

# **SNOHOMISH COUNTY 4-H DOG PROGRAM**



**LEADERS AND MEMBERS GUIDE**

Revised November 2006

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# Notes

# 1 Introduction to our County Dog Program



## Important Contacts

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<b>Assistant Program Leader:</b>	<b>Dawn Gregory 425-337-0401 e-mail: looseleash@hotmail.com</b>
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<b>Snohomish County Cooperative Extension/4-H Office:</b>	<b>600 - 128th St SE, Everett, WA 98208-6353 425-357-6044</b>

## Purpose

The purpose of the Snohomish 4-H Dog Program is to involve youth in fun and rewarding learning experiences relating to the world of dogs. 4-H promotes character growth in Leadership, Responsibility, Community Service and Sportsmanship. Members learn to train, handle and care for their dog.

Any friendly purebred or mixed breed dog may be used. Dogs need not be owned by a member, but they must have regular access for training. The member must be able to control the dog.

This guide explains the project requirements, a program for advancement, requirements for entering the fairs, tips for handling, obedience levels, and some suggestions for Judging and for giving Public Presentations.

## The Role Of Parents

For youth to achieve and succeed in 4-H they need parental support. Parents need to be available as resource persons, since the work should be done by the members. An involved parent will seek out opportunities and areas of interest to match the talents and goals of their children. They need to offer encouragement and positive reinforcement, to offer guidance without taking over. They should provide transportation to events and help leaders when asked. It is a major commitment, but one with immeasurable rewards.

## Age Divisions

In 4H, classes are divided by the following age groups:

Primary:	Grades K, 1 & 2 (non-competitive, participatory class)
Junior:	Grades 3, 4 & 5
Intermediate:	Grades 6, 7 & 8
Senior:	Grades 9 to 19 years old

## Program Meetings & Yahoo Groups

All members, parents, and leaders, are encouraged to participate in the county program meetings. Please contact our program leader, listed above, for more information.

Yahoo Groups – subscribe by sending e-mail to:

Leaders - [sc4hdogleaders-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:sc4hdogleaders-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)

Members and Parents - [sc4hdogmembers-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:sc4hdogmembers-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)

## Before you begin...A silly, but important, story for members.

Think of your dog as a first grade student. It may seem silly to compare a dog with a human, but there are some similarities. Dogs feel many of the same emotions that we do. They can feel happy, sad, playful, grumpy, worried or frightened.

Often their attitudes and performance are a reflection or a result of the way their owners (teachers) interact with them.

The following is an imaginary story of two first grade students, Susie and Jane, who are just starting school. Both are a little frightened and worried about their new experience. They attend the same school, but Susie's teacher is Mrs. A and Jane's teacher is Mrs. B.

Susie enters the classroom and Mrs. A GRABS her roughly by the sleeve and SHOVES her into a chair. "SIT DOWN!," she BELLOWS. "BE QUIET! DON'T MOVE! PAY ATTENTION! Get your pencil, do math problems one through five and DO THEM RIGHT!" Susie is really terrified now. She does not know how to do a math problem. No one has shown her how and she has already been yelled at. She COWERS in fear. When Mrs. A returns to Susie's desk, she HOLLERS, "NO, NO, NO, NO, YOU BAD GIRL! CAN'T YOU DO ANYTHING right?" The teacher JERKS Susie up by her collar and calls her a Dummy.

Meanwhile, Jane has arrived at her classroom. Mrs. B greets Jane warmly and GUIDES her to her desk. The teacher gives Jane some colored blocks and SHOWS Jane how to use them to solve simple addition problems. Each time Jane solves a problem, Mrs. B PRAISES her and gives her a hug. When the lesson is finished Mrs. B REWARDS Jane with a gold star on her work, PATS her on the back and says "GOOD JOB Jane! I KNEW you could do it. I'm really PROUD of you!"

Which student do you think will learn faster? Which one will be a happy, confident worker? Which one will want to please her teacher?

