



201R *Dog Resource Handbook* Changes in the 2012 Edition

Thank you for your interest in the Ohio 4-H publication 201R *Dog Resource Handbook* (2012). The following pages show the areas in which **significant** changes have been made to the 2008 edition. Pages with only minor changes are not included.

Orders for the revised edition can be placed online at <http://estore.osu-extension.org> or by contacting Ohio State University Extension, Media Distribution, 216 Kottman Hall, 2021 Coffey Rd., Columbus, OH 43210, phone 614.292.1607, email pubs@ag.osu.edu.

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Program name updated.

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Chapter 2

Breeds

Sporting Dogs list updated.

The **American Kennel Club**, also known as the AKC, is the largest of the dog recording organizations in the United States. Its mission, in part, is “to advocate for the purebred dog as a family companion, advance canine health and well-being, work to protect the rights of all dog owners, and promote responsible dog ownership.” As of 2007, AKC recognizes more than 150 breeds. For an updated listing of breeds in each group, go to the AKC web site at www.akc.org. These breeds have been placed in seven groups according to their purpose. The groups are sporting, hound, working, terrier, toy, non-sporting, and herding. Knowing the purpose behind the development of a breed gives you an idea of the breed’s characteristics and personality traits.

Group 1: Sporting Dogs



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

Labrador Retrievers were originally used to go over the side of fishing boats in their native Newfoundland, Canada, and drag the ends of the nets full of fish to shore.

The sporting breeds include pointers, setters, retrievers, and spaniels. The pointers and setters are hunters that cover the ground with

great speed, freezing like statues at the scent of game birds. The retrievers are expert swimmers and excel at retrieving game in the field or in water. Briers do not grow too thick to keep the hard-working spaniel from flushing its game.



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

Golden Retrievers are popular as companions, family dogs, and working dogs because of their amiable temperament, willingness, trainability, useful size, and sturdy physique.

Sporting Dogs	
American Water Spaniel	Golden Retriever
Boykin Spaniel	Gordon Setter
Brittany	Irish Red and White Setter
Chesapeake Bay Retriever	Irish Setter
Clumber Spaniel	Irish Water Spaniel
Cocker Spaniel	Labrador Retriever
Curly-Coated Retriever	Nova Scotia Duck Tolling
English Cocker Spaniel	Pointer
English Setter	Spinone Italiano
English Springer Spaniel	Sussex Spaniel
Field Spaniel	Vizsla
Flat-Coated Retriever	Weimaraner
German Shorthaired Pointer	Welsh Springer Spaniel
German Wirehaired Pointer	Wirehaired Pointing Griffon

Group 2: Hounds



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

Beagles were bred to hunt rabbits. These gentle dogs with soft brown eyes are great companions, hunters, and detection dogs, such as the beagles of the Beagle Brigade.

The hound breeds are a diverse group with the common ancestral trait of being used for hunting. Endurance, keen vision, and speed describe members of this group. Coursing or sight hounds hunt using speed and sight. Tracking or scent hounds, including the rather small Beagle and the large Bloodhound, trail by scent with diligence and patience.



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

Dachshunds were originally bred to scent and flush out badgers. The German name for Dachshund translates as "badger dog."

Hounds

Afghan Hound	Ibizan Hound
American Foxhound	Irish Wolfhound
Basenji	Norwegian Elkhound
Basset Hound	Otterhound
Beagle	Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen
Black and Tan Coonhound	Pharaoh Hound
Bloodhound	Plott
Bluetick Coonhound	Redbone Coonhound
Borzoi	Rhodesian Ridgeback
Dachshund	Saluki
English Foxhound	Scottish Deerhound
Greyhound	Whippet
Harrier	

Group 3: Working Dogs



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

The Boxer originated from Germany, developed from the Bullenbeisser (bull biters), which was an ancient mastiff breed once used to run down, catch, and hold wild boar, bear, and bison.

The working breeds were developed for serving humans by pulling sleds and carts, performing water rescues, and guarding property, including livestock. Members of this group are large and strong and make reliable companions.



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

As descendants of the Roman drover dog, Rottweilers drove cattle until the middle of the 19th century, at which time cattle driving was outlawed. The breed almost became extinct until its popularity grew as a police and military dog.



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

Originating from Germany, Miniature Schnauzers are derived from the Standard Schnauzer by crossing Affenpinschers and Poodles with small Standard Schnauzers.



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

The West Highland White Terrier originated from Scotland, and was bred for tracking and hunting. Westies are very hardy dogs, need little pampering, and are always on the go.

Working Dogs

Akita	Greater Swiss Mountain Dog
Alaskan Malamute	Komondor
Anatolian Shepherd Dog	Kuvasz
Bernese Mountain Dog	Mastiff
Black Russian Terrier	Neapolitan Mastiff
Boxer	Newfoundland
Bullmastiff	Portuguese Water Dog
Doberman Pinscher	Rottweiler
Dogue de Bordeaux	Saint Bernard
German Pinscher	Samoyed
Giant Schnauzer	Siberian Husky
Great Dane	Standard Schnauzer
Great Pyrenees	Tibetan Mastiff

Group 4: Terriers

The terrier breeds are alert, bold dogs named after the Latin word *terra*, meaning earth, into which they follow their quarry. The terrier was developed to dig out small animals chased underground by tracking hounds. Many are small and can burrow through tunnels with ease. These feisty, energetic dogs are ferocious fighters once they corner their prey.

Terriers

Airedale Terrier	Miniature Schnauzer
American Staffordshire Terrier	Norfolk Terrier
Australian Terrier	Norwich Terrier
Bedlington Terrier	Parson Russell Terrier
Border Terrier	Scottish Terrier
Bull Terrier	Sealyham Terrier
Cairn Terrier	Skye Terrier
Dandie Dinmont Terrier	Smooth Fox Terrier
Glen of Imaal Terrier	Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier
Irish Terrier	Staffordshire Bull Terrier
Kerry Blue Terrier	Welsh Terrier
Lakeland Terrier	West Highland White Terrier
Manchester Terrier	Wire Fox Terrier
Miniature Bull Terrier	



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

Bulldogs originated in the British Isles. They got their name because they were used in bullbaiting, which required extreme courage and ferocity.

