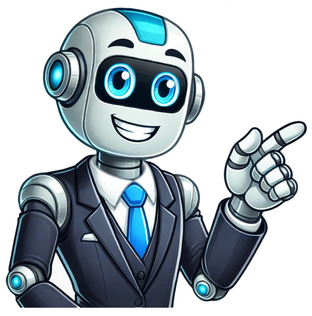
Click to verify



We're Here Daily, 9AM - 11PM EST Call Us At Yoshi-Dachs we are a small Family-Owned Hobby/Show Breeder  We are Dedicated to bringing you  Quality Show, Performance, and Companion Puppies.  With our 27 years of Experience in breeding Dachshunds, you can be confident you are getting one of the Very Best.  Our Yoshi-Dach's puppies have Wonderful Temperaments And they are Raised in Our Own Home. These dogs hold a special place in Our Hearts, and we are delighted that we get to Share that Joy with Others. Right Home Puppies Take a look around at what our American Cocker Spaniel puppies and our Miniature Dachshund puppies do on our small farm in Ohio!  We are a small breeder located in eastern Ohio, located just off Tappan lake.  Feel free to call or text me anytime or send me a email from the Contact us page for information on current litters, future litters, and available puppies for sale. Visit our page called Puppy 101, dedicated to informing you about the care and well-being of your new puppy, so that you can be confident in providing the safest and healthiest decision. Enjoy our page About us to see pictures of our Cocker spaniels and Miniature Dachshunds along side our children on the farm. How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Miniature Dachshund 8 weeks 3 days old Dalton, OH Available On May 24, 2025 Meet Rollo! A traditional black and tan. He's passed his vet check, is current on all shots/treatments, and is microchipped. Both parents are black and tan. PLEASE NOTE: We will not send additional pictures via text. No Sunday sales. About The Breeder: For other uses, see Dachshund (disambiguation). "Wiener-Dog" redirects here. For the film, see Wiener-Dog (film). Dog breedDachshundOriginGermanyTraitsHeight Miniature Dachshund: 5–6 in (13–15 cm) at the withers Standard Dachshund: 8–9 in (20–23 cm) at the withersWeight Miniature Dachshund: up to 11 pounds (5.0 kg) Standard Dachshund: 16–32 lb (7.3–14.5 kg)Coat Smooth-haired, Long-haired, Wire-hairedColour Solid red, black & tan, chocolate & tan, dapple, brindle, piebald or blue.Kennel club standardsVDH standardFédération Cynologique Internationale standardDog (domestic dog) The dachshund (UK: /ˈdækshʊnd, -ənd, -hʊnt/ DAKS-huund, -ənd, -huunt or US: /ˈdɑːkshʊnt, -hʊnd, -ənt/ DAHKS-huunt, -huund, -ənt;[1][2][3][4] German: 'badger dog'), also known as the wiener dog or sausage dog, badger dog, doxen and doxie, is a short-legged, long-bodied, hound-type dog breed. The dog may be smooth-haired, wire-haired, or long-haired, with varied coloration. The dachshund was bred to scent, chase, and flush out badgers and other burrow-dwelling animals. The miniature dachshund was bred to hunt small animals such as rabbits.[5] The dachshund was ranked 9th in registrations with the American Kennel Club in 2022.[6] Look up Dachshund in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Dapple dachshund with spotted coat A smooth dachshund A standard long-haired dachshund A black-and-tan miniature dachshund The name dachshund is of German origin, and means 'badger dog', from Dachs ('badger') and Hund ('dog, hound'). The German word Dachshund is pronounced ['daks.hʊnt] . The pronunciation varies in English: variations of the first and second syllables include /ˈdɑːks-/, /ˈdæks-/ and /-hʊnt/, /-hʊnd/, /-ənd/. The first syllable may be incorrectly pronounced as /ˈdæʃ-/ by some English speakers.[7][8] Although Dachshund is a German word, in modern Germany, the dogs are more commonly known by the short name Dackel. Working dogs are less commonly known as Teckel.[9] Because of their long, narrow build, they are often nicknamed wiener or sausage dog.[10][11] While classified in the hound group or scent hound group in the United States and Great Britain, the breed has its own group in the countries which belong to the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (World Canine Federation).[12] Many dachshunds, especially the wire-haired subtype, may exhibit behavior and appearance similar to the terrier group of dogs.[13] An argument can be made for the scent (or hound) group classification because the breed was developed to use scent to trail and hunt animals, and probably descended from the Saint Hubert Hound like many modern scent hound breeds such as bloodhounds and Basset Hounds; but with the persistent personality and love for digging that probably developed from the terrier, it can also be argued that they could belong in the terrier, or "earth dog", group.[13] A wire-haired dachshund A typical dachshund is long-bodied and muscular with short stubby legs. Its front paws are disproportionately large, being paddle-shaped and particularly suitable for digging. Its skin is loose enough not to tear while tunneling in tight burrows to chase prey. Its snout is long.