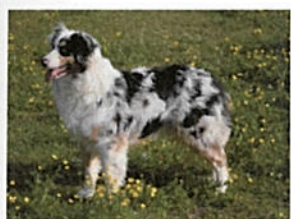
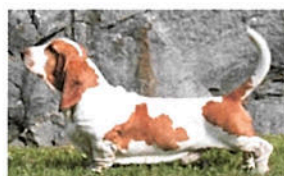


Appendix 3—Breed Groups



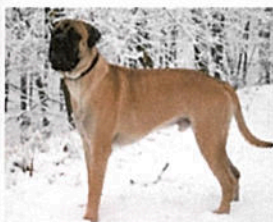
Dogs in the **Herding Group** were bred to move livestock around. They are extremely intelligent, athletic and loyal. Examples:

Australian Shepherd, German Shepherd, Cardigan Welsh Corgi.



Dogs in the **Hound Group** were bred to hunt with humans. They locate prey by scent, sight, or sound. Examples:

Bloodhound, Beagle, Greyhound, Basset Hound.



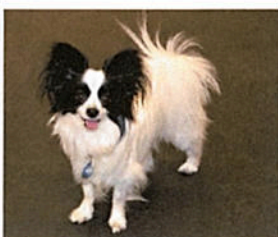
The **Working Group** consists of large and muscular dogs. They are very intelligent and may act independently. Examples:

Bullmastiff, Siberian Husky, St. Bernard.



Dogs in the **Terrier Group** were bred to hunt and catch vermin (such as rats). They vary in size depending on what they are bred

to catch. Examples: Bull Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier, Australian Terrier.



The **Toy Group** includes small dogs bred primarily as companions. Examples: Papillon, Pug, Chihuahua.



The **Non-Sporting Group** consists of every breed that does not fit in the other groups, resulting in a wide variety of sizes,

shapes, coat types, and functions. Examples: Dalmatian, French Bulldog, and Chinese Shar-Pei.



Dogs in the **Sporting Group** were bred to aid in pointing, flushing or retrieving game. They are very loyal and easily

trained. Examples: Golden Retriever, German Shorthaired Pointer, and Irish Setter.

Fun Fact!

Through thousands of years of domestication, dogs have become the most varied species on Earth, ranging from the giant Mastiff to the tiny Chihuahua.