

# Intermediate Handling Packet

## **Dog Information You Should Know:**

Breed \_\_\_\_\_  
Country of Origin \_\_\_\_\_  
Original Purpose \_\_\_\_\_  
Acceptable Varieties and colors \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Disqualifying fault \_\_\_\_\_  
AKC Groups \_\_\_\_\_  
Genetic Disorders for your breed \_\_\_\_\_

Anatomy

Vaccines

Parasites

The following pages will help 4-Hers to prepare for the question portion of the Handling/Showmanship Division which include information in regards to canine anatomy, parasites, and needed vaccinations. The Handling scores will consist of points for the following:

Handler appearance

Dog grooming and conditioning

Handling – showing the dog

Knowledge of dogs – answering judge question

# HANDLING

## PURPOSE OF HANDLING (SHOWMANSHIP)

In handling classes, exhibitors are judged on their ability to groom and handle the dog in the show ring. Here is an example of a scorecard used to judge Handling:

## SCORECARD

### 1. Handler's Appearance .....10 points

A. Exhibitors must follow dress code rules as established for the specific fair or event.

### 2. Dog Grooming and Conditioning .....20 points

A. Hair Coat – The dog's coat should be clean, not scaly or matted, and free from loose hair. Special coat trims, such as those for poodles or terriers, will not give an advantage except for cleanliness and neatly brushed appearance.

B. Total Absence of Parasites – The animal should not be a host to fleas, lice, mites or ticks.

C. Ears – The animal's ears should be clean.

D. Toenails – The animal's toenails should be properly trimmed.

E. Teeth – The animal's teeth should be clean and free of matter.

F. General Health and Condition – This includes the animal's weight and clear eyes free of matter.

### 3. Handling – Showing of the Dog .....50 points

A. Movement of the handler and dog – The ability of the handler to show the dog to its best advantage. Smooth, straight and flowing gait at the correct speed.

B. Coordination between dog and handler – Reaction of the dog to the handler and communication between dog and handler.

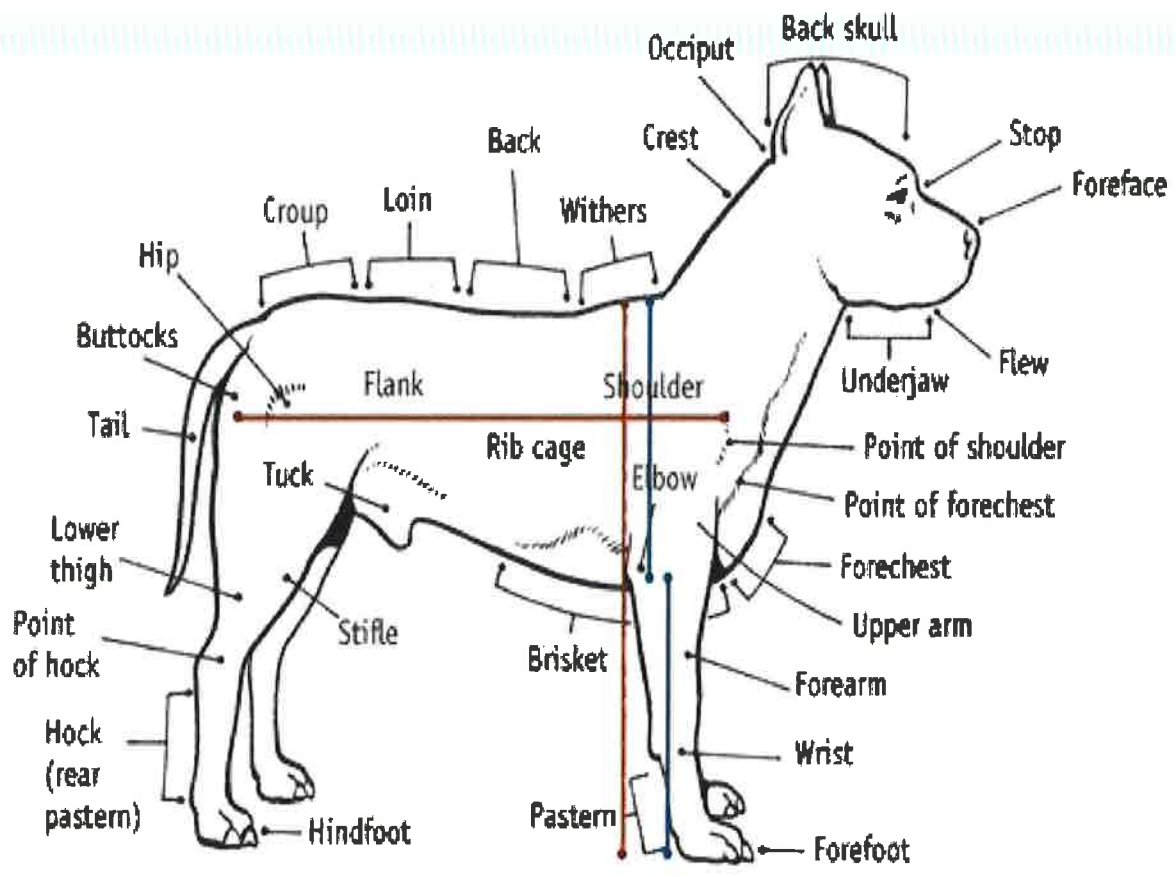
C. Proper presentation and control of dog.

