

Lesson B2–9

Exploring the Dog Industry

Unit B. Animal Science and the Industry

Problem Area 2. Identifying and Understanding the Segments of the Animal Science Industry

Lesson 9. Exploring the Dog Industry

New Mexico Content Standard:

Pathway Strand: Animal Systems

Standard: I: Apply knowledge of anatomy and physiology to produce and/or manage animals in a domesticated or natural environment.

Benchmark: I-A. Use classification systems to explain basic functions of animal anatomy and physiology.

Performance Standard: 1. Describe functional difference in animal structures and body systems. 2. Classify animals according to anatomy and physiology.

Student Learning Objectives. Instruction in this lesson should result in students achieving the following objectives:

1. Explain biology and physiology of dogs and terms used to describe dogs.
2. Describe classes and breeds of dogs.
3. List factors to consider when selecting a dog.
4. Discuss proper management, grooming, and training of dogs.

List of Resources. The following resources may be useful in teaching this lesson:

Lee, Jasper S. *Introduction to Livestock and Companion Animals 2nd Edition*.
Danville, Illinois: Interstate Publishers, Inc. 2000 (Textbook and Activity Manual Chapter 15)

Recommended Resources. One of the following resources should be selected to accompany the lesson:

Cooper, Elmer L., Burton, DeVere L., *Agriscience Fundamentals and Applications*.
Albany, New York: Delmar. 2002 (Textbook Unit 30)

Other Resources. The following resources will be useful to students and teachers:

Internet keywords: dog, hound, puppy, dog training, dog restraint

List of Equipment, Tools, Supplies, and Facilities

Writing surface
Overhead projector
Transparencies from attached masters
Copies of student lab sheet

Terms. The following terms are presented in this lesson (shown in bold italics):

Bitch
Carnivore
Companion animals
Grooming
Herding dog
Hound
Housebreaking
Litter
Monogastric
Puppy
Sporting dog
Stud dog
Terrier
Toy breed
Training
Whelping
Working dogs

Interest Approach. Use an interest approach that will prepare the students for the lesson. Teachers often develop approaches for their unique class and student situations. A possible approach is included here.

Have an owner bring in their well-trained dog and show students all the tricks it knows. Have the owner talk about how much time went into training the dog. Have students generate questions for the owner about the dog's diet grooming requirements, breed, and any other questions they can think of.

Summary of Content and Teaching Strategies

Objective 1: Explain biology and physiology of dogs and terms used to describe dogs.

Anticipated Problem: What are some terms used to describe dogs and their systems?

- I. Over 10,000 years ago, dogs were used as companion animals. **Companion animals** are domesticated animals kept by humans for relationships on a long-term basis. Even though most dogs eat processed dog food, they are carnivores by nature. A **carnivore** is a meat- or flesh-eating animal. There are many facts that are important to know about dogs.
 - A. Dogs are monogastric mammals. **Monogastric** describes an animal with only one stomach compartment.
 - B. The scientific name for dogs is *Canis familiaris*. Since their family name is *Canidae*, they are often called canines. The genus is *Canis*.
 - C. A mature female dog is called a **bitch**. A mature male dog is called a sire or **stud dog**. The process of a bitch giving birth is called **whelping**. An immature dog of either sex is called a **puppy**. A group of puppies born to the same parents is called a **litter**.
 - D. Dogs have skeletal systems with about 320 bones. Large breeds have larger bones and small breeds have smaller bones. Dogs are endothermic. Endothermic means that they keep a constant body temperature. Dogs can weigh anywhere from less than 6 to over 200 pounds at maturity depending on the breed.

Use TM: B2–9A as an overhead to discuss Important Dog Terminology and Facts.

Objective 2: Describe classes and breeds of dogs.

Anticipated Problem: What are the classes and breeds of dogs?

- II. There are approximately 300 dog breeds. In the U.S. the American Kennel Club (AKC) does the classification and record keeping on dog breeds. Based on both use and characteristics, seven classes have been identified and it is helpful to review this before selecting a breed that will suit you and your needs.

