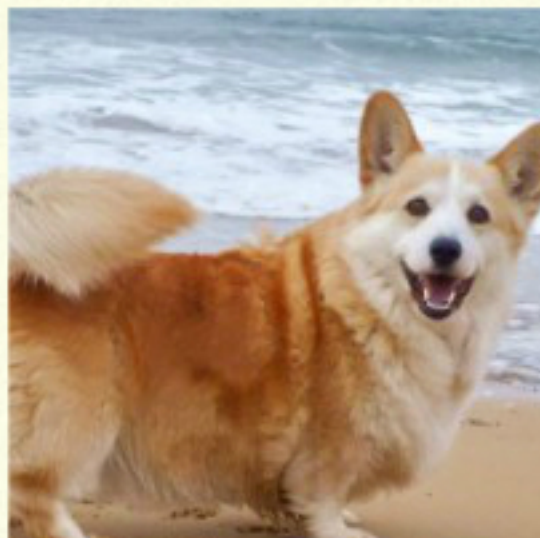


# 101 Raças

Por: Beatriz & Arnaldo





## Corgi

**Welsh Corgis come in two varieties: the Pembroke and the Cardigan. They were registered as one breed by the Kennel Club in the U.K. until 1934, although many breeders believe the two breeds developed separately.**

Both have similar heads, bodies, levels of intelligence and herding ability, but the Cardigan is slightly larger and heavier boned than the Pembroke. For most of us, the easiest way to tell the difference between a Pembroke and a Cardigan is to look at the tails. Pembroke's are docked and Cardigans' are long. (Remember it this way: the Pembroke has a "broke" tail; the Cardigan has a long tail like the sleeves of a cardigan sweater.)

Pembroke Welsh Corgis (also called Pembrokes, PWCs or Pems) are the smallest of the American Kennel Club's Herding Group, and are also recognized by the United Kennel Club. Their coats can be red, sable, fawn or tri-colored (red, black and tan), usually with white markings on the legs, chest, neck, muzzle and belly. They also may have a narrow blaze on their heads. Pembroke heads are shaped much like the head of a fox. Their eyes are oval-shaped and dark, and their ears are erect.

Height: General-10 inches to 1 foot tall at the shoulder

Weight: Up to 30 pounds

Life Span: 12 to 14 years



## German Spitz

**The German Spitz can grow very attached to its owner, becoming slightly suspicious of strangers. This not only makes for a loyal, tried-and-true companion, it makes for a superb watchdog. The German Spitz can really**

belt-out the barks when a stranger approaches the house.

The German Spitz can live as long as 15 years with relatively few genetic health problems. They are fairly easy to groom, needing just a good brushing several times a week to prevent matting. The German Spitz needs daily exercise, but it will be happy with a little or a lot. If you're a dedicated jogger, it will match your pace. If you prefer quiet walks around the block, the German Spitz will be happy with that as well.

European Spitz-type dogs have been in existence for more than 6,000 years. Up until the 19th century, the adaptable German Spitz was bred to be a hunter, herder and watchdog. Over the years, different communities bred different types of Spitz dogs, including Giant German Spitz (for working, herding and guarding) and the Toy German Spitz (for companionship). Medium-sized, sturdy and fluffy with a slightly rounded, wedge-shaped head, straight muzzle and pointy ears, the German Spitz has a fox-like appearance. It has dark eyes with an alert and outgoing expression. Its coat is rough, profuse and puffy, while its feathered tail curls over the back.

Weight: 38.5 pounds to 40 pounds. (Giant)

(Standard) 18 to 22 pounds.

Height: 11.5 - 14 inches (Giant)

11.5 - 14 inches (Standard)

9 - 11 inches (Toy)





## Siberian Husky

**Siberian Huskies have captured the imagination of the masses, as well as artists, writers, and film producers, with their eye-catching looks and awe-inspiring talents. This medium-size working dog possesses power and athleticism. First developed as sled dogs--some are still used in this**

and their ability to learn is staggering.

If you look at all the positive points of their temperaments, you are left without any doubt that this is an amazing breed. They are intelligent and independent. They are affectionate with everyone but do not need to constantly pester you for attention. They are not known to be aggressive and generally do well in multi-dog homes. They do well with children and will welcome everyone into their home--yes, even intruders.