D. Adherence to directions and proper ring procedures – This includes proper ring etiquette and good sportsmanship both in and out of the ring.

### 4. Knowledge of Dogs .....20 points

A. Knowledge of dogs specific to the 4-H project and breed of the dog it most closely resembles. The judge will converse with and/or question the exhibitor about the project and the dog.

**TOTAL.....100 points**



The dog should wear only the show collar and/or leash. The leash may be nylon or leather of a length and width appropriate for the dog and handler. If a separate collar is used, it should be a proper show collar, such as a show hex or jeweler's link chain.

The 6-foot obedience lead is not acceptable in handling classes. Obedience collars are not acceptable. Acceptable handling collars and leads – Link Collars (not obedience chain collar) /Jewelers Hex chain (fine link) Nylon or cotton choke collar, cotton or nylon martingales.

Position the collar portion of the leash or collar around the animal's neck, just behind the ears. This will allow control of the dog without choking it.

Exhibitors should neatly hold the excess showmanship leash in their hand and not have any loops or ends dangling out visible from their hand. Treats or bait are allowed in a Handling class.

4-H'ers is responsible for grooming their own dogs. Since grooming is part of the learning experience in the dog project, it is important for the exhibitors to know why their breeds may require special grooming. Dogs that are clipped or stripped, the groom should be appropriate to the breed. Should the dog be a mixed breed, the grooming should be appropriate for the breed the dog most resembles. IE- Curly coated doodle mixes should be groomed like a poodle puppy, not left long.

The judge will ask questions of the 4-H'er about the dog and the project. Questions should be appropriate for the age division of the exhibitors. Some of the topic areas that a judge may use are dog care, grooming, health, exhibitor dog breed and country of origin, purpose of dog breed, AKC breed groups, vaccinations, parasites, dog parts, amount and type of feed, and Judges may also determine their own questions.

