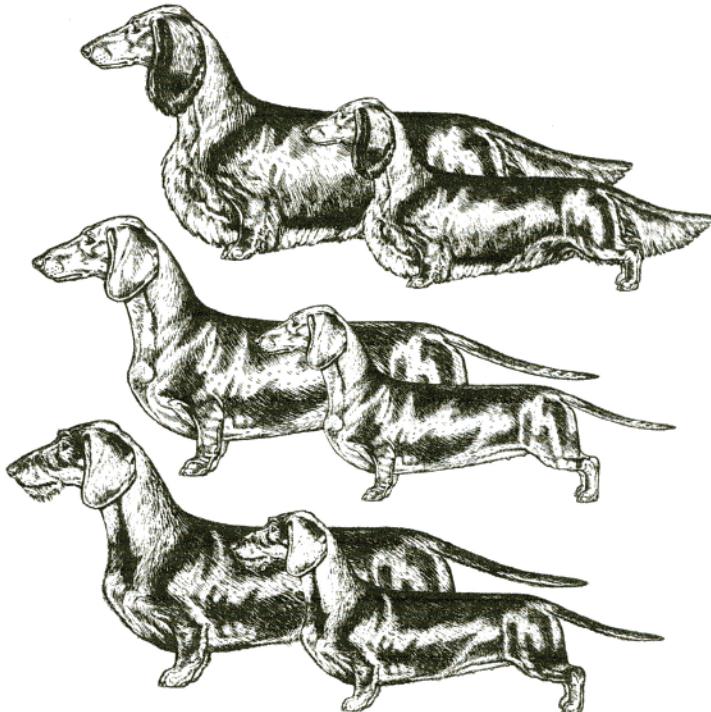


THE DACHSHUND CLUB OF AMERICA HANDBOOK ON THE DACHSHUND

PREFACE

This booklet is made possible by combining the previous work done for DCA by Dee Hutchinson's "The Dachshund Club of America, Inc. Handbook" and Judy Goulder's, "The Dachshund". Updated information and clarification were added by DCA Board members Anne Carson and Elizabeth Heyward in 2013. Appreciation goes to Lorene Hogan for longhair grooming instructions.

This booklet is for the novice dachshund owner to use as a guide to assist in general care, grooming, training, and to keep your dog happy and healthy for many years. Your dog's breeder, or a knowledgeable breeder in your area, should be able to provide more detailed grooming and training techniques and information.



THE DACHSHUND CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

The Dachshund Club of America (DCA) is one of the oldest breed club members in the American Kennel Club, elected to membership in 1895. Only eight other breed clubs have greater longevity.



In 1934, the Dachshund Club of America presented its first single breed specialty show, held in New York City. The judge was Mrs. C. Davies Tainter and there were 204 Dachshunds entered. Between the years 1936-1941, the DCA specialties were held at the Morris & Essex Show in New Jersey. Since 1960, the DCA Parent Specialty has moved around the country using a regional schedule – East coast, West coast, Midwest, Southwest, Southeast, Northwest and Northeast. The National Specialties have an average entry of 400 dogs.

With over 1,000 members, the Dachshund Club of America is an active, viable organization. There are few areas of interest involving dachshunds in which DCA is not active or interested.

DCA is financially supportive of medical research on behalf of the dachshund. Many research projects are ongoing: disc disease and progressive retinal atrophy are only two of the areas to which DCA has contributed both financially and with member participation. DCA has begun funding research into hemangiosarcoma, a rapidly growing cancer labeled "the silent killer" for its lack of obvious symptoms until it is too late to save the dog. Recent research has shown that this disease is now appearing in dachshunds. Much of this funding is done through the Dachshund Club of America Health and Welfare Trust fund. See <http://www.dachshealth.org/> for more complete information.

DCA provides bronze plaques and medallions and gold plated pins as prizes at parent and eegional specialty shows, as well as at field trials and obedience trials, agility trials, tracking and earthdog tests. DCA also recognizes the versatility of our breed by awarding Versatility Certificates. This certificate is awarded only to dachshunds that perform meritoriously in multiple areas: Conformation, Obedience, Field, Earthdog, Agility, Rally and Canine Good Citizenship.

Information regarding the Dachshund Club of America, Inc., can also be found on the club's web site at www.dachshundclubofamerica.org. There are over 50 active dachshund specialty clubs across the United States. Through the DCA secretary or the website, www.dachshundclubofamerica.org, it is possible to locate a dachshund club in most regions/areas. These clubs, in turn, can refer to reputable members who may have animals available for sale or can just answer questions on the breed.

For its members DCA also publishes a quarterly *Newsletter* that is also available to the dachshund-loving public through subscription. The *Newsletter* provides a forum for articles, interviews, show results and kennel advertising. For subscription information, see the DCA website.

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE DACHSHUND

General Appearance - Low to ground, long in body and short of leg, with robust muscular development; the skin is elastic and pliable without excessive wrinkling. Appearing neither crippled, awkward, nor cramped in his capacity for movement, the Dachshund is well balanced with bold and confident head carriage and intelligent, alert facial expression. His hunting spirit, good nose, loud tongue and distinctive build make him well-suited for below-ground work and for beating the bush. His keen nose gives him an advantage over most other breeds for trailing. NOTE: Inasmuch as the Dachshund is a hunting dog, scars from honorable wounds shall not be considered a fault.

Size, Proportion, Substance - Bred and shown in two sizes, standard and miniature; miniatures are not a separate classification but compete in a class division for "11 pounds and under at 12 months of age and older." Weight of the standard size is usually between 16 and 32 pounds.

Head - Viewed from above or from the side, the head tapers uniformly to the tip of the nose. The eyes are of medium size, almond-shaped and dark-rimmed, with an energetic, pleasant expression; not piercing; very dark in color. The bridge bones over the eyes are strongly prominent. Wall eyes, except in the case of dappled dogs, are a serious fault. The ears are set near the top of the head, not too far forward, of moderate length, rounded, not narrow, pointed, or folded. Their carriage, when animated, is with the forward edge just touching the cheek so that the ears frame the face. The skull is slightly arched, neither too broad nor too narrow,

and slopes gradually with little perceptible stop into the finely-formed, slightly arched muzzle, giving a Roman appearance. Lips are tightly stretched, well covering the lower jaw. nostrils well open. Jaws opening wide and hinged well back of the eyes, with strongly developed bones and teeth. *Teeth* - Powerful canine teeth; teeth fit closely together in a scissors bite. An even bite is a minor fault. Any other deviation is a serious fault.

Neck - Long, muscular, clean-cut, without dewlap, slightly arched in the nape, flowing gracefully into the shoulders without creating the impression of a right angle.

Trunk - The trunk is long and fully muscled. When viewed in profile, the back lies in the straightest possible line between the withers and the short, very slightly arched loin. A body that hangs loosely between the shoulders is a serious fault. *Abdomen* - Slightly drawn up.

Forequarters - For effective underground work, the front must be strong, deep, long and cleanly muscled. Forequarters in detail: *Chest* - The breast-bone is strongly prominent in front so that on either side a depression or dimple appears. When viewed from the front, the thorax appears oval and extends downward to the mid-point of the forearm. The enclosing structure of the well-sprung ribs appears full and oval to allow, by its ample capacity, complete development of heart and lungs. The keel merges gradually into the line of the abdomen and extends well beyond the front legs. Viewed in profile, the lowest point of the breast line is covered by the front leg. *Shoulder blades* - Long, broad, well laid back and firmly placed upon the fully developed thorax, closely fitted at the withers, furnished with hard yet pliable muscles. *Upper Arm* - Ideally the same length as the shoulder blade and at right angles to the latter, strong of bone and hard of muscle, lying close to the ribs, with elbows close to the body, yet capable of free movement. *Forearm* - Short; supplied with hard yet pliable muscles on the front and outside, with tightly stretched tendons on the inside and at the back, slightly curved inwards. The joints between the forearms and the feet (wrists) are closer together than the shoulder joints, so that the front does not appear absolutely straight. The inclined shoulder blades, upper arms and curved forearms form parentheses that enclose the ribcage, creating the correct "wraparound front." Knuckling over is a disqualifying fault. *Feet* - Front paws are full, tight, compact, with well-arched toes and tough, thick pads. They may be equally inclined a trifle outward. There are five toes,

four in use, close together with a pronounced arch and strong, short nails. Front dewclaws may be removed.

