

Chapter 2

Breeds

Updated paragraph →

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 January 1, 2017, AKC recognizes 189 breeds of dogs that are eligible to compete in AKC events. A total of 263 breeds are recognized by AKC across the seven dog groups, Miscellaneous Class and Foundation Stock Service®. To keep updated on recognized breeds go to the AKC website at 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.

Herding Group



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.

Updated list →

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 Group	
Australian Cattle Dog	Entlebucher Mountain Dog
Australian Shepherd	Finnish Lapphund
Bearded Collie	German Shepherd Dog
Beauceron	Icelandic Sheepdog
Belgian Malinois	Miniature American Shepherd
Belgian Sheepdog	Norwegian Buhund
Belgian Tervuren	Old English Sheepdog
Bergamasco	Pembroke Welsh Corgi
Berger Picard	Polish Lowland Sheepdog
Border Collie	Puli
Bouvier des Flandres	Pumi
Briard	Pyrenean Shepherd
Canaan Dog	Shetland Sheepdog
Cardigan Welsh Corgi	Spanish Water Dog
Collie	Swedish Vallhund

Hound Group

Updated list



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.”

Hound Group

Afghan Hound	Ibizan Hound
American English Coonhound	Irish Wolfhound
American Foxhound	Norwegian Elkhound
Basenji	Otterhound
Basset Hound	Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen
Beagle	Pharaoh Hound
Black and Tan Coonhound	Plott
Bloodhound	Portugese Podengo Pepueno
Bluetick Coonhound	Redbone Coonhound
Borzoï	Rhodesian Ridgeback
Cirneco Dell’etna	Saluki
Dachshund	Scottish Deerhound
English Foxhound	Sloughi
Greyhound	Treeing Walker Coonhound
Harrier	Whippet

Non-Sporting Group



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

The Standard Poodle originated as a water retriever supposedly from Germany, but it is regarded as the national dog of France. The Standard Poodle is the oldest of the three poodle varieties.

The non-sporting breeds vary a great deal in their historical and physical characteristics. They also vary greatly in disposition and size. Although they were developed to perform certain purposes, today they serve chiefly as pets.



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.

Updated list

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

Sporting Group



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. Briars do not grow too thick to keep the hard-working spaniel from flushing his 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 Group	
American Water Spaniel	Gordon Setter
Boykin Spaniel	Irish Red and White Setter
Brittany	Irish Setter
Chesapeake Bay Retriever	Irish Water Spaniel
Clumber Spaniel	Labrador Retriever
Cocker Spaniel	Lagotto Romagnolo
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
Golden Retriever	Wirehaired Vizsla

Updated list

Terrier Group

Updated list

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.



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.

Terrier Group

Airedale Terrier	Miniature Schnauzer
American Hairless Terrier	Norfolk Terrier
American Staffordshire Terrier	Norwich Terrier
Australian Terrier	Parson Russell Terrier
Bedlington Terrier	Rat Terrier
Border Terrier	Russell Terrier
Bull Terrier	Scottish Terrier
Cairn Terrier	Sealyham Terrier
Cesky 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 (Standard)	Wire Fox Terrier
Miniature Bull Terrier	

Toy Group



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

Yorkshire Terriers originated in England in the 19th century. The breed traces back to the Waterside Terrier brought to Yorkshire by the Scottish weavers.

The toy breeds are the smallest of all breeds. They were developed to provide pleasure and companionship to their owners. Many of the breeds were prized by the royalty of ancient times. Although they are small in size, they are spirited and long-lived.



Courtesy of Curriculum Materials Service, The Ohio State University.

In the mid-seventeenth century, dogs resembling a lion, as represented in Asian art, were introduced into China. These were the ancestors of the modern-day Shih Tzu. The word *Shih Tzu* means “lion.”

Toy Group	
Affenpinscher	Miniature Pinscher
Brussels Griffon	Papillon
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	Pekingese
Chihuahua	Pomeranian
Chinese Crested	Poodle (Toy)
English Toy Spaniel	Pug
Havanese	Shih Tzu
Italian Greyhound	Silky Terrier
Japanese Chin	Toy Fox Terrier
Maltese	Yorkshire Terrier
Manchester Terrier (Toy)	

Updated list

Working Group



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.

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

Miscellaneous Class	
Azawakh	Nederlandse Kooikerhondje
Belgian Laekenois	Norrbottenspets
Dogo Argentino	Peruvian Inca Orchid
Grand Basset Griffon Vendeen	Portuguese Podengo

Updated list



Miscellaneous Class

Breeds eligible to participate in the Miscellaneous Class are also 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. FSS® enrollment is maintained until the breed is accepted for regular status by the AKC Board of Directors. Breeds are admitted to the Miscellaneous Class when the AKC Board of Directors is convinced 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 akc.org for an up-to-date list of all dog breed groups.

Foundation Stock Service® (FSS®)

The AKC provides the Foundation Stock Service® to permit purebred breeds to continue to develop while giving them the security of a reliable and reputable way to maintain their records. FSS® breeds are not eligible for AKC registration, but several are approved to compete in AKC Companion Events. The following breeds have been accepted for recording in the AKC FSS® as of January 1, 2017:

American Leopard Hound	Kai Ken
Appenzeller Sennenhunde	Karelian Bear Dog
Azawakh	Kishu Ken
Barbet	Kromfohrlander
Basset Fauve de Bretagne	Lancashire Heeler
Belgian Laekenois	Mudi
Biewer Terrier	Nederlandse Kooikerhondje
Bolognese	Norrbottenspets
Bracco Italiano	Perro De Presa Canario
Braque Du Bourbonnais	Peruvian Inca Orchid
Broholmer	Portuguese Podengo
Catahoula Leopard Dog	Portuguese Pointer
Caucasian Ovcharka	Portuguese Sheepdog
Central Asian Shepherd Dog	Pudelpointer
Czechoslovakian Vlcak	Pyrenean Mastiff
Danish-Swedish Vlcak	Rafeiro Do Alentejo
Danish-Swedish Farmdog	Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka
Duetscher Wachtelhund	Russian Toy
Dogo Argentino	Schapendoes
Drentsche Patrijshond	Shikoku
Drever	Slovensky Cuvac
Dutch Shepherd	Slovensky Kopov
Estrela Mountain Dog	Small Munsterlander Pointer
Eurasier	Spanish Mastiff
French Spaniel	Stabyhoun
German Longhaired Pointer	Swedish Lapphund
German Spitz	Thai Ridgeback
Grand Basset Griffon Vendeen	Teddy Roosevelt Terrier
Hamiltonstovare	Tornjak
Hokkaido	Tosa
Hovawart	Transylvanian Hound
Jagdterrier	Treeing Tennessee Brindle
Jindo	Working Kelpie

AKC's Purebred Alternative Listing (PAL) Program

The AKC's Purebred Alternative Listing (PAL) program allows unregistered dogs of registrable breeds to compete in AKC Performance and Companion Events, as well as specific breeds in the FSS® Program that are eligible for Companion Events. The AKC events that a PAL dog can participate in are agility trials (all breeds), coursing ability (all breeds), earthdog trials (small terriers and Dachshunds), herding tests and trials (herding breeds, Rottweilers and Samoyeds), hunt tests (most sporting breeds and Standard Poodles), junior showmanship (all breeds), lure coursing (sighthounds), obedience trials (all breeds), rally trials (all breeds), and tracking tests (all breeds). For more information visit akc.org/register/purebred-alternative-listing.

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, Rally, Obedience, Tracking Tests, and Coursing Ability events. For more information visit akc.org/dog-owners/canine-partners.

Updated paragraph

Updated list



The ten CGC test items are as follows:

1. Accepting a Friendly Stranger
2. Sitting Politely for Petting
3. Appearance and Grooming
4. Out for a Walk (Walking on a Loose Leash)
5. Walking Through a Crowd
6. Sit and Down on Command/Staying in Place
7. Coming When Called
8. Reaction to Another Dog
9. Reaction to Distractions
10. Supervised Separation

Three additional Canine Good Citizen opportunities include AKC S.T.A.R. Puppy, which is the puppy level of CGC, AKC Community Canine, which is the advanced level of AKC's CGC Program, and the AKC Urban CGC, which is for testing urban skills no matter how big your city is. For AKC Canine Good Citizen information, visit akc.org/dog-owners/training/canine-good-citizen.