- A. A **herding dog** is a dog that is easily trained to help with herding animals like sheep and cattle. It is important to give these dogs a lot of space because they need to run often. Common species include:
1. Australian Cattle Dog
 2. Shetland Sheepdog
 3. Collie
 4. German Shepard
- B. A **sporting dog** is a dog used for sporting purposes like hunting. Some breeds that are used for retrieving, finding, and scaring out game animals include:
1. Spaniels
 2. Retrievers
 3. Setters
 4. Pointers
- C. **Working dogs** are dogs that are used by people to help get something done like protection of property, sled pulling, and police work. Working dog breeds include:
1. Alaskan Malamute
 2. Doberman Pinscher
 3. Saint Bernard
 4. Rottweiler
- D. A **hound** is a dog used for tracking because it has a good ability to follow scents. Hounds are used by hunters to locate game animals and by law officials to track lost people or people that have escaped from confinement. Examples of the hound class of dog include:
1. Beagle
 2. Greyhound
 3. Basset
 4. Dachshund
- E. **Terriers** are dogs that dig into the ground to capture their prey. There are 25 breeds that are recognized by the AKC. Some examples of Terrier dogs include the following:
1. Miniature Schnauzer
 2. Airedales
 3. Scottish Terriers
 4. Bull Terriers
- F. **Toy breed** is a name describing a class of dogs that weigh between 4 and 16 pounds. They live longer than larger breeds and are easier to keep in a smaller area because of their size. Some examples of toy dog breeds include:
1. Chihuahuas
 2. Toy Poodles
 3. Yorkshire Terriers
 4. English Toy Spaniels

G. The final class is the non-sporting breed of dogs. They are dogs that were developed for purposes other than sports and include:

1. Dalmatians
2. Bulldogs
3. Poodles

Use TM: B2–9B as a handout or overhead to discuss classes of dogs.

Objective 3: List factors to consider when selecting a dog.

Anticipated Problem: What factors should I consider when selecting a dog?

- III. Even though every dog is different, there are similarities among breeds that you should consider when deciding what type of dog will suit you and your needs.
- A. Age of the dog or puppy should be considered. A puppy should be taken between 8 and 12 weeks of age. If you purchase an older dog, it may be less expensive in the long run if it is already spayed or neutered. Remember that puppies are cute and cuddly, but they require much more work than older dogs.
 - B. Another consideration is whether to buy a purebred dog or a mixed breed. If you want a dog with known ancestry for breeding purposes, you will want to get a purebred. When buying a purebred, there is usually little guessing on how large the dog will get. If you buy a mixed breed dog, it will usually cost less, but you may not be able to make an accurate prediction on its mature size if obtained as a pup.
 - C. You should always look at how much space you have compared to how much space a dog will need at maturity. Some dogs do well indoors and others need wide-open spaces to run in order to be healthy. If you live in areas of harsh heat or cold, remember that you must provide proper protection for your animals.
 - D. Length of hair is the next consideration. Long-haired dogs not only have more hair to shed, they are susceptible to more diseases and parasites because of their hair.
 - E. Lastly, gender of the dog should be considered. If you are not going to use your animal for breeding purposes or don't want an accidental pregnancy be sure to have your pet spayed or neutered. Having your dog fixed if it is male will make it less likely to run away searching for female dogs. Having your female dog spayed will take away the heat cycle and its symptoms.

Use LS: B2–9A to determine what kind of dog would best suit you.

Objective 4: Discuss proper management, grooming, and training of dogs.

Anticipated Problem: How do I train manage and groom my dog?

- IV. Managing, training, and grooming of dogs can be time consuming, but they can also be very enjoyable. Here are a few simple pointers.
- A. When managing your dog, first and foremost, pick a dog that is alert and healthy. Find out what medical attention the animal has had and if vaccinations have been given. Always handle your dog with care by making sure it feels secure. Use patience and allow plenty of time to help your dog get adjusted to a new home. Don't expect that your dog is going to come trained to your liking. Show your dog that you care about it by properly bathing and grooming it. Never leave your dog without fresh water and clean bedding. Since your dog needs plenty of exercise, make sure they have enough space. Have your pet spayed or neutered if you don't want them to produce puppies.
 - B. **Training** is working with your dog to get it to have desirable habits and knowledge. The most common training required is housebreaking. **Housebreaking** is getting your dog to urinate or defecate in a desired area. You may also want to teach your dog to heel, come, stay, sit, or speak. Obedience schools are organized programs to help you get your dog to do things you want it to on command. The most important things in any training program are patience, kindness, and rewards to the dog to reinforce positive behaviors.
 - C. **Grooming** is the term used to describe caring for the external appearance of your dog. You should comb, trim, bathe, cut nails, clean teeth, and treat minor wounds as necessary. You may want to learn ways to make your dog especially attractive if you are going to show it.

Use TM: B2–9C to discuss proper management of your dog.

Review/Summary. Use the student learning objectives to summarize the lesson. Have students explain the content associated with each objective. Student responses can be used to determine which objectives need to be reviewed or retaught with a different approach. Questions provided in the recommended textbooks may also be used to help review.

Application. Application can involve student activity with the provided labs.

Evaluation. Evaluation should focus on student achievement of the objectives for each lesson. Various techniques can be used, such as performance on the application activities. A sample written test is attached.