Hindquarters - Strong and cleanly muscled. The pelvis, the thigh, the second thigh, and the rear pastern are ideally the same length and give the appearance of a series of right angles. From the rear, the thighs are strong and powerful. The legs turn neither in nor out. **Rear pasterns** - Short and strong, perpendicular to the second thigh bone. When viewed from behind, they are upright and parallel. **Feet - Hind Paws** - Smaller than the front paws with four compactly closed and arched toes with tough, thick pads. The entire foot points straight ahead and is balanced equally on the ball and not merely on the toes. Rear dewclaws should be removed. **Croup** - Long, rounded and full, sinking *slightly* toward the tail. **Tail** - Set in continuation of the spine, extending without kinks, twists, or pronounced curvature, and not carried too gaily.

Gait - Fluid and smooth. Forelegs reach well forward, without much lift, in unison with the driving action of hind legs. The correct shoulder assembly and well-fitted elbows allow the long, free stride in front. Viewed from the front, the legs do not move in exact parallel planes, but incline slightly inward. Hind legs drive on a line with the forelegs, with hock joints and rear pasterns (metatarsus) turning neither in nor out. The propulsion of the hind leg depends on the dog's ability to carry the hind leg to complete extension. Viewed in profile, the forward reach of the hind leg equals the rear extension. The thrust of correct movement is seen when the rear pads are clearly exposed during rear extension. Rear feet do not reach upward toward the abdomen and there is no appearance of walking on the rear pasterns. Feet must travel parallel to the line of motion with no tendency to swing out, cross over, or interfere with each other. Short, choppy movement, rolling or high-stepping gait, close or overly wide coming or going are incorrect. The Dachshund must have agility, freedom of movement, and endurance to do the work for which he was developed.

Temperament - The Dachshund is clever, lively and courageous to the point of rashness, persevering in above- and below-ground work, with all the senses well developed. Any display of shyness is a serious fault.

Special Characteristics of the Three Coat Varieties - The Dachshund is bred with three varieties of coat: (1) Smooth; (2) Wirehaired; (3) Longhaired and is shown in two sizes, standard and miniature. All three

varieties and both sizes must conform to the characteristics already specified. The following features are applicable for each variety:

Smooth Dachshund - Coat - Short, smooth and shining. Should be neither too long nor too thick. Ears not leathery. *Tail* - Gradually tapered to a point, well but not too richly haired. Long sleek bristles on the underside are considered a patch of strong-growing hair, not a fault. A brush tail is a fault, as is also a partly or wholly hairless tail. *Color of Hair* - Although base color is immaterial, certain patterns and basic colors predominate. One-colored Dachshunds include red and cream, with or without a shading of interspersed dark hairs. A small amount of white on the chest is acceptable, but not desirable. *Nose and nails* - black. Two-colored Dachshunds include black, chocolate, wild boar, gray (blue) and fawn (Isabella), each with deep, rich tan or cream markings over the eyes, on the sides of the jaw and underlip, on the inner edge of the ear, front, breast, sometimes on the throat, inside and behind the front legs, on the paws and around the anus, and from there to about one-third to one-half of the length of the tail on the underside. Undue prominence of tan or cream markings is undesirable. A small amount of white on the chest is acceptable but not desirable. Nose and nails - in the case of black dogs, black; for chocolate and all other colors, dark brown, but self-colored is acceptable.

Dappled dachshunds - The dapple (merle) pattern is expressed as lighter-colored areas contrasting with the darker base color, which may be any acceptable color. Neither the light nor the dark color should predominate. Nose and nails are the same as for one- and two-colored Dachshunds. Partial or wholly blue (wall) eyes are as acceptable as dark eyes. A large area of white on the chest of a dapple is permissible. Brindle is a pattern (as opposed to a color) in which black or dark stripes occur over the entire body although in some specimens the pattern may be visible only in the tan points.

Sable - the sable pattern consists of a uniform dark overlay on red dogs. The overlay hairs are double-pigmented, with the tip of each hair much darker than the base color. The pattern usually displays a widow's peak on the head. Nose, nails and eye rims are black. Eyes are dark, the darker the better.

Wirehaired Dachshunds - Coat - With the exception of jaw, eyebrows, and ears, the whole body is covered with a uniform tight, short, thick, rough, hard, outer coat but with finer, somewhat softer, shorter hairs

(undercoat) everywhere distributed between the coarser hairs. The absence of an undercoat is a fault. The distinctive facial furnishings include a beard and eyebrows. On the ears the hair is shorter than on the body, almost smooth. The general arrangement of the hair is such that the wirehaired Dachshund, when viewed from a distance, resembles the smooth. *Any sort of soft hair in the outercoat, wherever found on the body, especially on the top of the head, is a fault.* The same is true of long, curly, or wavy hair, or hair that sticks out irregularly in all directions. *Tail - Robust, thickly haired, gradually tapering to a point. A flag tail is a fault.* *Color of Hair -* While the most common colors are wild boar, black and tan, and various shades of red, all colors and patterns listed above are admissible.

Wild boar (agouti) appears as banding of the individual hairs and imparts an overall grizzled effect which is most often seen on wirehaired Dachshunds, but may also appear on other coats. Tan points may or may not be evident. Variations include red boar and chocolate-and-tan boar. Nose, nails and eye rims are black on wild-boar and red-boar dachshunds. On chocolate-and-tan-boar dachshunds, nose, nails, eye rims and eyes are self-colored, the darker the better.

A small amount of white on the chest, although acceptable, is not desirable. Nose and nails - same as for the smooth variety.

Longhaired Dachshund - Coat - The sleek, glistening, often slightly wavy hair is longer under the neck and on forechest, the underside of the body, the ears and behind the legs. The coat gives the dog an elegant appearance. Short hair on the ear is not desirable. Too profuse a coat which masks type, equally long hair over the whole body, a curly coat, or a pronounced parting on the back are faults. *Tail - Carried gracefully in prolongation of the spine; the hair attains its greatest length here and forms a veritable flag.* *Color of Hair -* Same as for the smooth Dachshund. Nose and nails - same as for the smooth.

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Dachshund. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation keeping in mind the importance of the contribution of the various features toward the basic original purpose of the breed.

DISQUALIFICATION: Knuckling over of front legs.

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HISTORY OF THE DACHSHUND

It is difficult to say exactly where the dachshund as a specific breed originated. There are as many different opinions as there are experts on the breed. Traditionally, the dachshund is thought of as a German dog, since his name translates from German into "badger dog". There is little doubt that the Germans are responsible for considerable improvement in the breed and that they have done much to further its capabilities.

It is reasonable to assume that dachshunds are descended from the basset hound. Early breeders, being desirous of a smaller dog that could "go to ground", used a breeding program that helped the dachshund evolve into the breed which is recognized today.

Whatever the dachshund's earlier origins, it was to the Germans who established specific records. In 1840, there were 54 dachshunds registered in the all-breed studbook in Germany. In 1879, the first standard for the dachshund breed was written. It is amazing how few changes have been made in the standard since that time.

Lieutenant Ligner was first president of the Berlin Teckel Club, which was formed in 1888. The first studbook devoted solely to dachshunds was published in 1890 with 394 dachshunds registered. Today present-day pedigrees may be traced back to famous foreign kennels whose dogs were imported into the United States: von Lichtenstein, von Luitpoldsheim, Asbeck, Flottenberg, Lindenbuhl, Falltor and Holtzgarten.

The first dachshunds brought into the United States were Caesar and Minka, imported in 1887. They were the first of many. From 1887 until the beginning of World War I, there was a steady stream of dachshund into this country. With the advent of the war and the resulting hysteria over anything "German", the dachshund lost much popularity and German breeding and breeding stock became almost non-existent. After WWI, under the capable guidance of a few dedicated enthusiasts, dachshund breeding was re-established in the United States. World War II again brought disaster to German breeders. A little known piece of dachshund trivia involves the part of the pet dog of Dorothy of The Wizard of Oz, released in 1939. It was originally scripted to be a smooth miniature dachshund named Otto, but lingering hostility toward the Germans caused the studio to insist upon the substitution of a Norwich terrier to be called Toto, a dog of then-more-acceptable British descent.

with a name of the same letters at Otto, rearranged. By then American breeders were well established, and the popularity of the dachshund continued to increase. Today the dachshund is consistently listed among America's top ten most popular breeds in terms of AKC registrations.

The smooth and the longhair varieties have coexisted for centuries and were even interbred. The wirehair is the more recent of the varieties, produced to fill the need for a coat resistant to more extreme conditions. Wirehaired and smooth dachshunds are sometimes interbred today.

WHY A DACHSHUND?

At the time of this latest printing, there are almost 200 different breeds recognized by the American Kennel Club, with many more listed in both Miscellaneous and Foundation Stock Service. What is there about the dachshund that makes him so desirable? First is his versatility. The dachshund comes in two sizes (standard and miniature) and three different coats (smooth, longhair and wirehair). There is a dachshund to fit every environment, in every area of the country and any size of home.