← Updated paragraph



Ohio State University Extension.

This well-mannered dog is doing a good job of accepting a friendly stranger.

New content →



Ohio State University Extension.

Everyone is happy when a large dog sits politely for petting.

Farm Dog Certified

A new AKC event, Farm Dog Certified, does not require any herding or working knowledge, but instead tests a dog's aptitude to be a working farm dog. In the test, dogs are presented with livestock and other sights, scents, and sounds found on a farm. A dog must greet the judge politely, walk around the farm including through a gate and over unusual surfaces, walk past livestock and wait while the handler feeds the animals, stand politely while the handler inspects the dog and cleans off hay and debris, as well as several other test items. The Farm Dog Certified test is open to all breeds and mixed breeds. Information can be found at akc.org/events/herding/farm-dog-certified-test.

Chapter 9

Obedience

Updated paragraph

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, with some modifications made for 4-H. AKC offers Regular, Preferred, and Optional Titling classes, as well as Non-regular classes. Regular classes include Novice, Open, and Utility. Preferred classes are Preferred Novice, Preferred Open, and Preferred Utility, replacing the former Pre-Novice, Pre-Open and Pre-Utility classes. The Optional Titling classes have no restrictions on them, and any dog can enter in any order. These classes are Beginner Novice, Graduate Novice, Graduate Open, and Versatility. There are no prerequisites to go to the next level. Non-regular classes include Wild Care Novice, Wild Card Open, Wild Card Utility, Brace, Veterans, and Team. A qualifying score is not required for the awarding of ribbons and prizes in these classes. 4-H classes are 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. A classes can never be repeated by the 4-H member or dog. 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 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 website at 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 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 5 or 10 minutes

right hand and arm must move naturally at the side, while the left hand must be held against the front of the body, centered at the waist, with the left forearm carried against the body. In either of the above circumstances, your hands and arms may be adjusted during the fast part of an exercise in order to maintain balance.

Long Sit and Long Down

Updated paragraph

These are the same as in pre-novice except the distance is greater. The leash remains attached to the dog's collar and will be placed on the ground alongside the dog, with the arm-band weighted as necessary before the exercise begins. As you are practicing this, gradually increase your distance from your dog until you are able to do it with the dog staying on one side of the ring while you are on the other.

Advanced Obedience

Dumbbells

According to the AKC, a dumbbell is made of one or more solid pieces of wood, or of a rigid or semi-rigid, firm, nontoxic, non-wooden material similar in size, shape, and weight to a wooden dumbbell. Metal dumbbells are not permitted. Dumbbells may not be hollowed out. They may be unfinished, coated with a clear finish, or painted (white or any color). They may not have decorations or attachments, but may bear an inconspicuous mark for identification. The size of the dumbbell should be proportionate to the size of the dog.

When handling the dumbbell, hold it by one of the ends, not by the bar. The dog should be taught to hold it securely by the bar.

Handling between Exercises

In the graduate novice and higher classes, a substantial point deduction is taken for a dog that is physically guided at any time or that is not controllable.

Graduate Novice

Graduate novice is classified as an Optional Tilting class by the AKC. It is designed as an

intermediate step between novice and open.

The graduate novice classes consist of:

- Heel on Leash and Figure 8
- Drop on Recall
- Dumbbell Recall
- Recall over High Jump
- Recall over Broad Jump
- Long Down (handler out of sight for 3 minutes)

Updated

All exercises are performed off leash. The handler may not use the collar to guide the dog between exercises.

Each exercise starts with a description of the exercise as performed in the show ring. It is followed by training tips and techniques.

Heel on Leash and Figure 8

This exercise is performed and scored like the novice Heel on Leash and Figure 8 except the Figure 8 is done off leash.

Drop on Recall

Before actually doing a moving drop, you must first teach your dog to down directly from a standing position without sitting first. Once that becomes fast and reliable, it's time to start doing a moving down. Heel forward with your dog and give the down signal. Use lots of enthusiastic praise as soon as your dog drops into the down position.

When your dog is doing a fast, reliable down it's time to add the stay portion of the exercise. Heel with your dog and give a Down Stay command. When your dog drops, step in front of your dog. If he stays, praise him. As in all the stay exercises, only gradually increase the distance away from your dog. When your dog stays reliably at a distance, start weaning off the verbal command to stay.

After your dog does a fast, reliable drop and stay from a moving heel you may add in the recall portion of the exercise. Once this is reliable leave your dog on a Sit Stay. Advance half-way across the ring and turn and face your dog. Call your dog and just before your dog gets to you, signal your dog down by raising your right hand in the air and telling him "down." During graduate novice you can use the hand signal



After three days, add the second board and repeat the same procedure. When your dog does two boards reliably, increase boards and distance jumped. Keep jumping with your dog as long as you can do it without danger of tripping. Once the distance is too much for you to jump, run beside the jumps with your arm stretched out to the side, keeping your dog centered on the jumps. Make sure you continue to run past the end of the last jump. This helps your dog develop the habit of jumping through the jump and not cutting it off short. Once your dog jumps with you, go back to the two board distance. Leave your dog on a sit stay in front of the jump. Go to the other side of the jump and call your dog. Make sure you lavishly praise and treat your dog for jumping. Gradually increase the distance and number of boards jumped until you reach the distance dictated by your dog's height.

Long Down (handler out of sight for 3 minutes)

← New paragraph

This exercise is performed in the same manner as the Novice Long Down, except the leash is removed and placed behind the dog with the armband weighed as necessary. When the judge calls you back to your dogs, he or she will say "Exercise finished. Put your leash on your dog and maintain control of your dog."

In preparation for out of sight stays, get your dog used to staying while you stand directly behind him. If he moves position to see you better, gently correct him by putting him back in position. Then practice by wandering around the training area. Gradually drift out of sight, being gone for only a few seconds. When you return, pause momentarily and then praise your dog.

It is important for your dog to have the confidence that you are going to return. This can be accomplished by being out of sight for short periods of time at first and then gradually extending the time. Your dog is required to stay for three minutes, so remember to practice for longer than that to ensure a stay. (The out of sight down in the open class is for 5 minutes.) It is helpful to have a spotter to tell you if your dog breaks. If a spotter isn't available, a mirror can be of assistance in helping you to see around corners. Be sure to place your dog back in the same spot that you left him if he breaks.

Open Class

The open class consists of the following exercises:

- Heel Free and Figure 8
- Drop on Recall
- Retrieve on Flat
- Retrieve over High Jump
- Broad Jump
- Long Sit (out of sight) for 3 minutes
- Long Down (out of sight) for 5 minutes

The only difference between A and B class is in the A class all of the exercises are done in order. In the B class, the judge determines in what order the exercises are completed.

Heel Free and Figure 8

You are doing the exact same heeling exercise you did in novice. The Figure 8 is done off leash as in graduate novice. Please refer to those sections for information.

Drop on Recall

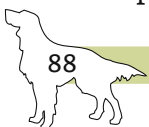
This is the same as done in graduate novice except you must use either a hand signal or a verbal command to down, not both.

Retrieve on Flat

At this point in training, your dog already has been exposed to the dumbbell and should be holding it with his mouth. The dog should also have a good solid Sit/Stay.

There is a difference between this exercise and the one in the graduate novice level. Your dog must **stay** while you throw the dumbbell. In competition the dumbbell should always be thrown at least 20 feet. Your dog must go out on your voice command, retrieve the dumbbell, return with it, and sit in front.

Before you start throwing the dumbbell, you must teach your dog to reach for it. Start with short distances of an inch or so from his nose and gradually increase the distance. Once he reaches several inches it is time to start lowering the height of the reach. Do this gradually until he picks it up off the floor on command.