Non-Sporting	
American Eskimo Dog	Lhasa Apso
Bichon Frise	Lowchen
Boston Terrier	Norwegian Lundehund
Bulldog	Poodle (Standard and Miniature)
Chinese Shar-Pei	Schipperke
Chow Chow	Shiba Inu
Dalmatian	Tibetan Spaniel
Finnish Spitz	Tibetan Terrier
French Bulldog	Xoloitzcuintli
Keeshond	

Group 7: Herding



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

The German Shepherd Dog was founded by Captain Max von Stephanitz at the end of the 19th century, as a result of a breeding program to produce strong and agile sheep herding dogs. Today they serve a variety of purposes, among which are as guide dogs for the blind and for police work.

The herding breeds were developed to assist humans in the herding of various species of livestock. Members of this group are typically quite intelligent and highly trainable, making them excellent companions.



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

Shetland Sheepdogs originated in the Shetland Islands of Scotland. These intelligent and agile dogs make excellent obedience and agility companions.

Herding	
Australian Cattle Dog	Collie
Australian Shepherd	Entlebucher Mountain Dog
Bearded Collie	German Shepherd Dog
Beauceron	Norwegian Buhund
Belgian Malinois	Old English Sheepdog
Belgian Sheepdog	Pembroke Welsh Corgi
Belgian Tervuren	Polish Lowland Sheepdog
Border Collie	Puli
Bouvier des Flandres	Pyrenean Shepherd
Briard	Shetland Sheepdog
Canaan Dog	Swedish Vallhund
Cardigan Welsh Corgi	

Miscellaneous Class

Breeds eligible to participate in the miscellaneous class are enrolled in the AKC Foundation Stock Service® (FSS®). The FSS® is an optional record-keeping service for all purebred breeds not currently permitted to be registered with the American Kennel Club. The FSS® record-keeping service allows rare

Miscellaneous list updated.

breed fanciers to continue their commitment to the improvement of their breed. Breeds are admitted to the miscellaneous class when the AKC Board of Directors is convinced that there is clear proof that a substantial, sustained nationwide interest and activity in the breed exists. Breeds in the miscellaneous class may compete and earn titles in companion events and select performance events. They are also eligible to compete in junior showmanship. Miscellaneous class breeds may compete at conformation shows in the miscellaneous class and are not eligible for championship points. Provided the miscellaneous class breeds meet the expectations and standards of the AKC, they eventually become members of one of the seven recognized groups. Check www.akc.org for an up-to-date list of all dog breed groups.

Miscellaneous	
American English	Portuguese Podengo
Coonhound	Pequeno
Bergamasco	Pumi
Boerboel	Rat Terrier
Cesky Terrier	Russell Terrier
Chinook	Sloughi
Dogo Argentino	Treeing Walker Coonhound
Finnish Lapphund	Wirehaired Vizsla
Peruvian Inca Orchid	

you can apply for enrollment in the PAL/ILP Program. To be eligible for enrollment, all unregistered purebred dogs must be spayed or neutered. Once you receive a PAL/ILP number, you can show your dog at specified AKC events. To apply for a PAL/ILP number, you must complete an application and submit two recent and clear color photographs of your dog, proof from a veterinarian that your dog is spayed or neutered, and a non-refundable application fee. For more information contact PAL@akc.org.

AKC Canine PartnersSM Program

The AKC Canine PartnersSM Program is for all dogs, including mixed-breeds and dogs that are not eligible for AKC registration, so they will be eligible to participate in Agility, AKC Rally, and Obedience Trials. They are designated as “All American” dogs when entered in an event. All dogs in the AKC Canine PartnersSM Program must be spayed or neutered. Wolf hybrids are not eligible. Owners may enroll in the AKC Canine PartnersSM Program online at www.akc.org/mixedbreeds/listing/index.cfm or download an application at www.akc.org/pdfs/mixedbreed/ADM001.pdf. A non-refundable application fee must accompany enrollment.

Paragraph updated.

AKC’s Purebred Alternative Listing/Indefinite Listing Privilege Program (PAL/ILP)

The AKC’s Purebred Alternative Listing/Indefinite Listing Privilege (PAL/ILP) is a program that allows unregistered purebred dogs of registrable breeds to compete in AKC performance and companion events, as well as the specific breeds in the FSS[®] Program that are eligible for companion events. If you have a purebred dog that is ineligible for AKC registration, and you have a desire to compete in AKC performance and companion events,



Hindquarters

The dog's **hindquarters** are the rear assembly of the dog starting at the pelvic girdle, moving down the hind leg to the upper thigh, stifle joint, patella, lower thigh, hock joint, hock, and rear foot. Hindquarter angulation is the angle formed by the upper thigh meeting the lower thigh. A dog with straight stifles has little angulation at the stifle joint.

Types of Hindquarters



Normal Angulated
Hindquarters



Straight Stifles

Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

New illustration
inserted.

Rear Legs

A dog with **bandy legs** has legs that bend outward, like bowed legs. When viewed from behind, dogs with rear legs that are **slightly narrow** have rear legs that are set closer than normal. **Cow-hocked** dogs have hocks that turn in toward one another and rear feet that toe out.

