Dogs have up to 300 million olfactory receptors in their noses, compared to our 5 million. The part of a dog's brain devoted to analysing smell is 40 times greater than ours.

Dogs can detect odours 100 million times weaker than us - they can detect all of the constituents in one spritz of perfume in an enclosed stadium.

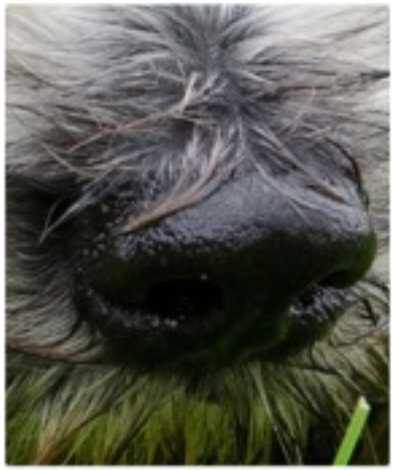
Just like our fingerprints, dogs have unique nose prints.

Dog's have a vomeronasal (Jacobson's) organ, near the nasal bone which sends urgent messages, such as pheromones, straight to the brain, bypassing the olfactory system. When activated, dogs "flehmen" which looks like they are grimacing and can look like a snarl.

Dogs circle when a scent breaks up. Sniffing the edge of the odour gives context and direction

Dogs can catch scents from a mile away. Each nostril draws separate samples of odour so sniffing in multiple directions at once allows dogs to understand their environment.

A dog's nose is usually wet due to glands inside that produce lubrication which helps to capture scents and hold onto them. A dog's nose will generally alternate between wet and dry during the day.



Slits on the side of the nostrils are for exhalation

Inhaled airflow through nostrils is split in half. A fold of tissue separates inhaled air in two; to the lungs for respiration, and to the olfactory system, which breaks and sorts the olfactory molecules.

Dogs can detect cancer, malaria, land mines, insects, plants, drugs, sugar levels in diabetics

Dogs can smell our fear and anxiety chemicals such as adrenaline, and changes in heart rate or blood flow.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL
ELAINE STAVERT ON 01525 242141
OR VISIT WWW.DOGUNIVERSITY.CO.UK

DOG UNIVERSITY

THE IMPORTANCE OF SMELL

A VITAL SURVIVAL TOOL

Like their ancestors, all dogs need active sniffing each day for good mental health, stimulation and calm behaviour

How to keep your dog nose-happy

Dogs' nostrils can work independently from each other. The right nostril detects fear, aggression and escape behaviour (novelty), and the left detects food or another dog (calm, familiar)

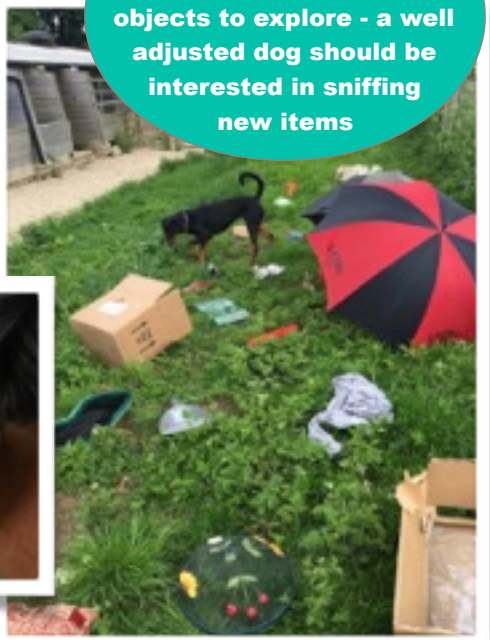
Olfaction plays a pivotal role in social relations, such as the emotional or reproductive status of the pack, with us, or another dog on a walk Bottom sniffing is a useful greeting for dogs to find out about each other.

Dogs leave messages through their urine, and your dog can find out the latest news by investigating it. Always let your dog sniff for as long as he wants - more important than a long walk.

Plenty of SNIFFING ON WALKS - don't pull your dog away from a smell

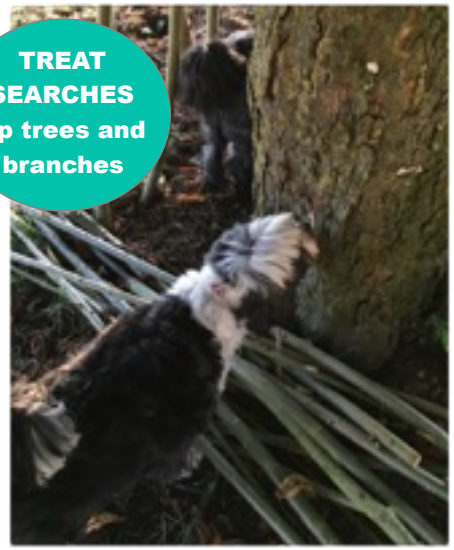
Regular TREAT SEARCHES in the garden

SCENT PUZZLES

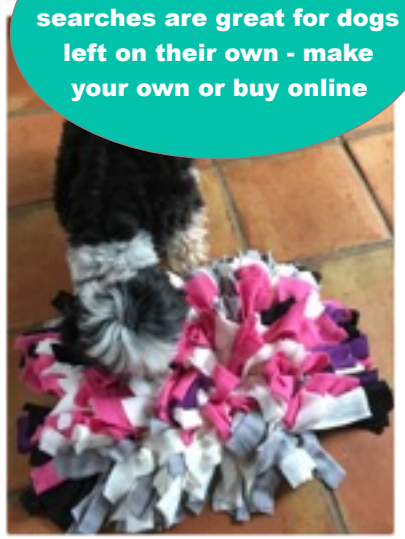


ENRICHED ENVIRONMENT Lots of interesting objects to explore - a well adjusted dog should be interested in sniffing new items

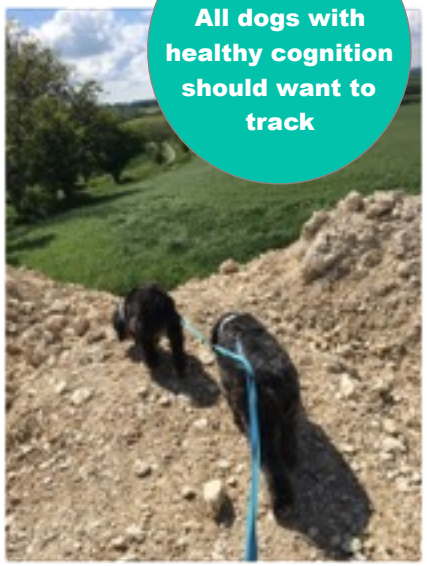
TREAT SEARCHES up trees and branches



SNUFFLE MAT searches are great for dogs left on their own - make your own or buy online



TRACKING All dogs with healthy cognition should want to track



Visit NEW PLACES EVERY DAY Stations, schools, playground (when quiet), industrial units, refuse areas. The more new places you gently introduce to your dog, the more he will learn to cope