The dachshund is quite intelligent, but he does have a mind of his own. He responds well to training, although his innate stubborn streak may sometimes exhibit itself. A real challenge comes with training a dachshund in obedience work, although many dachshunds have earned advanced obedience titles.

As a sporting dog, he has an excellent nose for trailing, and his disposition and conformation contribute to his skill as an underground worker. Agility and persistence enhance his hunting instincts. He is particularly well adapted to working rabbits.

Around young children the dachshund is a splendid choice, but small children should always be supervised around any dog. The dachshund is dedicated and protective as well as affectionate and playful. His size, cleanliness, and lack of "doggy" odor are characteristics that suit family living. Dachshunds are alert watchdogs. They will loudly proclaim the approach of any stranger. The dachshund is easy to love, but he gives much more than he gets. He is courageous to the point of rashness. His

delightful antics will provide the owner with hours of pleasure. Without a doubt, a dachshund is a clever, playful and lively addition to a family.

WHY BUY FROM A BREEDER?

Some years ago, researchers at McGill University in Montreal found that the home raised animals are both physically and psychologically superior to commercially raised animals and have remarkably fewer behavior problems. Therefore, a reliable show breeder is preferable to a pet shop (or puppy mill) when searching for a dachshund.



Pet shops and puppy mills are profit oriented. They do not consider improving the breed, and puppies are turned out on a production line basis at the lowest possible cost. The animals are caged, and minimum expenditures are made for both health care and nutrition.

Reputable hobby breeders, on the other hand, are dog lovers. Dachshund show breeders strive to produce dogs that most closely approach the ideal described in the standard. More often than not, these litters are raised in their homes and are accustomed to a loving family life before they are ready to go to their new homes. Knowing they have given their pups the benefit of good nutrition and necessary veterinary care, breeders are happy to give a reasonable health guarantee. Many of the puppies produced by reputable breeders are not destined to become show dogs, but they do possess the character, personality and body type described for the breed. Puppies purchased from show breeders are soon welcome and loved members of the family.

CHOOSING A PUPPY

No one can guarantee champions, for that would require the ability to see the future. Much of a grown dog's good qualities, no matter how well-bred or raised before going to its owner, will disappear if his owner does not continue with proper nutrition and health care. Potential buyers often want a six- to eight-week-old puppy. Most reliable breeders will not part with a puppy that young for good reasons. At twelve weeks, having been separated from their mother for a longer period of time, puppies are

more independent. Living among their litter mates has provided the pups valuable lessons in the basics of being a dog and in developing some limits for interacting with other dogs and with people. At twelve weeks, they tend to be attentive to training in general and ready to begin house-training. You will be fortunate if you find a pup from one of the many breeders who have begun this process with the puppies. The twelve-week-old puppy will have begun inoculations that are so important to his adult well-being. At this age, he is ready to bond with his new owners with all the love his little body can produce.

The first decision is the size and variety . If there are young children in the family, a standard might be a better choice. It is best not to base the choice on the size of the puppy, as their birth weight and rate of growth may differ greatly within the litter. The big, happy, floppy puppy may grow up to be a coarse adult, while the smallest in the litter may turn out to be the better dog. Some prefer to choose the puppy that comes right up for attention. The little one that sits back in the corner may just be quiet and shy or have been bullied by siblings, or maybe he is just tired. He may be just the puppy for an experienced owner who wants a loyal little companion who is looking for a quiet home where he can feel comfortable. The choice should also include spending time with the adult dogs, as the family will have an adult much longer than they will a puppy. If the adults are pleasing, it is reasonable to assume that the puppies will grow into pleasant companions.



A healthy puppy should feel compact and firm in your hands. He should have good, heavy bone structure. If he does not have it at three months, he won't have it later. His front legs should be parallel and frame his chest, and his rear legs should be strong and straight when viewed from the rear. The dachshund should have a "scissors" bite in which the inside of the top teeth cover the outside top of the bottom teeth. Sometimes an incorrect bite will prevent the dog from going to the show ring, but it will

not prevent him from being a good pet. The better puppy has a dark brown or black eye, the darker the better. The pigmentation on the nose should be black except on the chocolate dogs, where a brown (or "self") nose is acceptable. A light eye or light nose is not desirable to the breeder, but does not detract from his potential quality as a pet. Breeders of show dogs are looking for the qualities that most nearly match the perfection described in the standard, whereas a slight flaw will make no difference to the family with their pet.

The breeder should provide a pedigree (a minimum of three generations) and the puppy's AKC registration certificate. Sometimes the certificate is not yet available. In that case, the breeder will provide the names of the sire and dam, their AKC registration numbers, the litter application number, and the date the litter was whelped. Sometimes the breeder will mark the registration "limited," meaning that the dog is registered but is not eligible for breeding. The reputable breeder will provide a health report which includes the inoculations that have been given and the dates of administration as well as which ones are still due. If the puppy has had a microchip implanted, the breeder will explain the way to register the puppy and microchip. A feeding schedule and a description of what the pup has been eating are essential to a smooth transition to a new home, as it is unwise to change a puppy's diet abruptly. When the pup is chosen and questions are answered, it is time to go home and begin a new life! Of course, the breeder will be available for consultation when more questions arise, and in many cases the breeder can alleviate a veterinary visit simply by answering questions about little changes that can be handled with home care.

VETERINARY CARE

The choice of a veterinarian is a very important part of a dog's lifetime health. It is not necessarily true that the shop at the corner provides the best care. Usually the breeder is familiar with many vets in the area where he/she lives, and if it is feasible, using the same veterinarian as the breeder is recommended because that doctor knows the line of dachshunds and is familiar with not only what problems have been encountered but how to treat them best. In areas too far from the breeder for the veterinarian to be



convenient, it is wise to ask other dog owners or, if possible, to inquire of the local kennel club for names of dachshund breeders nearby and get the names of reputable veterinarians. Then a visit to the veterinarian to establish this very important relationship is a good idea. The pup and owner should both feel comfortable with the person who is to provide veterinary care. The veterinarian should respect the owner of the dog and be willing to give the time needed to explain methods of care, inoculation schedules, emergency care, and other important situations which will arise in the care of the dog as well as answer questions the owner may have.

It is also a good idea to locate the emergency veterinarian who would care for the dog in case of an emergency when the regular office is closed. At the time of an emergency, emotions are high and often the reaction is to hurry to the nearest place even without knowing anything about the care offered. It is best to ask the veterinarian where the best emergency care is. Often large animal hospitals have emergency service, but sometimes the doctors assigned to that portion of the hospital are the new doctors just out of veterinary school rather than a specialist in emergency veterinary medicine. It is usually best to go to an exclusively emergency clinic where the doctors have been trained specifically for emergency care. It is also true that emergency clinic's fees are usually considerably higher than the regular veterinarian's. This is one reason why the owner should try to keep funds saved for emergency incidents, should they happen.

In addition to visits for illness and emergencies, all dogs should be seen by a veterinarian on a regular basis for periodic check-ups, control of parasites, and immunization against all serious illnesses. Some dogs have worms at one time or another, but the dog should be checked for worms before medication is administered. No medication for worms should be given if the does not have evidence of worms. Worms are not necessarily a bad reflection on the breeder in the case of puppies, but the problem does need to be resolved. Some worms are hard to avoid, but if the dam does not have worms, pups should not. Round worms and tape-worms are the most common and can sometimes be seen in feces. However, other and more dangerous are only detectable with the aid of a microscope. Examinations of stool samples should be part of a program of regular veterinary care. If detected early and treated properly, most intestinal parasites can be controlled or eliminated without great difficulty. There are medications that are specific for one type of parasite

and should not be used indiscriminately. Worm medications are toxic...enough to kill worms while not enough to kill the dog. The veterinarian's advice should be followed to the letter. In many areas, heartworm, a dangerous parasite carried by mosquitoes, is prevalent. The veterinarian will set up a program for prevention. Diagnosis of heartworm is done through a blood test and should be part of the annual exam even if the dog has been on medication all year. Heartworm is difficult to treat, and the treatment is dangerous and difficult, especially in older dogs. Excellent combination preventatives which cover all worms except tapeworms are available from the veterinarian

Fleas, ticks and other external parasites can be controlled with any number of preparations available through the veterinarian. It is no shame for dogs to catch fleas, as they live in all outdoor areas, but there is no excuse for allowing these parasites to set up housekeeping on the dog. The veterinarian can recommend the best remedy. It is best not to combine flea/tick preventatives with worm products. In cool climates, flea prevention products are not necessary during the winter months, whereas worm products should be continued all year long. There is no need to give a dog an oral poison, which flea and tick medicines are, during the time of year when cold temperatures kill the flea population.