Types of Rear Legs



Slightly Narrow



Bandy or Wide



Cow-Hocked



Correct, Straight,
Normal

Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

United Kennel Club Registering Offices
KALAMAZOO, MICH

Pedigree Certificate

Of **ARGOSTAR TURBO** U.K.C. Reg. No. **P296-111**
Sex **MALE** Color **RED RUST** Date of Birth **12/20/1996** **NEUTERED** Breed **DOBERMAN PINSCHER**
Owner of Sire **JEANNE FLORA OR LORETTA GORR / LISA CONE** Owner of Dam **JEANNE FLORA OR LORETTA GORR / LISA CONE**
Or Semen (at the time of Breeding)

Sire **ARGOSTAR AWSTOUND** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Dam **GORMAE FIRES IN THE DARK** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____

UKC

Sire **RAMT'S INGABORGE ROCK-N-RYE** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Dam **DUVERIN SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTN** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Sire **PRIMARY CAUGHT REDHANDED** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Dam **GLEN EAGLE WHOLLY TARA** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____

Sire **SHERLUCK'S CASTLE ROCK** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Dam **ELJEAN'S LIQUORISH WHISKEY** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Sire **PRIMARY CAUGHT REDHANDED** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Dam **JAN-HAR'S SONNET** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Sire **BRUNSWIG'S CRYPTONITE** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Dam **BEAULANE'S EVERYNITE JOSEPHINE** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Sire **JAN HART'S SALUTE TO DEFENDER** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____
Dam **GLEN EAGLE ABRACADABRA** U.K.C. Reg. No. _____

Registration Points — **One Hundred** —

The names and Championship designations of the dogs on this pedigree were those recorded on each dog's record as of this **NINETEENTH** day of **SEPTEMBER** 2000
Witness our signature and seal,
United Kennel Club, Inc.
SKF 2 P296111 *Frank J. Walker* President

Ohio State University Extension.

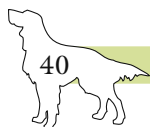
Certificates of pedigree are used to determine whether or not two dogs are related.

Show Type, Field Type, or Just a Good Representation of the Breed

If you intend to compete in breed shows, first become well acquainted with the standards on which the breed is judged. A standard is a verbal description of the perfect specimen of the breed. Dogs in a breed show are judged on their conformation and how close they are to the standard. A copy of these breed standards can be found in *The Complete Dog Book* by the American Kennel Club as well as online at www.akc.org. Study these standards, visit shows, and seek the advice of a professional handler, if possible, before making a purchase.

Dogs in field and obedience trials are judged on their performance. Field trials are held for dogs bred for hunting quail, pheasant, grouse, rabbits, ducks, and other upland game birds and animals. A thorough knowledge of the sport should be gained before a purchase is made.

The cost for professional training, entry fees, travel, food, lodging, and the time necessary for making a champion in either conformation or field may be more than you think. After learning about conformation shows and field trials, you may not be interested in developing a champion and may decide instead that a pet quality purebred meets your needs.



New paragraph
inserted.

- Now, use your lure hand with no food in it to lure your dog into position. This becomes your signal to get the behavior. If he performs the behavior, use your bridge and give him a large, special reward. If he does not respond, drop your hand to your side and quietly give him a few seconds. If he still does not respond, ignore him for a little bit and then try again.

Paragraph
updated.

Targeting

“Targeting” is teaching your dog to touch or follow your hand. In the case of a small dog, you can use a wand or a stick (or a spoon attached to something at the right length) as the focus of the targeting.

- Start in a quiet place when your dog wants to do something with you. Put a handful of treats in your right hand and stand or sit in front of your dog.
- Put your left hand, with the palm open, close to your dog’s nose. He will probably reach out and sniff it. When he touches your hand, give your bridge, and then a treat and a smile.
- Repeat step two.
- After a couple of repetitions most dogs ignore the left hand and stare at the hand with the food. When this happens you can speed things up by using a lure. While holding a treat in your right hand, put it behind your left hand. Keep your left hand close to your dog’s nose. When he accidentally touches your left hand while trying to get to the treat, immediately give your bridge, and then a treat and a smile.
- When he is consistently touching your left hand, gradually withdraw your right hand. Keep your left hand close to his nose.
- When he is consistently touching your left hand without a lure, gradually move your left hand further away so that eventually he is moving forward to touch your left hand.
- When he is reliably moving to touch your hand, you can begin to move your hand and bridge him for following it.

- Remember to keep your sessions short and to stop while your dog is still interested. Targeting can often be taught in a couple of short sessions. Try it while you are hand feeding a meal.
- “Spot” training is also a form of targeting. One way to teach your dog to touch a spot is to use a plastic margarine lid with a treat on it. For example, you could use this training aid at the end of an agility obstacle.



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Teach your dog to target and then follow your hand by using food.

Attention, Everyone!

Attention is the key that makes training possible. Actually, your dog is paying attention and learning things all the time. Now we would like him to pay attention and learn from you!

Instructions for getting your dog to pay attention to you:

- Observe your dog carefully this week. Whenever you notice him giving you quiet attention, reinforce him calmly with

Chapter 9

Obedience

Paragraphs updated (sub-novice changed to pre-novice).

Obedience is a way for you and your dog to become closer. It also makes your dog more socially acceptable and welcome by others. All dogs should be trained to the pre-novice level just to be a good member of the family.

The 4-H classes are modeled after the American Kennel Club (AKC) competition classes. AKC offers regular classes (Novice, Open, and Utility), Optional Titling Classes (Beginner Novice, Graduate Novice, Graduate Open, and Versatility) and non-regular classes (Pre-Novice, Wild Card, Brace, Veterans, Team, and International). The non-regular classes are designed to help you train and prepare for the more advanced regular ones. AKC is available only to registered dogs of that organization. 4-H is offered to dogs of any breed or mix of breeds, with the exception of any wolf or wolf mix.

In 4-H, the “A” classes denote inexperience for both the handler and dog. 4-H rules for the A classes have been designed to assist and encourage the exhibitor and dog while preparing for the “B” classes. When a 4-H member and/or dog participate in “sanctioned” matches or trials for any dog organization or have like training to that equivalent level, they are no longer eligible for the A classes and move to B. This is a very desirable accomplishment and should be encouraged by advisors and parents.