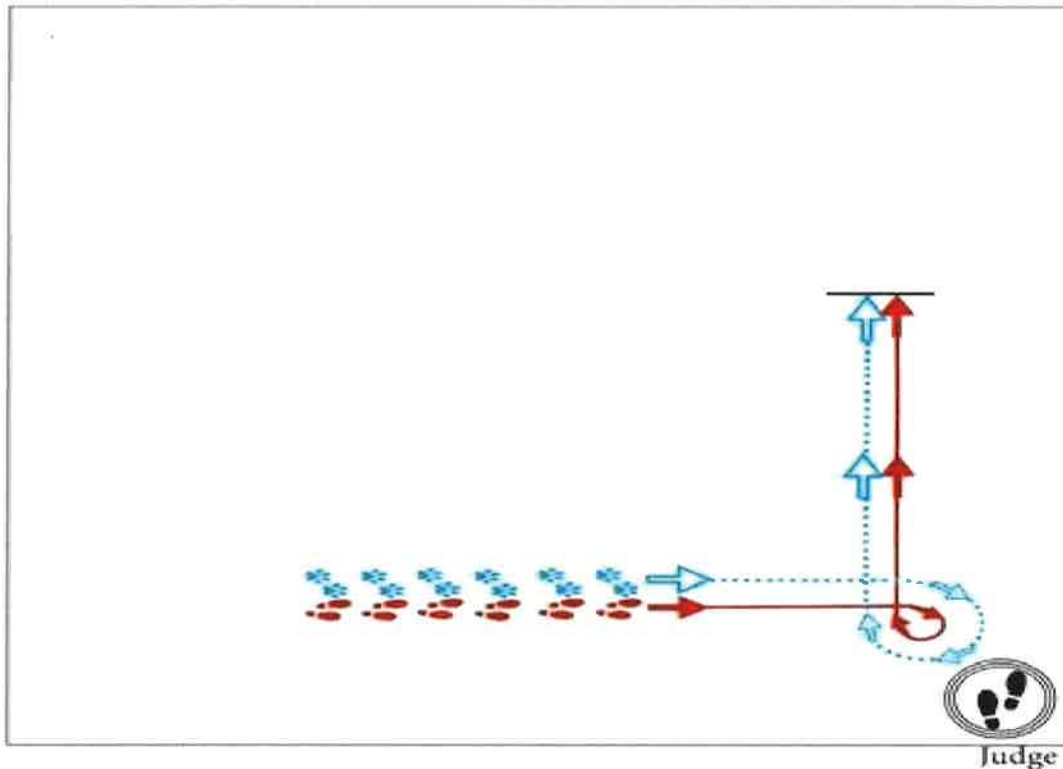
Judging will include evaluating the movement of the dog and exhibitor together. Exhibitors should move the dog in a straight and even gait, at the dog's TROT, working together as a team. The exhibitors should be aware of where the judge is, so they can react with the least amount of hesitation. They should avoid putting themselves between the dog and the judge (except for performing a courtesy turn at the beginning of their individual pattern). Unnecessary jerking, pulling or extremely loud commands are not acceptable.

Exhibitors should make their gaiting smooth, straight and at the correct speed (dog's trot). When in motion, the dog should move naturally and freely. Avoid traveling ahead of or behind your dog.

4-H Handling exhibitors should be aware of where the judge is at all times, and show their dog for the duration of their class. Exhibitors should pay attention at all times and not cut in front of the judge's view of the dog. The exception: if a youth decides to include a courtesy turn to be able to get their dog into better position before their pattern.

In Handling, the exhibitor's appearance is as important as the dog's grooming. The handler's hair should be off the face and contained if necessary. Anything in clothing, grooming or behavior that distracts from the presentation of the dog is not appropriate.

Courtesy Turns Are **Optional** – courtesy turns are optional and to be included or excluded at the choice of the exhibitor. Exhibitors should note that if they do include a courtesy turn, they need to keep good flow and smoothness or they may lose points. Exhibitors do not get extra credit for doing a courtesy turn. The purpose of a courtesy turn is to line up your dog to go straight away from the judge at the start of their pattern. The dog stays on the left side of the exhibitor and turns a small right handed circle only briefly blocking the judge's view of the dog. Not all dogs are easily directed through a courtesy turn so it may be better to exclude it. If used, the courtesy turn is done in front of the judge at the start of their pattern or as noted for a specific pattern.



Courtesy Turn

Exhibitors in Handling should hold their lead in the hand that is beside the dog. The other hand should remain in a natural position at the handler's side

Use the entire ring unless the judge gives other instructions.

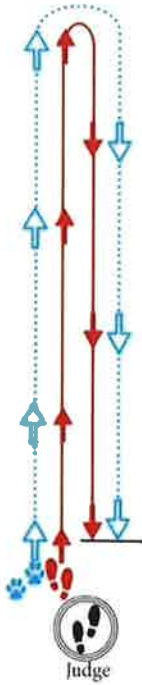
If mats are used, the dog should be centered on the mat while the exhibitor off to the side (if the mat is wide enough, the exhibitor should still be on the mat).

The dog is to be kept between the judge and exhibitor at all times.

HANDLING PATTERN DIAGRAMS – each of the handling patterns are noted with illustration on how to run them. Youth position and dog position are noted.