YOU are the teacher for your own four-legged student. Are you more like Mrs. A or more like Mrs. B? Think about it. Picture yourself in your dog's shoes (paws) and imagine how you would feel and react if your teacher was like Mrs. A. Look at all the capitalized words. Which of those actions and words do you use when you teach?

# 2 Dog Training

## 2.1 Obedience

The 4-H Dog Obedience program is designed to instruct the member how to train his or her dog to be obedient. Basic obedience training is essential to make your dog a compatible member of the household and a well-behaved canine citizen in the community. When your dog is trained to Heel, you will be able to take him on walks secure in the knowledge that he will not dart out into traffic or stray into someone's yard. When he is trained to drop immediately into a "Down" on command, he may one day be saved from the wheels of an oncoming vehicle. He can also be put on a "Down" when guests arrive as not all people enjoy an exuberant "doggy" greeting. When your dog has mastered the "Stand For Exam," it will make a veterinary examination easier for all concerned.

Competing in dog obedience classes requires precision work on the part of the dog and handler. It is a great sport and can be pursued and enjoyed for a lifetime.



Dogs in obedience competition should wear well-fitting plain buckle or slip collars. Slip collars are made from a single length of leather, fabric or chain with two rings, one on each end. Martingale collars are also allowed. Prong collars and head halters may be suggested by your leader or trainer but are not allowed at Fair or in shows. Fancy collars, spike collars, or collars that are too long or too tight, are not allowed. In competition, dog tags should not be attached to the dog collar. A six-foot leather or fabric leash of appropriate strength is also required.

Obedience exercises start with the basics: Sit, Down, Stay, Heel, Come, etc. More advanced exercises include jumping, retrieving, and scent discrimination and signal response. Most classes have group exercises and individual work. The long sit and long down are done with other dogs in the ring and may be done either before or after the individual exercises.

Experienced trainers instruct or train best using their own methods. You are encouraged to research to find the methods that work best with your dog. This manual is intended to provide resources and give some helpful hints. Don't count on the meetings only to learn and practice. You may want to take lessons in addition to 4H or check out dog training books or videos. Visiting an open dog show is also very educational. **Practice often. Also practice in different locations so your dog will learn to pay attention to you no matter what is happening.**

## Obedience Resources

See Chapter 9 for Books and Publications for learning and training in obedience.

## Obedience Levels

See Chapter 6 - Evergreen State Fair for a description of each obedience level.

## Training Tips

- Each dog is an individual. Training methods (including these tips) may work better for some dogs than others. Have fun and keep learning.
- PRAISE is the most important thing to remember in obedience training. Your dog needs to hear your approval EVERY TIME he performs correctly. How else will he know he is pleasing you? PRAISE according to the dog's personality. A quiet, timid dog needs extravagant praise, while an exuberant dog will do well with a quiet "good boy" and a gentle pat. It is better to praise too much, too often, than too little, too late.
- Food may NEVER be used in the ring for obedience competition. However, food certainly may be used in training. Dogs that are somewhat aloof to praise will often work for food.
- Keep training sessions short. Fifteen minutes is long enough. You may need more than one session each day. HAVE FUN! A dog that becomes bored with obedience training will never be a happy worker. End your training session with a game of fetch or a treat, so your dog will associate training with something pleasurable.
- Dog training can sometimes be frustrating. If you feel your temper rising, stop the lesson until your patience returns. A dog senses negative emotion and will react badly to it. You can also try going back to something your dog does well so you can both end on a successful note.
- Teaching one exercise at a time with repetition will usually give you better results than going from exercise to exercise. If you introduce too many concepts to your dog at once, he will only be confused. Some exercises can be broken down into smaller steps to make it easier.
- The person who trains the dog in class should also do the training at home. The rest of the family may need a little training, too.
- Do not train when it is hot, but practice a trained dog in heat, rain, wind, tall grass, etc. After the dog is steady, practice around stock, cats, open doorways, and in strange places. Have someone bounce a ball or offer food as a distraction.
- Most dogs will walk on a leash immediately. A few will become frightened when they discover they are attached to something. Put the leash on the dog and let him drag it around a bit. Give him some treats and play with him. (Never leave a dog unattended with a leash attached.) If he balks, walk to the end of the leash and coax him toward you with food and praise. When he walks willingly on the leash, lavish him with praise.
- When the dog is lagging behind or forging ahead when heeling, try patting your leg and coaxing the dog into the correct position. If this doesn't work, proper correction is a sharp jerk or pop on the metal training collar, followed by an immediate loosening of the leash (jerk and release) along with the command, "No, Heel!" Do not drag or tug continually on the leash. It is impossible to give a leash correction if the training collar is already tight on the dog's neck. A few sharp jerks (not drags) are kinder than months of pulling and tugging.