The exercises and classes are outlined here, but the AKC rulebook is always a very good reference. You can view a copy or request a hard copy through their web site at www.akc.org.

Preparing for your 4-H show experiences begins with a training regimen. You have learned about positive training methods and how behavior shaping and praise and rewards work in the puppy section of this book. Keeping all that you have learned in mind, it is time to develop your training skills and prepare for formal training. By following an outline similar

to the one used here, you and your dog have a great start!

When you are training obedience exercises, remember that they are comprised of several different steps. Teaching your dog to retrieve a dumbbell is a combination of the dog learning to take the dumbbell from your hand, learning to hold it until you tell him to let go, learning to release it to your hand rather than dropping it on the floor, learning to walk with it, learning to reach for it, and learning to pick it up from the ground. If you skip steps or try to progress too fast, problems can develop. Make sure your dog really understands what you are asking before you progress to the next step. If things are suddenly going wrong, it means your dog is confused. Back up a step or two and teach it to him again. Above all, don't lose patience with your dog. Try to end training sessions on a positive note by doing something your dog knows how to do well.

Training Tips

- Always train with a positive attitude. There is no room for harshness in training your dog, and there is a difference between firmness and harshness.
- When teaching your dog, use your voice in a positive, upbeat manner.
- Keep your training sessions short. It is better to do several short sessions rather than one long one. Training for five or ten minutes every day is better than training for an hour once a week.
- Make sure your dog is exercised before you start training. A dog that is bouncing off the walls is not paying attention to what you are trying to teach.
- Remember to keep training fun. If you lose your patience, you risk undoing all you have accomplished. Take a break,

Release Word

A release word is a word you use to tell your dog the exercise is finished. All exercises have a beginning and an end. It is important that your dog learns to wait for your cue or signal that the exercise is over. Examples of release words are: Okay! All done! Release! At ease!

Attention and Targeting

Review chapter 8, Beginning Training Techniques, remembering to use your bridge words, lures (treats), and the games intended to assist you in getting your dog's attention. Attention is the key that makes training possible.

Proofing

You should prepare your dog for things that might happen. Exposing him to distractions, noises, unfamiliar places, different surfaces, and strangers are all a part of proofing your dog. It is important to make yourself the most interesting and reinforcing person your dog can see and hear.

Training Basic Obedience Exercises

← Heading updated.

The Sit

Begin by luring your dog into the positions you want. It is your responsibility to come prepared with your rewards. In order to keep your hands free, have pockets or a bait bag (a carpenter's apron works well) loaded with appropriate treats. Begin training with a flat collar and leash on your dog.

Hold a piece of food over your dog's head, just high enough to get him to look up, but not so high as to make him jump up. You can move the food from just over the tip of his nose toward the back of his head. Usually when his head goes up, his rear goes down to a sit. When that happens, immediately give the reward. Even faster than the reward or at the same time, comes the "bridge." Examples of a bridge are the click of a clicker or a word such as "yes" or "good." The bridge should be used the instant the desired behavior happens. This

is very important and should become second nature to you. Words of encouragement and praise should become the main focus of your communication with your dog. Remember that he repeats what he gets rewarded for. Never miss a chance to give him positive attention and enthusiastic encouragement. He is your best friend and will respond to kindness.



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At first you may need to help him sit by gently scooping his rear into the sit position while you are holding the lure over his head. Show him what you want without putting pressure on his hip area. Remember that "handling" your dogs is also very important. Mixing the lure with occasional placing the dog into position lets him understand that he is expected to do things himself, but also that he should accept your handling. You want your dog to trust human touch so he lets the veterinarian, groomer, or judge handle him throughout his life.

After you have a consistent sit with the lure, begin to touch your dog's collar as you give the treats. Touching the collar at the time you treat gives the message that handling his collar is good. You need to touch his collar often in the future so it is important to "teach" his acceptance. He should be used to the collar touch after a couple of weeks. If he behaves well, just use the collar touch occasionally to help him remember.

There are two ways of doing this. The dog may go to your right and around behind you to sit at your left side, or your dog may go to your left and do a small circle to get into heel position. Some dogs show a preference for one over the other, but if you plan on doing Rally, you should teach both ways. Remember, it isn't which way your dog gets there that is important, it's how quickly and accurately he achieves the correct heel position.



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On the right around finish, the dog goes to the right, around behind the handler, and returns to heel position.

When practicing for the right around finish, one suggestion is to have treats in both hands, using the treat in your right hand to begin luring your dog around to the right, and then picking up with the treat in your left hand, bringing him to heel position on your left. You need to start by taking a step back with your right foot, fading that away as your dog understands what you want. For the finish to the left, begin with a step back with your left foot and lure your dog far enough behind you for his body to make a complete turn around and come back to heel position. The larger the

dog, the farther back he needs to go in order to turn to come in straight. Then you also fade the step back.

There are two things to remember when doing the finish. One is to not move your feet while the dog is performing this. You may have to move them when you are teaching this exercise in order to guide your dog around, but as your dog becomes more adept, you must train yourself to stand still. Moving your feet causes you to lose points as it is considered an extra command. The other thing to remember is to not practice the finish at the end of the recall exercise every time. You need to practice them as two separate exercises or your dog may anticipate the finish and not sit front on the recall. Vary the times when you put the two exercises together during practice.

Beginner Novice

AKC's beginner novice is the basis for these exercises. However, they have been modified for the Ohio 4-H program. If you choose to compete in AKC, please be aware that there are differences in the requirements of some of the exercises between the two programs.

