

Chapter 1 : Plants & Trees That Cats & Dogs Hate the Smell Of | Home Guides | SF Gate

Dogs and cats are both mammals of the Order Carnivora, which means they eat meat and will hunt to get it. In the wild, sometimes that means canines eat felids and vice versa - lions tango with African painted dogs, wolves munch on wildcats, tigers pick off neighborhood strays, coyotes abduct alley cats, and on and on.

They dig in the ground around the plants, tearing up roots and beds. They chew on leaves, damaging plants. They also like to sleep on the plants, flattening the leaves and breaking stems and branches. Planting these as companion plants can keep cats and dogs from getting too close to your vegetation. Rue Common rue *Ruta graveolens* grows in U. Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zones 5 through 9. Rue is a blue-green evergreen shrub that grows up to 3 feet tall. It flowers in the summer and will grow in full sun or partial shade. Rue has an odor that is repellent to both cats and dogs. Cats also do not like the feel of the plant. Rue should not be planted near basil. It grows up to 18 inches tall and needs full sun. Coleus canina has an unpleasant odor to both cats and dogs. The smell is not strong enough to be detected from a distance by humans unless they rub or crush the leaves. Plant a ring of the coleus around the area you want to protect, spacing the plants 3 feet apart. The flowers and leaves have a citronella odor that is offensive to cats. Citronella is a member of the mint family and grows up to 6 feet tall and needs partial shade. In the summer to early fall, small, yellow flowers grow on spikes above the leaves. In addition to being unpleasant to the noses of cats, *Collinsonia canadensis* leaves can be used to make tea. Citrus Trees Citrus trees Citrus spp. All citrus trees require full sun. Dwarf varieties grow about 12 feet tall, while standard varieties grow up to 30 feet tall. Citrus trees do not begin producing fruit until about five years after they are planted. Once they bear fruit, several of the trees together will produce a strong enough citrus smell to be unpleasant to dogs. The smell of lemon, grapefruit and orange are the most distasteful. If you want only one or two trees, you can pick the fruit and scatter the peels to repel both cats and dogs.

Chapter 2 : 10 Things Cats Hate | What Makes Cats Unhappy?

Fact: Dogs Have a Look of Love. When your dog locks eyes with you, it may genuinely be a look of love, and not simply a form of begging. Dogs can develop this atypical behavior with close human companions -- while between dogs or with a strange person, a direct stare is a threat.

