**Asher, L., Diesel, G., Summers, J. F., McGreevy, P. D., & Collins, L. M. (2009). Inherited defects in pedigree dogs. Part 1: disorders related to breed standards. *The Veterinary Journal*, *182*(3), 402-411.**

The journal talks more about the disorders that are associated with the pedigree dogs. The authors of the journal argue that the pedigree dogs tend to carry many negative trails that may not show up often. The dogs are associated with disorders that are carried from both sides of the parent. The authors give clear examples of the dogs which carry the disorders like the Pitbull. They argue about the aggressive nature of the dog whereby it can easily attack and kill anyone including the owner for absolutely no reason. The authors further argue that the aggressive dogs should not be inbred since they become even more aggressive. They also provide a justifiable rationale to support their argument. The journal is a credible source of information since the authors are experts in animal science and are PhD holders in the same field. They have carried out an extensive research while citing great examples to back up their arguments.

**Jansson, M., & Laikre, L. (2018). Pedigree data indicate rapid inbreeding and loss of genetic diversity within populations of native, traditional dog breeds of conservation concern. *PloS one*, *13*(9), e0202849.**

Jansson and Laikre argue that when inbreeding of dogs is carried out rapidly, there is the likelihood of losing the natural breed. The continued mutation of the genes will cause the original breed to become extinct. According to the two authors, several breeds of the traditional dogs have been eliminated due to the inbreeding. The loss of the genetic diversity in the population of the dogs have caused people to come up with new breeds of dogs and the past breeds have become totally extinct. According to the authors, this should not happen. They also argue that the indigenous breeds were more tolerant to the diseases that affect dogs while the dogs that are born out of inbreeding are not able to withstand the tough conditions and diseases. The book is a credible source of information since it entails extensive research and can be very educative and informative to the writer.

**Leroy, G. (2011). Genetic diversity, inbreeding and breeding practices in dogs: results from pedigree analyses. *The Veterinary Journal*, *189*(2), 177-182.**

In this journal, the author argues that inbreeding helps in eliminating the undesirable genetic characteristics from the dogs and maintain the desirable character traits. This happens since inbreeding helps in revealing the deleterious recessive alleles from several breeds of dogs. The recessive alleles are later eliminated through culling or using selective breeding. This helps to create a more desirable breed of a dog which has the required traits. The results also show that in some breeds, the recessive genes still exist which cause certain disorders in the crossbred dogs. The journal tries to explain the effects of inbreeding and other breeding practices according to the pedigree analysis that was carried out by the veterinary officer. The journal is credible because the author Dr. Leroy is a qualified medicine practitioner and a biologist who specializes with veterinary medicine. The book is a resourceful one for individuals who need to learn more about the dog breeds.

**Machiela, M. J., & Chanock, S. J. (2014). GWAS is going to the dogs. *Genome biology*, *15*(3), 105.**

Dogs have been man’s best friend since time immemorial. Their loyalty to man has been noted and recognized effectively. The dogs out. of their loyalty have been genetically modified by man to form the breeds of dogs that man wants to have. The modifications have led to the various breeds of dogs that are existent today. The authors of the book claim that the GWAS survey that was carried out shows that dogs can carry several rare illnesses that are common to the humans too. The authors reported a multi-breed GWAS approach to study osteosarcoma, a primary bone malignancy that is also observed in children and adolescents. The same allele happens to exist in men and dogs too which makes them worth testing and studying. The book has a wide coverage on the GWAS survey which helps us to really understand the friendship that exists between men and dogs.

**Marsden, C. D., Ortega-Del Vecchyo, D., O’Brien, D. P., Taylor, J. F., Ramirez, O., Vilà, C., ... & Lohmueller, K. E. (2016). Bottlenecks and selective sweeps during domestication have increased deleterious genetic variation in dogs. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *113*(1), 152-157.**

The authors explain that inbreeding helps in coming up with healthier breeds of dogs from the indigenous breeds. It also helps in improving the intelligence of the dogs. The authors of this book cite examples like the German shepherd which happen to be one of the most intelligent and loyal breeds of dogs. The dogs are a result of the inbreeding and they are some of the most friendly and loyal dogs. The authors of the book further argue that the dogs that have undergone the deleterious genetic variation are the best breeds of dogs to nature as pets and for domestication due to their kind and calm nature. The dogs are not hostile to the owners which makes them safe to hand around the kids. The book happens to be one of the best sources to get the information about the genetic variation in dogs since the authors have carried out extensive research on the same.

**Oberbauer, A. M., Belanger, J. M., Bellumori, T., Bannasch, D. L., & Famula, T. R. (2015). Ten inherited disorders in purebred dogs by functional breed groupings. *Canine genetics and epidemiology*, *2*(1), 9.**

The book discourages inbreeding because it helps in carrying on the genetic disorders that are from the original parents. The disorders that are passed on from the original parents can become more serious once they are mixed up with the disorders from the other breeds. This makes it more dangerous to host some of the dogs as pets since they can become aggressive and violent for no reason at all. The authors of the book give credible information and they explain ten disorders that are associated with the inbreeding of the dogs. They further argue that the inbreeding of the dogs with negative traits like extreme anger can lead to production of monsters from the dogs which is not the main intention of inbreeding these dogs. The journal is an informative one since the authors have carried out extensive research to explain all the points that are listed in the book.

**Oberbauer, A. M., Keller, G. G., & Famula, T. R. (2017). Long-term genetic selection reduced prevalence of hip and elbow dysplasia in 60 dog breeds. *PloS one*, *12*(2), e0172918.**

The authors have carried out a wide research and discovered that inbreeding have reduced the prevalence of hip and elbow dysplasia. This happens in 60 of the dog breeds currently. They suggest that continued inbreeding can help in reducing more problems that affect our dogs. The 60 breeds of dogs are clearly named in the journal and the authors have given more detailed information of the long-term problems that are brought to an end via inbreeding of the dogs. The authors also suggest that if more inbreeding is done on the dogs, there is the likelihood of reducing even more health-related problems that affect these dogs. The book is a credible source of information on the problems that affect dogs and how inbreeding could help stop these problems. The authors of the book are also very informed including Oberbauer who has written several articles on the science of inbreeding.