Course #304 Workbook

This is an interactive PDF. You can fill in all the answers on your computer monitor. Save the Workbook on your computer before answering the questions or the answers will not be saved. This procedure should make it easy for you to return the completed Workbook as an email attachment. Please read the instructions at the end for returning the Workbook and obtaining your Certificate of Completion.

Start by putting your name here:

Below you will find a series of questions on the preceding articles. Answer the questions for each article based on the information found in that particular article. Although the articles were selected because they are written by thoughtful breeders and each offers good advice, they are the authors' opinions.

Let's Talk Linebreeding

by Claudia Waller Orlandi, Ph.D.

True or False: Place a T or F in the box basing your response on *Let's Talk Linebreeding.*

1. Out-crossed pedigrees are commonly confused with linebreeding by novices.
2. Linebreeding involves breeding animals that are closer than parents or the brothers and sisters.
3. A pedigree showing either the sire and/or the dam to be linebred but no ancestor common to both the sire and dam is linebred.
4. Willis (1992) suggests that a concise yet meaningful way to express the extent of linebreeding (inbreeding) is to number the generations of the animal in question.
5. Linebreeding (and inbreeding) are only as viable as a breeder's knowledge of basic genetics.
6. A linebred pedigree is only as valuable as a person's ability to determine the virtues and faults of the dogs it contains.

From Peas to Pups

by Claudia Waller Orlandi, Ph.D.

True or False: Place a T or F in the box basing your response on *From Peas to Pups.*

☐ 1. Breeding to the top sire in the country always gives great results.

☐ 2. Gregor Mendel's work with garden peas uncovered the mystery of genetics.

☐ 3. The process of "chromosome swapping" during reproduction is a phenomenon that every breeder should understand and helps explain the diverse physical appearance of littermates.

☐ 4. The cells nucleus does not contain anything.

☐ 5. With one member of the homologous chromosomes coming from the sire and one from the dam, it follows that one member of each gene pair also came from each parent.

☐ 6. A sperm cell from the male (or an egg cell from the female) is made when a cell divides, going from two full sets of 49 chromosomes to a cell with only one full set of 49 chromosomes.

☐ 7. A new puppy starts from this single cell, which now contains 39 chromosomes from the sire and 39 chromosomes from the dam.

☐ 8. In dogs traits are passed through the blood of an animal.

☐ 9. With the union of a sperm and egg, the physical and genetic make-up of a puppy will originate from two sets of genetic instructions.

☐ 10. Except in the case of identical twins, no two dogs are ever genetically the same because the genes a sire and dam pass on to each puppy are always a unique, one-of-a-kind composition of the genes they each received from their ancestors.

☐ 11. Successful breeders have long recognized the necessity of understanding how blood is involved in the passing of a trait from one generation to the next.

☐ 12. Genes that are over-ruled are called recessive genes.

☐ 13. When both genes in a pair are the same, either dominant (for example, TT) or recessive (for example, tt), we say the dog is HOMOZYGOUS or PURE for that trait or character and must pass this characteristic on to a puppy.

☐ 14. When both genes in a pair are the same, either dominant (for example, TT) or recessive (for example, tt), we say the dog is heterozygous.

☐ 15. The term genotype refers to the genetic make-up of an animal.

☐ 16. Each parent passes on a random, chance assortment of chromosomes and genes inherited from his or her ancestors.

☐ 17. How a dog looks on the outside is his genotype

☐ 18. Breeder's goal is to "arrange" good genes in homozygous pairs to ensure that no matter which member of a gene pair a parent happens to pass on to a puppy, it will be a "desirable" gene.

☐ 19. In breeding genetics is simple and genes always "play by the rules."

☐ 20. Good shoulder angulation is a recessive trait.

The Making of a Master Breeder

by Claudia Waller Orlandi, Ph.D.

True or False: Place a T or F in the box basing your response on *The Making of a Master Breeder.*

☐ 1. A Master Breeder's only purpose is to breed top winning dogs.

☐ 2. Do their homework knowing that producing greatness is not a matter of random good luck.

☐ 3. The original purpose of a breed has no influence on what you should try to produce in breeding.

☐ 4. The Standard rather guides breeders who must combine a sense of artistry with basic genetic principles in their quest to produce the classic dog.

☐ 5. In order to properly select and discard animals from a breeding program, breeders need to fully understand the relative seriousness of faults in their breed.

☐ 6. Minor faults are those related to movement.

☐ 7. Knowledge of the individual parts of a dog is an important means to an end, since ultimately we must view each dog as the sum total of its parts

☐ 8. In many instances your ideal Basenji may not be an actual dog but rather a combination of outstanding features from several dogs.