Graduate Open

The graduate open class consists of these exercises:

- Signal Exercises
- Scent Discrimination
- Go Out
- Directed Jumping
- Moving Stand and Examination
- Directed Retrieve

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reordered
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Signal Exercises

The principal features of this exercise are the ability of dog and handler to work as a team while heeling and the dog's correct response to the signals to stand, stay, down, sit, and come.

Heeling is done as in the Heel Free, except the handler may use signals only and must not speak to the dog at any time during this exercise. While the dog is heeling at one end of the ring, the judge orders the handler to "Stand your dog." On further order to "Leave your dog," the handler signals the dog to stay, goes ten to 20 feet, then turns and faces the dog. On the judge's signal, the handler gives the signals, verbal and/or hand signals to down, sit, come, and finish as in the novice recall.

Your dog already knows about heeling; therefore, training for hand signals is relatively simple. You must start by verbally telling the dog to heel. Then, using your left hand as a signal, move your hand straight forward. You need to do many forward heeling movements and halts in order for the dog to become used to seeing your left hand move in a forward motion. Within a week, your dog should be able to start heeling when you use only your hand movement. Food treat rewards should still be used for the heeling exercise. Remember to verbally praise your dog for doing well.

You are now ready for the moving stand portion of the exercise using hand signals. Even though you leave the dog the distance of between 10 and 20 feet for the down and sit and come, you must now teach your dog exercises from a distance. Your dog must stay using the hand signal stay.

Begin the moving stand exercise with your dog directly in front of you. Have plenty of

treats in your hand. Start by raising your right hand straight up in the air and say "down." Give your dog a treat. Do not give the treat until the dog is lying completely down. Using your (left) hand with the treat between the fingers, lower your hand to the ground and, with an upward motion, give the dog the verbal command "Sit." When your dog does the sit, give him a treat and verbal praise. You need to practice this exercise repeatedly with your dog, every day for about three minutes at a time. When your dog is comfortable with this part of the exercise, you can leave him about four feet, practicing the Down and Sit with the hand signals. Next add the Come signal. Move your right hand straight out from your right side. With your hand open, bring your hand in toward your chest while saying your dog's name. Practice this exercise several times. When your dog understands the signal with both your hand and voice, stop using your voice and only use the hand signal.

When your dog is doing well with this aspect of the exercise, you can start to put some distance between you and your dog. Remember, your dog must be watching you at all times in order for this training method to work. Should your dog fail at understanding the commands, you need to return to a shorter distance. With success at each distance you can move to a longer distance.

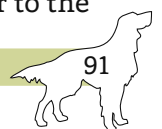
When your dog is comfortable with Sit, Down, and Come signals, you may start using the signals in your heeling pattern and the signals for Drop, Sit, Come, and Finish.

Scent Discrimination

The exercise and scoring here is the same as in the utility Scent Discrimination exercise except for the following: there are only four articles (two leather and two metal); the handler and dog remain facing the articles; and only one article is retrieved. It is the handler's discretion as to which article is retrieved. For further information on this exercise, please refer to the discussion of scent discrimination in the utility section later in this chapter.

Go Out

The principal features of this exercise are that the dog goes away from the handler to the



opposite end of the ring and stops as directed. The orders are “Send your dog” and “Return to your dog.” The handler stands in the approximate center of the ring between the jumps facing the unobstructed end of the ring. The judge orders “Send your dog,” and the handler commands and/or signals the dog to go forward at a brisk trot or gallop to a point about 20 feet past the jumps in the approximate center of the ring. When the dog reaches this point, the handler gives a command to sit. The dog must stop and sit with his attention on the handler, but he need not sit squarely. The judge then orders the handler, “Return to your dog,” and the handler returns to the heel position.

One method of teaching the Go Out is to leave your dog on a Sit Stay. Go ten feet or so from your dog and place a treat or toy on the ground and return to your dog. Swing your arm forward and tell your dog to “Go.” If he doesn’t head to the treat on his own, start running towards it. Just as he reaches the treat or toy, call his name and tell him to sit. If he does, lavish him with rewards and praise. Keep repeating this until your dog understands that “Go” means for him to go away from you. Once your dog understands the command, gradually increase the distance that he goes away from you.



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Food may be used to lure the dog in the proper direction away from you.

Directed Jumping

The principal features of this exercise are that the dog stays where left, jumps as directed, and returns to the handler as in the novice Recall. The orders are “Leave your dog,” “Bar,” “High,” and “Finish.” The handler stands with the dog sitting in the heel position at the unobstructed end and in the center of the ring. The judge orders “Leave your dog,” and the handler

walks to the far end of the ring and turns to face the dog. The judge orders either “Bar” or “High” for the jump, and the handler commands and/or signals the dog to return to the handler over that designated jump. While the dog is in midair, the handler may turn to face the dog as he returns. The dog sits in front of the handler and, on an order from the judge, finishes as in the novice Recall. The dog is sent over only one jump, and the same jump is used for all dogs as designated by the judge at the start of the class.

Since your dog is already doing both the broad jump and the high jump, it should not be too difficult to teach this exercise. First train your dog to do the bar jump, exactly as you did the high jump, starting out with the bar very low and gradually increasing the height.

To teach the “directed” part of the exercise, start out with the bar and high jumps set up in the same positions you would have them in the graduate novice and open classes. Instead of leaving your dog directly in front of one of the jumps, sit him halfway between the two jumps and about ten feet from them. Leave him on a stay command and then position yourself between the two jumps but beside the jump that you want him to jump. It is easiest to start with the high jump since your dog already jumps this one. Start at a lower height than your dog normally jumps. Swing your arm towards the jump and give your jump command. When he jumps, praise him enthusiastically. As you practice this, gradually move yourself farther from the jump until you are the equivalent of “across the ring.” Just remember not to try to progress too quickly and give lots of encouragement. Once your dog is jumping the high jump in the correct fashion, start over again with the bar jump making the broad sweeping point to the bar jump as you give your jump command. Gradually increase the distance you stand from the jump. When your dog is jumping both jumps you can start to alternate which jump you send him over.

Moving Stand and Examination

The handler stands with the dog sitting in heel position at a point indicated by the judge. The judge asks, “Are you ready?” and then orders, “Forward.” The handler commands

or signals the dog to heel. After the handler has proceeded about 10 feet, the judge orders, “Stand your dog.” The handler commands and/or signals the dog to stand and continue forward about 10 to 12 feet. The handler then turns to face the dog, which must stand and stay in position. The judge approaches the dog from the front to examine him as he would be examined in conformation judging. The exam does not include the teeth or testicles.

After the judge goes over your dog for the exam, he gives the command to “Call your dog to heel” and you command and/or signal your dog to go to heel position. Note that your dog does not sit in front. Instead, your dog must go directly to the heel position.

You may start training this procedure by having your dog in a sit/stay about three feet from you, with the leash on. Face your dog with a food treat in your hand, say your dog’s name, and say “Heel.” Use the food treat to guide your dog to the heel position. Practice this method about three times in a row for a week. When your dog is doing well, you may take the leash off and try the same method, telling him “Heel.” Use the food reward to put your dog in the heel position. If your dog does not understand, put the leash on him and start over. Repeat the exercise with the leash on until your dog understands.

Remember, do not rush your dog. It is better for your dog to have a solid understanding of your commands than to let him slide back in his training. Once your dog understands the hand signal with your voice and food treat, start working him at a distance. Then, when your dog is comfortable with the greater distance, call his name and use the hand signal (your dog must be watching you for this to work). Once your dog is doing the coming to heel position properly, you may start heeling your dog and signal him with the Stay command and complete the finished part of exercise.

It is a good idea to have a friend or your advisor to go over your dog in the stand. Just make sure everyone knows how to go over a dog in a stand. On the stand the judge places his or her hands on both sides of your dog and moves them all the way to the back of your dog. If your dog seems fearful of others going over him, you can stay in front, reassuring him that every-

thing is okay. Then when your dog is comfortable, slowly work your way to the full distance.

Directed Retrieve

Success of Directed Retrieve with a dumbbell assures you that your dog has an understanding of retrieval techniques. Before training for Directed Retrieve with gloves, your dog should be able to retrieve the dumbbell.