- When you finish working each obedience exercise (Heel, Long Sit, etc.) you need to use a release word to let the dog know that he has completed that exercise. It can be "OKAY", or "ALL RIGHT", etc. Be consistent. It must be given in a happy, upbeat voice and followed by petting, praise or playing. Be sure to praise after EVERY exercise. After all, a dog cannot understand why he must Heel, Stand, Sit or Lie Down. His only reason for doing all this is to get approval from YOU!
- After a dog has been in training for some time, he may start to anticipate your commands, or he will start acting on the judge's commands to you. This will result in a zero score in competition, so nip this habit in the bud. If your command is "FIDO, COME!" on the Recall exercise, and the dog starts to come on the word "Fido", practice giving him commands he isn't expecting. Say, "FIDO, STAY", "FIDO, GOOD STAY". Teach him to LISTEN for the COMPLETE command before acting.
- Many new handlers incorrectly adapt their pace to keep in proper position with the dog when heeling. If you move toward the dog when he stops wide, or you run to keep up with him, then he has YOU pretty well trained! Make HIM assume the proper positions. If he slows down, you should speed up. If he forges ahead, slow down or make a sharp left turn and bump him into paying attention.
- Don't let the dog continue to make the same errors. If he ALWAYS sits crooked and you ALWAYS reach down and slide him into position, he will think this is all part of the normal routine, and will not understand why you are upset! ANTICIPATE his mistakes and start the correction BEFORE he can make the error.
- There is no reason for a dog to continually whine or bark during class. In AKC obedience competition, points will be deducted for this behavior. To correct the dog, hold his muzzle and say, "NO, QUIET!" If this does not work, give him a sharp jerk. At home allow him to bark several times to warn you of someone's approach, then command, "QUIET!" If he doesn't obey, go to him and correct him. Be consistent about correcting him EVERY time. (The law may force you to get rid of a noisy dog.) Your family, neighbors, fellow club members and your 4H leader will all appreciate this training.
- If a dog bites or attempts to bite anyone, especially his owner, immediate discipline is needed. Punishment depends on the size and age of the dog, but it must be SEVERE and IMMEDIATE! Give the dog every chance to repeat this offense and if he does, correction must be even sharper. If you are afraid of a dog, never attempt to train him. It is highly recommended to get professional help with aggressive behavior issues.
- When dogs are in close contact, extreme care must be taken to avoid dog fights. Nearly all fights are the result of careless handling. Even if your dog is not a fighter, the dog nearby may be, so watch your dog and keep his nose to himself. Teaching commands that will keep your dog's attention on you or giving him 'things to do' will help. The 'Leave-It' command is also helpful. Discuss options with your leader or a professional trainer if this is a problem.
- Most of all...Practice, Practice, Practice. *Daily* practice is very important. Review each exercise you have learned during each training session.



## DO's to Avoid Common Mistakes in Obedience Showing & Training

(There are many others but these are some of the most common.)