[14] There are three dachshund coat varieties: smooth coat (short hair), long-haired, and wire-haired.[15] Longhaired dachshunds have a silky coat and short featherings on legs and ears. Wire-haired dachshunds are the least common coat variety in the United States (although it is the most common in Germany) and the most recent coat to appear in breeding standards.[15] While short-haired dachshunds have two types of coats, silky and smooth. Silky short hairs have a very shiny, glossy, and soft to the touch coat, while smooth short hairs have more of a coarse and prickly coat. Dachshunds have a wide variety of colors and patterns, the most common one being red. Their base coloration can be single-colored (either red, cream, or brown), tan pointed (black and tan, chocolate and tan, blue and tan, or isabella and tan), and in wire-haired dogs, a color referred to as wild boar. Patterns such as dapple (merle), sable, brindle and piebald also can occur on any of the base colors. Dachshunds in the same litter may be born in different coat colors depending on the genetic makeup of the parents.[16] The Dachshund Club of America (DCA) and the American Kennel Club (AKC) consider Double Dapple to be out of standard and a disqualifying color in the show ring. Piebald is now a recognized color in the Dachshund Club of America (DCA) breed standard.[17] Dogs that are double-dappled have the merle pattern of a dapple, but with distinct white patches that occur when the dapple gene expresses itself twice in the same area of the coat. The DCA excluded the wording "double-dapple" from the standard in 2007 and now strictly uses the wording "dapple" as the double dapple gene is commonly responsible for blindness and deafness.[18] Dachshunds come in three sizes: standard, miniature,[15] and kaninchen (German for "rabbit"). Although the standard and miniature sizes are recognized almost universally, the rabbit size is not recognized by clubs in the United States and the United Kingdom. The rabbit size is recognized by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (World Canine Federation) (FCI), which contain kennel clubs from 83 countries all over the world.[19] An increasingly common size for family pets falls between the miniature and the standard size; these are frequently referred to as "tweenies," which is not an official classification. A full-grown standard dachshund typically weighs 7.5 to 14.5 kg (16 to 32 lb), while the miniature variety normally weighs less than 5.5 kg (12 lb).[15] The kaninchen weighs 3.5 to 5 kg (8 to 11 lb). According to kennel club standards, the miniature (and kaninchen, where recognized) differs from the full-size only by size and weight, thus offspring from miniature parents must never weigh more than the miniature standard to be considered a miniature as well.[15] While many kennel club size divisions use weight for classification, such as the American Kennel Club, other kennel club standards determine the difference between the miniature and standard by chest circumference; some kennel clubs, such as in Germany, even measure chest circumference in addition to height and weight.[20] Light-colored dachshunds can sport amber, light brown, or green eyes; however, kennel club standards state that the darker the eye color, the better. Dapple and double dapple dachshunds can have multi-coloured "wall" eyes with fully blue, partially blue or patched irises owing to the effect of the dapple gene on eye pigmentation expression.[21] "Wall" eye is permissible according to DCA standards but undesirable by AKC standards. Dachshunds can be stubborn and refuse commands, especially if chasing a small animal which they have a propensity for.[22][23][24] As dachshunds were originally used as badger hunters they have a keen sense for chasing smaller animals. Dachshunds are often stubborn, making them a challenge to train.[25][26][27][28] Being the owner of dachshunds, to me a book on dog discipline becomes a volume of inspired humor. Every sentence is a riot. Some day, if I ever get a chance, I shall write a book, or warning, on the character and temperament of the dachshund and why he can't be trained and shouldn't be. I would rather train a striped zebra to balance an Indian club than induce a dachshund to heed my slightest command. When I address Fred I never have to raise either my voice or my hopes. He even disobeys me when I instruct him in something he wants to do.—E. B. White[29][30] Dachshunds can be aggressive to strangers and other dogs.[31] Despite this, they are rated in the intelligence of dogs as an average working dog with a persistent ability to follow trained commands 50% of the time or more.[32] They can have a loud bark. Some bark quite a lot and may need training to stop, while others will not bark much at all.[23][24] Dachshunds can be standoffish toward strangers.