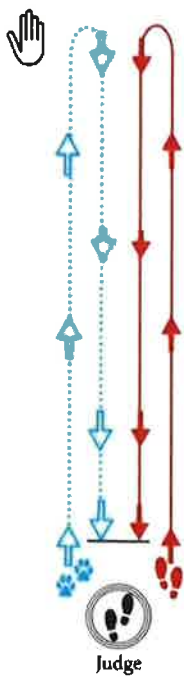
1. Down and Back or Straight Away: The exhibitor and dog will be asked to gait across the ring either on the diagonal or from end to end. At the opposite end of the ring, the exhibitor has the option to do (1) an about turn or (2) to switch hands with the lead. Option (2) is preferred.

1.



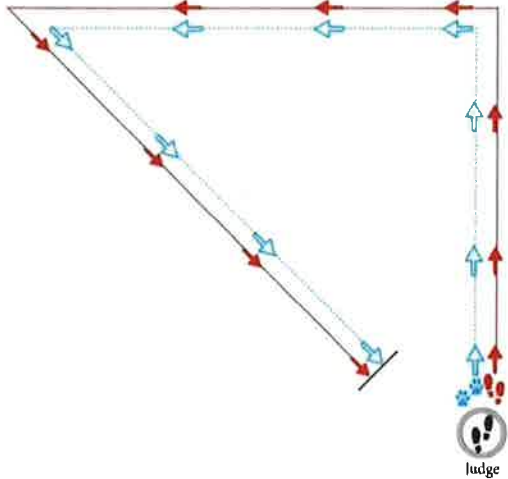
The Down and Back with an about-turn.

2.



The Down and Back with a hand switch.

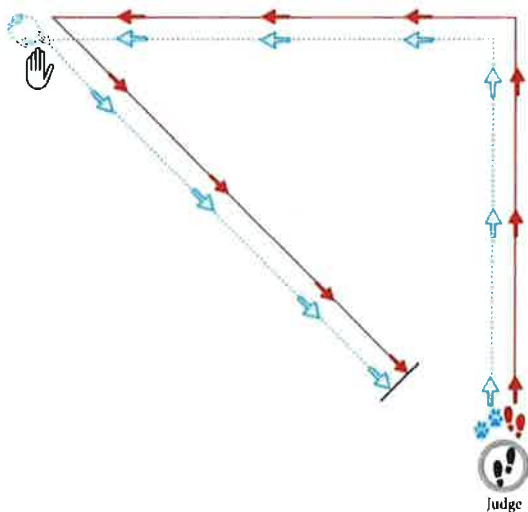
2. Triangle: This pattern is performed in the shape of a right triangle. The exhibitor and dog will proceed in a straight line away from the judge to the opposite end of the ring. At the corner, the dog and handler will make a left turn and proceed all the way to the next corner. Once at the corner, one of two turns may be made before proceeding up the diagonal and back to the judge. This is done by a simple turn at the corner followed by a second simple turn and then return diagonally to the judge.



Triangle with simple turn at the corner.

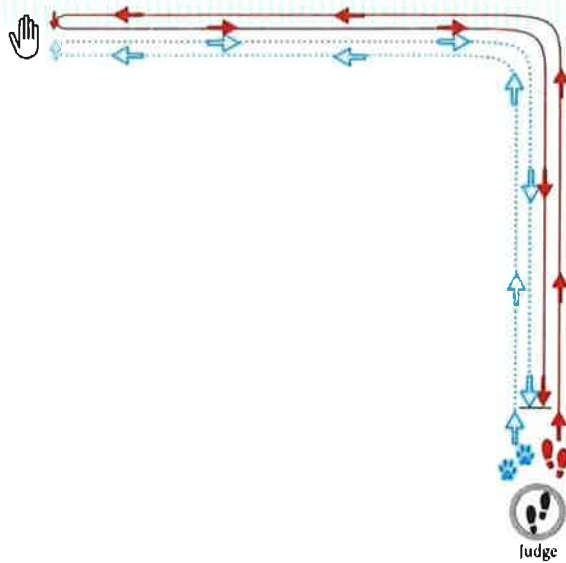
### Triangle with a circle at the corner.

The second option is for the 4-H'er to switch hands with the lead and cross the dog over in front of him/her. The dog completes a circle as the 4-H'er and dog turn into/toward each other and proceed up the diagonal with the dog on the 4-H'er's right side.