- DO say "FIDO, HEEL" before stepping off on the Heel exercise. Your dog has a better chance of starting with you and not being caught off guard. He can't read your mind!
- DO praise your dog every time he comes to you even if he is slow or doesn't come immediately. If you punish the dog when he comes **to** you he will be even LESS likely to come the next time.
- DO call your dog **to** you rather than chasing after the dog when he runs off. Dogs take chasing as an invitation to play "Keep Away".
- DO give only ONE command on the Recall. A voice command combined with ANY type of body language is considered a double command and will result in a zero score.
- DO keep your pace and position consistent when heeling. Teach the dog to move with *you*. If you move toward the dog when he stops wide, or you run to keep up with him, then he has YOU pretty well trained! You will also be counted down for this when showing.
- DO coax your dog whenever he lags. Use an encouraging voice, pat leg, whistle, snap fingers or clap hands. Rough handling can make the dog hand shy and only reinforces incorrect behavior.
- DO keep the dog on a loose leash. Pulling on the leash only reinforces pulling. A tight leash may result in either a substantial penalty or a score of zero in the Heel On Leash exercise.
- DO keep your small dog on the ground between exercises or after the exercises in competition. Picking up your small dog in the ring will result in a substantial penalty.
- DO be patient and forgiving of your dog when they don't do the exercises correctly at a match. Instead of getting rough or mad at your dog - just practice more for the next time.

## **2.2 4H Showmanship**

The goal of 4-H Showmanship is to teach 4H members how to properly care for and exhibit their animals. This includes the animal's grooming, condition and cleanliness. Showmanship also refers to the member's ability to present their dog to its best advantage before a judge as if they were showing in breed conformation. Mixed breeds, purebreds and spayed or neutered dogs may be used. The member does not have to own the dog, but he or she must have regular access to it for training purposes.

See the following for more information:

### Washington State 4H Showmanship Guidelines

Download from State 4H Publications web site, Yahoo Groups web site or ask your leader. See Chapter 9 for web site addresses.

### Showmanship Resources

See Chapter 9 for Books and Publications for learning and training in obedience.

### Showmanship Levels

See Chapter 6 - Evergreen State Fair for a description of each showmanship level.

# Notes

## **2.3 Agility**

Patterned after equestrian show jumping, dog agility combines the elements of a dog's agility, briskness, confidence, and a handler's control over an obstacle course designed for dogs. It is a fun sport with great spectator appeal.

### **Purpose of Agility**

1. Add new members and maintain established members in the dog project.
2. Provide positive motivational training methods and interactions with the dog.
3. Enhance a working relationship between the dog and handler.
4. Provide a better-conditioned dog and handler.
5. Promote good sportsmanship and citizenship.
6. Promote a better-rounded handler/dog team.
7. Add confidence to both dog and handler.
8. Provide a variety of competitive areas for the Dog Project.

See the following for more information:

### **Washington State 4H Agility Rules**

Download from State 4H Publications web site, Yahoo Groups web site or ask your leader. See Chapter 9 for web site addresses.

### **Agility Resources**

See Chapter 9 for Books and Publications for learning and training in agility.



## Snohomish County - Summary of Levels & Jump Heights

IMPORTANT: Please read the Washington State 4H Agility Safety Rules.

### “Introduction to Agility”

#### \*\* ON LEASH \*\*

- Puppy Agility is for dogs that are 5 to 12 months old. 4-H does not encourage members to train their puppies, as rigorous training may cause injury. An infrequent puppy class is for the dog's enjoyment and treats are encouraged. The puppies are introduced to equipment that looks like regulation, but special attention is taken to ensure low impact and low risk for injury. Basic equipment is used at low heights: jumps, table, A-frame, open tunnels.
- Pre-Agility is for kids or dogs who have not trained on agility equipment more than six times. Treats are not allowed in the ring. The focus of this class is to teach the dog how to use the equipment correctly so that when they get their required classes in, they will be able to move up quickly. All dogs are on leash with quick release or buckle collars for safety. Basic equipment is used at low heights: jumps, table, A-frame, open tunnels.

### “Standard Agility”

NOTE - Must have trained on agility equipment more than 6 times!

#### \*\* ON LEASH \*\*

- Beginning Agility is for dogs that have not yet mastered off leash work. Basic equipment is used at low heights: jumps, table, A-frame, open tunnels. Treats are not allowed. This is not a training session but a competition. This course is not timed and we are still teaching the dogs to get an error free run. Quick release or buckle collars with out tags are required for safety.