A great experiment and something that will probably have your dog sighing with relief is to try to spend a whole day not saying a word to your dog, but communicating only with your body. Hugging your dog While you might love wrapping your arms around a furry canine friend, most dogs hate hugs. We as primates think hugs are awesome and express support, love, joy and other emotions through hugs. But dogs did not evolve this way. Rather than camaraderie, if a dog places a foreleg or paw on the back of another dog, this is considered an act of dominance. No matter your intentions with hugging, a dog is hardwired to view the act of hugging as you exerting your dominance. But some dogs will feel threatened, fearful, or just flat out loathe the feeling -- and in fact, a child grabbing a dog for a hug is why many dog bites occur. This dog is barely tolerating a hug from the little girl. Everything about the tense mouth, eyes and ears say that this is not something the dog is enjoying, and this is a potential safety issue for the little girl. Does she tense up? Lean her head away from you? Avoid even a hint of eye contact? Keep her mouth closed? Pull her ears back against her head? All of these are signs that a dog is uncomfortable. Yes, even the dog licking her lips while someone snuggles her is not showing that she is overcome with love, it is showing submissive, even nervous behavior. So next time you want to go in for a hug, pay very close attention to whether or not the dog is okay with it. My guess is no. Having someone reach out and tap us on the head, no matter how lovingly, is not something most of us enjoy. Yet most humans think that dogs like being patted on the head. You may notice that even the loving family dog might lean away slightly when you reach for her face to pet her. Walking up to a strange dog while looking her in the eye We all know how powerful eye contact is. While we view steady eye contact as important, as a sign of trustworthiness or focus, we have to also be aware that eye contact can feel unnerving, uncomfortable and domineering. We have to read the rest of their face for the cues. Eye contact is part of establishing dominance for many species, and in humans, we can use the tiniest of details about the rest of the face -- the softness or hardness of the muscles around the eyes and mouth -- to determine if the stare is friendly or not. It feels the same way for dogs. When you look a strange dog right in the eye, unblinking, you might be smiling and trying to warm up to them but the dog is probably reading it as an act of dominance or even aggression. They might display a submissive response -- looking away, doing a little wiggle for pets, rolling over onto their backs -- or they might start backing up and barking. Either way, for most dogs, a stranger looking it right in the eye while approaching is not a comfortable situation. If you want to say hello to a new dog in a way that is comfortable for both of you, approach with your body angled slightly not with your shoulders squared toward the dog, your eyes slightly averted, and speak quietly with a gentle voice. All these body language cues of friendship will help a dog understand you mean no harm. Not providing structure and rules Dogs want, need and love rules. You might think having strict rules makes life boring or unhappy for your dog. Children thrive when they have a consistent set of rules to follow, and they do less well in environments that provide them a free-for-all. Which set of kids are the ones with consistently enforced rules and boundaries? And which set tends to be most consistently happy? Rules make life a lot more predictable, a lot less confusing and a lot less stressful. Dogs thrive when they know where the boundaries are, and when you spend time enforcing consistent boundaries with positive rewards, you also are building up their trust in you as a leader. Yet, there are a lot of dog owners who go into denial about this or simply fail to read the cues their dog is giving them. It is common for overly enthusiastic owners to push their dog sometimes literally into social situations at dog parks when their dog would rather just go home. Or they allow strangers to pet their dog even when she is showing clear signs of wanting to be left alone. It is important to note that there is a difference between positive encouragement with shy, fearful, or reactive dogs. Taking small steps to encourage them out of their comfort zone and giving them rewards for any amount of calm, happy social behavior is important to helping them live a balanced life. What is possibly even worse, is that their trust in

you as a protective leader is eroded, and they have an even more negative association with a park, a certain dog or person, or a general social setting. So do your dog a favor: Going for walks without opportunity to explore and smell. There are walks, and there are walks. Dogs see with their noses, and they place as much importance on their sense of smell as we humans place on our sense of vision for interpreting the world around us. Dogs loathe not being able to take in their world for at least a few minutes a day, and too often we humans are focused on going on walks for the sole purpose of exercise or potty breaks. We trudge along the same old route, often without any variety or sense of leisure, and in too much of a hurry to get back home again. For helping your dog know the difference between a walk where she should be obedient and stay beside you, and a walk where she is free to explore, you can have a special backpack or harness that you use only for smell walks. Just make sure it is something very different from your usual collar and leash set-up so the different purpose for the walk is obvious to your dog. These walks are a wonderful opportunity for your dog to get some of the mental and sensory stimulation that keeps life interesting for her. I know what you might be thinking: My dog is the one pulling, not me! An amazing amount of energy is transferred between you and your dog through that little strip of canvas or leather. A dog that walks on a tight leash is more apt to bark or be reactive in even the most mild of social situations. But a dog that can walk on a slack leash is more likely to be calm. This is a difficult thing to master, and something the majority of dog owners can commiserate about, but it is so important to having pleasant walks with a relaxed dog. Dogs have the same ability. The more stressed and wound-up you are, the more stressed and wound-up your dog is. You might roll your eyes, but the next time your dog is acting frustrated and tense, check in with yourself – have you been feeling that way for the last few minutes, for the last few hours, or the last few days? Your dog might just be acting as your mirror. If you need a reason to meditate, helping your dog calm down is a great one. Being boring. You know that feeling of being stuck hanging around someone who is totally boring? None of which revolved around a toy store or park, of course. Remember that feeling of barely being able to contain yourself, of wanting to squirm and groan and complain. But oh boy did you ever want to just mooove! Just run around the block or something to break the monotony. We get home from work and we want to unwind, to get a few chores done, to make dinner and sack out on the couch and relax. Luckily, there is a quick and easy solution to this: An hour of training is worth a couple hours playing a repetitive game of fetch in terms of wearing a dog out. While of course exercise and walks are important, adding in some brain work will make your dog happy-tired. Even just minutes of trick training a day will make a big difference. For example, in "The Other End of the Leash: Meanwhile, in "Inside of a Dog: And for understanding more about how clicker training and training games can help you and your dog get along better, try "Reaching the Animal Mind: Follow the link for these and more great reads.