Before weaning, puppies get immunity to many serious diseases through their mother's milk. After weaning, this immunity rapidly disappears. The breeder of the litter will provide all information about the puppy's inoculations and worming, if that has been necessary. Early inoculations give only temporary immunity to disease. The veterinarian's advice on gaining permanent immunity to canine distemper, hepatitis, and leptospirosis, is very important. Some dachshunds have serious allergic reactions to the leptospirosis vaccine, and owners choose not to give it. If it is decided that this inoculation will be given, the puppy should be watched closely following the injection and given an antihistamine if he shows any reaction. The veterinarian should be informed. Some veterinarians give an injection of antihistamine routinely before shots. Assuming that the breeder has given the first round of puppy shots at eight weeks, the next puppy shots will involve a series of vaccinations between twelve and fifteen weeks of age and an annual booster one year later. More recent studies indicate that annual boosters after the first one may not be necessary in adult dog. A three-year vaccination protocol is now recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association, so that boosters are given at ages one, four, seven, and ten, with nothing

after age ten except the rabies vaccination, usually required by law. The medical routine should be discussed with the veterinarian. It is best with puppies not to combine rabies vaccines with other inoculations, and a three-week interval between them is usually recommended. In most states rabies vaccinations may be given every three years. Present studies may determine that a longer time between rabies inoculations is warranted.

Dog owners are now encouraged to apply permanent identification to their dogs with the use of a microchip. This chip is implanted above the shoulder blades, and the number and identification of the dog are registered with one of many agencies which provide the service of finding the owner if a dog is found away from his home. The American Kennel Club Companion Animal Registry is a very reliable service, and every brand of chip may be registered through www.akccar.org. If a puppy already has a microchip before he goes to a new home, the puppy's microchip number can be transferred over and linked to the new owner's contact information. That way, if the pet ever is found, it can be reunited with its new family by the 24/7 recovery service.

NUTRITION

Nutrition is such an important part of your dog's overall state of health and contribution to his longevity that consultation with the breeder and veterinarian for their guidance and recommendations is wise. Dogs require at least forty-three nutrients in very specific ratios for ideal nutrition. Almost all dog foods sold today are better for the dog than table scraps or home cooked food and are more economical than anything the owner might prepare. Major dog food companies follow strict guidelines based on extensive research to produce nutritionally sound products. Nutritional deficits can be found with owners who indulge their pets with inadequate foods or over-diligent owners who add supplements to carefully formulated commercial diets, thereby disturbing the balance. A product labeled complete and balanced from a reputable manufacturer and provided with plenty of fresh water is the best approach to feeding a dog. The method of feeding most widely used is the portion feeding method. The self-feeding method may be preferred by some owners, but there is a danger that the dachshund will over-eat and will become overweight. In either case, the new owner should follow the recommendations of the breeder when a puppy leaves the litter for his new home. Then a gradual transition to any other complete and

balanced food and the method of feeding can occur. The newly weaned puppy will have been fed quite moist food served four times a day by the breeder. By 8 weeks the pup can go to three feedings a day, and by three months of age, the food can be drier and crunchier and three meals per day should be sufficient. Some breeders use diluted evaporated milk to soften food, and puppies love it. The five to seven month old, or adolescent, puppy needs two meals a day; at ten months to a year one feeding a day will do. It is easy to decide when to drop a feeding from the schedule because the puppy will begin to show less interest in the food or may even leave some in the bowl.

For the dog fed with the traditional portion feeding method and the dog that cannot adjust to the self-feeding, the responsibility for monitoring weight falls to the owner. Every dog has its own nutritional needs and one may be "roly-poly" on the same amount that might leave another a "rack of bones." Seldom is undernourishment a problem with the conscientious dog owner. There are certain stress conditions such as puppy hood, pregnancy and nursing, hard work and cold weather, which will cause a nutritional need for a higher protein and greater caloric intake. Dramatic increases in protein can lead to problems in the urinary tract. The dietary problem that is found most often in dogs is obesity. Although fat puppies are cute, too much weight can adversely affect normal growth and development. It is all right for puppies to have more fat than adults because if they develop diarrhea or vomiting, the extra weight prevents their becoming dangerously thin while ill. Obesity in the dog has been shown to lower resistance to viral and bacterial infection, impair cardiac function, and increase susceptibility to skin conditions. It is also associated with reproductive problems as well as shortened life span. The dachshund's propensity for back problems is greatly exacerbated by excess weight. Watch your dog's profile. Pinch his skin over the ribs. If you pick up one inch of skin that feels "fat," he probably is overweight. Rolls behind the neck are another clue. Adjust the quantity of his rations to keep him trim and healthy. It is much easier to fatten a thin dog than it is to slenderize a "fatty." A report from Purina Pet Nutrition and Care research states that a twenty percent reduction in calorie intake will encourage a good rate of weight reduction in the obese dachshund, depending on the severity of the condition and the advice of the veterinarian. It is better to use a well-balanced low-calorie reducing diet than to risk undernourishment by feeding too little of a food that is too high in calories. Special prescription diets are available for dogs with special nutritional needs due to kidney, heart or liver dis-

ease, obesity and allergies. The veterinarian can advise best on any special dietary needs the dog might have.

WARNING: Do not ever give Acetaminophen or Ibuprofin to dogs, as it is toxic to them. A baby aspirin is all right if he appears to be uncomfortable, but it is better not to give anything without checking with a veterinarian or at least the breeder.

Chocolate in any form is toxic to dogs!!!!

EXERCISE

Every dog needs to exercise to maintain good health and muscle tone. Provide the dachshund with an outdoor area safely enclosed where he can move about freely and enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. See that he has fresh water and a shelter where he can get out of the sun or wind. Most dachshunds are hardy and can go out in all weather. A dachshund is first a house dog and should not be made to stay out in extreme cold or heat or away from people. Your dachshund should have some controlled exercise on a leash as well. A good working trot to see new places and people will benefit him both mentally and physically as well as offering some benefits to the person on the other end of the leash.



KENNELING AND THE CRATE METHOD OF HOUSETRAINING

Every dog should have a place of his own where he can retreat for undisturbed rest while feeling safe and secure. This is especially important for the new puppy. An airline crate or folding metal crate will fill this need nicely and, in addition, will provide a nice useful tool in housetraining. There are those who feel crating a dog is cruel. On the contrary, any dog will seek a secluded and protected nook for his place of rest. the owner does the puppy a favor by providing him with a place where he can feel snug and safe. It is no more cruel than placing a human infant in a crib.

To housebreak your dog effectively the owner must follow a routine for at least six weeks and cannot trust him until he is at least a year old and

has developed good bladder and bowel control.. The very first thing in the morning, he must be carried to his exercise yard.. He will feel less restricted off leash. He should respond quickly since he has held it all night. He receives praise and is taken back indoors free run of the room where family members will be--not the whole house. A few minutes of play is followed by breakfast. After he finishes, he goes outside again. Again, he is praised for the right behavior and returned indoors to his crate for a couple of hours while you go about your usual routine. Towards noon, he comes out of the crate and goes back to the exercise yard. He receives more praise and goes in the house for some freedom in the room where the owner can supervise, and when he tires, will be then go back to his crate for awhile. The same routine is repeated for his noon meal and supper. The owner must remember to put him outside as soon as he has finished the last mouthful. He may then have free run of the room where the family is during the evening with a quick trip out at 8:30pm or so and again just before bed. Before retiring for the night, the puppy goes out and and is turned loose in his exercise yard .If he does his duties, he is praised and returned to his crate indoors.

Walking and playing may actually stimulate the dog to urinate or defecate. Once the dog starts to eliminate, stop walking or playing, and praise the dog in a happy, but quiet tone. Too exuberant a response may interrupt the dog. Keep up the praise until the puppy is done. One may choose to use a code word at this time, so that the dog learns to associate the word with the action and will eventually be able to comply when asked to eliminate.

The number of daily trips taken outdoors will diminish as the dog ages. The eight week old puppy that goes out every hour on the hour rapidly grows to the six month old dog that goes out five or six times per day, and all too soon becomes an adult dog that is satisfied with three or four bathroom breaks each day. An older dog that is not housetrained or one that needs a refresher course may need several trips out each day until a pattern can be created or identified. Then the dog can be taken out at age-appropriate intervals. Older dogs are housetrained using the same positive reinforcement techniques as puppies.

If the owner keeps a close eye on the dog and frequently takes the dog to the pre-selected elimination site, the dog will rapidly learn which behaviors are expected of it. If the dog is taken out after each meal and each nap, preferably more often than required, housetraining can be

accomplished with a minimum of accidents. Unfortunately, no owner is perfect and a few accidents are to be expected.

