

## Chapter 1 : DK Eyewitness Books: Dog | PDF Free Download

*Dog (Eyewitness Books) [Julie Clutton-Brock] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Full-color photos. The natural history, habits, and domestication of the dog are described--how it evolved from the wolf.*

Product Description An illustrated look at dogs discusses the appearance, habits, and development of more than three hundred breeds Customer Book Reviews Most-read book in our house! A Customer on Jul 29, It may seem kind of silly, but in our household we must have thumbed through the pages of this book about a thousand times! Someone seems to take the book from the bookshelf and leave it lying on the coffee table each week. The handbook is a wonderful guide showing almost every breed imaginable. And the pictures are great. After getting some ideas as to which dogs may be right for you, call a breeder or talk to the personnel at your local SPCA. As a quick picture guide, we have found no better. Compact in size 8. Excellent, "surface-level" field guide for identifying dogs By Jpgrigold aol. The information on the different breeds was good, however there are a few things missing But overall very good. By Elizabeth Medina on May 12, The book contains colorful breed pictures, as well as basic informative information about the breeds i. It also gives a tiny bit of history and additional remarks. Use the book as part of your research, maybe as the foundation. The organization makes it easy to find that odd breed seen on TV dog shows, even if you missed the breed name. The dogs are organized according to the major groups, and then in each section are grouped with like types. The description is concise and includes additional facts about the history and other interesting information. This book includes major breeds as well as breeds not common to the American Dog shows and as such is helpful when watching shows from other Countries. A colorful, quick identification guide By Bookbuff on May 10, This guide is perfect for quick facts about many different breeds, such as where they first originated and for what purpose, their average weights and heights, and so forth. In addition, it offers a brief history of the breed and a couple interesting facts, such as bulldogs often need C-sections done because their heads are so large. Every breed entry includes at least one photograph. For those of us who are left disappointed by books that focus only on AKC-recognized breeds, this book is refreshing. It offers a glimpse at both German Shepherd dogs and little-known breeds such as the Leonberger. Not all entries are the same length, however; some are two pages, some one, and some are only part of a page. It also includes several pages of text at the beginning looking at coat types, conformation, the dog family, etc. If you simply want a pretty compact handbook to carry around and recognize breeds by, and learn a little something extra in the process, this book is perfect. Lavishly Illustrated Guide to Dog Breeds By Miriam on Feb 09, If you love dogs, this is a book you will enjoy for the profusion of excellent photographs! It is also packed with good information. Each breed is described in one or two pages with bullet points about its history and character. Color-coded data in the margins tells you the size and weight, temperament, and origin of the breed. But the best part of this book is the collection of full-color, detailed, and very expressive photos. The book is organized into chapters for "companion dogs, gundogs, herding dogs, hounds, terriers and working dogs. Fortunately, there is an index to assist with locating the dog you want to learn about. I picked up this book to help me identify the breeds that went into my two adorable mutts. Now that I have this book about breeds, I think I need a "Mutts of the World" book to help me figure out my little monsters! Great book on dogs and dog breeds. Earlywiine on Mar 18, It has great pictures of over breeds and basic information on all of them including their size and weight, brief history, country of origin, job, and has a picture of a man and the dog to show the size. It also has the history of dogs and many other great information. I have had the book since I was young and it always was a great source of information and a great book to just look at all the different breeds and their pictures. I loved the book then and love it still. I highly recommend for any household that has any interest in dogs and for young kids that want to know more about the dogs they see on tv, outside or at dogshows. I Love this Book! A Great "field guide" to dog breeds By Heidi Levering on Dec 13, This is a great field guide to the various dog breeds of the world. It does not represent all breeds, but has a large variety of both common and rarer breeds with an overview of breed characteristics, temperament, and basic information. Always thoroughly research a breed using multiple sources before deciding on a family pet! This is a great

handbook of dog breeds and I highly recommend it to anyone interested in dogs. Good overview of the wide spectrum of our canine friends. It provides a quick introduction to the amazing assortment of breeds and their specific types such as gundogs, companion dogs, working dogs, etc. My assessment is that it is a beautiful, durable and affordable introduction to the fascinating world of dogs. Five Stars By M. Lavaley on Nov 09, Just what I wanted. Five Stars By R. A book children who love dogs will love as a reference By Mjg on Mar 05, Bought this book as a backup copy to one my father owned My autistic daughter has a current obsession with dogs and this Alderton book fills the bill. One of the best all around books to describe in short, pithy descriptions various dog breeds from around the world. A great reference guide. Five Stars By fbc on Apr 01, Excellent resource to learn the breeds. Very detailed and informative By Amazon Customer on Feb 09, Perfect condition, and very informative book, love it. This particular edition is in a Hardcover format. To buy this book at the lowest price, [Click Here](#).