#### \*\* OFF LEASH \*\*

- Elementary Agility is for dogs who know the equipment and will generally follow their trainers commands off leash. Elementary is divided into two sub classes A and B. Elementary A is for dogs that may need a little guidance with a training tab. The tab is not a leash and should only be used to guide the dog, if the dog gets “lost” between obstacles. Elementary B has no tab and is for dogs that may need a few extra commands (“sit now go”) to curb their exuberance and allow the handler to keep up. The dog walk, broad jump and the chute are also added to the basic obstacles. Quick release or buckle collars with out tags are required for safety.
- Pre-novice Agility adds the tire jump and the course layout becomes more challenging. This is also the first time the course will be timed and time faults will be given if over course time. A figure eight layout is recommended. Quick release or buckle collars with out tags are required for safety.

## “Standard Agility” (cont.)

NOTE - Must have trained on agility equipment more than 6 times!

### \*\* OFF LEASH \*\*

- Novice Agility is for dogs who work well for their handlers. The course is challenging and dogs have to pay attention to direction to avoid going the wrong way (off course). . The weave poles (6), and the see-saw are added to the course. The class is timed. Collars are no longer required.
- Open Agility Any member whose dog has an agility title should compete in open agility. Open is similar to novice with more weave poles (12) and maybe a few more (quantity) obstacles.

## “Jumpers Courses”

NOTE - Must have trained on agility equipment more than 6 times!

### \*\* OFF LEASH \*\*

- Pre-novice Jumpers Is a simple jumpers course with bar jumps, broad jumps, tire jumps, tunnels and chutes. The course is run off leash and not timed.
- Novice Jumpers In novice jumpers we add 6 weave poles, double bar jumps, and wing panel jumps. This course is run off leash and timed.
- Open Jumpers We add 6 more weave poles, and a panel jump as well as making the course more difficult. This course is run off leash and timed.
- Excellent Jumpers The only new obstacle is the triple bar jump. But the course will be challenging. This course is run off leash and timed

## JUMP HEIGHTS (all classes)

<u>Dogs Height (at withers)</u>	<u>Height of Jump</u>	<u>Long Jump Width</u>
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### Puppy (on leash)

All jumps and equipment will be set to the lowest height

### Pre-agility and Beginner (on leash)

10” or less	4”	n/a
11”-14”	8”	n/a
Over 14”	12”	n/a

### Elementary, Pre Novice and above (off leash)

10” or less	4”	8”
11”-14”	8”	16”
15”-18”	12”	24”
19”-22”	16”	32”
Over 22”	20”	40”

## **2.4 Rally Obedience**

Rally is a sport in which the dog and handler complete a course that has been designed by the rally judge. The judge tells the handler to begin, and the dog and handler proceed at their own pace through a course of designated stations (10 – 20, depending on the level). Each of these stations has a sign providing instructions regarding the next skill that is to be performed. Scoring is not as rigorous as traditional obedience.

The team of dog and handler moves continuously at a brisk, but normal, pace with the dog under control within a 2-foot area at the handler's left side. There should be a sense of teamwork between the dog and handler both during the numbered exercises and between the exercise signs; however, perfect "heel position" is not required. Any faults in traditional obedience that would be evaluated and scored as a one point deduction or more should be scored the same in Rally, unless otherwise mentioned in this document. After the judge's "Forward" order, the team is on its own to complete the entire sequence of numbered signs correctly.

Unlimited communication from the handler to the dog is to be encouraged and not penalized. Unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, handlers are permitted to talk, praise, encourage, clap their hands, pat their legs, or use any verbal means of encouragement. Multiple commands and/or signals using one or both arms and hands are allowed; the handler's arms need not be maintained in any particular position at any time. The handler may not touch the dog or make physical corrections. At any time during the performance, loud or harsh commands or intimidating signals will be penalized.

Rally promotes fun and enjoyment and teamwork for dogs and handlers at all levels of competition.

Rally is new to 4H. Please check the latest information from State regarding 4H rules, levels and scoring.

### **Washington State 4H Rally Rules**

Download from State 4H Publications web site, Yahoo Groups web site or ask your leader. See Chapter 9 for web site addresses.

### **Rally Resources**

See Chapter 9 for Books and Publications for learning and training in rally obedience.