Accidents will occur if the owner is preoccupied, loses track of the dog, or is too busy to get outdoors. These accidents should be cleaned up without a fuss. After all, they are really the fault of the owner, not the dog. The owner may be allowing the puppy the run of the house, forgetting to get the dog outside after each nap, or missing cues from the dog that a trip outside is needed. Owners that yell and belittle a dog end up with a dog that is frightened of the owner and still unsure just exactly where to eliminate. One well-known trainer has suggested that every time a dog urinates in the house, the owner should roll up a newspaper and whack him or herself in the head. The comment was made in jest, but the point was well-made that the owner is responsible for a dog's behaviors. So the accident should be cleaned thoroughly with an appropriate enzymatic cleaner and the positive housetraining effort resumed. This allows an owner to avoid inappropriate punishment, bond with a new or young dog, and rapidly have a dog that is housetrained.

His natural instincts will tell him to keep his quarters clean., but while it is true that confinement in a small area may encourage a dog to wait to eliminate, the technique is flawed if used incorrectly. Many small dogs and young dogs simply do not have adequate sphincter control to hold their urine for hours. Left in a crate, they will urinate, will sit in their urine, and will not learn house training. Young dogs should not be left alone in a crate for more than a few hours. They should not be left for an entire work day, and they should be visited, let out the crate, and allowed to relieve themselves during the day. This will help the dog learn the proper place to eliminate far more rapidly than being left by itself in the crate all day. It may require that a house sitter visit for a few weeks or months, but it is the fastest and most humane way to train a puppy.

It is also a mistake to think that a puppy left in a crate overnight will somehow ignore the urge to eliminate if it wakes up. To properly house-train a young dog, those pleas for a bathroom break must be heeded, even if it is the middle of the night. Simply get the dog outside, tell it this was a job well done, and put it back into its crate or bed for the night. Do not play with the dog or turn the event into an all night romp. If only allowed to relieve itself and then immediately put back to bed, the dog will eventually sleep through the night and this behavior will cease.

By preventing the pup from doing his duties indoors and praising his relieving himself outside, good habits will be fairly firm in a few weeks. As these habits are more and more firmly established, the pup may have longer periods of freedom and be introduced to other rooms. Should he have an accident during these periods of freedom if catch him in the act,, a loud "NO!" followed by a quick and unceremonious trip to the exercise yard will refresh his memory. If he is not caught in the act of relieving himself, it is useless to correct him. One should NEVER rub his nose in his deposit. Doing that will simply insure that he will use that spot again. Anytime that he does soil the floor or carpet, the floor must be cleaned thoroughly with a product that eliminates odor! Enzymatic cleaners work best.

After a few days, the pup will likely retreat to his crate on his own during periods of freedom. Great! A dog who will stay happily confined in his crate on his own during the night and when the owners are away gets into far less mischief, is much easier to take traveling, and will certainly be more welcome at hotels and motels. Even if he appears to be unhappy when left confined to his crate, it is good to remember that safety is more important than happiness. He will likely sleep the entire time the family is away, and he might as well sleep where the owner wants him to sleep. Also, in case of emergency, he can be quickly located and protected.



airline approved
hard plastic



wire
folding/collapsible



soft-side / collapsible
(not allowed at some shows)

TOYS FOR CHEWING

Puppies need something to chew while cutting teeth. Older dogs also need something to chew for aid in tooth cleaning and sometimes to relieve or prevent boredom. In order to prevent the destruction of furniture, rugs and other possessions, the dog must be provided with something suitable on which he can chew. The first thought is bones. Natural bones are among the safer of the chew toys. Certainly they are preferable to an old shoe which may have nails and eyelets which can be swal-

lowed. Also giving a puppy anything that once belonged to you gives him the idea that it is all right to chew other things that taste or smell like you. This is probably not what you want. Natural beef bones can be purchased at pet supply stores. All others can be broken or splintered and swallowed. Sharp pieces may pierce the intestine, cause blockage, or upset digestion and, if blockages are not detected early, may even cause death. Plastic and rubber toys are easily reduced to pieces by most puppies and dogs. If swallowed, these pieces can be as lethal as breakable bones. There are, however, hard rubber toys which are virtually indestructible.. Also available in pet supply stores are chewable products which will not splinter or break. Rawhide chew toys are not a safe option. First, many of them have been cured in foreign factories with some ingredients which are harmful to dogs. There are also reports of dogs strangling on bits of rawhide which have become lodged in the throat or have formed masses which have collected in the digestive tract and caused blockages. The same is true of so-called "dental chews," which are not digested and can cause dangerous blockages in the stomach or intestine. Hard dog biscuits are probably the safest thing for dogs to chew, but they are bound to disappear with amazing speed. Too many biscuits could disrupt a carefully balanced diet and result in an unhealthy overweight dog. "Filled" treats and dry meaty-looking food are high in sugar. Tiny bits or miniature biscuits make wonderful training treats. In short, the owner will have to settle on the items about which seem the best, the least of the evils, when choosing a dog's chew toy. And supervise play to be sure you are right.

GROOMING

Before attempting the specialized grooming, which will enhance the characteristics of the variety of dachshund(s), there are basic grooming steps which need to be taken.

Brushing and Combing:



comb



flea comb



slicker brush

Before attempting to bathe, scissor or trim a dachshund it is essential to completely brush or comb the coat. This stimulates the flow of the natural coat oils and removes any tangles which may be in the coat of the longhair or the wirehair. It also removes any dead hairs prior to bathing. For the longhairs and wirehairs, the heavily coated areas require particular attention. Regular brushing encourages a healthy coat.

TEETH:

A dog's teeth may be kept clean by using a mixture of equal parts baking soda and salt. There are also flavored tooth pastes/cleaners for dogs available through pet supply vendors. These may make it easier to accommodate the dog to tooth brushing. The corner of a moistened terry wash cloth (or a tooth brush designed for canine application), dipped into the mixture and rubbed on each tooth will help keep plaque and tartar from building up and causing discoloration and/or premature loss of teeth. Some owners find an electric toothbrush to work well. There are also drops which may be applied at bath or bedtime formulated to work with the saliva to discourage plaque build-up. If tartar (hardened yellowish-brownish material) does become evident on the dog's teeth, a dental scaler may be used to remove the tartar in much the same way as the human dentist does. Scalers are available from most animal supply places. The scaler should be placed parallel to each tooth at the edge of the gum line. For the upper teeth, it is drawn down from the gum line to the tip of the tooth, using firm pressure. For the lower teeth, the scaler is drawn up from the gum line to the tip of the tooth. Once all the teeth have been scaled in this manner, a baking soda and salt mixture may be used to remove any tiny bit of matter that have been missed. It is necessary to take care to not cut the gums with the scaler. For those who are unsure or uncomfortable performing this task, most veterinary offices offer this service. Before scaling the teeth of an older dog who might have heavy tartar, the veterinarian will likely prescribe an antibiotic to counteract the bacteria which will go down the throat at the time of scaling.

tooth scaler

EARS:

Dog's ears need to be cleaned on a regular basis. Remember, they are sensitive and must not be probed too deeply or injury may occur. Cotton swabs should not be used in dogs' ears. A cotton round or square wrapped around a finger and dipped into a solution of white vinegar

and water (one part vinegar to four parts water) works well, as does a thin washcloth. There are also cleaners available at pet stores. Avoid oily cleaners or powders

ANAL GLANDS:

(*Note: In addition to these instructions, The veterinarian should instruct the owner the correct approach the first time, because if not done correctly, the procedure can cause extreme pain or injury.) These glands are located in either side of the rectal opening and secrete fluid which aids the dog in moving his bowels. Sometimes the anal fluid builds up and hardens to the point where impaction and/or abscesses occur. This can be very painful for the animal, and will require veterinary attention. To help avoid this situation, these glands should periodically be emptied. The frequency will depend upon how quickly matter builds up. When the anal glands are full, semi-hard sacs may be felt on either side of the rectum. Because the contents of the anal glands have a very vile odor, it is best to empty them immediately before bathing the dog, or have soap and water solution available to sponge bathe the rectal area as the glands are emptied. To empty the glands, stand the dog on a firm surface facing his hindquarters. Grasp the dog's tail with one hand and hold it up. With the other hand place a piece of cotton, gauze pad, or several tissues over the rectal area and, with the thumb and forefinger, press slightly inward (towards the dog's body) on either side of the rectal opening. Gradually squeeze fingers together toward the rectal opening and outward, away from the dog's body. Repeat this procedure until no more fluid is expressed.