**Chapter 2 : Dog (DK Eyewitness Books) - PDF Free Download**

*Learn why dogs and wolves hunt in packs, how dogs "talk" with ears and tails, the basics of looking after a pet dog, and how dogs were specially taught to help humans. For over 25 years, DK's Eyewitness books have been the most trusted nonfiction series in classrooms, libraries, and homes around the world.*

Large orbit for eye Upper jaw Wolves pp. Sight and sound E very domestic dog in the world, whether it is a Pekingese pp. These breeders then pass on the trait of good sight to their puppies. So in the course of time, greyhounds have developed even better sight than the wolf. Wolves and domestic dogs cannot hear as well as some other carnivores, because they usually hunt at dusk when sight is more important than hearing. It lives in the Sahara and Arabian deserts and is well adapted for keeping cool and finding any food it can in the hot, dry sand. Because of its keen sight it was used in the Middle East for game hunting, and later by Russian royalty in traditional wolf hunts. The eyes are large and face forward so the borzoi probably has stereoscopic vision, which means that it can see in three dimensions, as humans do Muzzles pp. As it races it will keep its eyes centered on the mechanical hare as though it were a live animal. They use their big eyes to see their prey and their large ears to hear the communicating sounds of the pack, and also to hear whether any other predators are trying to take over their prey. That is to say, whereas humans remember how objects are placed in a room and what they look like, a dog will remember the arrangement of the objects by their different scents. In all wild canids "wolves, wild dogs, jackals, and foxes" smell is the most highly developed of all the senses. The animal hunts with its nose, finds its mate with its nose, and identifies every new being that comes into its territory with its nose. It can even tell whether other animals are relaxed or afraid by their smell. This intense perception of scent is made possible by the long nose of the skull, which contains rolls of very thin bone over which the particles of scent are drawn. With certain hunting and gun dogs, there has been selection for the sense of smell in preference to the other senses. These dogs, such as the bloodhound, can smell very well but are nearsighted. A dog can learn a lot about another dog by smelling the anal gland just beneath its tail. Drop ears in scent hounds "such as the beagle" mean that their hearing is not as good as that of a wild dog or fox, with erect ears Saluki Dalmatian TRUFFLE HUNTING A truffle is a fungus that grows underground and is considered to be a great food delicacy, especially in France, where dogs are trained to search for truffles by their smell. A nose, close to the ground, picks up the scents of prey 16 c Dorling Kindersley. These are connected to a fine mesh of nerve endings attached to the olfactory nerve, which takes scent messages to the brain. Strong legs and excellent stamina make the beagle a dependable hunter BEAGLE Scent hounds, like this beagle, have been bred to use their noses more than their eyes and ears in the hunt. Because of this welldeveloped sense of smell, they can pursue small game very successfully. And with less keen hearing, the dog can concentrate on tracking a scent without being distracted by slight noises. Behavior Dog appears happy and relaxed "with pert ears and smiling mouth The dog family can be divided into two distinct groups according to behavior: The solitary hunters "afraid" or even potentially aggressive that is, the foxes and South American wild dogs pp. The wolf, jackal, coyote, African hunting dog, dhole pp. Their behavior is in many ways like that of a human family in which the parents are the leaders and the children do as they are told until they are old enough to leave and form their own family groups. In a wolf pack, or a family of African hunting dogs, every individual knows which other dog is above or below it in the family hierarchy, and it will fight hard to keep or to better its position. Even though Ears laid wolves are such powerful killers, fights back show fear or between them seldom end in death, and aggression if one wolf is injured the others will often help it to feed. Tail between legs shows dog in a submissive stance BODY LANGUAGE Crouched body means fox is waiting to pounce Crossbred dog Alert ears show fox is listening for potential prey Even though dogs cannot speak like humans, they say all they need to each other by the postures of their bodies and tails. Solitary hunters Foxes, including this American gray fox pp. They do not, therefore, have the complicated interactive behavior of the social hunters. Even so, if a fox is frightened it will cower down to make itself look small, and if it is angry it will stand up as tall as it can to look large and threatening. Gray tree-climbing fox 18 c Dorling Kindersley. Social hunters The African hunting dog and other social hunters not only have to