The beginner novice exercises are as follows:

- Heel on Leash
- Figure 8
- Sit for Exam
- Sit Stay
- Recall

Heel on Leash (same for A & B classes)

The principal feature of this exercise is the ability of the dog and handler to work as a team. The orders for this exercise are "Forward" and "Exercise Finished." Signs, rather than verbal commands from the judge, are used for this exercise. Signs used are "Right turn," "Left turn," "About turn," "Slow," "Normal," "Fast," and "Halt/Sit." "Fast" means that the handler must run, and the handler and dog must move forward at a noticeably accelerated speed.

Turns are used only when the handler is moving at a normal speed. Both change of pace signs must be followed by a normal sign.

your dog,” and the handler gives a command and/or signal to stay and immediately proceeds to the end of the lead and turns to face the dog. The dog remains seated for 45 seconds. At the judge’s command of “Return to your dog,” the handler approaches the dog from the front and proceeds to walk around and in back of the dog to the heel position. Once the handler returns to heel position, the judge gives the order “Exercise finished.”

Sit Stay—Handler Walks around the Ring (B class)

The principal feature of this exercise is that the dog remains in the sit position. Orders for this exercise are “Sit your dog,” “Leave your dog,” and “Exercise finished.”

The handler stands with the dog sitting in heel position in approximately the center of the ring. Prior to starting the exercise, the judge asks if the handler is ready. The leash remains attached to the dog’s collar and is dropped or placed on the ground between the dog and the handler. When the judge gives the order “Sit your dog,” the handler commands and/or signals the dog to sit, if not already sitting. The judge orders “Leave your dog,” and the handler gives a command and/or signal to stay, then walks across the ring. The handler then turns either to the right or left as directed by the judge and walks the perimeter of the ring. Upon completing a full perimeter walk around the ring, the handler approaches the dog from the front and proceeds to walk around and in back of the dog to the heel position. Once the handler has returned to heel position, the judge will give the order “Exercise finished.”

Recall (A class)

The principal features of this exercise are that the dog stay where left until called by the handler, and that the dog responds promptly.

Orders are “Leave your dog,” “Call your dog,” and “Exercise finished.” On order from the judge, the handler may give a command and/or signal to stay in the sit position. The handler then walks forward to the end of the 6-foot lead and turns to face the dog.

On the judge’s order or signal, the handler

commands and/or signals the dog to come. The dog must come directly, at a brisk trot or gallop, and sit in front near the handler. The dog must be close enough to its handler so that the handler can touch its head without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot.

A one-time single phrase of praise or encouragement while the dog is coming to the handler is allowed without penalty.

Recall (B class)

This exercise differs from the “A” class. The leash is removed for this exercise and kept by the handler. After the judge’s command to leave the dog, the handler then walks forward across the ring and turns to face the dog.

On the judge’s order or signal, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to come. The dog must come directly, at a brisk trot or gallop, and sit in front near the handler. The dog must be close enough to its handler so that the handler can touch its head without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot.

After the judge orders “Exercise finished,” the leash is reattached to the dog’s collar.

A one-time single phrase of praise or encouragement while the dog is coming to the handler will be allowed without penalty.

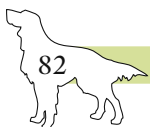
Caution should be taken to avoid fidgeting with the leash, and to keep the hands calm and steady.

Pre-Novice

Pre-novice exercises are the same as novice exercises except they are all performed on a 6-foot leash. The exercises are as follows:

- Heel on Leash
- Figure 8
- Stand for Exam
- Recall (with the Finish)
- Long Sit
- Long Down

New Pre-Novice section added.



Gaiting

Another component of showmanship is moving your dog. This is called **gaiting**. Dogs are moved around the ring at a specified gait, based on breed. Most breeds move at a controlled trot. To begin, enter the ring with your dog at your left and be positioned so that you can gait around the ring in a counterclockwise direction. Make sure to keep about three feet between you and the dog in front of you in the line. After stacking, the judge has all dogs gait around the ring. The first person in line should look back along the line and ask the other handlers if they are ready, saying something like “Is everyone ready?” The reason for asking this is consideration for others in the class. Once the group is ready, the first person steps off, with the others following. With a large, fast dog, the handler may be running. The handler with a small breed may be only moving at a walk. Resist the temptation to travel at the same speed as the dog in front of you. Move your dog at the speed required for a showy trot. If your dog is bouncing or galloping, you are moving too fast and need to slow down. If the dog in front of you is moving slower than your dog, pause, allowing some space, and then move off again with your dog at the proper speed. Check to see what side of the ring the judge is facing to watch the dog’s gait. Hold your dog back a few seconds, out of the judge’s view. Then, just as the dog in front of you is passing in front of the judge’s line of vision, start moving your dog at its proper speed. Do not pass the dog in front of you.



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When gaiting your dog, move it at a trot.

Put the dog at your right side if the judge reverses the direction. This takes some practice since most dogs are taught to heel on the left and need to be taught to perform on the opposite side. Always remember to keep the dog between you and the judge. Head control is just as important while gaiting as it is while stacking. Make sure that the collar is positioned up behind the dog’s ears. The lead should be gathered neatly in your hand with no dangling ends flapping about. Your elbow should be bent at a 90-degree angle with your forearm parallel to the ground. Your thumb is up with the lead exiting the bottom of your fist. **Your non-lead hand should be carried naturally at your side and used to maintain your balance as well as to lure and bait your dog when needed.** Try to float when you move, making your gait as smooth as possible. This can be done by taking long strides. Taking short, choppy steps when running causes your dog to do the same, and your movement is not as smooth. Keep one eye on the dog and one eye on the judge while also watching the ground to see where you are going. It is really important to be aware of your dog, the judge, the ring stands and rope, and the ground at all times.



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Any time your dog moves, check to be sure his feet are in the correct position.

There is no need to make direct eye contact with the judge during the gaiting pattern. Too much head movement will distract from the picture of your dog gaiting around the ring.

