



MC NAB

ORIGIN: United States of America

ACW CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs



BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY Alexander McNab was originally a sheep herder in the Grampian Mountains in Scotland, and emigrated to Mendocino County, CA in 1866. He settled on a 10,000 acre ranch, which he named the McNab Ranch. McNab, dissatisfied with the working ranch dogs available locally, traveled back to Scotland in 1885, to find the type of dogs he had worked with while raising sheep. He eventually bought two Scottish Collies, Peter and Fred. He returned to California with Peter, while he left Fred in Scotland to finish his training. He imported him back to his ranch later. Being males, McNab had Peter and Fred bred with two females supposedly of Spanish origin, brought by Basque sheep herders from the Basque region of Northern Spain. Other sources claim that they were, in fact, bred with other Scottish Border Collies.^[3] McNab later imported several more collies from Scotland, some of which were red and white Fox Collies. Some McNab dogs share this coloration, as previously mentioned. The McNabs were bred as the perfect cattle dog, that could both head and heel. They are still used in California ranches and stockyards today.

APPEARANCE Although the appearance of McNabs can vary widely, they closely resemble a short-haired Border Collie or a short-haired mixed-cattle dog.

HEIGHT 38 to 64 cm (15 to 25 in) at the shoulder.

WEIGHT is 16–34 kg (35–75 lb).

COAT is short to medium length, either black or red with white markings, black or red with tan markings, black or red with tan and white markings, sable, sable with white markings, sable with tan and white markings, blue, blue with white markings, blue with tan markings, blue with tan and white markings, lilac, lilac with white markings, lilac with tan markings, lilac with tan and white markings. The tail can be either docked or left long. A distinguishing look may be a white strip on the face and white on or around the neck but they can also have a solid face and neck.

TEMPERAMENT The primary quality that these dogs are bred for is their herding ability; they are well known as cattle herders, but can herd other animals, such as horses, sheep, and llamas. McNabs are well-mannered dogs, are hard-working, have good personal hygiene, and are friendly with small domestic animals such as cats and chickens, but require extensive grounds in which to run and are happiest with a job to do. The McNab can also be an excellent deer and boar hunting dog. The McNab is also less 'high strung' or obsessive than the Border Collie. They were bred to have more "backbone" than the original Border Collie and are more protective.^[1] It is common for a McNab to bark while they herd. They should exercise physically but also mentally by learning new activities or 'tricks' and being allowed to explore and learn new environments. McNabs are also suited for Disc Dogs (Frisbee), Dock Diving, Agility and Flyball. This breed is sociable with other dogs and humans.

FAULTS: Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog and its ability to perform its traditional work.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS : • Aggressive or overly shy dogs. • Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

NOTE.: • Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum. • Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.