# 3 Dog Knowledge

## 3.1 General Information

### Types of Events

Members are strongly encouraged to expand their knowledge of dogs. The Snohomish County 4H program has 3 activities to promote increasing knowledge: ID Contests, Judging Activity, and Dog Bowl. The ID Contests and Judging Activities are conducted on the same day (you will often hear them called a “Judging” even though they involve both activities). Dog Bowl contests are held several times during the year and at the Evergreen Fair.

### Judging & ID – General Information

The Snohomish County Dog project offers four Judging activities (usually starting in January). Each Judging is divided into three levels:

- Level 1. Beginning Clinic (for Primaries, Juniors and 1<sup>st</sup> time members)
- Level 2. Regular Clinic (for more information and preparing written reasons)
- Level 3. Judging Contest (for competitive members)

ID Contests are held at the same time.

It is **STRONGLY** recommended that members do NOT wait until the last date, as an illness or other unplanned event could jeopardize their fair eligibility (see chapter 6).

### TIPS AND PROCEDURES

- The contests are always indoors, but often in drafty buildings. Dress warmly.
- Bring several pencils (with erasers), several sheets of notebook paper and a clipboard or something firm to write on. You may also bring a calculator.
- Do not bring your dog.
- Talking to other members or comparing notes during the contests is forbidden. Violators will have their answers destroyed.
- If members have questions, they may ask the leaders.

### Contest Rule Exemption

Members who have achieved a combined score of 90% or above three different years may be exempt from the requirement for attending further judging contests. Note that this combined score must be attained by attending at least two contests in a year, and the same combined score which is used for determining state team qualifiers will be used to determine exemptions.

Service Dog Project members are also exempt from the Judging requirement for exhibiting their service dog/puppy at the fair. However, if they wish to exhibit another dog in the regular classes, they complete the judging requirement.



## 3.2 ID Contest

### 3.2.1 General Information



The ID Contest tests your knowledge of breeds and dogs' bones and parts. The ID Contests are held during all Judging Clinics and Judging Contests. The ID Contest has separate year end awards but the ID and Judging Scores are combined in some cases. See Awards chapter 8.2.

#### Answer Sheets

You will receive an answer sheet with your judging packet. It will include a master answer list with a complete alphabetical list of all the bones, parts, and breeds answers. Your job is to match up the correct answer letter to the number on the list. This can be confusing the first time you do it, so it's a good idea to ask your leader to show you what the master list and blank answer sheets look like, so you can practice filling them out before a contest. Note that extra credit breeds are NOT on the answer list—you have to write these in yourself. Please don't write on the master answer list sheet, as we re-use them at each contest.

Your name, club, age level and breed year in the dog project MUST be on the bones, breeds, parts answer sheet. When you are finished with the ID portion of the contest, check your answers carefully. Be certain you completed the correct numbers for your age level and year, and that each answer is clearly numbered. If you haven't gotten a chance to complete your ID Contest, and the judging is ready to begin, keep your paper and finish up after the judging portion has been completed.

#### Competitive vs. Non-Competitive Participants

All ID Contests are considered competitive. No talking is permitted. Remember to do your own work! If you have any questions, ask a leader – not your parent or another member.

“Non-Competitive” option: Young members (Primaries and some Juniors) and members with disabilities may require adult assistance. They may have help with the ID Contest but must use the Non-Competitive area and write 'Non-Competitive' at the top of their answer sheet. They will receive participation credit rather than a competitive score.

#### Scoring and Awards

See Awards Section 7.2. There are many county requirements and awards that are dependent on the ID Contest (along with the Judging Contest). See the appropriate sections for these requirements.