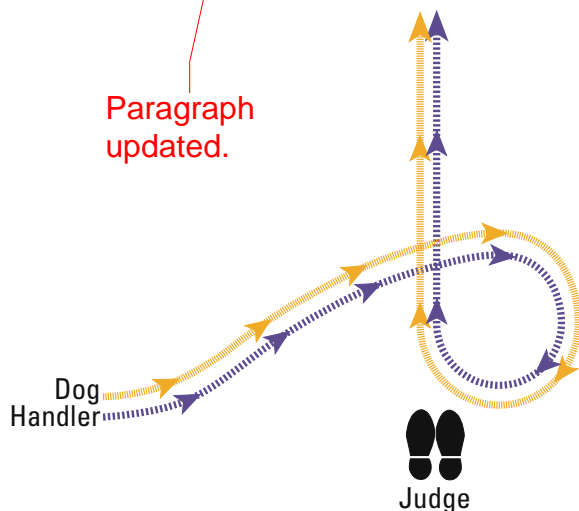
judge has the opportunity to see the dog being stacked on many occasions in the ring, and can see the lifting procedure when the handler lifts the dog to the ground after being examined. It is neither necessary nor desirable to hold up the ring by making the judge wait.

When you are stacking your dog in the line, make sure you are not stacking your dog directly behind the grooming table. If you do, the judge is unable to see your dog clearly when he or she steps to the center of the ring. Therefore, leave that space empty. It is permissible to back up so that you are not in the corner, with other handlers adjusting as needed.

The judge may walk between dogs at any time. Be sure you do NOT block the judge's view of your dog. Sometimes you may need to step towards the front or rear of your dog. Other times you may need to move completely around your dog so the judge can see the dog's entire length. Do NOT step over your dog. It is helpful to practice stacking your dog from both sides so you can do it quickly and smoothly.

Courtesy Turn

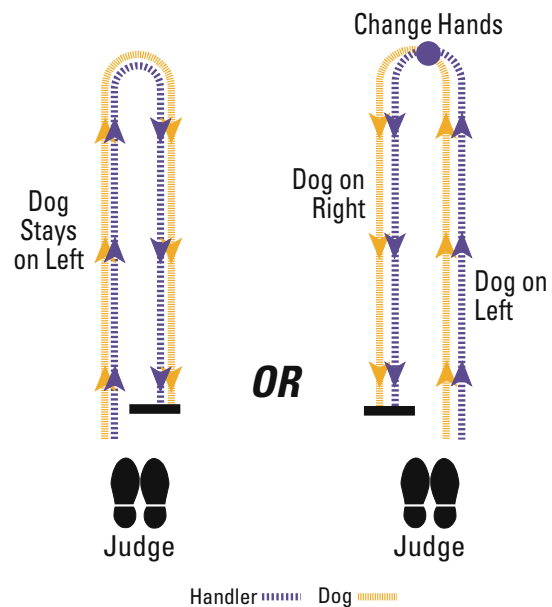
Paragraph updated.



Every pattern should start with a courtesy turn, except the Down and Back pattern with two dogs. This enables you to get your dog under control and moving at the correct gait in the smallest amount of space. To perform this, step forward past the judge, with the dog at your left side. Then turn in a very tight circle with the dog on the outside. Remember to turn, and do not stand still and just circle your dog. Make only one circle before you

start off on the pattern. After completing the circle, move your dog away from the judge in a straight line, making sure your dog is lined up with the judge.

Down and Back Pattern (One Dog)



To perform the Down and Back pattern, complete a courtesy turn, and gait your dog away from the judge. When you reach the end of the ring, turn toward the right, just as you would do an about turn in obedience, and return to the judge. The objective is to perform the turn smoothly and to make sure your dog is lined up with the judge when both leaving and returning. The Down and Back pattern may be performed on the diagonal, so pay attention to the directions the judge gives you.

You may practice the Down and Back by switching hands, therefore switching sides when you return. Go down with the dog on your left. Then switch the lead to your other hand and return with the dog on your right. This type of Down and Back could be used as a tiebreaker, with the judge requesting you to switch hands. Sometimes you may need to switch hands if you are at an outdoor trial and the ring conditions are such that your dog might step in a hole or puddle if you don't switch hands. You also need to know how to switch hands in the Senior B level showmanship class when performing the Down and Back pattern with two dogs.

Fun Matches

These are usually put on by clubs and organizations as fundraisers and as ways to provide experience for competitors. Many times you will be sent or given a flyer or announcement of the event with the opportunity to pre-enter. Pre-entering usually offers a lower entry fee, and helps you plan and commit to attending the fun match. Usually there is also “day-of-show” entry, which allows you to make a last-minute decision about attending. In fun matches you may have the option of entering a class for “practice only.” For example, if you are in your second year of showing in pre-novice (B class), but are working on teaching your dog to work off leash, you may want to enter novice A *for practice only*, just to get an idea of how your dog does in the ring. If you actually compete at the novice level, you would be ineligible for pre-novice classes. Also, if you are working through a problem and wish to treat, click, or talk to your dog, you would ask for a “practice only” class. Mixed breeds are encouraged and welcomed at these events.



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Sanctioned Fun Matches

These are the same as other matches, except they are sponsored, or sanctioned, by AKC or another registering organization and generally opened to breeds recognized by these groups. They are usually run more like a “trial” with the same restrictions, which includes no treating, clicking, and only certain commands. The results and your score sheets are compiled and evaluated by the organization. This aids the club presenting the match in either achieving or maintaining “sanctioning,” which gives them the right to hold regular trials.

Mixed breeds are now eligible to compete in AKC events such as Obedience, Rally, and Agility Trials under the AKC Canine PartnersSM Program.

Paragraph

Trials updated.

AKC, UKC, and many other registering organizations hold trials in which members compete and title. Each has its own specific rules and regulations, and information is readily available. Challenging yourself to title your dog in any event is very rewarding. It can be expensive and involve a lot of time and travel, but you learn much about the world of showing dogs when you get to this level.