[22] A Japanese study found the Miniature Dachshund to have higher rates of refusing to move whilst on a walk, barking at outside noises whilst inside, barking at strangers visiting their home, separation anxiety, inappropriate elimination (faecal and urinary incontinence), hesitancy to approach unknown humans and canines, and aggression towards family members, highlighting the breed's stubbornness and aggression.[33] A double dapple long-haired dachshund Dachshund puppy According to the American Kennel Club's breed standards, "the dachshund is clever, lively and courageous to the point of rashness, persevering in above and below ground work, with all the senses well-developed. Any display of shyness is a serious fault."[34] Their temperament and body language give the impression that they do not know or care about their relatively small size. Like many small hunting dogs, they will challenge a larger dog. Indulged dachshunds may become snappy or extremely obstinate.[25][35] A 2008 University of Pennsylvania study of 6,000 dog owners who were interviewed indicated that dogs of smaller breeds were more likely to be "genetically predisposed toward aggressive behaviour". Dachshunds were rated the most aggressive, with 20% having bitten strangers, as well as high rates of attacks on other dogs and their owners. The study noted that attacks by small dogs were unlikely to cause serious injuries and because of this were probably under-reported.[36] Two dachshund puppies The breed is prone to spinal problems, especially intervertebral disk disease (IVDD), due in part to an extremely long spinal column and short rib cage.[37] The risk of injury may be worsened by obesity, jumping, rough handling, or intense exercise, which place greater strain on the vertebrae. About 20–25% of dachshunds will develop IVDD.[38] Dachshunds with a number of calcified intervertebral discs at a young age have a higher risk of developing disc disease in later life. In addition, studies have shown that development of calcified discs is highly heritable in the breed.[39] An appropriate screening programme for IVDD has been identified by Finnish researchers[40] and a UK IVDD screening programme has been developed for breeders[41] with the aim to reduce prevalence of spinal problems. Treatment consists of combinations of crate confinement and courses of anti-inflammatory medications (steroids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs like carprofen and meloxicam), or chronic pain medications, like tramadol. Serious cases may require surgery to remove the troublesome disk contents.[42] A dog may need the aid of a cart to get around if paralysis occurs. A minimally invasive procedure called "percutaneous laser disk ablation" has been developed at the Oklahoma State University Veterinary Hospital.[43] Originally, the procedure[44] was used in clinical trials[44] only on dachshunds that had suffered previous back incidents. Since dachshunds are prone to back issues, the goal is to expand this treatment to dogs in a normal population. In addition to back problems, the breed is prone to patellar luxation where the kneecap can become dislodged.[45][46] Dachshunds may also be affected by osteogenesis imperfecta (brittle bone disease). The condition seems to be mainly limited to wire-haired Dachshunds, with 17% being carriers.[47] A genetic test is available to allow breeders to avoid breeding carriers to carriers. In such pairings, each puppy will have a 25% chance of being affected.[48] In some double dapples, there are varying degrees of vision and hearing loss, including reduced or absent eyes.[49] Not all double dapples have problems with their eyes and/or ears, which may include degrees of hearing loss, full deafness, malformed ears, congenital eye defects, reduced or absent eyes, partial or full blindness, or varying degrees of both vision and hearing problems; but heightened problems can occur owing to the genetic process in which two dapple genes cross, particularly in certain breeding lines. Dapple genes, which are dominant genes, are considered "dilution" genes, meaning whatever color the dog would have originally carried is lightened, or diluted, randomly; two dominant "dilution" genes can cancel each other out, or "cross", removing all color and producing a white recessive gene, essentially a white mutation.