Chapter 3 : How to Make a Cat and Dog Get Along: 14 Steps (with Pictures)

*Cats Do, Dogs Don't [Norma Simon] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Contrasts, using simple examples, the many differences between dogs and cats.*

July 20, These include rounder or leaner faces, shortened snouts, ears that fold inward, and coats in a variety of colors, textures and lengths. But the nuances among cat breeds pale in comparison to the staggering physical differences among pedigreed dogs. Corgis and dachshunds are short-legged and stumpy, with elongated, stocky bodies, while greyhounds and whippets are tall, lean and leggy. Mastiffs are short-haired bruisers that can weigh over lbs. Meanwhile, dainty Malteses and shih-tzus have long, flowing hair and can be carried in a handbag. In domesticated species, breeds represent lineages that were carefully monitored and manipulated over time through selective breeding to consistently produce animals with certain traits, Leslie Lyons, a professor with the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Missouri, told Live Science. The British shorthair is known for its chunky body and round face and eyes. Dog breeds, on the other hand, have been taking shape for several hundred years, according to Elaine Ostrander, chief investigator in the Cancer Genetics and Comparative Genomics Branch of the National Human Genome Research Institute, at the National Institutes of Health. Companions and co-workers Both cats and dogs lived side by side with people long before distinct breeds emerged. Skeletal evidence from western Russia suggests that dog domestication dates to at least 19,000 years ago, while cats were domesticated more recently — about 10,000 years ago, based on remains excavated in the Near East. But as the human-canine partnership developed, people quickly realized that dogs could perform highly specialized tasks. Through selective breeding, people living in different environments began shaping dogs that could help humans survive, Ostrander told Live Science. For example, herding goats in mountainous regions called for different traits in a dog than herding sheep in pastoral lands, Ostrander explained. Some people bred dogs to guard property, help with heavy lifting on a farm or hunt certain types of animals, such as large and powerful deer, small and speedy rats, or badgers, which hide in warrens underground, she said. By comparison, cats typically held one of two roles in human households: Sphynx cats appear hairless, but most are covered with a fine, downy coat that lends their skin a chamois-like texture. A cat with two copies of the Scottish fold mutation — which gives cats ears that tip forward and hug their heads — has a higher chance of developing a severe arthritic condition called osteochondrodysplasia. And Persian cats, bred for their squashed faces and long, fluffy coats, are also genetically predisposed to develop polycystic kidney disease, according to Lyons. In dogs, a genetic variant that produces dark coats in standard poodles also predisposes them for squamous cell carcinoma — a type of skin cancer, Ostrander explained. Certain exaggerated physical traits can introduce health problems, particularly in dog breeds, Ostrander said. However, a growing number of breeders in recent decades have been working to reign in some of the most extreme variations of these traits and are investigating breeding strategies that incorporate growing reservoirs of genetic data to produce healthier animals, according to Ostrander. Original article on Live Science. This article has been updated to correct the number of dog breeds recognized by the American Kennel Club, which is , not

Chapter 4 : 10 Dog Breeds that Do Not Get Along Well with Cats

Dogs don't like cats? Maybe that should be "cats don't like dogs", since it's usually the cat that ends up running away (not always, there are some wimpish dogs out there).