NAILS:

It is important to keep the dog's nails short, both for his comfort, and to prevent his feet from splaying, which allows debris and stones to catch between his pads. The feet are an extension of the shoulder down through the leg, and if the dog's nails are long, his foot is forced back so that he walks on the pasterns (wrists) of the front feet, impacting his stance and movement on his leg and shoulder. Ultimately this can affect his back and cause him discomfort. The dachshund has a compact foot designed for crossing tough terrain while in pursuit of game. To help keep the foot this way, short nails are a necessity. From the standpoint of the house pet, short nails do not scratch furniture, catch on clothing, rugs, bedding or upholstery. The easiest nail clipper to use is a guillotine-type blade instrument available at most pet supply places. The plier style clipper may be painful to the dog because it pinches the nail. A small

handheld grinder (dremel tool) instead of a clipper will grind the nail short and smooth and is usually painless. It may take a few sessions for the dog to become accustomed to the sound and vibration, but grinding leaves a nicely groomed appearance on nails and feet



trim the pointed tip



guillotine style



plier style



grinder

The dog's nail has a very broad base and then a definite point where the nail suddenly begins to taper. It is at this point that the nail should be cut. If the nail is cut too short and it begins to bleed, a pinch of powdered nail clotting material pressed on the end of the nail will stop bleeding quickly. The freshly cut edges of the nails can be smoothed with a nail file, not necessary when a grinder is used.

BATHING:

A rubber mat placed in the bottom of the bathtub or sink will provide sure footing for the dog. A spray hose attachment facilitates wetting and rinsing the dog; a sponge or wash cloth will allow washing the head, ears and muzzle without getting shampoo in the eyes. Most of today's dog shampoos are tearless. Many good quality shampoos, some with moisturizers or conditioners, are available through pet suppliers online or in stores. When the dog's coat is wet with warm water, a good rich lather should be rubbed into the coat. The dog will enjoy a brisk massage with the shampoo, and it is good for his coat and skin. If he is very dirty, a second shampoo will be necessary, but if he is bathed regularly, one soaping is usually sufficient. Rinsing the dog thoroughly is essential to maintain a shiny coat and remove any residue which will cause dryness, flaking, and itching. For longhairs good towel drying followed by a straight brushing and the use of a high-speed hair dryer held against the coat so that the hair is blown straight will give the desired appearance and avoid curly coat. When the dog appears to be totally dry, allow him to cool down and then feel for more moisture. If he is damp, continue drying until he is hard dry to maintain the straight hair.

SPECIAL BATHING PROCEDURE:

For dry/flaking skin; baby oil or bath oil (or breeder recommended product) brushed into the coat thoroughly may be applied. Some wrap the dog in a towel and pin with diaper pins so that he "wears" the towel for the interim. This is left on for a few hours, and then the dog is bathed as usual. For dry or brittle coat on the longhair dachshund, the same procedure as outlined above, but the bath followed with a good quality crème rinse will help the coat. The crème rinse is left on the coat for 2 to 3 minutes and then rinsed thoroughly.

PET GROOMING OF THE LONGHAIR DACHSHUND

Brushing with a combination natural bristle and nylon brush on a regular basis will remove dead hair and undercoat and keep the coat in good condition. Scissoring the hair on the bottom of the feet even with the pads will keep dirt and debris from accumulating. Trimming hair growth at the point that the hair from the back of the neck joins the hair on the front of the neck (tends to stick out like a "mane") and up to under the ear helps with hygiene of the ears. All hair under the ear and sticking out of the ear should be trimmed. For hygiene purposes, long hair around the anus should be trimmed off. Regular bathing with a moisturizing shampoo followed by a crème rinse and lots of brushing will keep the coat in good, shining condition. A good towel drying followed by a straight brushing and the use of a high-speed hair dryer held against the coat so that the hair is blown straight will give the desired appearance and avoid curly coat. When the dog appears to be totally dry, allow him to cool down and then feel for more moisture. If he is damp, continue drying until he is hard dry.



comb



curved edge



straight-edge



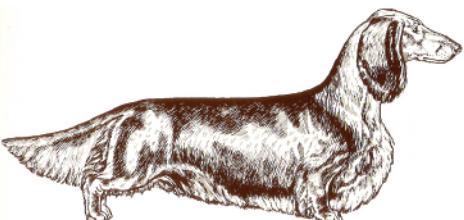
straight-edge



thinning shears

SHOW GROOMING OF THE LONGHAIR DACHSHUND

The following is the description of the desired look in a longhaired dachshund. It is best to aim for the look of the standard, and it is



helpful to attend shows and observe dogs and handlers to learn about grooming. A picture of the goal to be attained is useful when beginning to groom:

COAT: The sleek, glistening, often slightly wavy hair is longer under the neck and on forechest, the underside of the body, the ears and behind the legs. The coat gives the dog an elegant appearance. Short hair on the ear is not desirable. Too profuse a coat which masks type, equally long hair over the whole body, a curly coat, or a pronounced parting on the back are faults. Tail - Carried gracefully in prolongation of the spine; the hair attains its greatest length here and forms a veritable flag.

These are instructions from Lorene Hogan, longtime longhair handler, to attain this look.

HEAD

Looking down on the dog, and starting from the middle of the top of the dog's head, place thinning shears (with the teeth on the top) close to the middle of the head. Begin to thin, from the back towards the nose. With the shears close to the skull to allow the cutting of undercoat, cut once, brush , then continue down to the side of the eye. Repeat until the desired look is achieved. Once you are satisfied with the results, start on the other side. Remember to keep the thinning shears with the teeth up, and always brush after each cut!

To groom the ear area, begin from the front of the ear with the shears' teeth closest to the ear, cut in short, rapid strokes, blending into the muzzle. Repeat if necessary, always brushing after each cut, or series of cuts. Repeat on the other side. Lift and hold the ear out of your way and thin with straight scissors underneath . You can use a stripping knife to remove the short fuzziness by combing through them with the stripping knife.

Use a straight shear with rounded tips to cut the whiskers on the muzzle over the eyes, on the cheeks, and on the underside of the jaw. These whiskers should be cut very close to the skin.

NECK & BODY

Have the shears with the teeth next to the ear of the dog . Cut at an angle down the side of the neck , blending into the shoulders continue to the middle of the neck then turn your scissors over and repeat on the other

side. Take small cuts in this area. On the back of the neck, your scissors should be placed vertical with the neck.

The throat should be cleaned out under the chin and side of the throat using the quick, short cuts as used when you did the side of the head, but much closer. It is better not to go lower than the shoulder when cleaning out the front. At the top of your bib, shape an inverted V. With the scissors vertical, the teeth next to the center of the chest, thin to shape the front. Have someone walk your dog, and watch him coming at you. Thin the front if needed, and the wings on the side of the front legs if they are sticking out. On extremely heavy coated dogs do the same to the side of the body, on the pants, and the tail. On the tail, have your scissors with the teeth at the top, and cut at an angle.

FEET

Use the thinning shears to clean the puffy part by pulling the hair up between the toes. Clean the pads with straight scissors. On the back legs, comb the hair up and cut the hair down at an angle from the hock (widest point) to the foot.

The coat of the longhair dachshund should reach its greatest length on the underside of the tail. Therefore, little is done to the tail other than combing and brushing to maintain its condition.

TAIL

The coat of the longhair dachshund should reach its greatest length on the underside of the tail. Therefore, little is done to the tail other than combing and brushing to maintain its condition.



EQUIPMENT

CP Classic stripping knife for hard coats.....Fromm small (5") thinning scissors.....Straight scissors.....Nail clippers.....Small flexible toothbrush.....Sense of Humor and Patience.....

I would recommend that you practice on a dog that you are not showing.

REMEMBER, CUT, BRUSH, LOOK.
YOU CANNOT PUT IT BACK ON !!!

PET GROOMING OF THE SMOOTH DACHSHUND

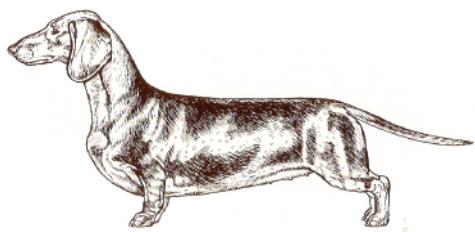
The Smooth Dachshund who is not being shown requires practically no grooming to be the ideal house pet. He should be bathed occasionally and brushed often to keep the skin healthy and the coat glowing. His nails and ears need the same attention of all dachshunds.

SHOW GROOMING OF THE SMOOTH DACHSHUND

The standard of the smooth dachshund describes the coat as follows:

COAT: Short, smooth and shining. Should be neither too long nor too thick. Ears not leathery.

Tail - Gradually tapered to a point, well but not too richly haired. Long sleek bristles on the underside are considered a patch of strong-growing hair, not a fault. A brush tail is a fault, as is also a partly or wholly hairless tail.



