

Dog Program

Class start date: April 1st 2024

- Classes will meet at the fair grounds every Monday at 6:00pm
- We will not be having class on Monday May 27th in observance of Memorial Day
- The April 1st class and the April 8th class will be 45 minutes in length and the remaining classes will be from 6:00pm to 6:30pm
- Other classes (Showmanship/Agility/etc.) will be from 6:30pm to 7:00pm
- There will be a total of 15 classes
- Exhibitors and dogs **MUST** attend 8 classes to be able to show at the fair
- Exhibitors need to check in every class with an instructor to check attendance
- Bringing treats for your dog is encouraged for classes
- Please be sure to bring water for yourself and dog as the weather gets warmer
- Your dog **MUST** be up to date on vaccinations (Rabies and Distemper/Parvo) for classes and to show at the fair-we will need a copy from your veterinarian on file
- The dog show is **Saturday July 20th at 8:00am**-Exhibitors must be checked in by 7:30am on the day of the show

Notes:

- You should wear comfortable shoes to class (*no flip flops/sandals please*)
- Prong collars are permitted at class but **not** for the day of the show
- A 6 ft leash and choke chain (collar) are required for class and show
- Exhibitors are encouraged to work with their dog as much as possible between classes-with 10 to 15 minute sessions 2X daily preferred
- If you or your dog becomes frustrated-take a break and come back to it (:

Contacts:

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Clinton County 4-H Dog Project



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1. Class will start on time. Have your necessary equipment and give your dogs a bathroom break. Be ready to go at the scheduled start time.
 2. If your dog makes a mess it is your responsibility to clean it up. Each 4-H'er should bring the necessary items to clean up the mess (Paper Towel, Baggies, etc.)

RULES FOR CLASSES

1. When in class and participating in a group exercise-**PARTICIPATE**. This means you should only be talking with your dog and your instructors during class. You can talk with your friends before and after class. There is a lot to learn in a short time so class time must be devoted to learning and your dog.
2. **PRACTICE**. If the instructors are busy with another student you should be practicing with your dog. Especially Long Sits and Downs. Your dog and project will only do as well as the time you put into it.
3. **LEARN**. During class you must listen to the instructors. When an instructor is talking, your dog should be on "break" (at ease with you). Use a safety leash grip. Do not spend time "working" your dog during instruction. Ask questions if you do not understand. No question is a dumb question.
4. **SAFETY**. Keep control of your dog at all times. When working in the close proximity of other dogs use a safety leash grip. Like people, some dogs do not get along and we will do our best to split them apart. Only take your dog off leash if your dog is to that level of obedience and you have the instructor's permission. This also applies to the grounds when giving your dog a break before and after class.
5. If you cannot make one of the classes, refer to your guidebook. Inside are the step by step instructions for each task you will need to teach your dog. This will be your responsibility.

How to Put a Slip (Choke Chain) Collar on Dogs

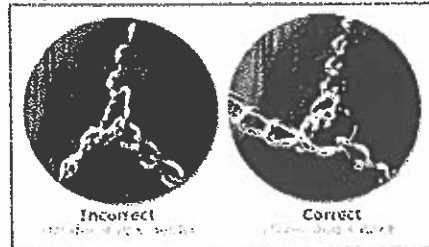
Drs. Foster & Smith Educational Staff

Q. What is the correct way to place a slip collar on a dog?

- A. The proper way to put on a choke collar is to put it in front of the dog so it looks like a horizontal 'P.' The leash is attached to the ring that does not have the collar sliding through it. From the leash then, the collar runs over the TOP of the dog's neck and then around to the other ring. When placed on your dog in this manner, pulling on the leash will cause the collar to tighten. When you relax the leash, the collar loosens.



If placed on your dog incorrectly, the links of the collar go from the leash through the other ring and then UNDER the dog's neck. If placed on your dog incorrectly, the collar will often not automatically loosen when you pull on the leash.