Above photo by Katlene Niven A: Yes, their behavior creates a natural conflict. But that behavior can be changed. The dispute is so old, it has been un-scientifically explained in the folklore of many different cultures, from Romania and China to West Africa, and immortalized in pop culture-perhaps nowhere so succinctly as in "Homeward Bound: The Incredible Journey" when Sassy opines: Is it true that cats and dogs are just hardwired to hate each other? Your browser does not support the video tag. Dogs and cats are both mammals of the Order Carnivora, which means they eat meat and will hunt to get it. In the wild, sometimes that means canines eat felids and vice versa - lions tango with African painted dogs, wolves munch on wildcats, tigers pick off neighborhood strays, coyotes abduct alley cats, and on and on. In fact, both would probably rather avoid the other and pick on easier prey. However, cats and dogs are forced to interact when we bring them home and plop them into our living rooms. Cats like to hang back and assess the situation. On the other hand, dogs will typically charge right up to a new person or animal to investigate. Johnson-Bennett says the cat interprets this behavior as a possible threat and instinctively tries to climb or run away. Unfortunately for the cat, running triggers a chase response from the dog, and the whole situation rapidly deteriorates into a cartoon scuffle cloud. Pin it "The cat tries to get away, the dog thinks the cat is inviting it to a game, and so chase ensues with neither party understanding what the motivation of the other one is," says John Bradshaw, an anthrozoologist and author of myriad books about cats and dogs. Looking at the miscue from an evolutionary standpoint, Bradshaw would remind us that dogs are descended from the highly social wolf. On the other paw, domesticated cats descend from the mostly solitary Arabian wildcat. Each animal is just practicing behaviors that have been proven to help it survive through the eons. Johnson-Bennett consults for multi-pet homes all the time. She says there are a number of things you can do to make a cat-dog introduction go smoothly, and most of them have to do with reining in the pooch. A typical exercise could mean bringing both animals into the same room, with the dog at your side on a leash. If the dog acts calm, give him a treat. If he lunges at the kitty, lead him a few feet away until he relaxes. Then slowly inch back towards the cat. All of this teaches the dog that full frontal assaults will not be tolerated. At the same time, the cat learns that it can be in the same room as a dog without being torn to smithereens. All in all, it seems the age-old spat between these two species is mostly fiction. And obviously there are plenty of examples of dogs and cats getting along just swimmingly.

Chapter 5 : Why Dog Breeds Look So Very Different, But Cats Don't

That being said, cats and dogs canâ€™and commonly doâ€™coexist happily in the same house. "Happily," in the sense that the cat begrudgingly agrees to tolerate the dog, of course.