[50] When occurring genetically within the eyes or ears, this white mutation can be detrimental to development, causing hearing or vision problems. Other dachshund health problems include hereditary epilepsy,[51] granulomatous meningoencephalitis, dental issues, Cushing's syndrome, thyroid[51] and autoimmune problems,[52] various allergies[53] and atopies, and various eye conditions including cataracts, glaucoma, progressive retinal atrophy,[51] corneal ulcers, nonulcerative corneal disease, sudden acquired retinal degeneration, and cherry eye. Dachshunds are also 2.5 times more likely than other breeds of dogs to develop patent ductus arteriosus, a congenital heart defect. Dilute color dogs (Blue, Isabella, and Cream) are very susceptible to color dilution alopecia, a skin disorder that can result in hair loss and extreme sensitivity to sun. Since the occurrence and severity of these health problems is largely hereditary, breeders are working to eliminate these. Factors influencing the litter size of puppies and the proportion of stillborn puppies per litter were analyzed in normally sized German dachshunds.[54] The records analyzed contained data on 42,855 litters. It was found that as the inbreeding coefficient increased, litter size decreased and the percentage of stillborn puppies increased, thus indicating inbreeding depression. It was also found that young and older dams had smaller litter sizes and more stillborn puppies than middle-aged dams. A study in Japan found the Miniature Dachshund to have lower rates of glaucoma than other breeds. With 2.4% of cases belonging to the breed but the breed making up 10.1% of visits to the veterinary hospital.[55] Dachshunds are predisposed to hypothyroidism.[56] A 2018 study in Japan of pet cemetery data put the Miniature Dachshund life expectancy at 13.9 years compared to 13.7 overall and 15.1 for crossbreeds.[57] A 2024 study in the UK found a life expectancy of 13.2 years for the breed compared to an average of 12.7 for purebreeds and 12 for crossbreeds with the Miniature Dachshund found to have a life expectancy of 14 years.[58] A 2024 Italian study found a life expectancy of 11.5 years for the breed compared to 10 years overall.[59] A 2005 Swedish study of insurance data found 28% of Dachshund died by the age of 10, less than the overall rate of 35% of dogs dying by the age of 10.[60] An old-style dachshund showing the longer legs Illustration of a dachshund baying a European badger The dachshund is a creation of German breeders and includes elements of German, French, and English hounds and terriers. Dachshunds have been kept by royal courts all over Europe, including that of Queen Victoria, who was particularly enamored of the breed.[61][unreliable source?] The first verifiable references to the dachshund, originally named the "Dachs Kriecher" ("badger crawler") or "Dachs Krieger" ("badger warrior"), came from books written in the early 18th century.[62] Prior to that, there exist references to "badger dogs" and "hole dogs", but these likely refer to purposes rather than to specific breeds. The original German dachshunds were larger than the modern full-size variety, weighing between 14 and 18 kg (31 and 40 lb), and originally came in straight-legged and crook-legged varieties (the modern dachshund is descended from the latter). Though the breed is famous for its use in exterminating badgers and badger-baiting, dachshunds were also commonly used for rabbit and fox hunting, for locating wounded deer, and in packs were known to hunt game as large as wild boar and as fierce as the wolverine.[63] There are huge differences of opinion as to when dachshunds were specifically bred for their purpose of hunting badger, as the American Kennel Club states the dachshund was bred in the 15th century, while the Dachshund Club of America states that foresters bred the dogs in the 18th or 19th century.[citation needed] Double-dapple dachshunds, which are prone to eye disease, blindness, or hearing problems, are generally believed to have been introduced to the United States between 1879 and 1885.[64][65] The flap-down ears and famous curved tail of the dachshund have deliberately been bred into the dog. In the case of the ears, this is to keep grass seeds, dirt, and other matter from entering the ear canal. The curved tail is dual-purposed: to be seen more easily in long grass and, in the case of burrowing dachshunds, to help haul the dog out if it becomes stuck in a burrow.[66][unreliable source?] The smooth-haired dachshund, the oldest style, may be a cross between the German Shorthaired Pointer, a Pinscher, and a Bracke (a type of bloodhound), or to have been produced by crossing a short Bruno Jura Hound with a pinscher.[28] Others believe it was a cross from a miniature French pointer and a pinscher; others claim that it was developed from the St. Hubert Hound, also a bloodhound, in the 18th century,[67] and still others believe that they were descended from Basset Hounds, based upon their scent abilities and general appearance.[68] The exact origins of the dachshund are therefore unknown. According to William Loeffler, from The American Book of the Dog (1891), in the chapter on dachshunds: "The origin of the Dachshund is in doubt, our best authorities disagreeing as to the beginning of the breed."[68] What can be agreed on, however, is that the smooth dachshund gave rise to both the long-haired and the wire-haired varieties.