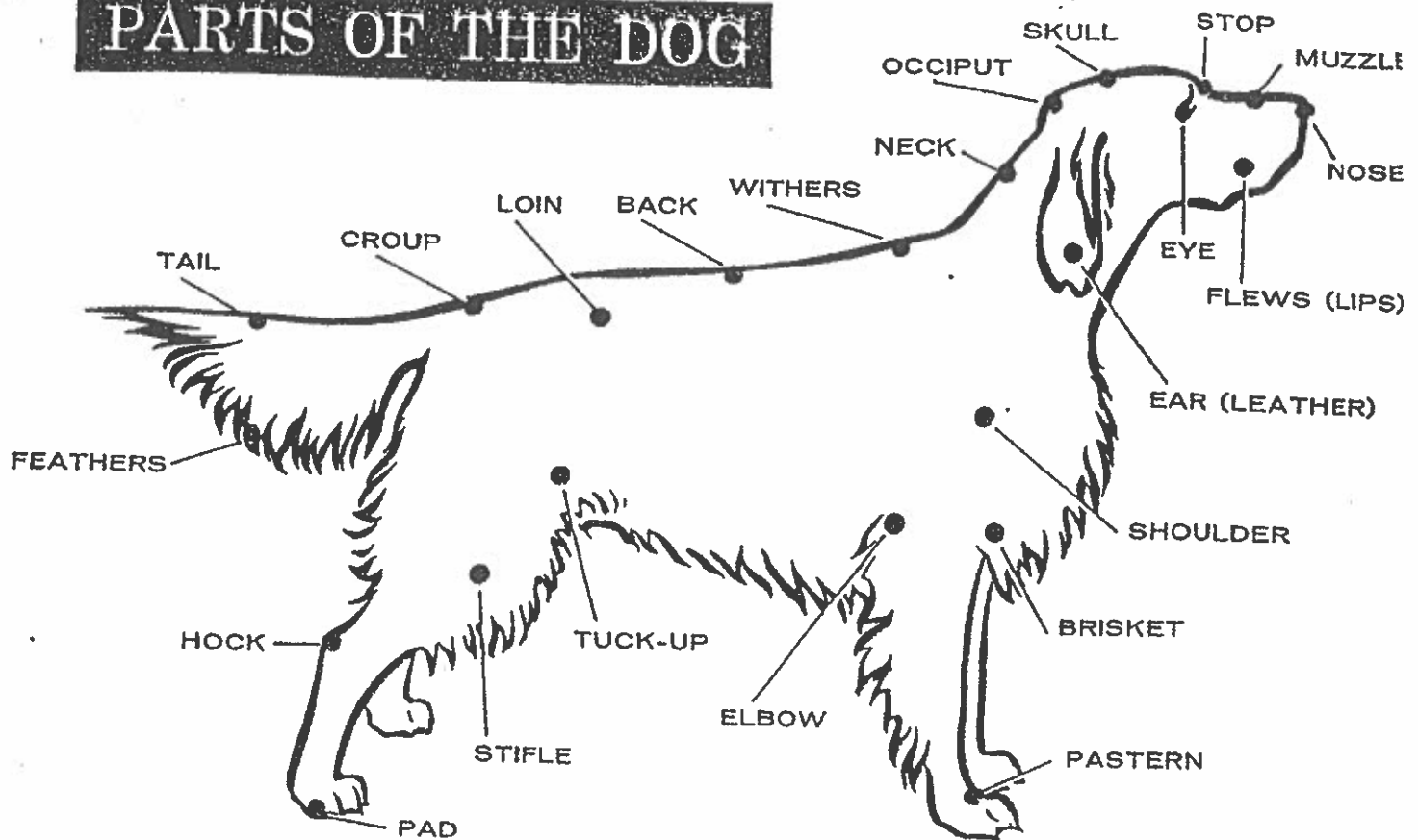


It is best to receive training from a dog handler or trainer on the proper use of a choke collar.

Injuries to dogs have occurred when the collars were incorrectly placed on the dog or used improperly. If your dog is very small or has a respiratory problem, choke chains are not recommended.

If your puppy or dog continues to pull on the leash even while wearing a choke collar, you may want to consider using a prong type collar, but ask the instructors for more information or help if you are having difficulties.