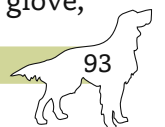
At first, play with your dog using an old glove that the dog can carry around. Playing “keep-away” with the glove usually excites the dog, and he will want to get the glove for himself.

Let your dog run and play with the glove. Call your dog to you while he has the glove in his mouth, then give a command for your dog to give the glove to you. The usual command is “Give” or “Out.” When your dog releases the glove, give a food reward and lots of verbal praise. Start playing again in the same way, allowing your dog to play with the glove. Call him to you, asking him to give you the glove, and again rewarding him with a food treat and verbal praise. Once your dog is successfully returning the glove to you, start throwing the glove and letting him bring the glove back to you. At this point you can tell your dog to sit and give the command “Out” or “Give.” Again, give a food reward and verbal praise. If your dog runs away from you with the glove, try teaching this exercise with him attached to a long line, which gives you control. Once your dog willingly comes to you, you can remove the long line. At no time should you ever jerk the glove from the dog’s mouth. Once your dog is willingly retrieving the glove when you throw it, you can begin to work on the remainder of the exercise.

Put your dog in a Sit/Stay and place the glove on the ground, about 5 feet away from him. Return to your dog and give a hand signal with your left hand, while telling him to “Get it,” “Fetch it,” or “Take it.” If your dog goes after the glove, give him lots of verbal praise. When your dog returns the glove to you, give him a release command and offer him a food treat.

If your dog drops the glove, have him take the glove again; give the release command and then give him a food reward and verbal praise.

Should your dog continue to drop the glove,



do not offer any treats. Your dog must have the glove in his mouth and give the glove to you on command. Sometimes, gently laying a hand on top of the dog's nose and under his jaw helps your dog keep the glove in his mouth. Saying "hold" will help your dog keep the glove in his mouth until you give the release command. You do not have to have the dog sit in front of you to receive the reward. However, when your dog is readily returning with the glove and holding the glove until told to release, you may start telling your dog to sit. Give the sit command when your dog is directly in front of you. Then, upon asking for the glove, remember to verbally praise and offer him a food treat. When your dog is comfortable with this retrieval, you can start to increase the distance of the placement length of the glove.



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On the directed retrieve, the dog should return to a sit front position and hold the glove until directed to release it.

Do not introduce the second and third glove to your dog until he is properly retrieving the first glove.

Once your dog is retrieving one glove properly, start training with a second glove. The second glove should be placed about 30 feet away from the first glove. With your dog sitting beside you, signal with your left hand and give the command for your dog to retrieve the second glove. You may have to run toward this glove with your dog so he goes after the correct one. Should your dog start to move towards the first glove, place a long line on him and run along beside him. Use your voice to keep your dog's attention on the new glove.

After your dog is consistently retrieving the second glove, alternate the glove you send him to retrieve, the right or the left. Do not introduce the middle glove until your dog can get the appropriate right or left gloves every time. The middle glove is not to be used in graduate open, only in utility.

Utility

The utility exercises consist of the following exercises:

- Signal Exercise
- Scent Discrimination—Article No. 1
- Scent Discrimination—Article No. 2
- Directed Retrieve
- Moving Stand and Examination
- Directed Jumping

Signal Exercise

This is the same as the graduate open exercise except there are no verbal commands and the handler goes across the ring while leaving the dog on the stand.

Scent Discrimination

The principal features of this exercise is the selection of the handler's article from among the other articles by scent alone and the prompt delivery of the correct article to the handler.

The judge asks, "What method are you using

The dog must stop and sit with his attention on the handler, but he need not sit squarely.

Next, the judge orders either “Bar” or “High” for the first jump, and the handler commands and/or signals the dog to return to the handler over the designated jump. While the dog is in midair, the handler may turn to face the dog as he returns. The dog sits in front of the handler and, on order from the judge, finishes as in the novice Recall. After the dog has returned to heel position, the judge says, “Exercise finished.”

When the dog is set up for the second half of this exercise, the judge asks, “Are you ready?” before giving the order for the second part of the exercise. The same procedure is followed for the second jump.

It is optional which jump the judge first indicates, but both jumps must be included. The judge must not designate the jump until the dog has reached the far end of the ring.

Brace

Updated paragraph

The brace class is for two dogs of any size or breed meeting the 4-H ownership and eligibility requirements. Dogs may be shown unattached or coupled (the coupling device cannot be less than 6 inches in overall length). Whichever method is used must be continued throughout all exercises. Exercises, performances, and judging are as in the Novice obedience class (pre-novice and novice). The brace should work in unison at all times.

Hint: Put the fastest dog on the outside and the slower one next to you. The outside dog has to walk quite a bit faster on the turns.

Team

This class is for teams of four exhibitors and their dogs that meet the eligibility requirements. The same four dogs perform all exercises. The dogs on a team perform the exercises simultaneously.

Updated paragraph



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In brace, two dogs perform the exercises together.

In the Figure 8 portion of the Heel on Leash exercise, five stewards are used. The stewards stand eight feet apart in a straight line. Each handler, with a dog sitting in heel position, stands about equidistant from each of two stewards with all members of the team facing the same direction. On orders from the judge, the team performs the Figure 8, with each handler starting around the steward on the left and circling only the two stewards nearby.

In the Advanced Team class there is a Drop on Recall exercise rather than a straight Recall. The handlers leave their dogs simultaneously on order of the judge. The dogs are called or signaled in, one at a time, on a separate order from the judge to each handler. Without any additional order from the judge, handlers command or signal the dogs to drop at a spot midway between the line of dogs and the handlers. Each dog remains in the down position until all four have been called and dropped. The judge gives the order to call the dogs, which are called or signaled simultaneously. The finish is done in unison on an order from the judge.

Rally

Rally is a sport that follows a course from one sign to the next, with the handler and dog performing the skill listed on each sign before proceeding to the next sign. Rally differs from



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Forging is a common dog error.

Lagging: Lagging means your dog is behind you when heeling. Lagging is frequently seen on the Figure 8 as well as in the regular heeling. Lagging also causes a tight leash. Remember, a dog off leash that lags at two feet or more behind the handler can be considered unqualified heeling, resulting in a major point deduction or a determination of zero points for the exercise in AKC.

Anticipation: Anticipation means your dog gets up when you start to say his name but you have not finished giving the command.

Crowding: Crowding means you bump into your dog when heeling because your dog is moving too close to you.

Sniffing: Error occurs when your dog habitually sniffs around when heeling. Quite often dogs sniff at the posts when performing the Figure 8.

Forging: Forging is when your dog is always ahead of you. Forging also can cause a tight leash.

HANDLER ERRORS on the Stand for Exam:

Extra commands or signals: Extra commands include telling your dog to stay more than once, or telling your dog to stay when you still have a hand on your dog's body. You can only give the command to stay once, without your hands on the dog. **HINT:** In this exercise, if you wait until your dog is comfortable and then stand straight up before telling him to stay, the exercise usually goes better.

An error occurs when not returning to heel position. If you can always return to the dog's ear, you will always be in heel position.

An error occurs when you leave your dog further than six feet away from you. (This is the judge's decision and is usually a one-point deduction.)

DOG ERRORS on the Stand for Exam:

Sits or moves away: Your dog does not stand when you leave, nor does he stay in place.

Sits or moves after exam: After a judge goes over your dog with his hands, your dog moves out of place or sits down.

Growls, snaps, or shows resentment: Your dog shows aggressive behavior by growling, snapping, or showing resentment, and does not allow the judge to go over him. Any dog that snaps, bites, or attempts to bite must be immediately excused from the ring.