Please help improve it by removing unnecessary details and making it more concise. November Learn how and when to remove this template message Mrs. The head dog then orders the best canine agents to complete the mission by preventing all cats from achieving their favorite goal: Meanwhile, at a farm, a handful of Beagle puppies make fun of a younger puppy voiced by Tobey Maguire , who wants to be free. The younger puppy tries an escape, but he fails. A group of young Doberman puppies, all of them trained dog agents, led by a large Doberman Pinscher appear, round up the Beagle puppies and force them into hiding underground. Brody comes into the puppy pen and she selects the younger puppy who was forgotten by the Dobermans. She decides to adopt him and takes him home, naming him Lou after Scotty sarcastically suggests the name "Loser". Lou goes near an explosive trap set by the cats but Butch comes out and detonates it harmlessly. Butch then shows Lou the network that dog agents use, then takes him to meet some more agents: Having mistaken Lou for a trained dog agent, Butch raises his concerns to his superiors, but is told that there is no time to send a replacement. Lou is then briefed on the origins of the war between cats and dogs, which apparently dates all the way back to Ancient Egypt. Butch also mentions that Buddy managed to escape from the cats and retired from the spy business, living life in a condominium. He is briefly interrupted by Sophie the Maid Miriam Margolyes who needs to dress him upon seeing the comatose Mr. Tinkles then tells his sidekick Calico voiced by Jon Lovitz , an Exotic Shorthair , to send in the ninja cats voiced by Danny Mann and Billy West he hired to steal the research. He sends in the Devon Rex ninjas but Lou manages to prevent the theft. Disappointed that the ninja cats failed him, Mr. Tinkles then orders Calico to send a Russian Blue mercenary, whose name is Diemittir Kennelkoff, voiced by Glenn Ficarra to steal the research. Kennelkoff frames Lou for defecating in the house with a ball containing fake dog feces , causing Lou to be confined outside, then places a bomb on the lab door. Butch and Lou manage to get into the house through the window, but Peek and Sam are trapped outside after Lou knocks the window prop away. Lou then distracts the Russian while Butch tries to disable the bomb, but Kennelkoff turns his attention on Butch and tries to kill him. Butch gets caught in a telephone wire, then Mrs Brody comes home looking for her cell phone and surprisingly does not notice her wrecked living room. Although he suspects that dogs can see in black and white, Butch manages to escape and disables the bomb, but Kennelkoff holds out a remote that will detonate the bomb and laughs until the lab door opens and hits him. Kennelkoff is then captured and interrogated. Tinkles and Calico overhear the call between Professor Brody and a doctor, they decide to spring a trap for Dr. Brody and his family. The cats send soccer tickets to an exhibition game between Uruguay and Chad to the Brody family, obviously a ruse. The cats make a fake entry and when the Brody family pulls up, the cats throw a gas bomb into their car, which goes off in a tremendous explosion and leaves the family unconscious. While trying to decipher Mr. After receiving a video from the cat demanding Mr. Lou gives in and brings Mr. Tinkles the research, and is betrayed. Butch manages to find the depressed Lou and, along with Ivy, the two stage an ambush of Mr. Lou defeats Tinkles and rescues Butch, but the claw of the excavator hits his head and a flocking tank, causing an explosion that destroys the factory. Butch manages to save Lou and he tells him he was right about everything, but the puppy is unresponsive and seems to be dead. After a few hurtful moments of sadness and sorrow, Lou suddenly awakens, and all rejoice. Lou decides to be a normal canine and not a secret agent yet, but one day he will be when he is a full-grown beagle. Tinkles is sent to live with Sophie and her three sisters, who dress him in hilariously ridiculous girly outfits as punishment.

Chapter 6 : Animal Behavior Associates - Dogs and Cats who Don't Get Along

Blf anything, cats may need even more strenuous (by weight) exercise than dogs to, to maintain good physical and mental health. Cats are predators by nature and are more recently domesticated, so their exercise doesn't normally follow a strict regimen like a dog would.

Cats and dogs have been perceived to be arch-enemies, seemingly since the dawn of time—certainly since the debut of Looney Tunes anyway. Famous cartoon bird Tweety would often turn the tables on his feline pursuer Sylvester, who would then end up being chased, bullied and terrorized by Spike the Bulldog. Even Sylvester and Tweety buried the hatchet eventually, so the question is: The Root of the Behavior Out in the wild, animals have a distinct pecking order. Generally, the food chain is ordered in terms of size, save for the odd beast that might be small but surprisingly effective or, on the other hand, big and dumb. From our perception of cats and dogs in a domestic sense, we might presume then that dogs will always be the ones to hunt cats, based purely on their size. We would of course be forgetting that cats in the wild also comes in all shapes and sizes, some as big as lions and tigers, as well as smaller but still highly-capable hunters like panthers and cheetahs, who could easily prey on many canine mammals. Sadly, a lot of natural canine behavior is a red rag to a bull—or a cat, should I say. Cats, on the other hand, who prefer to work alone, often come across as aloof and anti-social, but are actually just taking the time to assess the situation before they get involved. Seeing a dog blunder into the thick of it without a care in the world, with its tail going nineteen-to-the-dozen, is often perceived by the cat as a threat. Then the cat runs off, which the dog takes as a signal to chase and before you know it, both are living up to their reputation as feuding foes. Of course, when we see a dog and a cat having a row, we immediately jump to the conclusion that the scuffle has occurred because one is a dog and one is a cat, a societal generalization forced on us by entertainment and literature. In a social situation, like many humans, animals are keen to assert their dominance over others for many reasons. So, does it really matter to a dog what species another four-legged being belongs to? Encouraging the Behavior That being said, cats and dogs can—and commonly do—coexist happily in the same house. Introducing older cats and dogs into the same household can be a little more difficult, as both may possess at least a little bit of that social conditioning that we talked about earlier. Leaving your poor pooch to get scratched and hissed at until it gets the message is unfair and could end up causing injury to your dog. Other Solutions and Considerations The best way to go about introducing a cat to a dog very much depends on their individual personalities and characteristics. Some cats will scope out the situation, whereas others will immediately flee and hide. Similarly, some dogs are also more reserved than others. Presuming you can get both animals to remain in the same room for more than five seconds, the aim will be to teach your dog to respect the social boundaries of the cat. If the dog oversteps the mark, gently pull it back and try to calm it down, before letting it approach the cat again, hopefully in a gentler manner. That lesson usually ends with a lot of hissing, claw marks and one unhappy pooch! Conclusion So, the idea that dogs and cats actively hunt each other is fairly inaccurate. In reality, wild felines and canines are far too much trouble for each other; they would much prefer to avoid each other altogether and target smaller prey.