Answers to Sample Test:

Part One: Matching

1 = d, 2 = e, 3 = f, 4 = a, 5 = g, 6 = b, 7 = h, 8 = c

Part Two: Completion

1. Terriers
2. Toy breed
3. Training
4. whelping
5. Working dogs
6. herding dog
7. hound

Part Three: Short Answer

Any five of the following are correct answers:

First and foremost, pick a dog that is alert and healthy.

Find out what medical attention the animal has had and if vaccinations have been given.

Always handle your dog with care by making sure it feels secure.

Use patience and allow plenty of time to help your dog get adjusted to a new home.

Don't expect that your dog is going to come trained to your liking.

Show your dog that you care about it by properly bathing and grooming it.

Never leave your dog without fresh water and clean bedding.

Since your dog needs plenty of exercise make sure they have enough space.

Have your pet spayed or neutered if you don't want them to produce puppies.

Test

Lesson B2–9: Exploring the Dog Industry

Part One: Matching

Instructions. Match the term with the correct response. Write the letter of the term by the definition.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| a. Carnivore | d. Companion animals | g. Grooming |
| b. Housebreaking | e. Litter | h. Puppy |
| c. Sporting dog | f. Stud dog | |

- _____ 1. Domesticated animals kept by humans for relationships on a long-term basis.
- _____ 2. A group of puppies born to the same parents.
- _____ 3. A mature male dog.
- _____ 4. A meat- or flesh-eating animal.
- _____ 5. Caring for the external appearance of your dog.
- _____ 6. Getting your dog to urinate or defecate in a desired area.
- _____ 7. An immature dog of either sex.
- _____ 8. A dog used for sporting purposes like hunting.

Part Two: Completion

Instructions. Provide the word or words to complete the following statements.

1. _____ are dogs that dig into the ground to capture their prey.
2. _____ is a name describing a class of dogs that weigh between 4 and 16 pounds.
3. _____ is working with your dog to get it to have desirable habits and knowledge.
4. The process of a dog giving birth is called _____.
5. _____ are dogs used by people to help get something done, like protection of property, sled pulling, and police work.
6. A _____ is a dog that is easily trained to help with herding animals like sheep and cattle.
7. A _____ is a dog used for tracking because it has good ability to follow scents.

Part Three: Short Answer

Instructions. Provide information to answer the following questions.

Describe five ways to properly manage your dog.

IMPORTANT DOG TERMINOLOGY AND FACTS

- A carnivore is a meat- or flesh-eating animal.
- Monogastric describes animals with only one stomach compartment.
- The scientific name for dogs is *Canis familiaris*.
- Their family name is *Canidae*.
- The genus is *Canis*.
- A mature female dog is called a bitch.
- A mature male dog is called a sire or stud dog.
- The process of a bitch giving birth is called whelping.
- An immature dog of either sex is called a puppy.
- A group of puppies born to the same parents is called a litter.

EXAMPLES OF CLASSES AND BREEDS OF DOGS

Sporting dogs:

1. Spaniels
2. Retrievers
3. Setters
4. Pointers

Terriers:

1. Miniature Schnauzer
2. Airedales
3. Scottish Terriers
4. Bull Terriers

Working dogs:

1. Alaskan Malamute
2. Doberman Pinscher
3. Saint Bernard
4. Rottweiler

Toy breeds:

1. Chihuahuas
2. Toy Poodles
3. Yorkshire Terriers
4. English Toy Spaniels

Hounds:

1. Beagle
2. Greyhound
3. Basset
4. Dachshund

Non-sporting breeds:

1. Dalmatians
2. Bulldogs
3. Poodles

PROPER DOG MANAGEMENT

- **First and foremost, pick a dog that is alert and healthy.**
- **Find out what medical attention the animal has had and if vaccinations have been given.**
- **Always handle your dog with care by making sure it feels secure.**
- **Use patience and allow plenty of time to help your dog get adjusted to a new home.**
- **Don't expect that your dog is going to come trained to your liking.**
- **Show your dog that you care about it by properly bathing and grooming it.**
- **Never leave your dog without fresh water and clean bedding.**
- **Since your dog needs plenty of exercise make sure they have enough space.**
- **Have your pet spayed or neutered if you don't want them to produce puppies.**

Lab Sheet

Purpose:

To determine what breed of dog would be suited for you.

Procedure:

Answer the following questions and then find a dog breed that fits your scenario.

1. How much time do you have each day to do the following with your dog?
Grooming
Walking or exercising
Training
2. How much money are you willing to invest on a dog initially?
3. How much money are you willing to invest in the following items on a yearly basis?
Veterinarian
Housing
Food
Toys
Breeding
Kenneling when out of town
Cables or invisible fences
4. Do you want to have your dog inside, outside, or a little of both?

5. How much room do you have that will be available for your dog in the following locations:

Garage

House

Outside

Basement

Any other area

6. What are at least three things you would use a dog for? (Examples: shows, companionship, exercising, protection)