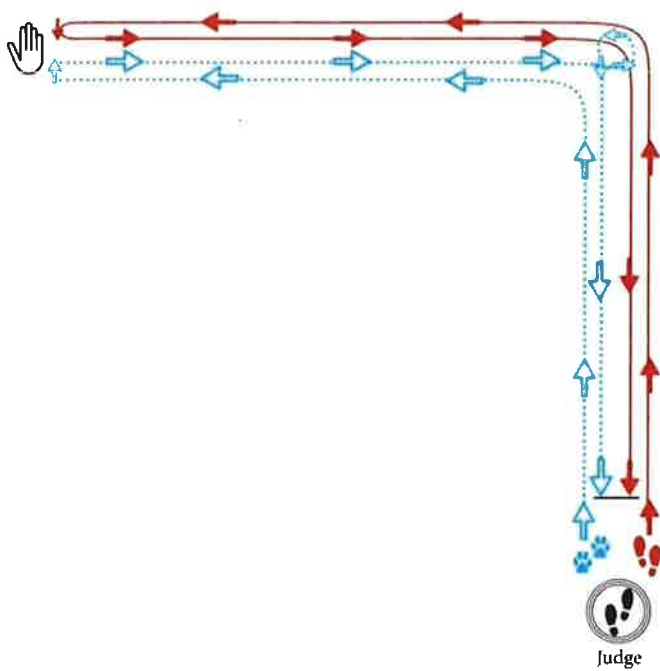
Triangle where 4-H'er switches hands with the lead.

2. L Pattern: This pattern is performed in the shape of an uppercase letter "L". The exhibitor and dog will proceed in a straight line away from the judge to the opposite end of the ring. At the corner make a left turn and proceed all the way to the next corner. The exhibitor then switches hands with the lead. The exhibitor and dog turn into/toward each other and proceed back to the other end of the ring.



Judge The "L" pattern with a simple turn.

The second option is to make a circle in the corner (right before returning to the judge) with the dog always remaining on the exhibitor's right side. The exhibitor does not switch hands with the lead while making the circle.



Judge The "L" pattern with a

Circle



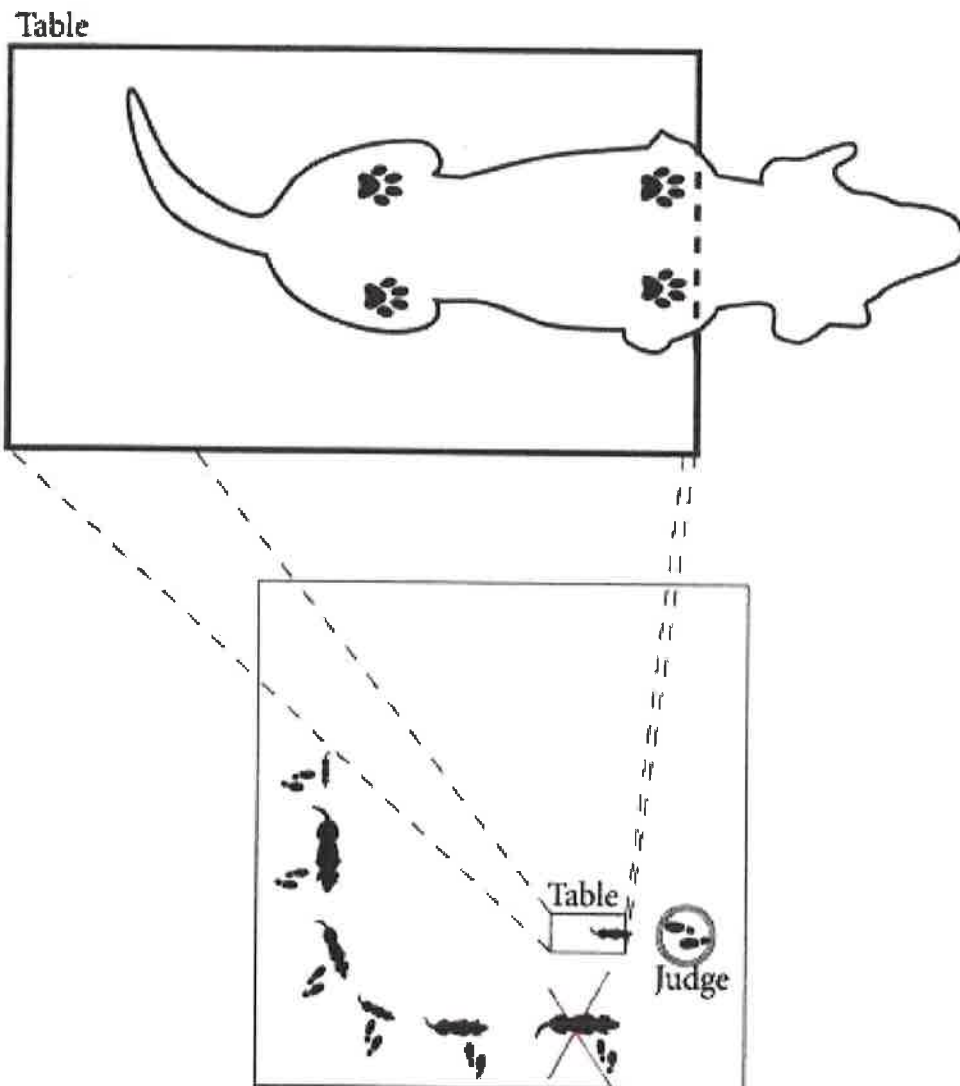
COMPLETION OF ANY PATTERN – Exhibitors should stop 2 – 3 feet from the judge. Judges may also signal the exhibitor to stop. Most breeds should stop and stand with all four feet square. Exhibitors should not use hands to move a dog's feet. At the direction of the judge, exhibitors are usually asked to make a large circle around the outer edge of the ring before moving back into the line

