
 4. Hampshire
 5. Landrace
 6. Poland China
 7. Spotted Poland China
 8. Yorkshire

- B. Gender Terms for Swine
1. Male
 - a. Adult – Boar
 - b. Newborn – Piglet
 - c. Young – shoat
 2. Female
 - a. adult – Sow
 - b. Newborn – Piglet
 - c. Young – Shoat, Gilt
 3. Castrated Male (before maturity) – Barrow

ACTIVITIES

- I. Complete Animal Breeds Research Activity.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Animal Breeds Quiz KEY

ASSESSMENT

Animal Breeds Quiz

ACCOMMODATIONS

For reinforcement, the student will make a poster depicting a breed and its distinguishing characteristics within a domestic animal category.

For enrichment, the student will choose a breed to research and trace its ancestry and develop a PowerPoint presentation to report findings.

REFLECTIONS

Animal Breeds - Quiz

1. What are breeds?
2. List the AKC's seven types of dogs. Give two examples of each type.
3. What is the correct gender name for a male dog?
4. What is the correct gender name for a female dog?
5. What is the correct name for a young dog?
6. Give the two broad categories used to classify cats. Give two examples from each category.
7. What are the gender terms for cats?
8. What are the gender terms for horses?
9. List the three broad categories of horses.
10. Give three examples of each horse category.
11. What are the categories of American cattle breeds? Give five examples of each.
12. What are the gender terms for bovines?
13. What is the scientific name for domestic swine?
14. List the gender terms for swine.

Animal Breeds

QUIZ

1. What are breeds?

Domestic animals (dogs, cats, horses, etc.) that closely resemble each other are placed together into groups. These groups, better known as breeds, contain animals that possess very similar, defining characteristics or traits passed down from a common ancestor. When a male and female of the same breed reproduce, these similar traits will be passed on to their offspring.

2. List the AKC's seven types of dogs. Give two examples of each type.

Sporting dogs

Hounds

Working dogs

Herding dogs

Terriers

Toys

Nonsporting dogs

(Examples can be taken from the Key Points.)

3. What is the correct gender name for a male dog?

Dog

4. What is the correct gender name for a female dog?

Bitch

5. What is the correct name for a young dog?

Pup, puppy

6. Give the two broad categories used to classify cats. Give two examples from each category.

Longhair and shorthair

(Examples can be taken from the student manual.)

7. What are the gender terms for cats?

Tom

Queen

Male

Kitten

8. What are the gender terms for horses?

Gender Adult Neutered Newborn Immature

Male Stallion, stud Gelding Foal Colt

Female Mare ----- Foal Filly (to 3 years)

9. List the three broad categories for horses.

Heavy breeds

Light breeds

Ponies

10. Give three examples of each horse category.

Heavy Breeds

- ❑ Percheron
- ❑ Belgian
- ❑ Shire
- ❑ Clydesdale
- ❑ Suffolk

Light Breeds

- ❑ Arabian
- ❑ Thoroughbred
- ❑ Standardbred
- ❑ Morgan
- ❑ American Saddlebred
- ❑ Tennessee Walking Horse
- ❑ American Quarter Horse
- ❑ Palomino
- ❑ Appaloosa
- ❑ American Buckskin
- ❑ Paint, Pinto and Spotted horses

Ponies

- ❑ Pony of the Americas
- ❑ Shetland
- ❑ Americana
- ❑ Hackney
- ❑ Welsh

11. What are the categories of American cattle breeds? Give five examples of each.
Beef and Dairy Cattle

Beef cattle

- Angus
- Beefmaster
- Beef Shorthorn
- Brahman
- Brangus
- Charolais
- Devon
- Hereford
- Limousin
- Maine-Anjou
- Polled Hereford
- Red Angus
- Santa Gertrudis
- Simmental
- Texas Longhorn

Dairy cattle

- Ayrshire
- Brown Swiss
- Canadienne
- Dutch Belted
- Guernsey
- Holstein (Holstein-Friesian)
- Jersey
- Kerry
- Milking Devon
- Milking Shorthorn
- Norwegian Red

12. What are the gender terms for bovines?

Gender	Adult	Newborn	Immature
Male	Bull	Calf	Bullock, bull calf
Female	Cow	Calf	Heifer
Castrated male	Steer	-----	Steer, bullock

13. What is the scientific name for domestic swine?

Sus scrofa

14. List the gender terms for swine.

Gender	Adult	Newborn	Young of either sex
Male	Boar	Piglet	Shoat
Female	Sow	Piglet	
Young female			Gilt
Castrated Male (before maturity)			Barrow

Animal Breeds Activity

Purpose: To discover information about your area of interest within the breeds.

Directions: Pick one large-animal breed and one small-animal breed that interest you. Write a one-page essay outlining the origins of the two breeds, the characteristics, and the present issues surrounding each breed. Use at least one Internet source and one literature or periodical source.