[69] There are two theories about how the standard long-haired dachshund came about. One theory is that smooth dachshunds would occasionally produce puppies which had slightly longer hair than their parents. By selectively breeding these animals, breeders eventually produced a dog which consistently produced long-haired offspring, and the long-haired dachshund was born. Another theory is that the standard long-haired dachshund was developed by breeding smooth dachshunds with various land and water spaniels. The long-haired dachshund may be a cross among any of the small dog breeds in the spaniel group, including the German Stoeberhund, and the smooth dachshund.[28] The wire-haired dachshund, the last to develop, was bred in the late 19th century. There is a possibility the wire-haired dachshund was a cross between the smooth dachshund and various hard-coated terriers and wire-haired pinschers, such as the Schnauzer, the Dandie Dinmont Terrier, the German Wirehaired Pointer, or perhaps the Scottish Terrier.[28] See also: Stereotypes of Germans Dachshunds have traditionally been viewed as a symbol of Germany. Political cartoonists commonly used the image of the dachshund to ridicule Germany.[70] During World War I, the dachshund's popularity in the United States plummeted because of this association. As a result, they were often called "liberty hounds", just as "liberty cabbage" became a term for sauerkraut mostly in North America.[71] The stigma of the association was revived to a lesser extent during World War II, though it was comparatively short-lived. Kaiser Wilhelm II and German field marshal Erwin Rommel were known for keeping dachshunds. Owing to the association of the breed with Germany, as well as its particular popularity among dog keepers in Munich at the time, the dachshund was chosen as the first official mascot for the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, with the name Waldi.[72] In the German sitcom Hausmeister Krause, the main protagonist, Dieter Krause, is portrayed as a typical German square and fuddy-duddy, who embodies many German stereotypes, and his obsession for dachshunds is one of them. The important role of dachshunds in the series even led to a new rise in popularity of dachshunds in Germany.[73] A smooth dachshund in an organized race Some people train and enter their dachshunds to compete in dachshund races, such as the Wiener Nationals. Several races across the United States routinely draw several thousand attendees.[74] Despite the popularity of these events, the Dachshund Club of America opposes "wiener racing", as many greyhound tracks use the events to draw large crowds to their facilities. The DCA is also worried about potential injuries to dogs, owing to their predisposition to back injuries. Another favorite sport is earthdog trials, in which dachshunds enter tunnels with dead ends and obstacles attempting to locate either an artificial bait or live but caged (and thus protected) rats.[75] In Germany, dachshunds are widely called Dackel (both singular and plural). Among hunters, they are mainly referred to as Teckel. There are kennels which specialize in breeding hunting dachshunds, the so-called jagdliche Leistungszucht ("hunting-related performance breeding") or Gebrauchshundezucht ("working dog breeding"), as opposed to breeding family dogs. Therefore, it is sometimes incorrectly believed that Teckel is either a name for the hunting breed or a mark for passing the test for a trained hunting dog (called "VGP", "Verband-Gebrauchsprüfung") in Germany.[76] Dachshunds are one of the most popular dogs in the United States, ranking 12th in the 2018 AKC registration statistics.[77] They are popular with urban and apartment dwellers, ranking among the top 10 most popular breeds in 76 of 190 major US cities surveyed by the AKC.[78] There are organized local dachshund clubs in most major American cities, including New York, New Orleans, Portland, Los Angeles, and Chicago.[79] As of 2024, the American Kennel Club found the Dachshund to be the 6th most popular dog breed.[80] In art Die Dackelfamilie mit Jäger und Magd (The Dachshund family with Hunter and Maid) by Adolf Eberle Jean-Baptiste Oudry – Dachshund with Gun and Dead Game, 1740 How will it end? Wie wird es enden?, c. 1900 German (Swabian) postcard with inscription "This beer belongs to my master!", c. 1900 Curious Dachshund Puppies & A Frog. Carl Reichert John F. Kennedy bought a dachshund puppy while touring Europe in 1937 for his then-girlfriend Olivia. The puppy, named Dunker, never left Germany after Kennedy started to get allergic reactions.[81] Grover Cleveland, the 22nd and 24th President, had a dachshund in the White House.[82] William Randolph Hearst was an avid lover of dachshunds. When his own dachshund Helena died, he eulogized her in his "In The News" column.