provide enough meat for the family group but they must also compete for food with, and defend themselves against, other large predators, like lions and hyenas. Human hunters have always been the main competitors of social hunters. Only jackals and the coyote pp. Some dogs will also howl when they hear certain kinds of music or, if they are kept outside, when the moon is full. Cubs and puppies The puppies and cubs of all members of the dog family Canidae look similar when they are newborn. They are small, defenseless, and blind, and have short hair, short legs, and a little tail. After a few cubs, who are hungrily awaiting days about nine for a domestic dog their eyes food in their den. This is provided by the mother, and in social species by other members of the group, who regurgitate vomit up meat that they have previously eaten. A mother dog who looks as though she is "playfully attacking each other" being sick in front of her puppies is not ill but rather is providing them with their first solid meal. They must have exercise in order to the ground, and in the same way, a grow properly, but of equal domestic dog needs a dark, warm importance is their need to learn social interaction with other dogs place where she can give and with humans. In this playing birth, which will happen sequence, two Great Dane puppies four weeks old are learning to about 63 days after she relate to each other. But, as they are the giants among dogs, they require a great deal of wholesome meat, extra calcium and vitamins, and large bones to chew pp. They also need plenty of space in which to play and exercise their growing limbs. Then she will begin to wean the cubs with regurgitated meat. A small bronze Greek sculpture of a pregnant female " from the fifth century b. Just as with the Great Dane puppies, they learn the rules of social behavior from their games. The Dalmatian is a little older than the black Labrador retriever and is the dominant dog. Both of them are about half-grown, and in a few months they could be fighting in earnest. Usually, it is the mother, but sometimes the father will also take the cub gently by the scruff of its neck with his teeth and carry it to safety. Legend has it that the city of Rome in Italy was founded in b. Wolves and humans have many patterns of social behavior in common, for both evolved as social hunters who had to work together in a team so they could kill animals larger than themselves. Wolves guard their territory closely and make their presence known by howling pp. Each member of the pack knows his or her position in the scale of dominance, and any wolf that tries to assert itself is likely to be expelled from the pack by the leaders. The only pair of wolves to mate are the dominant male and the dominant female, and after the cubs are born the father will bring meat back to the den for the mother. The cubs are suckled for about 10 weeks; the mother and the younger wolves will feed them with regurgitated meat partly digested meat returned to the mouth from the stomach until they are old enough to hunt with the pack. At first, the young cubs can behave as they like and all the wolves will put up with their play fights, but as they grow older they too must learn to keep their place. These wolves have a very thick white winter coat to camouflage them in the snow and ice, although during the summer they can be shades of gray or buff, or occasionally even black. They have short tails and small ears to keep the body as compact as possible. Arctic wolves feed on hares and birds, and sometimes, if they are lucky, a pack will be able to kill a deer or a musk ox. When there really were wolves in the forests, mothers would have told their children the story of Little Red Riding Hood " of how she was tricked by a very clever wolf " to frighten them from going out alone. This group of European wolves is following the leader on the way to look for prey in the forest. They will eat anything they can find " from an elk to a mouse " and if food is really scarce they will even eat insects and berries. But although a wolf can be seriously hurt in a fight, seldom will it be killed. It was extinct in the wild, but in a few were reintroduced into North Carolina. This club may have been used as a display object to represent the powers the brave received during his captivity. Many horror films have been made about werewolves. Jackals and coyotes J ackals, and the coyote, which lives only in North America, come below the wolf in the scale of social hunters pp. There are four species of jackals, all of which are found in Africa. The most widespread is the golden jackal, which is found in southeastern Europe and Limestone stele of Egyptian southern Asia as well as in Africa. Both the kneeling before the jackal of side-striped jackal and the black-backed Wepwawet, with 63 other jackals, made after b. The fourth jackal, the Simien jackal, lives only on the high plains of the Simen Mountains in Ethiopia, in the eastern part of Africa, and it is now in danger of extinction pp. All species of jackals, and the coyote, live in close-knit family groups which forage for any food they can find. Meals may vary from the carcass of an animal long since dead and left unwanted by other carnivores, to an antelope that the canids themselves have