Updated paragraph →

HANDLER ERRORS on the Recall:

Extra commands or signals: Calling your dog more than once, leaning forward when calling your dog, not having your arms at your sides when calling or finishing your dog, or backing

Exhibitor's Name _____		Exhibitor's Number _____			
County _____		Breed _____			
Novice Class _____ A or _____ B					
EXERCISE*	MAXIMUM POINT DEDUCTION	MINOR TO SUBSTANTIAL POINT DEDUCTION	POINTS	SCORE	COMMENTS
HEEL ON LEASH AND FIGURE 8	Heeling Fig. 8	Heeling Fig. 8	40		
	Unmanageable _____ Unqualified heeling _____ Handler continually adapts pace to dog _____ Constant tugging on leash or guiding _____	No change of pace: Fast _____ Slow _____ Improper heel position _____ Occasional tight leash _____ Forging _____ Crowding handler _____ Lagging _____ Sniffing _____ Extra command to heel _____ Heeling wide _____ Turns _____ Abouts _____ No sits _____ Poor sits _____ Sluggish pace _____ Handler error _____			
STAND FOR EXAM	Sits or lies down before or during examination _____ Grows _____ Moves away before or during examination _____ Shows shyness or resentment _____	Moving slightly before or during _____ Moves feet _____ Moving after examination _____ Sits after exam _____ Heel position _____ Extra signal or command _____ Handler error _____	30		
HEEL FREE	Unmanageable _____ Unqualified heeling _____ Handler continually adapts pace to dog _____ Leaving handler _____	No change of pace: Fast _____ Slow _____ Improper hand position _____ Forging _____ Crowding handler _____ Lagging _____ Sniffing _____ Extra command to heel _____ Heeling wide _____ Turns _____ Abouts _____ No sits _____ Poor sits _____ Sluggish pace _____ Handler error _____	40		
RECALL	Did not come on first command or signal _____ Anticipated _____ Extra command or signal to stay _____ Moved from position _____ Sat out of reach _____ Leaving handler _____	Stood or laid down _____ Slow response _____ Touched handler _____ No sit in front _____ Sat between feet _____ No finish _____ Poor sit _____ Failure to come directly to handler _____ Poor finish _____ Failure to come at brisk trot or gallop _____ Handler arms not at side _____ Handler error _____	30		
Maximum Subtotal Points			140		
LONG SIT (1 MIN.)	Did not remain in place _____ Goes to another dog _____ Leaves ring _____ Repeated whines or barks _____ Stood or laid down before handler returns _____	Minor move before handler returns _____ Stays 1/3 time _____ Stays More than 2/3 time _____ Stood or laid down after handler returns to heel position _____ Minor whine or bark _____ Forced into position _____ Handler error _____	30		
LONG DOWN (3 MIN.)	Did not remain in place _____ Goes to another dog _____ Leaves ring _____ Repeated whines or barks _____ Stood or sat before handler returns _____	Minor move before handler returns _____ Stays 1/3 time _____ Stays More than 2/3 time _____ Stood or laid down after handler returns to heel position _____ Minor whine or bark _____ Forced into position _____ Handler error _____	30		
*A dog that snaps, bite, or attempts to bite must be immediately excused from the ring.			Maximum Subtotal Points	200	
Exhibitor's Appearance			10		
Dog's Appearance			10		
Sportsmanship			10		
Maximum Total Points			230		

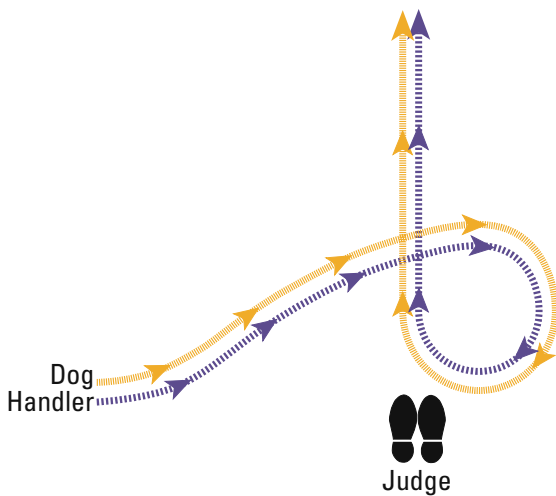


when the handler lifts the dog to the ground after being examined. It is neither necessary nor desirable to hold up the ring by making the judge wait.

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 ← Updated section



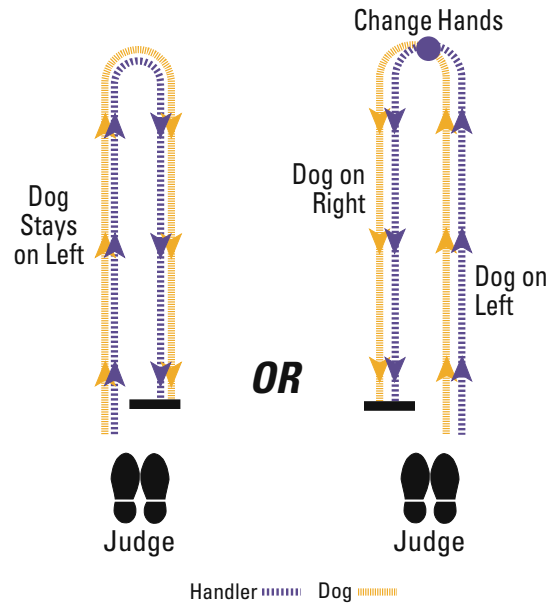
If you have a large breed dog, it is recommended that every pattern start with a courtesy turn except the Down and Back pattern with two dogs. If you do the courtesy turn properly, your large breed dog transitions smoothly to the correct speed in the smallest amount of space, and will look better.

To perform the courtesy turn, 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 he is lined up with the judge.

Toy breeds and other small breeds are not required to do a courtesy turn. Small breed dogs are defined as breeds shown on a table.

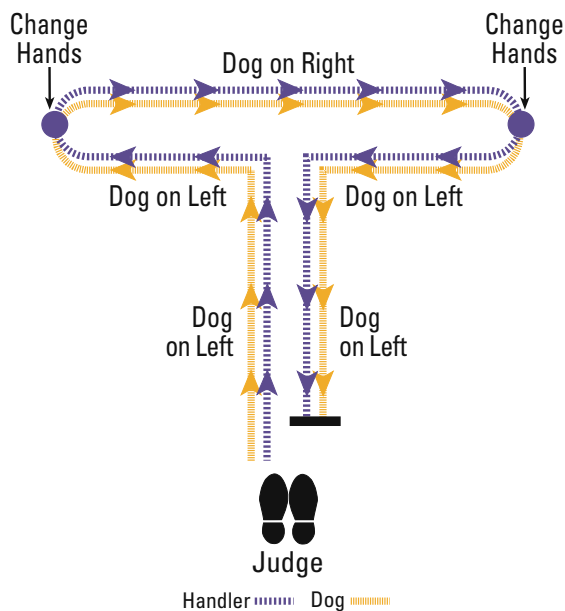
Down and Back Pattern (One Dog)



To perform the Down and Back pattern, complete a courtesy turn, if needed, 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 goal 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. 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

“T” Pattern



This pattern is a modified “L” pattern that is started midway down one side of the ring. After your courtesy turn, if needed, start in the same manner as the basic “L” by going across the ring, away from the judge, to the far side of the ring. Make a left turn, go across to the end, change hands, return, and continue on to the opposite side of the ring. When there, let the dog go past you, change hands and do an about turn, and continue back to the center. Make a left turn and continue back to the judge with the dog at your left side.

After Performing a Pattern

After you have finished your individual pattern, the judge sends you to the end of the line. Do an about turn, with the dog at your left at the outside of the turn, and go back around the ring to the end of the line. The judge may or may not watch you return to the end of the line. Always present yourself as if the judge is still observing you. Continue to move up and restack your dog as each dog completes his pattern.