Chapter 7 : Dogs and Cats: Learning to Get Along

While cats may scratch dogs, they usually don't kill them, but dogs can, and have, killed cats. Many problems can be prevented with proper introductions that are done very gradually.

Posted by Chewy Share this post: While many dogs and cats can live harmoniously together, there are certain breeds of dog with hunting instincts that may be too strong to handle daily life with a feline friend. Saluki Foaloe via Shutterstock Though the Saluki appears to be graceful and fragile, it was bred to be an avid hunter and possesses the strength and endurance to chase quarry over long distances and difficult terrain, Peterson said. Originally used in Egypt to track and take down gazelle, the breed will instinctively run after anything that moves, including cats. Smooth Fox Terrier Lairt Keiows via Shutterstock Originally owned by farmers needing help to eradicate vermin and drive foxes from their underground dens, Smooth Fox Terriers are seldom used for hunting today but continue to maintain their drive and determination, Peterson explained. A bright, brave breed, the Smooth Fox Terrier loves games and requires regular exercise to harness its active nature. A protective breed prone to barking at strangers, Smooth Fox Terriers make excellent watchdogs and are not suggested to live in a feline household due to their high prey drive. Manchester Terrier Capture Light via Shutterstock Bred to hunt rats and other small vermin, the Manchester Terrier can quickly turn into an efficient working dog in the backyard or field when he detects the presence of a rodent, according to Peterson. A clean, independent and sensitive breed, the Manchester Terrier makes a well-mannered and devoted pet. Active and alert, Manchester Terriers require moderate daily walks or a good off-leash romp in a safe area. Because of their watchdog tendencies, Schipperkes can turn into barkers if not taught otherwise and should be brought to obedience classes at a young age. Adaptable to both city and country living, the Schipperke enthusiastically participates in conformation and agility activities and requires minimal grooming aside from a weekly brushing and occasional bath. Bluetick Coonhound Neil Lockhart via Shutterstock Used for trailing and treeing raccoons and other small animals, Bluetick Coonhounds are known for their ability to stay on even the most intricate of tracks, Peterson said. With droopy ears and a dark blue, mottled coat, Blueticks are hardy, athletic working dogs that excel in hunting, obedience and agility training. A lovable breed that gets along well with other dogs and children; however, they usually do not do well with cats. Blueticks require plenty of exercise and may be stubborn at times, requiring a strong hand in training. Whippet Pawel Bartlomiej via Shutterstock A medium-sized sight hound, Whippets are known for being the fastest domesticated animals of their weight, capable of speeds up to 35 mph, according to Peterson. This breed was developed as a race dog and rabbit courser in England, the instinct to chase anything small and furry, including cats. Afghan Hound Raywoo via Shutterstock Originally used to hunt hare, wolves and even snow leopards, Afghan Hounds have the strength and speed to bring down prey in addition to the stamina needed to maintain a strenuous chase for a sustained period of time, Peterson explained. This dog breed is known to have a strong interest in chasing cats, which is why the Afghan Hound makes the not cat-friendly list. Covered with thick, silky hair, Afghan Hounds can come in all colors and, in addition to hunting, they make excellent show dogs. While prized by their owners as companion dogs, the Afghan Hound does require regular grooming to maintain its coat and regular daily exercise. Known for its curly, woolly coat, the Bedlington has a mild and gentle personality and makes an energetic-but not too rambunctious-playmate for children, according to the AKC Bedlington Terriers tend to be unwelcoming to cats and love to chase other small animals as well. Their agility, strength and courageousness allow them to easily control and move cattle, even the most stubborn of cows! An exceptional problem solver and popular show breed, Australian Cattle Dogs need a job at home to keep them out of trouble, Peterson also explained. The Australian Cattle Dog may tolerate cats if raised with them; however; due to their strong prey drive they tend to thrive in a cat-free household. Standard Schnauzer Rashworth via Shutterstock Originated in Germany to guard the family and livestock and rid farmyards of vermin, Standard Schnauzers are sociable and affectionate, particularly with children. Intelligent but strong willed, Schnauzers require daily exercise and regular obedience training. Dog owners should use a systematic approach to introducing a cat to its new home to ensure a smooth transition.