[83] Fred, E. B. White's dachshund, appeared in many of his famous essays.[84] Lump (pronounced [lʊmp]; German for "rascal"), the pet of Pablo Picasso, who was thought to have inspired some of his artwork. Picasso & Lump tells the story of Picasso and Lump. Jack Ruby, the killer of Lee Harvey Oswald, had a dachshund named Sheba, which he often referred to as his wife.[85] At the time he murdered Oswald, he had four of them—although he once had as many as 10.[85] Andy Warhol had a pair of dachshunds, Archie and Amos, whom he depicted in his paintings and mentioned frequently in his diaries.[86] Stanley and Boodgie, immortalized on canvas by owner David Hockney, and published in the book David Hockney's Dog Days.[87] Wadl and Hexl, Kaiser Wilhelm II's famous ferocious pair. Upon arriving at Archduke Franz Ferdinand's country seat, Konopiště castle, on a semi-official visit, they promptly proceeded to do away with one of the Austro-Hungarian heir presumptive's priceless golden pheasants, thereby almost causing an international incident.[88] Another one of his beloved dachshunds, Senta, is currently buried at Huis Doorn, Wilhelm's manor in the Netherlands.[89] In Zelenogorsk, Russia, a parade of dachshunds pass by a dachshund monument every July 25 to commemorate the day the city was founded.[90] Joe was the dachshund of General Claire Lee Chennault, commander of the Flying Tigers and then the China Air Task Force of the US Army Air Forces, and became the mascot of those organizations.[91] Maxie, a dachshund owned by actress Marie Prevost, tried to awaken his dead mistress, who was found with small bites on her legs. Maxie's barking eventually summoned neighbors to the scene. The incident inspired the 1977 Nick Lowe song "Marie Prevost".[92] Liliane Kaufmann, wife of Edgar J. Kaufmann who commissioned the home Fallingwater from Frank Lloyd Wright in 1935, was a well-known breeder and owner of long-haired dachshunds. At the Fallingwater bookstore, visitors are able to purchase a book titled Moxie, which is about one of the dachshunds who lived at Fallingwater.[93] Liliane raised long-haired dachshunds and they traveled from Pittsburgh to Bear Run with her.[94] The former Queen of Denmark, Margrethe II, is one of several Danish royals to keep dachshunds.[95] Margrethe of Denmark has a particular fondness of dachshunds and has kept many throughout her life.[96] Her 80th birthday, celebrated in 2020, was marked by posing with one of her favourites (Lilia) on the grounds of Fredensborg Castle.[97] Obie is a dachshund who became infamous for his obesity, weighing as much as 77 pounds (35 kilograms), more than twice a normal-weight standard dachshund.[98][99] He reached his target weight of 28 lb (13 kg) in July 2013.[100] Carole Lombard and Clark Gable had a dachshund named Commissioner.[101] Crusoe the Celebrity Dachshund gained fame on social media. In 2015, Crusoe came out with his The New York Times best-selling book titled Crusoe: Adventures of the Wiener Dog Extraordinaire!.[102] In 2018, Crusoe came out with another book titled Crusoe: The Worldly Wiener Dog. At the 9th annual Shorty Awards, Crusoe won the best animal category.[103] In 2018, Crusoe won the People's Choice Awards Animal Star of 2018.[104] English singer-songwriter Adele has a dachshund named Louis Armstrong.[105] Valerie, an 8-pound dachshund, gained notoriety in the media after surviving 529 days in wilderness. In November 2023 Valerie went missing from her owners in Kangaroo Island, South Australia. Despite extensive searches by her owners and locals, she wasn't found. Approximately 500 days after her disappearance, sightings of Valerie emerged. A volunteer rescue effort was coordinated by conservationists, which spanned more than 1,000 hours and covered more than 3,000 miles to capture the elusive pet dog. Valerie was finally caught alive and well in April 2025. It is hypothesized Valerie has survived remote conditions by subsisting on small carrion and fecal matter.[106] Dogs portal List of dog breeds Nintendogs: Dachshund and Friends ^ dachshund[usurped] in Oxford Dictionaries ^ "Dachshund – Definition and More from the Free Merriam-Webster Dictionary". Merriam-webster.com. Retrieved 16 May 2012. ^ Wells, John C. (2008). Longman Pronunciation Dictionary (3rd ed.). Longman. ISBN 978-1-4058-8118-0. ^ Jones, Daniel (2011). Roach, Peter; Setter, Jane; Esling, John (eds.). Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary (18th ed.