GROUP GAITING - THE GO AROUND: When moving the dog in an "all go around," the handler should make certain to leave plenty of room between his/her dog and the dog ahead. Handlers should use the full size of the show ring. The handler should attempt to keep the dog moving at a suitable speed. The handler moves the dog around the ring, usually in a counterclockwise direction. Allow the dog to gait freely, with no jerking of the dog's neck by the handler. If the dog in front is moving slowly and it is difficult to gait at the correct speed, the handler should hold back and wait until there is sufficient room to properly gait the dog. Then, when it is the handler's turn to gait in front of the judge, there will be enough room to move.

The group gaiting is normally at the beginning of a class and then the judge asks the lead dog to stop and everyone will stack their dog. The judge may also ask the exhibitors to group gait at the end of a class for final viewing before results are announced. Dogs should be stacked around the edge of the show ring creating a curve in the corner so none of the exhibitors are blocked from the view of the judge. Exhibitors should not stack their dog behind the table.

STACKING IN SHOWRING – Exhibitors should avoid stacking their dog behind a table, or in the corner of the ring as the judges view of their dog will be obstructed Exhibitors should stack their dogs in a straight line. Exhibitors may create a curve around the corner so that all dogs are visible to the judge. Exhibitors may kneel beside their dog as they prefer (to project the image they prefer to the judge) and go down on one knee with the knee down that is away from the head of the dog. Exhibitors should hold the dogs tail according to breed standards if the dog does not naturally hold their tail. When hand stacking the dog, the exhibitor should put their right hand inside the collar, making sure to hold all the leash in their hand as well. Then they should stack the front outside leg by moving the leg at the elbow, then stack the inside front leg, then back outside leg by moving the leg at the hock, then set the inside back leg. Exhibitors should ALWAYS maintain control of the head during the judge's examination. Don't let the head turn. This will eliminate any chance for a dog to nip or bite at the judge. Treats or bait are allowed in the handling ring.

**STACKING ON TABLE** – Small sized dogs should utilize the table for judge's examination. Exhibitors can check breed standard information to determine if their dog is placed on the table A dog should be placed with their front legs on the edge of the table with their head over the edge. The dog's legs should be centered on the edge of the table (not at the corner of the table).. Mixed breed dogs should follow the breed their dog most resembles. Exhibitors should practice lifting dog to the table.



Stacking on Table (Top) and Stacking in Show Ring (Bottom). Never stack your dog Behind the table (X)

**SUMMARY:** The 4-H member and dog are being judged as a team. The dog is not to be judged on its conformation.

Permission has been granted from the Kansas State 4-H Youth Development for use in Iowa.