To Table or Not to Table

Some breeds are typically shown on a table at AKC events. These dogs are usually handled by adults who are physically able to safely lift them onto the table. In 4-H dog shows, youth may show mixed breeds that could be much larger

than the breed their dogs most closely resemble. A youth may not be tall or strong enough to lift his or her dog onto the table. It is unsafe for a small exhibitor to lift a large dog on the table, which may be more than waist high. Youth, regardless of age, should be able to safely table toy breeds. But once you get past the 16-pound toy size, the exhibitor’s size in relation to the dog’s size must be considered. Ideally, the matter should be brought to the judge’s attention *before* the class enters the ring. As the exhibitor, you should know if the breed of your dog, or what breed he most closely resembles, is normally shown on the table. You should be able to explain how it is done properly, even if you are unable to demonstrate those procedures. There is no penalty for exhibitors who are physically unable to safely lift their dogs, especially if they know the correct procedure and timing. These AKC breeds are normally tabled:

Updated breed list

Sporting

Boykin Spaniel (or Ground or Ramp)
Cocker Spaniel
English Cocker Spaniel

Hounds

Basenji
All Beagles
All Dachshunds
Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen (or Ground)
Portuguese Podengo Pequeno
Whippet (or Ground or Ramp)

Working—No Working Dogs on table.

Terriers—All Terriers on table, *except* those noted below:

Airedale Terrier
American Staffordshire (or Ramp)
Bull Terrier
Irish Terriers
Mini Bull Terrier (or Ground or Table)
Kerry Blue Terrier
Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier
Staffordshire Bull Terrier

Toy—All Toy breeds.

Non-Sporting

All American Eskimos
Bichon Frise
Boston Terrier
Coton De Tulear
French Bulldog



Lhasa Apso
 Lowchen
 Miniature Poodle
 Norwegian Lundehund
 Schipperke
 Shiba Inu
 Tibetan Spaniel
 Tibetan Terrier
 Xoloitzcuintli (Toys and Miniatures)

Updated list



Herding

Cardigan Welsh Corgi
 Miniature American Shepherd
 Pembroke Welsh Corgi
 Puli
 Pumi
 Pyrean Shepherd
 Shetland Sheepdog
 Swedish Vallhund

FSS/Miscellaneous Breeds

Nederlandse Kooikerhondje
 Peruvian Inca Orchid (Small and Medium)

Refer to images.akc.org/pdf/judges/table_breeds.pdf for additional information about the use of ramps at AKC shows.

Breed Presentation

Although a handler should present the dog in the proper manner for the breed, handlers show many mixed breeds in 4-H. When showing a mixed breed, a handler should identify the breed the dog most closely resembles and show the dog as if he were that breed.

During all phases of handling, the exhibitor's concentration should be on the dog and not on the judge, but not to the extent the handler is unaware of events in the ring. Judges evaluate the handler and dog with the following in mind:

1. Is the dog responsive to the handler? Do dog and handler work as a team?
2. Does the dog appear posed or interested at all times?
3. Is the dog under control?
4. Is the dog moved correctly to the best of his ability?
5. Are the dog's main faults being minimized?
6. Do both the dog and handler appear relaxed?
7. Is the dog presented with an apparent minimum of effort?

Knowledge of Ring Procedure

Handlers must follow directions, use space wisely, and execute the requested gaiting patterns. Handlers should appear "ring wise," be alert to the judging progression, and be prepared for changes in the judging routine.

Appearance and Conduct

Excessive grooming of the dog in the ring to gain the judge's attention is inappropriate and should be faulted accordingly.

Handlers are expected to handle their dogs without distracting the dogs of other competitors, and a handler who crowds or disturbs other dogs should be faulted. A principle of showmanship is to afford the opportunity to learn the spirit of competition. Winning is important but is secondary to development of sportsmanship in competition.

Handlers should be alert to the needs of their dogs, realizing the welfare of their dogs is most important. They are responsible for the control of their dogs at all times. Handlers who exhibit impatience or heavy-handedness with their dogs should be penalized.

Use of Bait

Using bait in showmanship classes is at the discretion of the judge. The steward should check with the judge prior to the start of classes and have the announcer inform the exhibitors as to the use of bait.

Handler's Appearance

Always remember that you and your dog are a team. You should be neat, clean, and well groomed. Wear clothing that is comfortable to handle in and that complements your dog. Clothing should not hinder or detract from the presentation of the dog. Examples of *acceptable* clothing for girls are dresses, skirts, dress shorts, skorts, dress slacks, dressy capri or crop pants, collared blouses, or similar attire. Acceptable clothing for boys includes dress shirts, ties, and dress slacks. Sports jackets may be worn, but are not necessary, especially in hot weather. When wearing a tie, a tie tack should be used to hold the tie close to the shirt so it does not drape over the dog's back or get in the



way. Shoes should have non-slip soles and low or no heels. Practice running and bending over in your show outfit. Practice handling the dog in the show clothes and shoes you have chosen to wear.

Clothing that is too tight or too revealing is distracting, and you will be penalized. Do not wear short skirts, short shorts, tank tops, halter tops, spaghetti straps, low cut blouses or shirts, shorts hanging too low on the waist, clothing with holes or tears in the fabric, any type of jeans, or other similar types of clothing. Also, do not wear excessive or oversized jewelry, sashes, and anything that will touch or distract your dog. If a skirt is worn, care should be taken so that it does not flap in the dog's face. Do not wear shirts with club names or logos, or clothing with lettering and distracting or offensive wording or designs. Do not wear hats. Do not wear items in your hair that detract from your overall presentation as a team. Do not wear sandals, open-toed shoes, clogs, or similar type shoes.

Hair that must be continually brushed out of the eyes or that falls over the dog or your face when you are stacking is distracting. Long hair should be in a braid or ponytail, or clips should be used to keep it out of the handler's face.

Armbands are worn on the left arm.

It is important for you to relax, smile, and act happy while showing! A pleasant attitude and good sportsmanship go a long way toward making you and your dog a winning team.

Equipment

A dog is shown on a lead that is proportionate to his size. The collar may be nylon, very small chain link, or a combination lead and collar, such as a martingale. Never use a chain lead. Nothing must be hanging from the collar. If you do a lot of obedience work with your dog, you may want to use a chain collar for obedience and a nylon slip collar for showmanship. Most of the working breeds are shown on a chain collar with a leather or nylon lead. Experiment with different types of equipment to find out what gives you the most control over your dog.



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Left to right: martingale lead, fine chain collar and loop lead, loop lead, nylon collar, nylon slide lead. The lead should match the dog in color and size.

Grooming

It is not necessary that a 4-H dog be shown in a show clip; however, the dog must be clean and his coat free of mats and loose hair. Ears must be clean, but it is not required that all hair be removed from the ear canal. The eyes must be free from matter, and the teeth should not have any tartar buildup. Some staining on the teeth of older dogs is permissible.

The toenails must be of proper length. This does not mean trimming the nails on the day before the show so the nails have a fresh edge. Properly trimmed nails are achieved by regularly trimming them every week or so, depending on the normal activity of the dog. If you are not sure about correct toenail length, ask someone with experience.

Hair between the pads should be trimmed evenly with the pads to prevent matting and collection of dirt and ice, unless the AKC breed standard says that the hair is to remain between the pads. It is not required that whiskers be trimmed, but if your dog's face is shaved, any stubble should be removed. Some breeds develop static flyaway when they have been freshly bathed. Pin a towel around the dog while he is still damp until he dries to help the hair lie flat.

↑
Updated paragraph

Chapter 12

Performance Events

Dogs that participate in performance events are athletes. Just like human athletes, dog athletes must be healthy and in good condition and must eat a high-quality diet. Running, climbing, swimming, and jumping put a lot of stress on a dog's bones and joints. Dogs should not have hip or elbow dysplasia, osteochondrosis dissecans (OCD), or any other congenital or hereditary bone or joint disease when participating in performance events. Dogs with arthritis should not participate unless approved by and under the supervision of your veterinarian.

All dogs should be fed a high-quality dog food. In addition to eating a premium dog food, they must have the right amount of fat in their diet to provide them with energy. Unlike human athletes who require large amounts of complex carbohydrates for energy, dogs need fats for energy. Dogs also need a high level of protein in their diet to reduce chances of injury. Overweight dogs can injure themselves more easily than dogs of optimal weight for their body frame. Be sure your dog is not overweight when beginning a performance event.

Dogs must also be in good condition to lessen their chances of injury and to perform their best. In events such as agility, where you and your dog work as a team, you must be in good shape as well. Begin conditioning your dog by taking him on long walks, playing fetch, or jogging with him. Refer to Chapter 17, Nutrition and Exercise, to learn the importance of physical activity in keeping your dog healthy.

