

THE DOGS



the story of the dog

A dog or eb (*Canis lupus familiaris*) is a domesticated form of an already extinct subspecies of the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*). It is the only mammalian species that has received the adjective *familiaris* in its scientific name. Dogs are commonly referred to as companion animals.



couple of dog breeds

In addition, several other species belonging to the genus Canine within the genus Canidae are also considered to be dogs in a broader sense, such as the small-eared dog (*Atelocynus microtis*), the Asian wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), the marten (*Nyctereutes*) the African wild dog or hyena dog (*Lycaon pictus*) and the primeval dog (*Speothos venaticus*). A domesticated dog is distinguished from all this by the name of a domestic dog. In our article, “dog” means a domestic dog.

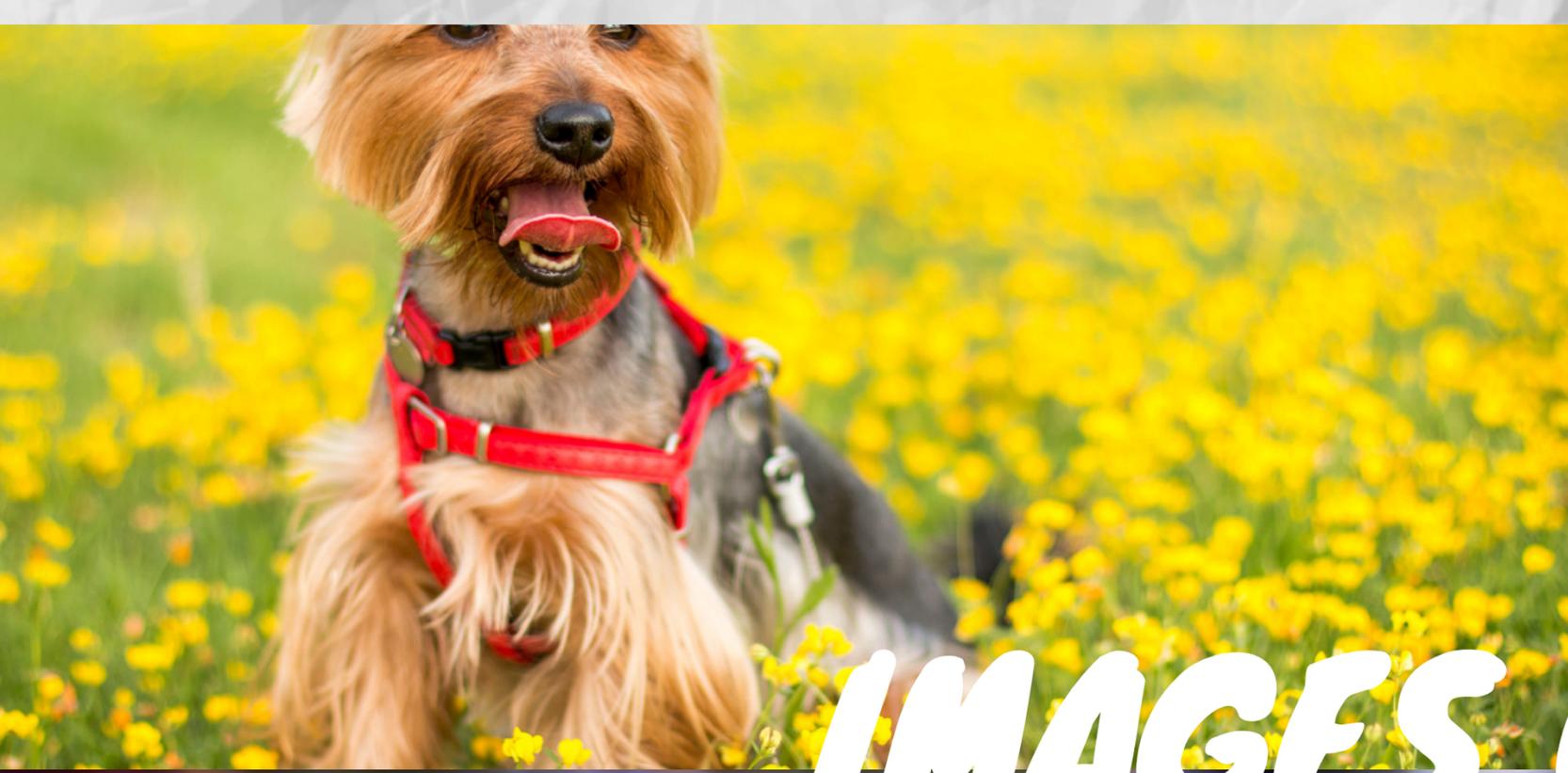


dog breeds

The dog of the ancient Huns, the hotoso

Dogs help people in a lot of ways. The optimal physique and behavior of the dog is different for each task, [25] therefore the physique of the dog breeds bred for different tasks differs greatly. There are about 430 dog breeds registered by the FCI worldwide, and new breeds are still being bred today. Fewer and fewer of these are used for the purpose for which they were bred, so more and more breeds are split into exhibition and work bloodlines (such as the German Shepherd and Labrador Retriever).