managed to kill. When a litter of pups is born pp. They will patrol their territory together, scent mark it with their urine, and prevent any intruding jackals from coming near. It lives on open grasslands in eastern and southern Africa. This mummified canid in the form of the jackal god, Anubis, is from ancient Egypt pp. It was found at a ruined palace in Tula, Mexico, and was made of shell and wood, between the seventh and ninth centuries a. The coyote " also called a brush, or prairie, wolf " is the jackal of North America and, like the jackal, it is a social hunter pp. As they are neither wild nor tame, coydogs have a hard time and often take to killing domestic livestock for food. There may be only about of these distinctive, tawnyred coated jackals left in the wild. African and Asian dogs There are many wild canids, aside from jackals pp. In Africa there is the hunting dog pp. In India and Southeast Asia there is the dhole, or red dog, as well as the raccoon dog, which comes from eastern Asia and Japan. All these wild dogs are social hunters. The Tibetan fox, from the high mountains of Tibet, and the Bengal fox are true foxes pp. Each of the many species of wild dog that lives in Asia and Africa is a carnivore with a specialized way of life that has evolved, or changed over many years. Each fills an ecological niche, or well-defined place, among the plants and other animals in its environment. Large, Each wild dog or fox hunts its prey but is also hunted by rounded other predators in its surroundings. In this way the ears population of any one group of animals does not grow too large, and the balance of nature is maintained. It is a small solitary hunter pp. The Cape fox lives in dry places and hunts at dusk. However, it is not a true dog, or canid because it did not descend from the wolf ; it belongs in a group of its own, the genus *Lycaon*. These dogs live in large family packs on grasslands and have an elaborate system of communication by means of body movements and sounds.

### Chapter 3 : Dog (DK Eyewitness Books) “ Books Pics “ Download new books and magazines every d

*Full-color photos. The natural history, habits, and domestication of the dog are described--how it evolved from the wolf, how social behavior enables both wild and tame dogs to survive, and how each breed is different from the others.*

First, I liked the writing style. The writing style was informative and organized. Canids are carnivores meat-eaters , with special adaptations for hunting. The writing style is organized as each section of the book is marked off into different areas of information about dogs. Lastly, I liked the non-fiction text features. I thought the text features were engaging, concise and clear. The text features included labels, captions, and a glossary. This text feature is engaging as it gives the readers an extra component to visually look at while reading vocabulary that may be too hard. The big idea of this book is that there are many different breeds of dogs and a large background history on how dogs became household pets. Includes breeds, the many talents of dogs, and also jobs dogs are good at performing. I still love to look at books like this to study details in the pictures. From the pictures students can gather many details about all dogs and find out about their pets at home. With full color pictures, diagrams and fun facts, it is an engaging book for anyone interested in learning more about canines. The book is divided in to small, two page chapters that cover every aspect of dogs: The definition of what makes a dog; the evolution of the dog family; the skeletal, muscular, and digestive systems of dogs; Behavior and skills; domestic and wild breeds, and history of domestication. I am more of a cat person than a dog person, but I really enjoyed reading this book. I learned a great deal. I knew wolves had been domesticated since the last Ice Age, but I did not know breeding started so early. The Ancient Egyptians and Asians bred and domesticated dogs. I learned that the now extinct Tasmanian wolf is not classified as a dog, and that there is an animal called a raccoon dog, which looks like a fat raccoon. I did not even know it existed. I really like how the book breaks down the different breeds. I am not as familiar with dog breeds as I would like to be, and I learned a great deal. The pictures are extremely helpful and engaging. One problem I found with this book was that the set up is non-linear, but many different pictures and blurbs all over the pages. This made it difficult to sit down and read in one setting. I can see this more as a book to browse through, rather than sit and read. I can see a middle schooler getting bored trying to follow the entire book. I would suggest this book to supplement a lesson or research for a middle school science project, but not as a primary text.

### Chapter 4 : DK Eyewitness Books: Dog by Juliet Clutton-Brock | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Discover the world of dogs, wolves, jackals and foxes -- their natural history, behavior and domestication. Here is a spectacular and informative guide to the fascinating world of the entire dog family.*

### Chapter 5 : DK Eyewitness Books: Dog - Juliet Clutton-Brock - Google Books

*About DK Eyewitness Books: Dog. Now in Paperback! Eyewitness: Dog highlights the evolutionary history of man's best friend “ from their domestication, anatomy, and behavior, for both domestic and wild breeds including wolves, jackals, and foxes.*

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*Dog (Eyewitness Books (Knopf)) by Julie Clutton-Brock, October 1, , Knopf Books for Young Readers edition, Hardcover in English.*

### Chapter 9 : Dog ( DK Eyewitness Books )

*Superb real-life photographs of dogs, wolves, jackals and foxes offer a unique "eyewitness" view of the natural history and evolution of the dog family, highlighting the many ways in which they have helped people throughout history.*