However, they often use that remarkable mind to learn less savory things and are not overly eager to please their people. They are extremely difficult to train, so first-time dog owners or timid people should consider other breeds. Huskies fit best with confident, experienced dog owners who set rules and deliver consistency. Like all breeds, Huskies need obedience training, but they seem to have an uncanny ability to distinguish the difference between home and class--behaving beautifully in class while disregarding commands when at home. The biggest caution about Siberian Huskies is their reputation for being escape artists.

Height: General - 1 foot, 8 inches to 1 foot, 11 inches tall at the shoulder.

Weight: General: 35 to 60 pounds

Female: Up to 42 pounds

Life Span: 12 to 15



## **Akita**

**The Akita is a Japanese breed and in his native country, the Akita has been declared a national treasure. An Akita in a home is believed to be a symbol of good health, prosperity and good fortune. Helen Keller brought the first Akita to the United States in 1937. Akitas do not bark unless**

there is a good reason. When an Akita is barking, pay attention. Akitas are natural guardians of the home and do not require any training to turn them into guard dogs. When there is a reason to protect family and property, your Akita will act to do so.

Akitas are inherently aggressive toward other animals and for this reason, they should not be allowed to run free or roam at will. You can exercise your Akita off leash when you are in an area where contact with other animals and people is unlikely.

Akitas may consider small animals as prey and hunt them. This includes cats, rodents, birds, small wildlife and small dogs. Akitas can be raised to accept animals in residence. Some adult Akitas can even be trained to fit into a home where other animals are already established. It is, however, imperative that the Akita be closely watched around the other animals until you have established a peaceful co-existence.

Akitas are VERY food possessive. If you have other pets, you will want to be certain the Akita is given it's own food bowl or treat well away from any other animals and that no other animal is allowed near the Akita until the food is gone.

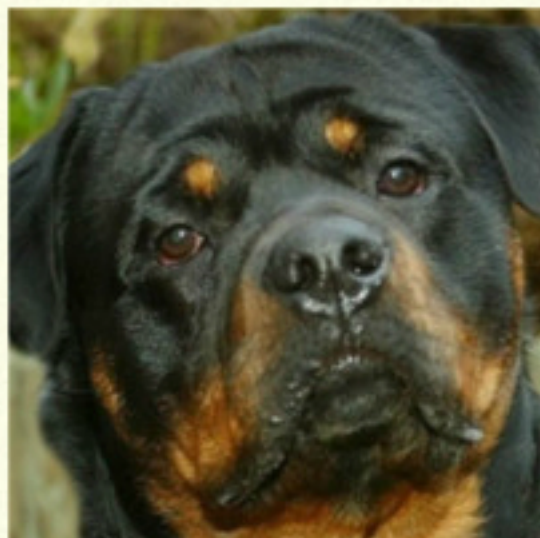
Height: General - 2 feet to 2 feet, 4 inches tall at the shoulder.

Weight: General- 70 to 130 pounds

Female: 70 to 110 pounds

Life Span: 10 to 12 years





### **Rottweiler**

**Like the mythical Greek hero Hercules, the Rottweiler is strong and true with a loving heart. Affectionately called Rotties or Rotts, the breed originated in Germany, where it was used to drive cattle and pull carts for farmers and butchers.**

A well-bred Rottweiler is calm and confident. He's typically aloof toward strangers, but never timid or fearful. Rottweilers exhibit a "wait-and-see" attitude when confronted with new people and situations. When these characteristics come together as they should, the Rottweiler is a natural guard dog with a mellow disposition who is successful not only in police, military, and customs work, but also as a family friend and protector.

Rottweilers walk a fine line between protectiveness and aggressiveness. If they aren't carefully bred for a calm, intelligent temperament and properly socialized and trained, they can become overly protective. That might sound like what you want, but a Rottie who lacks the ability to discriminate is dangerous to everyone he encounters, not just the bad guys. You must be able to provide your Rottweiler with leadership he can trust and respect without resorting to anger or physical force. Otherwise, he'll take the role of top dog for himself. With a dog as powerful and intelligent as the Rottweiler, this is a recipe for disaster.

Height: General-1 foot, 10 inches to 2 feet, 3 inches tall at the shoulder

Weight: General-85 to 130 pounds

Female: Up to 100 pounds

Life Span: 8 to 11 years



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