Choosing a Mentor

by Claudia Waller Orlandi, Ph.D.

True or False: Place a T or F in the box basing your response on *Choosing a Mentor.*

☐ 1. The source of your mentor does not really matter as long as they live nearby.

☐ 2. The best of these are established, long-time breeders and are dedicated individuals that you trust as people.

☐ 3. There are no disadvantages to using many mentors instead of just one.

☐ 4. According to Craige really liking someone does not mean that person would be the best mentor.

☐ 5. Negative people are the best mentors because they are so honest.

Having an Eye for a Dog

by Claudia Waller Orlandi, Ph.D.

True or False: Place a T or F in the box basing your response on *Having an Eye for a Dog.*

☐ 1. Too much emphasis is placed on having an eye for a dog.

☐ 2. Those with an eye for a dog can evaluate any dog quickly and easily.

☐ 3. You can't improve on your eye for a dog as you either have it or you don't.

☐ 4. Locating each part on your dog is essential to deciding if it meets the Standard for correctness and is a crucial step in training your "eye."

☐ 5. Having an "eye," that is, having the ability to recognize quality in a dog, as well as the ability to visualize ancestors in a pedigree, is one of the most important things a breeder can possess in order to create his ideal.

Planning a Breeding: Some Tools and Tips

by Claudia Waller Orlandi, Ph.D.

True or False: Place a T or F in the box basing your response on *The Wrong Impression.*

☐ 1. Visualizing a pedigree involves trying to "see" in your mind's eye, the physical and mental qualities each dog in the first 3 generations might contribute to the offspring of the planned mating.

☐ 2. It is best to never use photographs to help visualize a dog.

☐ 3. The "Prism Pedigree" is a tool for planning a breeding.

☐ 4. According to Seranne you should try to correct all the faults your bitch has in each breeding.

☐ 5. Again according to Seranne a bitch of superior over-all quality with one major fault is a better breeding prospect than a mediocre specimen who possesses a lot of minor faults.

☐ 6. According to Craige linebreeding mediocre individuals is the best practice.

☐ 7. Grossman suggests that you decide which traits are most desirable and which faults are totally unacceptable.

☐ 8. Scoring systems are not useful in breeding.

☐ 9. According to Grossman the best foundation bitches tend to be those that are linebred and from new kennels because they are more willing to sell their top pups.

☐ 10. Linebreeding (or inbreeding) should only be used when an individual has exceptional qualities and no outstanding faults.

Selection: The Key to Successful Breeding

by Claudia Waller Orlandi, Ph.D.

True or False: Place a T or F in the box basing your response on *One Word.*

☐ 1. Whether we inbreed, linebreed, outcross or use a combination of all three, the secret to breeding success starts with our ability to know which individuals we should keep in our breeding programs and which to place as neutered or spayed pet.

☐ 2. The term culling always means the dog is destroyed.

☐ 3. Your selection process should not be the same from litter to litter.

☐ 4. Breeding up from an inferior bitch is quite easy.

☐ 5. According to Clark, "drag of the breed" refers to individuals that fall seriously short of their breed type as called for in their standards.

☐ 6. Should only aim for health, temperament, and reproductive ability in selecting breeding individuals.

☐ 7. Choosing individuals for good head, eyes and expression is just part of selecting breeding stock.

☐ 8. Since Craige's personal belief is the closer the breeding, the more dangerous the product, the puppies from such matings that do not measure up go immediately to pet homes to be neutered.

☐ 9. According to Craige you should show as many of the dogs you breed as possible not considering the quality as long as they are able to finish their championships.

The Value of the Brood Bitch

by Dr. Braxton Sawyer

True or False: Place a T or F in the box basing your response on *The Value of the Brood Bitch*

1. ☐ The success of every dog-breeding kennel centers primarily in the selection of the proper brood bitch.
2. ☐ The stud dogs within your kennel are as important as the brood bitches.
3. ☐ According to Sawyer's records show it has been great brood bitches that have come through and saved what little 'breed-type' we have left in some breeds.
4. ☐ Brood bitches are hidden from the public more than stud dogs so their temperaments do not matter.
5. ☐ The pedigree of the brood bitch does not matter in selection.
6. ☐ Grossman believes greatest thrill of all is the satisfaction that one has been able to create a good dog.

Certificate of Completion

You will need to complete this course to graduate from the College for Basenji Breeders.

To obtain a **Certificate of Completion** for Course 304 Dog Breeding, send this completed Workbook with a minimum of 80% correct answers as an email attachment to BasenjiU@basenji.org. Provide your name below as it will appear on the Certificate. Provide your regular postal mailing address below so the Certificate can be returned to you by the postal service:

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