



# Vet Science

## Learning Breeds

### Levels

Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors

### Lesson Objective

The objective of this lesson is to familiarize 4Hers with the different breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, dogs, cats, small mammals, birds, and common reptilian and amphibian pets.

### Time

1 hour.

### Materials

Flashcards with picture of fish on one side, and the species name and information about the fish on the other side. Information may include where this type of fish are often found, distinguishing characteristics, best baits to use, average sizes, etc.

### Space Required

Room with table space.

### Before the Meeting

Set up tables with flashcards, picture side up. The flashcards can be separated by species, or, for a more challenging lesson, intermixed.

### Background

For centuries, as animals have been domesticated, old breeds have changed, some disappeared, and new ones have emerged. Today, breed characteristics are used by many organizations as distinguishing factors among breeds. Organizations such as the American Kennel Club (AKC), the American Hereford Association (AHA), the American Quarter Horse Association (AQHA), and many more classify animals into their breeds and allow for the animals to be registered and acknowledged as part of a particular breed. Classifying an animal's breed can be an important step when deciding how to medically treat and physically handle an animal, as different breeds have different problems, possible solutions, and histories of medical or behavioral issues. For example, pugs (small dog breed) often having breathing and sight problems due to their shorter muzzle. German Shepherds (large dog breed) are predisposed to hip problems due to their usual structural design. Some breeds of cats are more aggressive than others, and some breeds of lizards will lose their tail when scared! Knowing the breed of an animal can be important when caring for that animal.

### Activity Instructions

1. 4H members will take turns at their group's table.
2. There will be players and a checker at each table.
3. A player will point to a card and say the name of the breed of the animal pictured.
4. The checker looks at the back of the card to confirm or deny if the player is correct.
5. If the player is correct, they get to choose another card to name the breed of the animal pictured.
6. If the player is incorrect, this player's turn is over, and the next player at the table gets to name a card of their choice.
7. The game is over when all the cards have been correctly named.
8. This game can be turned competitive by allowing players to hold the cards they name correctly, and the player with the most cards at the end of the game wins.
9. This game can also be played for time, giving players a set amount of seconds to name as many cards as they can.
10. The game can be restarted by shuffling and spreading the cards, picture side up, across the table top again.

### Reflect and Apply Questions

1. Did you expect there to be so many different breeds?
2. Have you seen some of these breeds before? Where?
3. Why is it important to know the different breeds of animals?

*It is important to know the different breeds of animals because different breeds have different characteristics and traits, and therefore may need to be medically treated or physically handled in different ways.*

## References:

<http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/horses/>

<http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/cattle/>

<http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/cattle/jersey/index.html/goats>

<http://www.akc.org/dog-breeds/>

<http://www.cfa.org/Breeds.aspx>

<http://animal-world.com/encyclo/critters/critters.htm>

<http://animal-world.com/encyclo/reptiles/reptiles.htm>

<http://animal-world.com/encyclo/birds/birds.htm>