

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

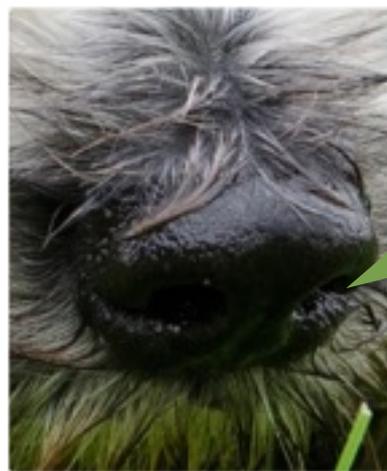
Dogs have a vomeronasal (Jacobson's) organ, near the nasal bone which sends urgent messages, such as pheromones, straight to the brain, bypassing the olfactory system. When activated, dogs "flehmen" which looks like they are grimacing and can look like a little snarl

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 only

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

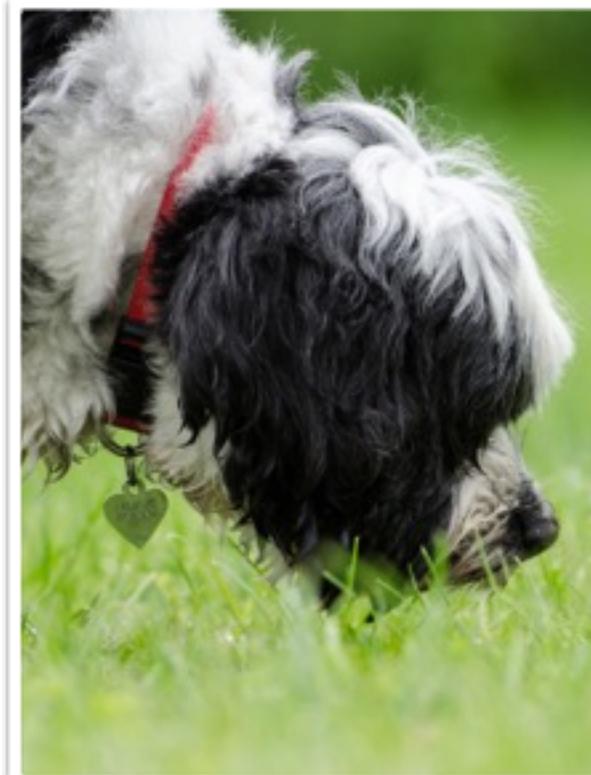
Dogs can smell our fear and anxiety chemicals such as adrenaline, and changes in heart rate or blood flow.

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HAPPY HEALTHY DOG

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 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

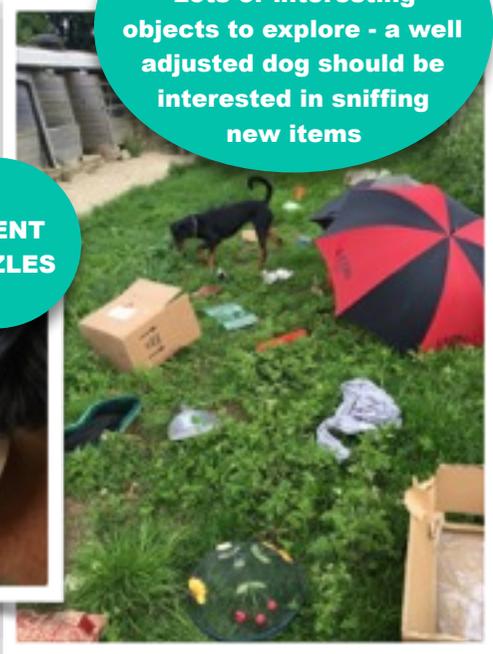
ENRICHED ENVIRONMENT
Lots of interesting objects to explore - a well adjusted dog should be interested in sniffing new items

Dogs leave messages through their urine, 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