Agility

Agility is a fun and exciting sport in which you direct your dog through and over a series of obstacles while competing for the best time. A judge sets up a course that typically consists of tunnels, jumps, contact obstacles, and other obstacles. The dog is timed as the handler and

dog maneuver through the course in a specified order. As handlers and dogs become more proficient in agility, they compete at higher levels on harder courses. Dogs that typically get bored performing obedience exercises find agility exciting and stimulating. Agility requires concentrated teamwork, creating a closer bond between you and your dog.

Your dog should know basic obedience before learning agility. When you are ready to begin agility, enroll in an agility class or learn from someone with experience in teaching agility. It is important that you and your dog learn correctly from the beginning, so neither of you pick up bad habits that are hard to relearn or retrain. It is also important to learn how to safely execute each obstacle to keep your dog from becoming frightened of an obstacle, or injured by falling from an obstacle.

Learning agility and completing various courses builds confidence in both you and your dog. Practicing and competing in agility is a good way for both of you to exercise and get into shape.

← Updated paragraph

There are many organizations that offer agility, and the rules vary from one organization to another. Several of these agility organizations include AKC (American Kennel Club), CPE (Canine Performance Events), NADAC (North American Dog Agility Council), USDAA (United States Dog Agility Association), DOCNA (Dogs On Course in North America), TDAA (Teacup Dog Agility Association), UKI (UK Agility International), UKC (United Kennel Club), IFCS (International Federation of Cynological Sports), and AAC (Agility Association of Canada). AKC, CPE, USDAA, NADAC, and DOCNA have Junior Handler Programs for youth less than 18 years old, allowing them to compete for titles. The amount of faults and number of obstacles required depend on the organization and class in which you are competing.



Agility organizations have minimum age requirements for dogs to compete to prevent bone and joint injury to puppies.

The Obstacles

In each organization, course obstacles are standardized and meet specific requirements as to height, width, color, and design. Most of the organizations use the same obstacles with variances in the specifications. Some organizations have obstacles that are used by that organization only or have optional obstacles that are used depending on the class being offered. The types of obstacles are contact obstacles, tunnels, jumps, and pause tables.

Contact Obstacles

Contact obstacles have a contact zone at the beginning and end of the obstacle. The dog is required to touch this zone when entering and exiting the obstacle with the exception of the up contact on the A-frame. Failure to do so results in elimination. The size of the zone var-

ies depending on the organization. The contact zones are painted a different color, usually yellow, from the rest of the obstacle. The three contact obstacles are the A-frame, the dog walk, and the seesaw or teeter-totter.

A-frame—This large contact obstacle has two ramps that meet in the middle forming an A. The dog must climb up the A-frame to the top and then down the other side.

Dog Walk—This contact obstacle consists of an ascending ramp, a long center plank, and a descending ramp. Dogs walk up the ramp, across the plank, and then down the opposite ramp.

Seesaw—Also known as a teeter, this contact obstacle moves up and down with the dog's weight and can be intimidating to a dog. Dogs usually do not like the movement of the seesaw and try to jump off. A "fly-off" is when the dog jumps off the seesaw before the seesaw touches the ground. Dogs that have a negative experience on the seesaw may not want to attempt the dog walk and may lose

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Placing a treat at the bottom of a contact zone causes your dog to look down, making him less likely to launch from the obstacle and miss the contact.

confidence on other agility obstacles. Therefore, many agility instructors recommend teaching the seesaw as one of the last agility obstacles for a dog to learn.

Updated section

Tunnels

AKC, CPE, USDAA, NADAC, DOCNA, TDAA, UKI, UKC, IFCS, and AAC all offer the open tunnel, also called pipe tunnel. UKC also offers the hoop tunnel and the crawl tunnel, neither of which look like tunnels. Dogs are required to enter one end of the tunnel and exit at the opposite end.

Open Tunnel—The open tunnel is 10 to 20 feet long, with an opening of approximately 24 inches that is flexible and capable of being arranged in curved shapes. The tunnel is usually placed in a curved fashion in competition so the dog cannot see the other end.

Hoop Tunnel—This type of tunnel is used exclusively by UKC and consists of 8 PVC hoops attached to a PVC frame. It does not look like a tunnel to dogs, and therefore is easy for them to run out the side instead of going straight through the hoops.

Crawl Tunnel—The crawl tunnel is also used only by UKC and does not look like a tunnel to dogs. It is 72 inches long, 30 inches wide, with the height depending on the chest size of the dog. The tunnel is made from PVC pipes, with open sides and a piece of fabric stretched across the top. The dog enters the tunnel underneath the fabric and crawls through.

For safety reasons, most agility organizations have discontinued the use of the Chute or Closed Tunnel.



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Start with a short, straight tunnel and use a helper to hold the dog while you call him from the other side.

Tire or Circle Jump—As the name implies, this is a tire suspended from a frame through which the dog must jump. The tire is 17 to 24 inches in diameter, depending on the organization, and there must be a minimum of 8 inches between the outside of the tire and sides of the adjustable frame. The jump height is measured from the bottom of the tire opening to the ground. Failure to go through the opening in the correct direction results in elimination.

Weave Poles—Weave poles are poles made of PVC pipe that is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and 3 or 4 feet tall, depending on the sanctioning organization. This obstacle consists of 8 to 12 poles set 18 to 25 inches apart, again depending on the organization. The dog is required to enter the line to the right of the first pole, which means the starting pole is to the left of the dog as he goes between the first two poles. He weaves through the poles, hopefully without skipping any. This obstacle offers the most challenge and requires the most training.

Pause Table

A pause table is a 36 inch by 36 inch table that is covered with a non-slip surface. It has legs that can be adjusted to various regulation heights. The dog is required to pause for a continuous 5 seconds in a down or sit stay or the count is restarted. USDA requires a down only on the table.

Course Requirements

An AKC agility trial requires a course area with a minimum of 5,000 square feet for Novice, 6,500 square feet for Open, and 8,000 square feet for Excellent/Master. It can be run inside or outside. Some organizations require a 10,000 square foot minimum course that must be run outside. All require relatively level sites and a non-slip surface. If inside, there should be a minimum amount of support poles in the ring, to allow for as much open space as possible. When outside, agility trials are run rain or shine, barring any conditions that pose a hazard or danger.

The number of obstacles used in a class is specified. Each class has mandatory obstacles.



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2017 Ohio State Fair 4-H Agility Competition

The remaining obstacles can be single jumps, tire jump, window jump, or open tunnel.

Standard course time, the time the handler and dog have to complete the course, is based on the number of yards in a course. The judge is responsible for measuring the course and determining the course yardage and standard course time. Lower levels, such as novice, generally have more time, and advanced levels have less time. Time differences are also generally made for different heights of dogs, with smaller dogs receiving more time as compared to bigger dogs. All times have 5 seconds added for the pause table.

The Course

Unlike obedience, in which the equipment and ring set-up are basically the same every time, agility course designs are never the same. Prior to the show, the judge designs a course that meets the requirements of the sponsoring organization. Each organization has specific criteria as to the number of obstacles used, obstacle design, spacing requirements, course times, and design. Course designs are kept confidential by the judge until the day of the show. Designs are posted and/or distributed to exhibitors so they can familiarize themselves with the course.

Chapter 13

Working Dogs

Updated paragraph

Dogs provide many services to humans. Assistance dogs are trained to help people with disabilities and include guide dogs, hearing dogs, and service dogs. Dogs are used in animal-assisted activities to provide emotional, educational, or recreational human-animal interaction. Dogs used in animal-assisted therapy help promote a person's cognitive, emotional, or physical functioning. Dogs are used in police work, in search and rescue, and as guard dogs, herding dogs, and military dogs. They are used in entertainment, photography, and public relations. If a dog that wants to work is not kept busy, he may find his own "work" to do, such as digging holes in the yard, destroying furniture, and getting into other kinds of trouble. That is why sports such as agility, rally, lure coursing, and other events to keep your dog active and engaged are important outlets for an energetic dog.