SHOW GROOMING OF THE SMOOTH DACHSHUND

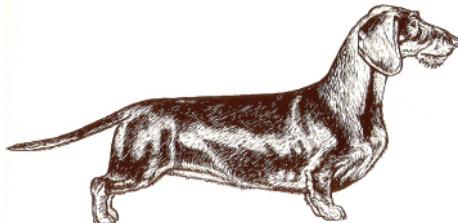
The smooth (short haired) dachshund has a short, thick, shiny coat. Very little grooming is required in order to show this variety.

HEAD: A straight shear with rounded tips should be used to cut the whiskers on the muzzle (optional), over the eyes, on the cheeks, and on the underside of the jaw. These whiskers should be cut very close to the skin. If the dog has a particularly thick coat, it may require scissoring the stray hairs on both sides of the neck where the coat growth from the back of the neck joins the growth from the front forming a cowlick. It also may be necessary to trim the wispy hairs that may protrude at the point of the breastbone. This may be done with either straight edge scissors or thinning shears. Slow and careful cutting will not leave a bare spot or sharp line from the scissors. Tail: If the hair on the underside of the tail is thick and unkempt looking it should be trimmed with scissors or thinning shears to give a sleek tapered look. A light spray of coat dressing oil, or a small amount of baby oil hand applied to the coat will add luster and sheen to the coat.

FEET: Any hair that may protrude on the underside of the feet should be trimmed so that the hair is even with the pads.

SHOW GROOMING THE WIREHAIR DACHSHUND

According to the breed standard for dachshunds, "With the exception of the jaw, eyebrows, and ears, the whole body is covered with a perfectly uniform, tight, short, thick, rough, hard coat, but with finer shorter hairs (under-coat) everywhere distributed between the coarser hairs." The distinctive facial furnishings include a beard and eyebrows; on the ears the hair is shorter than on the body, but in any case conforming to the rest of the coat. The general arrangement of the hair should be such that the wirehaired dachshund, when seen from a distance, should resemble the smooth. In grooming the wirehaired dachshund, you are attempting to enhance the dachshund shape of the body and emphasize the wire characteristics.



There are basically two methods of grooming the wirehaired dachshund, plucking and stripping, or a combination of the two. Plucking consists of using the thumb and index finger to pull out the longer coat hairs. Stripping is done with a stripping knife. There are many types of stripping knives available. It is necessary to find the one most comfortable to use. Stripping is done by placing the knife against the coat, catching a small amount of hair against the blade with the thumb, and pulling the longer hairs out of the coat. With either method, small amounts of hair should be done at a time and the hair should be pulled in the direction of coat growth with quick jerking motion. Hair should never be plucked or stripped against the direction of coat growth.

When planning to remove a great deal of the coat, referred to as "taking the coat down," the major work should be done eight to twelve weeks before the date of the show. The rate of coat growth differs from dog to dog, so it is important to experiment to determine the best time schedule for the dog. Once the coat is in show condition, it can be maintained by stripping or plucking the longer hairs on a weekly basis. This method removes any dead hair and allows for constant new growth of hair. This method is called "rotation of the coat" or "rolling the coat."

HEAD:

The head should be stripped or plucked from just behind the eyebrows, over the top of the skull and down into the neck area, between the eyes, and the cheek area from the outer corner of the eye to about $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the corner of the lip. Stray hairs at the inner corner of the eye should be removed and the eyebrows should be longer at the inside corner of the eye tapering to the outside corner of the eye where they are flush with the skull structure. The eyebrows should be short enough to allow the eyes to be readily seen. Since the overall head structure should be uniformly tapered, it may be necessary to thin out the beard to achieve this look. This should be done by stripping and combing judiciously until the smooth look desired is achieved. It is also possible to remove some of the coat from the center of the under jaw to allow the beard to lie closer against the muzzle.

EARS:

All the longer hairs from the outside, underside, and along the edges of the ear should be removed. This will leave a very short undercoat on the ear. The hair on the inside of the ear where the ear joins the cheek could be scissored very close to the skin to allow the ear to lie flat against the cheek, the preferred method is stripping . If using scissors, thinning shears would work best. Just remember, using any type of scissors will not allow for better coat texture or color and will only prolong the proper coat from growing in on your dog. Using short cuts will not give the desired long term results you are working to achieve.

NECK:

The longer hairs on the neck should be stripped or plucked under the chin and down the throat to the breast bone, along the sides of the neck, and on the back of the neck, blending into the shoulder area. The coat along the sides of the neck should be blended where they form the "cowlicks" diligently. That area needs to be kept short or it will get ahead of you quickly. It is not the dog's favorite spot to be sure, but with gentle persuasion and kindness he or she will come around.

BODY:

The body coat is kept a little longer than the head and neck, long enough on a wire to be able to feel the texture, perhaps at no less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " depending on the rate of re-growth to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or so. Any longer it will have the shaggy and unkempt look.]Stripping or plucking should be done from the neck area along the top-line and

sides to the tail. The underside of the body should be plucked or stripped to conform to the rest of the body. There should not be a great length of coat here as it will look like a skirt. If the dog does not have a deep chest, groom the coat on the underside of the body so that the chest area is slightly longer, and taper it up into the loin area.

TAIL:

The tail should be plucked or stripped to give an even tapered look. The tail should not be overstripped as the hair re-grows slower than other parts of the dog. The hairs around the anus should be trimmed short for hygiene and a neat appearance, which conforms with the rest of the grooming.

LEGS:

The hair on the legs should conform to the body coat, but may be just a little longer. Judicious plucking or stripping of the longer hairs should be done to enhance the full wire coat growth. The fine wispy hairs should be pulled as early as possible and continued to shape the legs.

FEET:

Use straight scissors to trim the hair on the bottom of the feet even with the pads. With the foot place securely on a flat surface, use a straight edge scissor to trim the hair around the foot. The desired effect is one of a rounded, compact foot. Use of the scissors is done only after all stripping is done. It is meant for tidying up not as a means for maintaining the coat.

PET GROOMING OF THE WIREHAIR DACHSHUND

You can achieve the same result in the appearance of the dog by using a clipper. However, in most instances, you will not be able to maintain the harsh texture of the coat with this method. Clippering is a time saving method of keeping the dog neat while general conforming to the desired look of the wirehaired dachshund. Follow the same pattern of grooming as outlined above using the following blades:

HEAD, UNDERSIDE OF THE NECK and EARS #10
BACK OF THE NECK, BODY and TAIL #5 (leaves hair 1/2" long)
..... Or #7 (leaves hair 1/4" long)
EYEBROWS and BEARD...scissor these to the desired shape and length.

TO BREED OR NOT TO BREED YOUR DACHSHUND

This decision demands a great deal of thought. Aside from the fact that having a litter will not make "Gretchen" a better dog and that accurate bookkeeping on the cost of a litter will reveal a deficit rather than enough profit to put the kids through college, the outstanding fact remains that the world does not need more dogs. Reports estimate that annually thousands of pets are euthanized for reasons that are not medical. Most of these were produced by the "casual breeder", if you will, or the irresponsible pet owner. Will your litter contribute to the problem of the burgeoning numbers of unwanted pets? Will your litter be a credit to the breed? The dachshund fancy needs only better dachshunds. The mating of purebred dogs should be aimed towards producing improved quality in both temperament and body structure. It should also be based on a thorough knowledge of the breed and the principles of sound breeding. If these factors are not present, then the breeding should not be carried out.

SO YOU WANT TO SHOW DOGS

Because they are fewer in number, show quality dachshunds are likely to cost more. Breeders are sometimes even reluctant to part with show prospects in an outright sale and may offer co-ownerships or other breeder's terms. A true show prospect could be vital to the breeding program the breeder has planned. Those who have acquired a dachshund with show potential can be sure that the breeder will be helpful in getting them and the dachshund into the ring. Match shows are a good place to start for both owner and dog. A local kennel club probably sponsors at least one match a year, as well as one point show. In addition to kennel clubs for all purebred dogs, there are breed clubs specializing in single breeds. The kennel clubs and dachshund clubs in different areas may be found by, contacting the American Kennel Club, at www.akc.org on the internet or through the DCA web site at www.dachshundclubofamerica.org.

Through these clubs, all the help and information needed to begin the quest for the championship title for a dachshund will be available.