Regular TREAT SEARCHES
in the garden

DOPAMINE is released during reward-motivated & seeing behaviour

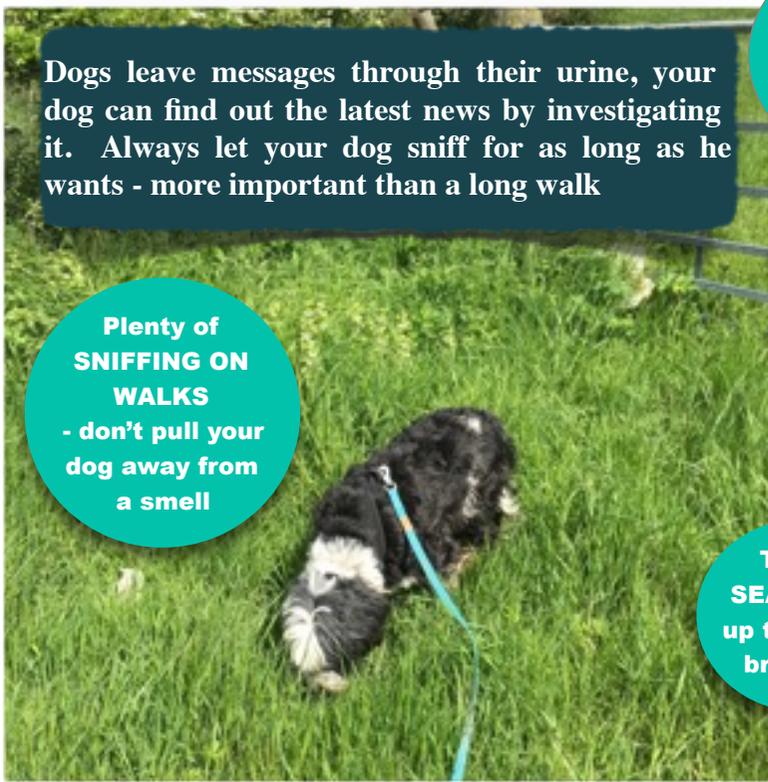
SCENT PUZZLES



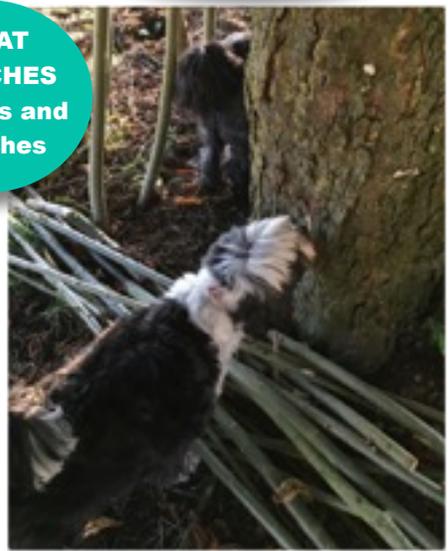
FORAGING is an inherited motor pattern for assessing their environment to feel safe and to find food

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

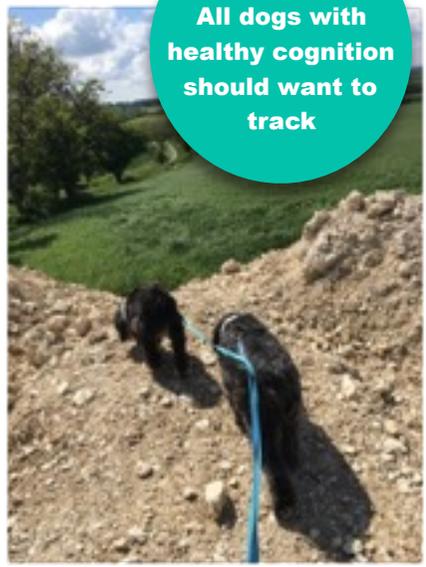
Plenty of SNIFFING ON WALKS
- don't pull your dog away from a smell



TREAT SEARCHES
up trees and branches



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