To a working dog, work is play. A search and rescue dog, for example, associates finding a missing person with getting a reward, such as a treat, toy, or play time. He doesn't know that he may have saved someone's life. He knows that he gets a reward for performing his "work." He is trained on a play and reward system. For herding dogs, the actual herding of sheep, for example, is the play and reward.

In this chapter you will learn about some types of working dogs and about the services they provide.

Assistance Dogs

Assistance dog is a modern term used to describe dogs that provide a service to their human partners. Many people are familiar with Guide Dogs, which are dogs that, for over seventy years, have been formally trained to assist people who are blind. The addition of Hearing

Dogs trained to assist people who are deaf and Service Dogs trained to aid people who are physically disabled is a more recent concept.

In addition to providing a service, Assistance Dogs greatly enhance their partners' lives with a new sense of freedom and independence. These dogs provide companionship, while reducing stress and the feelings of loneliness and isolation.

Assistance Dogs International, Inc. (ADI) has set the standards for the assistance dogs industry since 1987. ADI is a coalition of not-for-profit organizations. The organization's purpose is to improve the training, placement and utilization of assistance dogs, improve staff and volunteer education, educate the public about assistance dogs, and advocate for the legal rights of people with disabilities partnered with assistance dogs. The objectives of ADI are to establish and promote standards of excellence in all areas of assistance dog acquisition, training and partnership; facilitate communication and learning among member organizations; and educate the public about the benefits of assistance dogs and ADI membership.

ADI sets member program standards and ethics regarding Assistance Dog partners and regarding Assistance Dogs. They also provide minimum standards for training Guide Dogs, Hearing Dogs, and Service Dogs, including Seizure Response/Alert Dogs. Assistance Dogs International also sets minimum standards for all Social/Therapy Dog programs affiliated with ADI.

Assistance Dogs International uses terminology established by the industry that produces Assistance Dogs. The individuals who are partnered with these dogs have adopted this terminology. Terminology used in access laws varies from state to state and in the Americans with Disability Act. ADI is working to establish consistent terminology internationally.

There are three types of Assistance Dogs:

- Guide Dogs
- Hearing Dogs
- Service Dogs

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Guide dogs assist people who are blind and visually impaired by avoiding obstacles, stopping at curbs and steps, and negotiating traffic. The harness and U-shaped handle fosters communication between the dog and the blind partner. The human's role in this partnership is to provide directional commands, while the dog's role is to insure the team's safety even if this requires disobeying an unsafe command. Labrador and Golden Retrievers, German Shepherds, Standard Poodles, and other large breeds are raised for approximately one year by volunteer puppy raisers before entering a formal training program with professional trainers.



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A 4-H member experiences being led by a Guide Dog under the supervision of a trainer at Pilot Dogs, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.

Hearing dogs assist people who are deaf and hard of hearing by alerting them to a variety of household sounds such as a doorbell or door knock, telephone, alarm clock, baby cry, name call, oven buzzer, or smoke alarm. These dogs are trained to make physical contact and lead their deaf partners to the source of the sound. Hearing dogs are small to medium in size and

are usually mixed breeds obtained from an animal shelter. Hearing dogs are identified by the leash and/or vest.

Service Dogs assist people who are physically disabled and/or mobility impaired by retrieving objects that are out of their reach, by pulling wheelchairs, turning light switches on and off, barking for alert, finding another person, assisting ambulatory persons to walk by providing balance and counterbalance, and many other individual tasks as needed by a disabled person. Most service dogs are Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, or Golden-Labrador mixes. Volunteers raise them until it is time for their formal training. Service dogs can be identified by either a jacket, backpack or harness.

Raising a puppy for an assistance dog organization as a 4-H project can be a very rewarding experience for a young person. Partnering with organizations such as Pilot Dogs, Inc., in Columbus, Ohio, allows youth to raise a puppy under the guidelines of the assistance dog organization. After the puppy is socialized and trained by the 4-H member, he is returned to the organization for further training. The goal of this project is for the puppy to meet the qualifications required to be placed with a person with impaired vision or restricted mobility, to serve as their guide, or aid to a more active lifestyle. Youth learn valuable life skills such as giving and community service, caring and compassion, and empathy and concern for others, in addition to those learned while raising and training a puppy.

Therapy Dogs

The human health benefits of interaction with companion animals are similar to accepted definitions of the effects of social support, which has been well established as a mechanism to help humans respond successfully to stressful events. Similarly, research has provided evidence of the positive effects of animal-assisted activities and animal-assisted therapy in healthcare settings with children and adults. Reduced anxiety levels and distress in stressful situations, reduced behavioral problems, and increased socialization and participation are among the many benefits reported. Contact

Updated paragraph

with animals promotes dialogue among family members, children, people with mental and physical disabilities, and lonely people.

Companion animals offer one of the most accessible enhancements to a person's quality of life. Pets can provide companionship, non-judgmental affection, and an unconditional support system. They act as a social ice-breaker, facilitate nurturing experiences, and provide opportunities for teaching and modeling responsibility to children. For adolescents, pets can serve as confidants, provide emotional support, relieve anxiety, and inspire humor and play. For the elderly, pets facilitate healthful activities, provide opportunities for socializing, and provide a buffer against stress. It is clear that animals play a major positive role in human development and quality of life for all ages.

Animal-assisted activities (AAA) and **animal-assisted therapy (AAT)** are terms that human service providers and volunteers use when referring to the involvement of animals in human treatment programs. According to Pet Partners, animal-assisted activities (AAA) are basically the casual “meet and greet” activities that involve pets visiting people. AAA provides opportunities for motivational, educational, and/or recreational benefits to enhance quality of life. The same activity can be repeated with many people, unlike a therapy program that is tailored to a particular person or medical condition. The facility staff is involved in the visits, but does not set treatment goals for the interactions. Aside from signing in and out, no records are kept.

Animal-assisted therapy (AAT) is a goal-directed intervention, directed and/or delivered by a health or human service provider working within the scope of his or her profession. AAT is designed to promote improvement in human physical, social, emotional, and/or cognitive functioning. For AAT, the professional has identified specific goals for each client and the progress is measured and recorded.

The terms **animal-assisted activities** and **animal-assisted therapy** are the preferred terms when referring to therapy dog programs. The term pet therapy is a broad, generic term that includes animal-assisted therapy and animal-assisted activities. In AAA/AAT pro-

grams, the animal is the catalyst that enhances treatment provided by a well-trained person. In AAA or AAT, the pet is the one helping with the therapy, not receiving it. Other incorrect terms you may hear include **pet-facilitated therapy** and **animal-assisted therapy**.

The founding organization for animal-assisted activities and animal-assisted therapy was the Delta Society, which started the Pet Partners program. Pet Partners is previously Delta Society. Information can be found at petpartners.org. Other well-known therapy dog organizations are Therapy Dogs International (TDI®) and Therapy Dogs Incorporated (TD Inc.).

4-H PetPALS (People and Animals Linking Successfully)

The positive relationship and attachment formed between a person and an animal is called the **human-animal bond**. Human-animal interaction is the positive communication and relations between a person and an animal. Throughout this project the bond and interaction between you and your dog should become stronger.

One way to share the positive effect your dog has on you is to become involved in community service. Consider becoming a 4-H PetPAL. Ohio 4-H PetPALS is an intergenerational 4-H project connecting youth and their pets with senior adults in various types of healthcare facilities. The core curriculum relies on trained adult volunteers, called master 4-H PetPALS volunteer leaders, who teach youth skills needed to interact with residents of healthcare facilities, specifically assisted living and skilled nursing environments.

4-H members learn to select, socialize, and train appropriate pets to participate as youth-pet teams in animal-assisted activities. They learn how animals behave and communicate, and how to interpret their own pet's temperament and personality. Youth practice safe and humane animal handling techniques, involve their pets in animal wellness programs, and practice responsible pet ownership and care.

Young people learn about the physical changes associated with aging, as well as medical conditions they may encounter while visit-

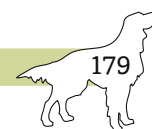


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