# Canine Vaccinations

1. Not all dogs need every vaccine, your veterinarian will ask you questions about your dog's lifestyle, environment, and travel to help tailor the perfect vaccination plan for him. Your vet uses factors such as whether your dog visits dog parks, groomers, competes in dog shows, or swims in freshwater lakes to develop your dog's individualized vaccination plan.
2. There are "core" and "noncore" vaccines. Vaccinations are designated as either core, meaning they are recommended for every dog, or noncore, which means they are recommended for dogs at risk for contracting a specific disease.
3. Get a rabies vaccine for your dog—it's the law. Rabies is a fatal— and preventable—disease that can be spread to humans by contact with saliva, so it's mandatory in all 50 US states. Your veterinarian is bound by law to give your dog a rabies vaccine to protect you as well as your pet; if an unvaccinated dog is scratched or bitten by a wild animal, it can lead to your pet being quarantined or euthanized. Learn the specifics about the rabies laws in your state at [rabiesaware.org](http://rabiesaware.org).

Core Vaccines	Noncore Vaccines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabies</li> <li>• Combination vaccine:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distemper</li> <li>Adenovirus-2</li> <li>Parvovirus</li> <li>Parainfluenza</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bordetella bronchiseptica</li> <li>Parainfluenza Leptospira               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 4-serovar</li> </ul> </li> <li>Borrelia burgdoferi (Lyme disease)</li> <li>Influenza (H3N8 and H3N2)</li> </ul>

# Core Vaccines

## **Rabies**

- Rabies vaccine is required by law for all dogs 6 months and older in the state of Iowa. This is given every 3 years after the first 2 initial vaccinations.
- Rabies is a deadly disease that attacks the nervous system.
- The virus lives in saliva and is typically transmitted by bite wounds.

## The following vaccines are given every year.

## **Distemper**

- Highly contagious virus that causes severe disease in young dogs

## **Adenovirus -2**

- Also known as Canine Infectious Hepatitis
- Spread in urine and ocular (eye) and nasal (nose) discharge

## **Parvovirus**

- Highly contagious virus
- Spread by direct contact with things that have been contaminated with infected fecal matter

## **Parainfluenza**

- Highly contagious respiratory virus
- Spread through air, direct contact and fomites (dishes,

# NonCore Vaccines

## **Bordetella bronchiseptica**

- Also known as tracheobronchitis or kennel cough

## **Leptospirosis**

- Caused by bacteria
- Spread by contact with water (creeks, ponds, water puddles, lakes, etc) contaminated with infected urine (raccoons and rodents are common wildlife carriers)

## **Lyme Disease**

- Caused by a spiral-shaped bacteria
- Vector borne disease - transmitted by ticks (most common is the Deer Tick)

## **Influenza**

- Highly contagious viral infection
- Transmitted through respiratory droplets

# Parasites Guidelines for Dogs

## 1. External Parasites

- a. **Ear Mites** - Rare in Dogs. Transmitted by close contact with another pet who has an infestation.
- b. **Fleas** - 4 life stages (Egg Larva, Pupae and Adult) . Also capable of transmitting other diseases. (Examples. Tapeworms, Mycoplasma, Tularemia)
- c. **Ticks** - Most common species seen in Iowa - Deer tick (Black Legged Tick),
- d. **Mites** –
  - *Demodex Mite*  
Reside in hair follicles. Considered normal fauna but if dogs experience an overgrowth these mites can cause disease
  - *Scabies Mite*  
Burrow under skin - Live under the skin  
Transmission requires direct contact from another animal carrying the mite

## 2. Internal Parasites - Diagnosed by fecal flotation with centrifugation

- a. **Hookworms** - Blood sucking parasites - live in small intestines
- b. **Roundworms** - looks like spaghetti
- c. **Tapeworms** - Proglottids (tapeworm segments) are shed in the feces of an infected dog
- d. **Whipworms** - Severe infections can cause bloody diarrhea, weight-loss and anemia
- e. **Coccidia** - causes diarrhea with weight loss, dehydration, and (rarely) hemorrhage
- f. **Heartworms** – transmitted by the mosquito. Lives in the heart. May cause heart failure.