PARTS OF THE DOG



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Angulation. Angle made by bones of a joint, as "shoulder angulation," or "hock and stifle angulation."
Apple Head. Rounded or domed skull.
Bat Ear. Carried erect, rounded up.
Beard. Tuft of hair under the jaw or chin.
Belted. Two colors on one hair, as Orange Belton or Blue Belton in English Setters.
Bite. Said of the teeth. Perfect bite usually means that the upper and lower front teeth meet evenly, or like the blades of scissors.
Blaze. Streak of color between the eyes.
Bridle. Strappings of color on a darker ground color.
Brisket. The chest or rib cage between and just behind the front legs.
Canine Teeth. The four sharp-pointed cutting teeth, sometimes called "tusks." Upper canines are called the "eyeteeth."
Chops. Lower cheeks.
Crop. The pattern or style of crop placed on a dog, such as a Poodle.
Close-Coupled. Dog with a short loin and back.
Conformation. The structure and form of a dog as defined by its standard.
Cow-Hecked. Said of a dog whose rear pasterns and paws point outward with the hock joints close to each other.
Crop. Refers to trimming of a dog's ears.
Croup. The area of the back where the tail joins the body.
Cur. A mongrel dog of no breed identity.
Dam. The mother of puppies. The male is the "sire."
Dawclaws. Useless, extra toes set higher on the leg than useful ones and on the inside. Some breeds require two such extra toes on each hind leg.
Dawlap. Loose fold of skin under the chin of some dogs.
Dish-faced. When the top jaw line is concave—the opposite of Roman-nosed.
Deck. To shorten or remove a dog's tail.
Down In Pastern. Said of a dog whose pastern is weak, making a pronounced angle between the paw and front knee.

Feather. Fringe of hair on legs and tail.
Fiddle Front. Bowed front legs, with elbows out from body, knees close together, and toes pointing out.
Flews. Loose-hanging lips, as in Bulldogs.
Front. Said of the chest and legs of the dog when viewed from the front.
Gait. Method of walking. Used as a command, as "gait your dog."
Grizzle. Gray, or pepper-and-salt colors.
Haw. Condition when heavy cheeks pull down the lower eyelid to expose the red membrane.
Height. The perpendicular measurement of the dog from the ground to the highest point of the shoulders or withers.
Hock. Joint formed by second thigh and back pastern.
In-breeding. Breeding of closely related animals, such as mother to son, brother to sister.
Incisors. Front teeth of each jaw between the canines.
Knee. Foreleg joint between elbow and foot. Hind-leg joint between tibia and femur.
Leather. The ear flap of hounds and spaniels.
Litter. Puppies born to a bitch in one group.
Loin. The sides between the ribs and hipbones.
Mark. Dark color on the muzzle, as in Boxers, Great Danes.
Merle. Gray base color with darker center, as Blue Merle Collies.
Muzzle. The jaws, lips, and nose.
Occiput. Bump at the top rear of the skull in most breeds.
Out at Elbows. Elbows turned out from body.
Pad. Horny cover of the paw cushion.
Pastern. Part of foreleg between knee and foot, or between the hock joint and paw of the hind leg.
Plume. Feathering of the tail. Said of Pekingese, Collies.
Pom-pom. Ball of hair left on end of the tail of Poodles.
Prick Ear. Ear carried erect.
Puppy. By usage, any dog under one year old.
Ring Tail. One that curls into a ring at the end.