Chapter 8 : Why Do Cats Go to People Who Don't Like Cats? | VetBabble

We all know that dogs and cats can happily coexist under the same roof and even become best buddies, debunking the common belief that canines and felines hate each other. That being said, we have to face the truth and admit that some dog breeds were simply not meant to share their lives with cats.

I have a couple of dogs that are smaller than most cats, yet they run and jump after them for fun. They chase the cats the same way they chase each other. Dogs will chase anything that moves. The onset of arthritis in dogs is about the only thing that can keep one that has been chasing cats all its life from chasing them any longer. I know the cats are grateful, but seeing my dog lie there and do nothing when they come into her territory is disheartening to me. I feel like she has lost her fight. This cat would not be intimidated, and my dog took an awful beating to the nose. She has not gone near a cat since. In fact, she will run the other way if she sees one! My friend had her cats declawed, and she left them outside while she was at work. A pack of neighborhood dogs came by and killed them. Her cats were pretty big, and the dogs were only medium sized. I think that if the cats still had their claws, they could have taken the dogs. At least, they could have scared them into staying away. But like I said, these are exceptions. I grew up with both cats and dogs in my household and they were best friends. My dog never chased our cats. Most of the time the cats were sleeping on top of my dog and they even shared food with each other. If dogs chased cats simply out of instinct, then my dog should have done the same. They instinctively go after anything that moves. They will chase animals that are smaller than them and kill them. I have an outside cat and she is always leaving me things she has chased and killed on the doorstep. I am never surprised to see a mouse, bird or rabbit that she leaves for me to get rid of. Not something you want to see every day, but it sure happens. I have a yellow lab that has always been gentle with cats, whether they are our cats or stray cats. In the winter the cats will curl up with the dog. I am sure sleeping with her keeps them warm as she gives off a lot of heat. You would probably never see something like this in the wild, but in a domestic situation I think they enjoy each others company. I had a golden retriever that grew up with cats and never chased them. The cats were more interested in her, and she simply tolerated them. She would growl at them if they became too much of a pest. They would get the hint and leave her alone, but I never had to worry about my dog chasing them around. I have had a dog that would kill strange cats that wandered in our yard. She would leave my cat alone, but would chase off other cats and if given the chance, would kill them. A lot of dogs like to chase cats just for the fun of it and never intend to hurt them at all - it is like a game for them. Pavlovian training, and other forms of psychological conditioning, really can work wonders on animals. Generally, I would recommend supervising play between these animals, at least until you can gauge how they interact with one another.