Key Dog Show People

At dog shows, whether a match or trial, there are several key people to look for.

Registration

This is where you start your day, pay your fees, choose your class(es), pick up your armband, find out your ring location, and possibly have your dog’s overall health and health papers checked.

Stewards

Stewards are people in each ring who assist the judge. They handle score sheets, act as posts during the Figure 8 exercise, take your leash, hand you your dumbbell, change jumps, organize awards, and generally do anything

- Has clean ears, and no foul odor coming from the ear canal.
- Has a moist nose, with no nasal discharge.
- Does not limp or continually hold a foot up.
- Has a solid stool and defecates once or twice daily.
- Does not strain when urinating. The urine is free of blood.
- Has normal breathing.
- Does not continually cough or sneeze.
- Has a clean genital area, with the anus not matted or dirty.
- Has a normal body temperature of 100.5°F to 102.5°F.

Conversely, some signs of an unhealthy or sick dog might include:

- Change in mood
- Loss of appetite
- Lethargic, sluggish, depressed
- Pale gums and/or tongue
- Irritable
- Pink or red conjunctiva membranes, or inflamed eyes
- Nasal discharge
- Ocular (eye) discharge
- Constant scratching or digging at ears, or yelping when ears are touched
- Constant panting; rasping
- Increased drinking
- Difficulty getting up or lying down
- Diarrhea or change in color or consistency of stool
- Vomiting
- Trembling
- Coughing
- Restlessness
- Hiding
- Afraid of loud noises or bright lights
- Persistent bad breath
- Excessive drooling
- Loss of hair, open sores
- Noticeable weight gain or loss without a change in diet

Paragraphs updated.

Diseases Prevented by Vaccination

A vaccine is a preparation that contains an antigen consisting of killed or weakened disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria or viruses) and that is used to prevent or treat infectious diseases by giving immunity against the disease that the microorganisms cause. A vaccine contains modified bacteria or viruses that do not cause the disease, but that stimulate the body's immune system to manufacture protection against the disease. Vaccination is the process of injecting a vaccine into a dog.

Vaccination recommendations vary from state to state and from veterinarian to veterinarian. Consult with your veterinarian to determine which vaccinations your puppy or dog should receive, and how often they should be given. With the exception of the rabies vaccine, there is no solid research that says how long vaccination protection lasts. Core vaccinations include vaccines that should be given to all dogs who visit a veterinary clinic. Your veterinarian determines whether a vaccine for a particular disease is core by considering the severity of the disease, the geographic location of the clinic, the risk of transmission to the dog, the potential for a certain infection to be zoonotic, and the performance of the vaccine. Examples of core vaccinations typically include distemper, canine adenovirus-2, canine parvovirus-2, and rabies.

Noncore vaccines are reserved for dogs with individual needs because their lifestyle represents a reasonable risk of infection. Examples of noncore vaccinations might include canine parainfluenza and *Bordetella bronchiseptica* (both cause kennel cough), leptospirosis, coronavirus, and *Borrelia burgdorferi* (causes Lyme Disease).

One example of a timeline for vaccinating puppies is giving core vaccinations at 6 to 8 weeks of age, with booster shots given at 10 to 12 weeks and 14 to 16 weeks. Rabies vaccinations should be given to puppies at 16 to 26 weeks of age, followed by a booster shot at one year of age. Some states require one-year rabies vaccinations, while others require two-year or three-year rabies vaccinations. Again, consult

with your veterinarian to determine the vaccination protocol to follow for each dog in your household.

The following sections contain information about diseases and their prevention.

Rabies

Rabies is a viral infection that attacks the central nervous system in all warm-blooded animals. The most common carriers are raccoons, followed by bats, skunks, and foxes. The infected animal salivates profusely because it cannot swallow. The virus is released from the salivary glands and can be transmitted to others by a bite or through an open wound. The disease attacks nerve tissues, resulting in paralysis and death. That is why preventive vaccination is a must.

Rabies is transmitted when the saliva from an infected animal comes into contact with another animal through a bite or open wound. Animals affected with rabies behave in an erratic manner. They appear dull or are very wild, frantic, or furious. They may appear weak, have seizures, drool, and have difficulty swallowing. Rabies affects the central nervous and respiratory systems.

A vaccination shot is usually given at 16 to 26 weeks of age, then again at one year old. Current recommendations on booster shots after that vary from state to state.

The rabies virus can be transmitted to humans when the saliva from an affected animal comes into contact with broken skin, such as a scratch or bite. Rabies is rare in humans today because of pets receiving vaccinations to prevent contracting the disease. Once the symptoms of rabies develop, the disease is fatal. If a person has been bitten by a domestic animal that does not have proof of a rabies vaccination, or by a wild animal, the bite should be cleansed with soap and water immediately, and then the person should seek medical attention. The incubation period for rabies varies greatly, and may take anywhere from a week or several months to appear. Once symptoms have developed, there is no treatment or cure. Preventative treatment can be given to suspected rabies cases and bite victims if it is administered before the first sign or symptom. Do not approach any domestic

animal that is acting strangely or confused, and never approach a wild animal.

Coronavirus (CCV)

Coronavirus is a highly contagious viral infection of the gastrointestinal tract. The disease is transmitted by contact with feces or fluids of an infected animal.

Symptoms of this disease include vomiting and diarrhea. Young puppies are very susceptible to the disease, which can be fatal due to dehydration.

Distemper (CDV)

Distemper is a disease caused by a virus that attacks every tissue in a dog's body. The disease is contagious and can cause death.

Symptoms of distemper include discharges from the eyes (ocular discharges) and from the nose (nasal discharges) that become yellow and sticky. Fever, vomiting, coughing, and diarrhea are also symptoms. The dog may also show loss of appetite and depression. Severe cases progress to the central nervous system, causing severe muscle twitching, seizures, and paralysis. There is little hope of recovery once distemper affects the central nervous system. Even if a dog does recover, he may continue to have jerking muscle contractions or seizures indefinitely.