Rose Ear. Ear which folds back to expose part of inner ear.
Sable. Black or very dark brown. Often a lighter shade at base with black tips.
Screw Tail. Kinky, twisted tail.
Shelly. A flat, narrow body and insufficient depth of chest.
Sickle Tail. Tail curved up into sickle fashion.
Smooth Coat. Short, flat coat.
Snipy. Narrow, short muzzle insufficient to balance skull.
Spay. To remove ovaries and prevent having puppies.
Splay Feet. A flat foot with toes spread, little cushion, and often with nails growing crookedly.
Squirrel Tail. Curving forward over the back.
Stand-Off Coat. The outer coat stands straight out from the body.
Stern. The tail.
Stifle. The joint formed by the upper and lower thighs.
Stop. The area between the eyes and between the skull and muzzle.
Straight Shoulders. Poor angulation of shoulder bones.
Sway-Back. A concave top line between withers and hips.
Tri-color. Dogs of three colors, usually black, tan, and white.
Tuck-up. Abdomen drawn up tight to loins.
Tulip Ears. Carried erect with tips falling forward.
Undershot. Under jaw longer than upper, projecting lower teeth beyond upper. The opposite of overshot.
Walleys. Blue eye as in Blue Merle Collies, Harlequin Danes, Dalmatians. Sometimes called china eye.
Withers. Top of shoulder blades at junction of neck.

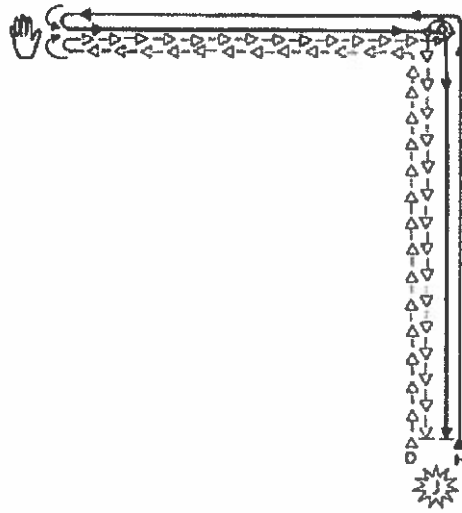
BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

The Complete Dog Book, published by the American Kennel Club, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010.
The Dog Dictionary by Edwin Megargee.

STOWTRAILCOMP

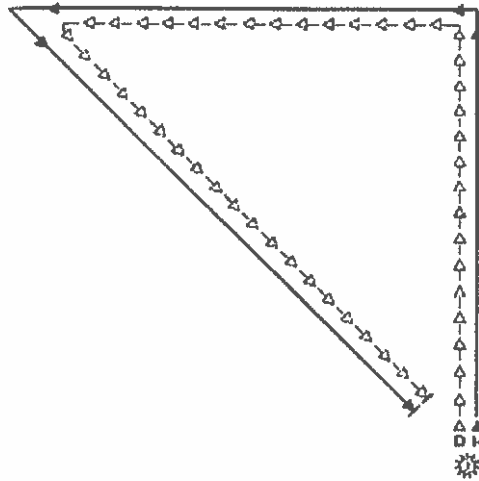
L Pattern

Leave the judge straight away with your dog on the left. When you reach the end of the ring, make a 90 turn to your left. When you reach the far end of the L, put the lead in your right hand and turn towards your dog. Your dog should be between you and the judge still. When you reach the line to return to the judge, switch the lead back to the left hand and return back to the judge.



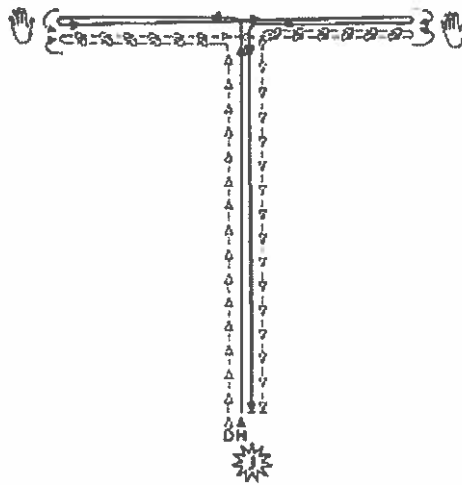
Triangle

Leave the judge straight away with dog on left. Do not change hands, and make sharp corners to form a triangle.



T Pattern

Dog on left side, straight away from the judge. At the top of the T turn to your left. At the left side of the T switch hands just like in the L pattern, keeping your dog between you and the judge. Go across the top of the T and again switch hands. The dog will be on your left side, and you can finish by going straight back to the judge.



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.