Chapter 9 : 19 Dog Breeds That Shouldn't Live With Cats | Dog Reference

While many cats and dogs don't get along right off the bat, there are ways to help them adjust to living with each other. By taking your time and understanding what both of your pets need, you can create a happy, peaceful home with both a cat and a dog.

Learning to get along Are your dogs and cats fighting like Cats and dogs are two very different species, each evolved for different purposes and each with a unique place in their relationship with humankind. Read on to learn more, and remember: Dogs, from Wolf to Woof *Canis familiaris*. Archaeological evidence points to the fact that dogs evolved in the company of man as a social species. They shared the same habitat and hunted the same prey. The consequent close ties between people and their pups are the result of the commonalities between them. Cats, from Myeo to Meow *Felis catus*. Egyptologists suggest Egyptians were domesticating African wildcats as early as 3, BC. These tamed cats were called myeo or mau. Whenever it happened, it seems to be a result of the cat following the rodents, snakes and other pests that gathered around civilization where man was stockpiling food supplies. Initially cats were tolerated by humans because they killed these pests, and although full domestication and companionship status followed, domestic cats have an entirely different outlook on their relationship with people than dogs. How They Get Along The tired old saying, "fighting like cats and dogs" tends to be rooted in fact. Yet, we have also seen examples of a dog-cat kinship that is as tender and loving as any friendship. The most recent statistics from the American Veterinary Medical Association report that 44 percent of U. Liz Palika, an award-winning author of pet-care and behavior books that range from dogs and cats to reptiles and birds, provides insight into dog-cat relationships that spell trouble. The owner needs to learn how to teach the dog and the dog needs to learn self control A dog must never be allowed to chase a cat. In my house, this always works. The dogs are very well trained and no excuses are allowed. The dogs will not chase the cats - period. When it comes to dog-cat relationships, he says the main problem is simply that the owners wish their dogs and cats got along better - rather than like the two distinctly different species that they are. Also a cat that is fearful and aggressive and a dog that does not know how to react. Landsberg indicated that this is probably a situation calling for a complete assessment and consultation as to what is the problem and what is the best resolution considering the pets, the household, the owners and their schedules. Landsberg cautions that the most important aspect is matching personalities of the pets, if possible. For example, a playful dog or puppy will be better matched with a playful cat - or a more tolerant one. Another important aspect is that just because a dog has been socialized or friendly with another cat or vice versa - it does not necessarily mean that the dog or cat will tolerate, understand or communicate well with a different dog or cat. New and the existing pets need this to adjust. Landsberg agreed, saying, "Give the cat a separate room with toys, food, bedding, litter, etc. Only begin to let the cat out if it is calm, non-fearful or inquisitive and seems to want to leave the room - - - even when it has heard the dog on the other side of the door. Begin introductions with the dog on a leash and giving the cat some freedom to wander and explore. Give food and play to encourage the cat leaving its room and approaching the dogs. If not, consider training this behavior by giving toys and treats on the perches or counters. Landsberg continued, "Bring the dog into the room under control with a leash or leash and head halter. Keep the dog in a kennel crate or separate room when you cannot supervise the two together. Slow and controlled introductions and be sure to watch for potential problems so you can avoid or minimize them. While there are some pairings that work out in days, in some rare cases, it never works out. Liz Palika noted that, in her experience, the "get acquainted" process usually takes two to three weeks. Therefore any intense focusing on the other pet, threats or aggression, stalking or chase attempts should be cause for more supervision, training and concern. Even if improvement is made and the cat and dog tolerate or enjoy each other, in some circumstances, separation when not supervised is the best long-term option. Landsberg has observed that same behavior at his clinic. The dog plays like a dog, nipping and biting and pulling the cat, and the cat plays like a cat, pouncing on the dog and instigating her to chase and bite. However, when things get out of hand, the cat knows to jump in the bathroom sink because the dog is too short to reach her!