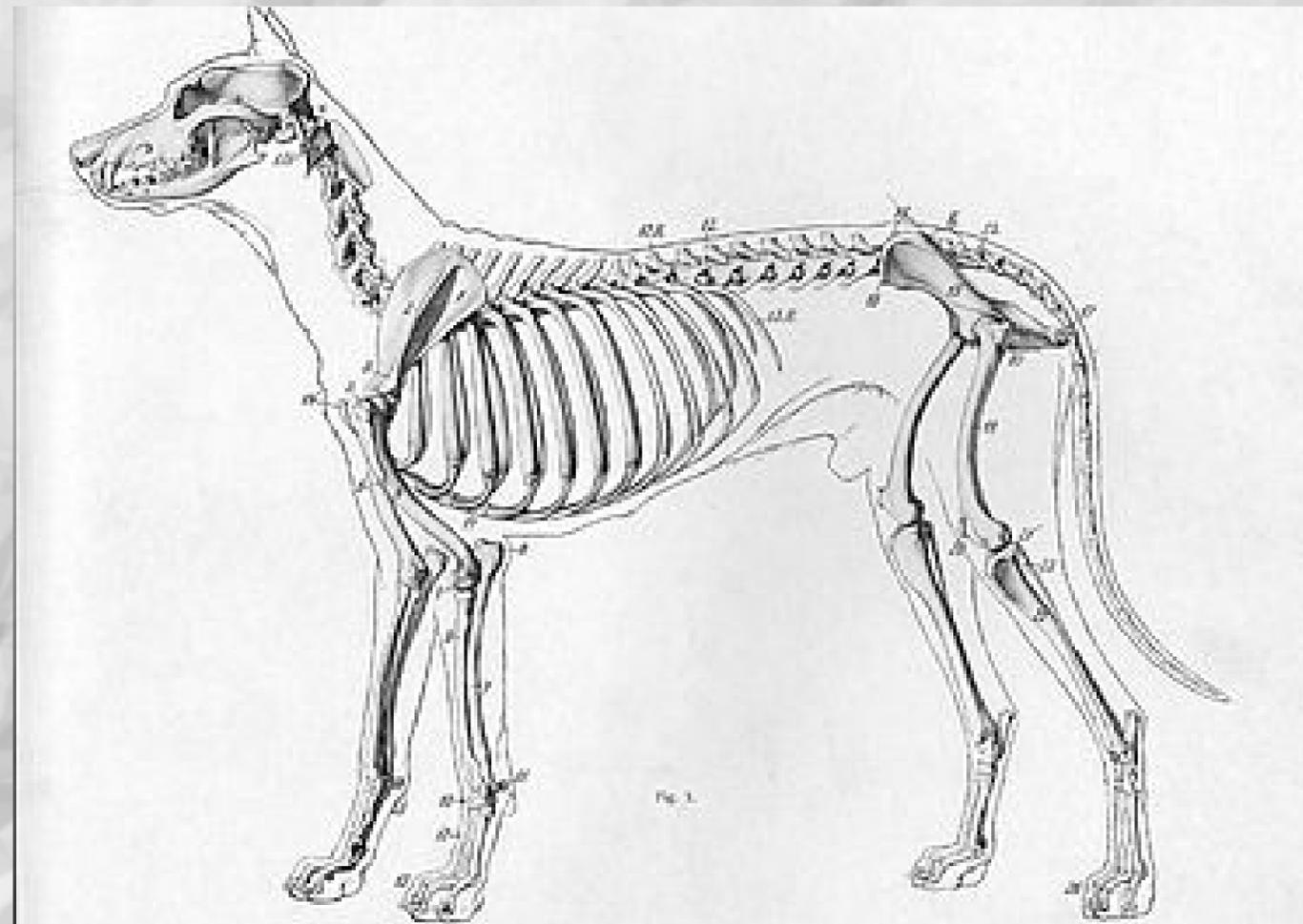


IMAGES OF DOGS



The dog skeleton

The dog's skeleton is made up of two types of bone: tubular bones (such as the tibia) and flat bones (such as the skull and scapula). A skeleton is a set of lifting bones that are moved by the muscles that attach to them. The bones come in contact with each other through joints. Their intricate structure gives them strength, but it does not make it difficult to move; connective tissue bands allow limited and defined displacement of bones. The part of the bone that belongs to the joint is covered with cartilage, which makes it easier for the joint to move and helps absorb the vibrational energy. Tubular bones have a cartilage structure during embryonic development and develop into real bones in the late stages of pregnancy. In young, still-growing dogs, the inner layer of the periosteum actively divides, so the bones are constantly thickening from the outside. Longitudinal growth of tubular bones occurs in a glass cartilage plate close to the joints. Later, the cartilage becomes ossified, thus lengthening the bone. The increase in the length of the tubular bones is usually completely completed by the age of ten months in dogs, but in large breeds it can take up to a year and a half.



Hungarian Dogs

The World Organization for Cynology officially registers nine independent native Hungarian dog breeds: puli, pumi, mudi, kuvasz, komondor, short-haired and wire-haired Hungarian Vizsla, Hungarian greyhound, Transylvanian Hound. These Hungarian dog breeds have excellent heredity and conservation is a national interest. Scientific selection and breeding of varieties did not begin until the second half of the 19th century.

Thanks for watching!

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