The distemper vaccine is given as a core vaccination.

Hepatitis (Adenovirus, CAV-1)

Canine hepatitis is a disease of the liver, kidneys, other body organs, and the central nervous system. It is caused by canine adenovirus type 1 (CAV-1). This virus is spread by body fluids, including urine and nasal discharge. The primary source of transmission is direct contact with an infected animal. Other modes of transmission are through contaminated food and water bowls, dog runs, crates, people's hands, boots, and so forth.

Symptoms of hepatitis are high fever, depression, vomiting, respiratory disease, lack of appetite, and dehydration. Hepatitis is very serious in young animals. Recovered animals may be affected with chronic illnesses or eye disease.

Paragraph updated.



puppy. A dog less than a year old.

purebred. A dog whose sire and dam belong to the same breed, and who are themselves of unmixed descent since the recognition of that breed.

Purebred Alternative Listing/Indefinite Listing Privilege (PAL/ILP) A program of the American Kennel Club that allows unregistered purebred dogs of registrable breeds to compete in AKC performance and companion events.

rabies. A viral infection that attacks the central nervous system in all warm-blooded animals; common carriers are raccoons, bats, skunks, and foxes.

reproductive system. The unique male and female organs responsible for the production of offspring.

respiratory system. A system in the body by which oxygen is taken into (inspiration) and an exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen takes place (expiration).

ring tail. A tail that curls in a circle, as in an Afghan Hound.

ringworm. A highly contagious fungus infecting dog, humans, and other mammals. Three species of fungi commonly affect dogs: *Microsporium canis*, *Microsporium gypsum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*.

rose ear. A small drop ear that folds over and back to expose part of the inside of the ear, as in a Whippet.

roundworms (ascarids). A common internal parasite that causes vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and a pot-belly appearance; the species common to dogs is *Toxocara canis*.

saber tail. A tail carried low in a semicircle, as in an Otterhound or German Shepherd.

sable. Hair a lighter shade at the base with darker tips.

screw tail. A tail that is naturally short and twisted in a spiral fashion, as in a Bulldog.

semipricket. Ears that are carried erect with just the tips leaning forward, as in the Collie.

Service Dog. A dog trained to assist a person who is physically disabled and/or mobility impaired.

sickle tail. A tail carried out and up in a semi-circle, but not touching in the back, as in a Chihuahua or Siberian Husky.

sire. Father of a litter of puppies.

skeletal muscles. Muscles attached to bones through tendons; move the body through contraction or relaxation; also called voluntary or striated muscles.

smooth coat. A short, flat coat.

smooth muscles. Muscles that control movements of the organs in the body cavities; also called involuntary, unstriated, or visceral muscles.

snap tail. A tail lying directly on the back with the tip pointing towards the head, as in a Pomeranian.

snipy. Narrow, weak muzzle.

spay. Removal of a female's reproductive organs.

spirochete. A corkscrew-shaped bacterium.

splay foot. A flat foot with toes spread, little cushion, and often crooked nails.

squirrel tail. A tail curving forward over the back towards the head, as in a Pekingese.

stack. To pose a dog.

standard. A verbal description of the ideal dog of a particular breed.

stifle. The joint formed by the upper and lower thighs; the dog's knee.

stool. Bowel movement, feces.

stop. The area between the eyes where the muzzle ends and the skull begins.

straight shoulders. Poor angulation of the shoulder bones where the scapula is vertical rather than angled.

sway backed. A dip in the topline between the withers and hips.

tapeworm. An internal parasite, *Diphylidium caninum*, that causes abdominal discomfort, nervousness, and occasionally vomiting or convulsions.

targeting. Teaching your dog to touch or follow your hand or a training aid, such as a wand or a stick.

Definition updated.

temperament. The physical and mental characteristics of an individual dog made evident through its reaction to changes in its environment.

ticking. Darker colored hairs on a lighter background.

ticks. An external parasite related to spiders and mites that sucks the blood of its host and transmits disease; the American dog tick, which transmits Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, is the most common; others include the deer tick, which is the main carrier of the bacteria that causes Lyme Disease, and the brown dog tick.

topline. In conformation, the dog's outline from just behind the withers to the tail set. Five topline include a camel back, a hollow back, a level back, a roach back, and a saddle back; also called backline.

tri-color. Dogs of three colors: black, white, and tan.

tuck-up. Abdomen drawn up tight to the loins.

tulip ears. Ears carried erect with the tips falling forward.

undershot. Under jaw longer than the upper.

urinary system. A system that includes the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra and that is responsible for filtering waste products, maintaining water and electrolyte balance, and stimulating production of red blood cells.

Veterinarian/Client/Patient Relationship (VCPR). The relationship you have with your veterinarian; the better your VCPR, the better you and your veterinarian can ensure your animal's health and well-being.

vocalization. Vocal sounds made or uttered to convey a variety of meanings.

vulva. The fleshy lips around the vaginal opening.

walleye. Pale blue eye.

wean. The process of getting an infant mammal adjusted to eating food rather than drinking its mother's milk.

whelp. To give birth (parturition) to puppies. Also refers to an unweaned puppy.

whip tail. A tail carried stiffly straight out and pointed as in a Bull Terrier.

whipworm. An intestinal parasite, *Trichuris vulpis* or *Trichuris campanula*, that causes a dog to have chronic or intermittent mucus-filled, bloody diarrhea.

wirehaired or broken coat. A coat that has a broken coat or hard, course, and wiry texture.

withers. Top of the shoulder blades at the junction of the neck, where a dog is measured.

zoonosis. Diseases that can be passed from animals, whether wild or domesticated, to humans and vice versa.

New definitions inserted.