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-15255-6. ^ "Dachshund History: The Badger Dog's Fascinating Past". AKC. Retrieved 28 June 2021. ^ "AKC Dog Registration Statistics". American Kennel Club. Retrieved 5 April 2023. ^ "The Right Way to Pronounce 'Dachshund'". mentalfloss.com. 14 October 2018. Retrieved 22 October 2019. ^ Stiefvater, Sarah. "7 dog breeds you're probably mispronouncing". Business Insider. Retrieved 22 October 2019. ^ "Dachshund". Duden. Retrieved 25 November 2012. ^ "wiener dog". Oxford English Dictionary. Oxford University. Retrieved 30 January 2024. ^ "sausage dog". Oxford English Dictionary. Oxford University. Retrieved 30 January 2024. ^ "Fédération Cynologique Internationale Group 4 "Dachshund Group"". Fédération Cynologique Internationale. Archived from the original on 15 August 2009. Retrieved 16 June 2009. ^ a b Nicholas, Anna (1987). Dachshund. Neptune City: TFH Publications. p. 10. ISBN 0-86622-158-1. ^ "American Kennel Club Official Standard of the Dachshund" (PDF). akc.org. Archived from the original (PDF) on 12 June 2018. Retrieved 11 December 2017. ^ a b c d e "Dachshund Breed Standard". American Kennel Club. Retrieved 3 February 2009. ^ "Dachshund Dog Breed Information". ^ "Breed standard". Dachshund Club of America. 13 March 2014. Retrieved 22 February 2024. ^ "What to Know About Dachshunds". Webmd. Retrieved 22 February 2024. ^ "Fédération Cynologique Internationale Official Website". Fédération Cynologique Internationale. Retrieved 16 June 2009. ^ Hutchinson, Robert (2005). For the Love of Dachshunds. BrownTrout Publishers. p. 112. ISBN 1-56313-903-0. Retrieved 16 June 2009. ^ "The Double Dapple". The Dachshund Magazine Online. Retrieved 25 June 2007. ^ a b Stall, Sam (2005). The Good, the Bad, and the Furry. Quirk Books. pp. 93–94. ISBN 1-59474-021-6. ^ a b Kilcommons, Brian; Wilson, Sarah (1999). Paws to Consider. Warner Books. pp. 156–157. ISBN 0-446-52151-5. ^ a b "Dachshund info". Archived from the original on 18 April 2009. Retrieved 25 July 2009. ^ a b "Is a Dachshund Right For You". WienerDogRescue.com. Archived from the original on 12 September 2022. Retrieved 25 July 2009. ^ "Frequently Asked Questions". DachshundRescue.org. Archived from the original on 12 January 2022. Retrieved 25 July 2009. ^ "Dachshund Facts". 3doxies.com. Archived from the original on 16 April 2011. Retrieved 8 April 2011. ^ a b c d "History and Development". Dachshund Club of America. Retrieved 16 June 2009. ^ Goodman, Jack (1947). The Fireside Book of Dog Stories. University of California: Cassell and Co. p. 591. ^ Busby, Mark; Dixon, Terrell (2007). "Of Dachshunds and Dashes: Subjects and Style in E.B. White and John Graves, by Dickie Maurice Heaberlin". John Graves, Writer. Published by University of Texas Press. p. 266. ISBN 978-0-292-71494-6. ^ Duffy, Deborah; et al. (2008). "Breed Differences in Canine Aggression". Applied Animal Behaviour Science. 114 (3–4): 441–460. doi:10.1016/j.applanim.2008.04.006. Archived from the original on 30 April 2015. Retrieved 16 October 2014. ^ Coren, Stanley (2006). The intelligence of dogs. Free press. ISBN 0-7432-8087-3. ^ YAMADA, Ryoko; KUZE-ARATA, Sayaka; KIYOKAWA, Yasushi; TAKEUCHI, Yukari (2019). "Prevalence of 25 canine behavioral problems and relevant factors of each behavior in Japan". Journal of Veterinary Medical Science. 81 (8). Japanese Society of Veterinary Science: 1090–1096. doi:10.1292/jvms.18-0705. ISSN 0916-7250. PMC 6715928. PMID 31167977. ^ "Dachshund Breed Standard". American Kennel Club. Retrieved 14 May 2007. ^ "Dachshunds". Burke's Backyard with Don Burke. Retrieved 14 May 2007. ^ Dobson, Roger (8 July 2008). "Sausage dogs are the most aggressive dogs". The Daily Telegraph. London. Archived from the original on 11 January 2022. Retrieved 19 November 2009. ^ Jensen, V. F.; Ersbøll, A. K. (2000). "Mechanical Factors affecting the Occurrence of Intervertebral Disc Calcification in the Dachshund – a Population Study". Journal of Veterinary Medicine, Series A. 47 (5): 283–296. doi:10.1046/j.1439-0442.2000.00296.x. PMID 10932525. ^ "Intervertebral Disc Disease". Genetic Welfare Problems of Companion Animals. ufaw.org.uk: Universities Federation for Animal Welfare. Archived from the original on 6 March 2015. Retrieved 10 February 2015. ^ Mogensen, Mette Sloth; Karlskov-Mortensen, Peter; Proschowsky, Helle Friis; Lingaas, Frode; Lappalainen, Anu; Lohi, Hannes; Jensen, Vibeke Frøkjær; Fredholm, Merete (1 September 2011). "Genome-Wide Association Study in Dachshund: Identification of a Major Locus Affecting Intervertebral Disc Calcification". Journal of Heredity. 102 (Suppl_1): S81 – S86. doi:10.1093/jhered/esr021. ISSN 0022-1503. PMID 21846751. ^ Lappalainen, Anu K; Vaittinen, Elina; Junnila, Jouni; Laitinen-Vapaavuori, Outi (19 December 2014). "Intervertebral disc disease in Dachshunds radiographically screened for intervertebral disc calcifications". Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica. 56 (1): 89. doi:10.1186/s13028-014-0089-4. ISSN 0044-605X. PMC 4285634. PMID 25523328. ^ "Dachshund IVDD – X-ray Scheme". www.dachshund-ivdd.uk. Archived from the original on 15 August 2020. Retrieved 3 August 2020. ^ BVSc, Dhupa; MPH, N; David, J. Waters DVM; PhD, Diplomate ACVS; -1#Sarit, Nita Glickman MS (1999). "Reoperative Neurosurgery in Dogs With Thoracolumbar Disc Disease". Veterinary Surgery. 