ENJOYING A DOG SHOW

Attending a dog show for the first time will be fascinating with the great number and variety of dogs there. After a tour of the benches, or the show grounds, go to the judging rings and to see the activity going on there. A number of dogs will be posed, paraded up and down by intense handlers, checked front and back individually and then against each other by a very serious person who is the judge. Equally serious are the people showing off their dogs, hoping to win his/her approval and the coveted ribbons he/she will award. Finally, the judge indicates which dogs have won and a burst of applause may greet his/her decision. New observers may wonder why the cute little dog appealed so much to them and did not win anything....and may wonder what it is all about. Those who understand what is going on, what a dog show is all about and why it is so important to the people who exhibit will certainly get more enjoyment out of the show. That is the purpose of this chapter, to help the new dog owner understand and enjoy a dog show. The primary purpose of a dog show is to enable dog owners to exhibit their dogs in competition with others of its kind. The ultimate objective is to improve the quality of all purebred dogs. An intelligent breeding program,, using the dogs which have proven through such competition to be the better representatives of their breeds, achieves this goal. A dog show is a huge elimination contest. There are many contests taking place in every dog show. These may be the winning of blue ribbons, the winning of championship points, the Best of Breed or Variety (in breeds such as dachshunds which are one breed separated into varieties) and Best of Group and ultimately Best in Show honors and awards. A Reserve Best in show is an award added in 2013 for the judge's second choice out of the 7

Group winners competing for Best and Show.



A sanctioned, or licensed, dog show is for pure-bred dogs only, and they must be registered or eligible for registration in the American Kennel Club. To be accepted, the entry form must show the dog's individual registration number (or the litter registration number until the final registration process is completed). While dog shows are sometimes referred to as "canine beauty contests" there is much more than just the surface beauty to be considered. In 2013, there are 179 breeds of dogs are recognized by

the American Kennel Club and 15 in the Miscellaneous Class. The Miscellaneous Class is intended as an interim stage prior to a breed becoming eligible to compete in a variety group at AKC shows. The AKC Board of Directors has the authority to add a breed to the list of AKC-registerable breeds if, in its opinion, sufficient evidence is presented to justify such action. There are a number of factors the Board considers in making this decision, including documentation that the breed in question has been breeding true for many generations, with accurate record keeping; evidence that there is sufficient interest in the breed throughout the United States; and a national club in place that meets AKC requirements to act as the parent club for the breed.

Each of these breeds has its own "standard of perfection" on file with the AKC.

The judge takes account of two main factors. He judges the dogs against the "standard" for that breed and he judges the dogs against each other. He tries to pick those dogs which are nearest to ideal "type." and which are sound both physically and mentally. The rules require that the judge personally examine each dog. He must check their teeth, eyes, hair coat, and must determine that the males have both testicles normally descended into the scrotum. If a dog is limping in the ring, it is mandatory that the judge excuse it from further judging. Any dog that attempts to bite the judge will also be excused.

There are "regular classes" for each breed. Dogs that are six months of age and that are not champions are eligible for these classes according to the stipulations of the class. Some dogs are eligible for several classes, the choice to be made by the owner or handler. Males are judged separately from females in all regular classes. The classes are the following:

Puppy (divided by age: six to nine months and nine to twelve months),
Twelve to Eighteen Months

Amateur Owner Handler (for dogs handled in the class by the registered owner of the dog and is limited to exhibitors who have not ever been a professional dog handler, AKC approved conformation judge, or an assistant to a professional handler)

Novice (for dogs which have not won three first prizes in Novice class, a first in Bred-By-Exhibitor, American-bred, or Open, nor one or more championship points. This class is rarely used now.)

Bred-By-Exhibitor (for dogs which are owned by the breeder and are shown by the breeder)

American-bred (is for dogs whelped in the United States by reason of mating that took place in this country.)

Open. (is for any registered, eligible dog; in dachshunds, the Open classes are divided into Open Miniature and Open Standard. Some varieties have divisions by color.),
<http://classic.akc.org/events/conformation/beginners.cfm>

The winner of each class gets a blue ribbon and is then eligible to compete in the Winners class. The judge picks the best male for Winners Dog and the best female for Winners Bitch. A dog (or bitch) which has been beaten only by the winner of the Winners class can then come in to compete for Reserve Winners against the remaining first prize winners. Best of Breed competition brings together already recognized AKC champions of both sexes, plus the Winners Dog and Winners Bitch. The judge then makes his choice from this group for Best of Breed or Variety. If his selection is a male for Best of Breed, the judge then selects a bitch for Best of Opposite Sex. If the Winners Dog or Winners Bitch is not selected as Best of Breed, the judge then selects either the dog or the bitch as Best of Winners. The judge has the privilege of choosing a Select Dog and Select Bitch, dogs which in the judge's opinion are worthy of recognition but less so than Best of Variety or Best of Opposite Sex. This same procedure takes place in every breed entered in the show. The Best of Breed winners would then be called back into the Group to which it is classified to be judged against each other, to decide which dog is the one best qualified to represent all of the dogs in that Group for that highest honor of dog show competition, Best in Show and second-best, Reserve Best in Show. There are seven groups, and the winner of each is now paraded before the judge who must decide on just one each for the coveted Best Dog in Show and Reserve Best in Show. In this way a show that started with 3,000 dogs ends up with one top winner at that event!

To become a champion, a dog must win 15 champion points. Points are earned only by placing first in the Winners class (Winners Dog or Winners Bitch). However, the dog chosen Best of Winners is entitled to the higher of points won in the two sexes. Championship points are awarded on a scale drawn up by AKC. As of 2013, the country is divided into fifteen divisions; the points for each breed are figured on the



Tracking



Obedience



Agility



Earthdog



Rally



Field

basis of national registrations and previous show entries for that area. All show catalogs are required to carry the "scale of points" for all breeds in the section of the country where the show is held. This may vary for dogs and bitches in the same breed. Five points is the largest number that can be won at any show. There is one other way in which a dog can win championship points. If a dog comes through the classes, wins Best of Breed, then wins First in his Group, he is entitled to the maximum number of points awarded to any other dog in that group. A check system to prevent "cheap championships" is set by the provision that a dog must win two shows with three points (also referred to as "Majors") or more under at least two different judges, and he must receive points from at least 3 judges. Thus, a dog must be shown in stiff competition before it can win the coveted title of "Champion."

It is important to note, again, the versatility of the dachshund. Do not forget that the dachshund can compete in other areas such as Obedience, Rally, Agility, Tracking, Field trial and Earth dog events. Whether choosing to compete in conformation shows or not, these other areas are challenging and fun. The reward of seeing a dog using the keen hunting skills for which he/she was bred and/or demonstrate his/her ability as a trained companion is beyond words. (A neutered or spayed dog can still compete in these areas.) Working with a dog in any or all of these per-

BREED AND VARIETY PHOTO SECTION

Miniature - Longhair
Longhair- black and
tan - miniature

Longhair - red - miniature Longhair - chocolate a



Longhair- black and
tan - miniature



Longhair - red - miniature



Longhair - chocolate and tan -
Dapple



Longhair Dapples -
chocolate and tan left/right)
black and tan (middle)



Longhair - Sable
(Note: looks black and tan but when the hair is parted,
base of hair shaft coloration proves this is sable)



Longhair - Brindle



formance events will also result in a bond that is hard to break. Training tips and articles are available in DCA's booklet, "Versatility Certificate," an award program designed by DCA to recognize the achievements of the dachshund.

Those wishing to enter a dog show should check with one of the national dog magazines, AKC web site (www.akc.org), or one of many show superintendents found on the internet. (Search "dog show superintendents.") Lists of dachshund specialty shows, will be found on the DCA web site www.dachshundclubofamerica.org .

) or DCA

Newsletter These lists will give the dates of the shows, the superintendent, or one or more of the club officers and their address. Premium lists, which have all the pertinent information on judges and prizes offered at the shows, are made available at least six weeks before the show and may be downloaded from the superintendent's site or requested from the show secretary. Entries may be made online or via US Mail on an entry blank from the premium list. Online entry service is fast and convenient and offers a receipt for the entry via e-mail. Entries close 2 ½ weeks ahead of the show, usually on Wednesdays at noon.

Standard - Longhair



←
Longhair - Black and Tan



→
Longhair - Clear Red



←
Longhairs - Adults and Pups



Longhair - clear red and reds with dark overlay

Recessive Longhair

Miniature - Smooth



Smooth - Miniature - Black and Tan Dapple



Smooth - Miniature - Chocolate and Tan



→
Smooth Miniature - Brindle



Miniature - Smooth



Miniature -
Chocolate and Tan Dapple

Standard - Smooth



←
Standard Smooth
headpiece



→
Black and Tan
(Adult)



→
Black and Tan

Miniature - Wire



Miniature - Wire - Red



Miniature - Wire - Wheaten



Miniature - Wire -
Black and Tan



**Miniature - Wire -
Black and Tan**

Standard - Wire



**Standard - Wire -
Wild Boar**

**Standard - Wire -
Wild Boar**



Wire puppies hunting



Standard - Wire - Wild Boar



Smooth and Wire puppies playing

Thank You

DCA wishes to thank members and others who contributed to this booklet:

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- DCSAV for show and performance photos



Notes

Notes