28 (6): 421–428. doi:10.1111/j.1532-950X.1999.00421.x. PMID 10582738.{{cite journal}}: CS1 maint: numeric names: authors list (link) ^ "On the Forefront: Prophylactic laser disk ablation in dogs at Oklahoma State University – Veterinary Medicine". 1 July 2007. Archived from the original on 18 March 2008. Retrieved 19 November 2009. ^ a b Bartels, Kenneth E.; Higbee, Russell G.; Bahr, Robert J.; Galloway, David S.; Healey, Tiffany S.; Arnold, Christopher (15 June 2003). "Outcome of and complications associated with prophylactic percutaneous laser disk ablation in dogs with thoracolumbar disk disease: 277 cases (1992–2001)". Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. 222 (12): 1733–1739. doi:10.2460/javma.2003.222.1733. PMID 12830867. ^ Coile, D. Caroline; Earle-Bridges, Michelle (2005). The Dachshund Handbook. Barron's Educational Series. p. 126. ISBN 0-7641-2673-3. ^ "Dachshund Dog Breed Information". American Kennel Club. Retrieved 27 February 2020. ^ Eckardt, J.; Kluth, S.; Dierks, C.; Philipp, U.; Distl, O. (2013). "Population screening for the mutation associated with osteogenesis imperfecta in dachshunds". Veterinary Record. 172 (14): 364. doi:10.1136/vr.101122. PMID 23315765. S2CID 34816198. ^ ""Brittle Bone" Gene in Dachshunds Discovered" (PDF). Newsletter. Dachshund Club of America. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 April 2014. Retrieved 6 April 2013. ^ Parizo, Angie. "Double Dapple Warnings". Archived from the original on 16 May 2021. Retrieved 19 November 2009. ^ "Recessive and Dominant Genes". Weatherly's Miniature Dachshunds. Retrieved 19 November 2009. ^ a b c Adamson, Eve (2007). Dachshunds for Dummies (2nd ed.). For Dummies. p. 231. ISBN 978-0-470-22968-2. ^ "Immune-Mediated Thrombocytopenia". Genetic Welfare Problems of Companion Animals. ufaw.org.uk: Universities Federation for Animal Welfare. Archived from the original on 11 February 2015. Retrieved 10 February 2015. ^ Adamson, Eve (2007). Dachshunds for Dummies (2nd ed.). For Dummies. p. 232. ISBN 978-0-470-22968-2. ^ Gresky C, Hamann H, Distl O (2005). "[Influence of inbreeding on litter size and the proportion of stillborn puppies in dachshunds]". Berl. Munch. Tierarztl. Wochenschr. (in German). 118 (3–4): 134–9. PMID 15803761. ^ KATO, Kumiko; SASAKI, Nobuo; MATSUNAGA, Satoru; NISHIMURA, Ryohei; OGAWA, Hiroyuki (2006). "Incidence of Canine Glaucoma with Goniodysplasia in Japan: A Retrospective Study". Journal of Veterinary Medical Science. 68 (8). Japanese Society of Veterinary Science: 853–858. doi:10.1292/jvms.68.853. ISSN 0916-7250. PMID 16953087. ^ Rhodes, Karen Helton; Werner, Alexander H. (25 January 2011). Blackwell's Five-Minute Veterinary Consult Clinical Companion. Ames, Iowa: Wiley-Blackwell. p. 148. ISBN 978-0-8138-1596-1. ^ INOUE, Mai; KWAN, Nigel C. L.; SUGIURA, Katsuaki (2018). "Estimating the life expectancy of companion dogs in Japan using pet cemetery data". Journal of Veterinary Medical Science. 80 (7). Japanese Society of Veterinary Science: 1153–1158. doi:10.1292/jvms.17-0384. ISSN 0916-7250. PMC 6068313. PMID 29798968. ^ McMillan, Kirsten M.; Bielby, Jon; Williams, Carys L.; Upjohn, Melissa M.; Casey, Rachel A.; Christley, Robert M. (1 February 2024). "Longevity of companion dog breeds: those at risk from early death". Scientific Reports. 14 (1). Springer Science and Business Media LLC: 531. Bibcode:2024NatSR..14..531M. doi:10.1038/s41598-023-50458-w. ISSN 2045-2322. PMC 10834484. PMID 38302530. ^ Roccaro, Mariana; Salini, Romolo; Pietra, Marco; Sgorbini, Micaela; Gori, Eleonora; Dondi, Maurizio; Crisi, Paolo E.; Conte, Annamaria; Dalla Villa, Paolo; Podaliri, Michele; Ciaramella, Paolo; Di Palma, Cristina; Passantino, Annamaria; Porciello, Francesco; Gianella, Paola; Guglielmini, Carlo; Alborali, Giovanni L.; Rota Nodari, Sara; Sabatelli, Sonia; Peli, Angelo (2024). "Factors related to longevity and mortality of dogs in Italy". Preventive Veterinary Medicine. 225: 106155. doi:10.1016/j.prevetmed.2024.106155. hdl:11585/961937. PMID 38394961. ^ Egenvall, A; Bonnett, Bn; Hedhammar, å; Olson, P (30 September 2005). "Mortality in over 350,000 Insured Swedish Dogs from 1995–2000: II. Breed-Specific Age and Survival Patterns and Relative Risk for Causes of Death". Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica. 46 (3): 121–136. doi:10.1186/1751-0147-46-121. ISSN 1751-0147. PMC 1624818. PMID 16261925. ^ "Dachshund History Queen Victoria". Dachshund History Sub Category. Archived from the original on 31 May 2014. Retrieved 3 May 2014. ^ Der vollkommene teutsche Jäger (The Complete German Hunter), Johann Friedrich von Flemming, 1719–1724, Leipzig. ^ "THE CHAMPION DACHSHUND, MANN". Forest and Stream; A