### 3.2.2 Bones and Parts

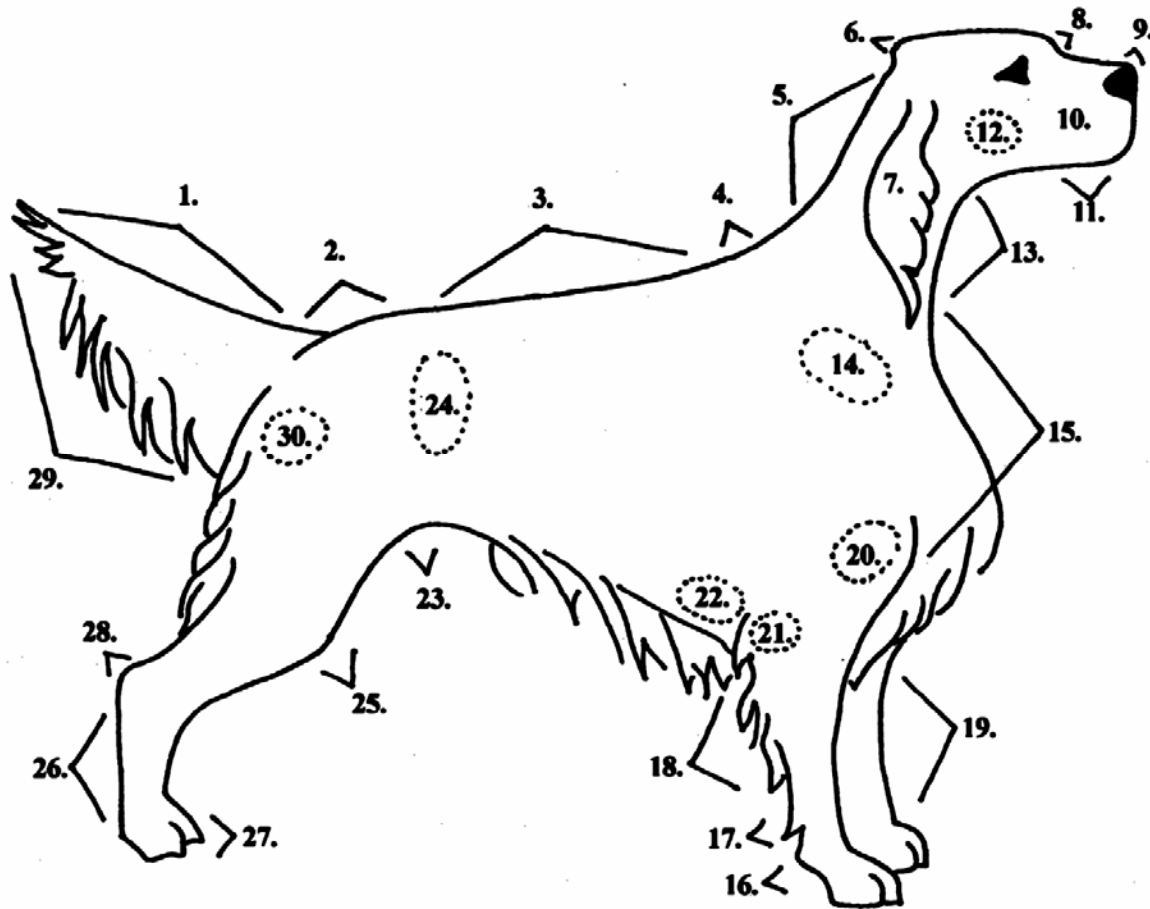
At the contest, pick up a brightly colored Bones and Parts picture sheet. The skeletal diagram will appear on one side of the sheet, and the parts diagram on the other. Please don't write on these diagrams, or take it home with you, because we reuse them. Instead, use your blank answer sheet. Match the name of the bone or part with the number on the diagram. The bones and parts required for your age level are on the answer list sheet, in case you forget which ones you need to identify. The numbers will be rearranged slightly from what you see in this book's diagram, so be certain you know the terms in *any* order. Be sure to turn in the diagram sheet when you are finished, so other members can use it. See the following pages for the parts and skeletal diagrams that will be used at the contests.

<u>Age Level</u>	<u>Parts</u>	<u>Bones</u>
Primary & Junior:	Numbers 1 - 10	Numbers 1 - 10
Intermediate	Numbers 1 - 20	Numbers 1 - 20
Senior	Numbers 1 - 30 (all)	Numbers 1 - 30 (all)

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## Notes

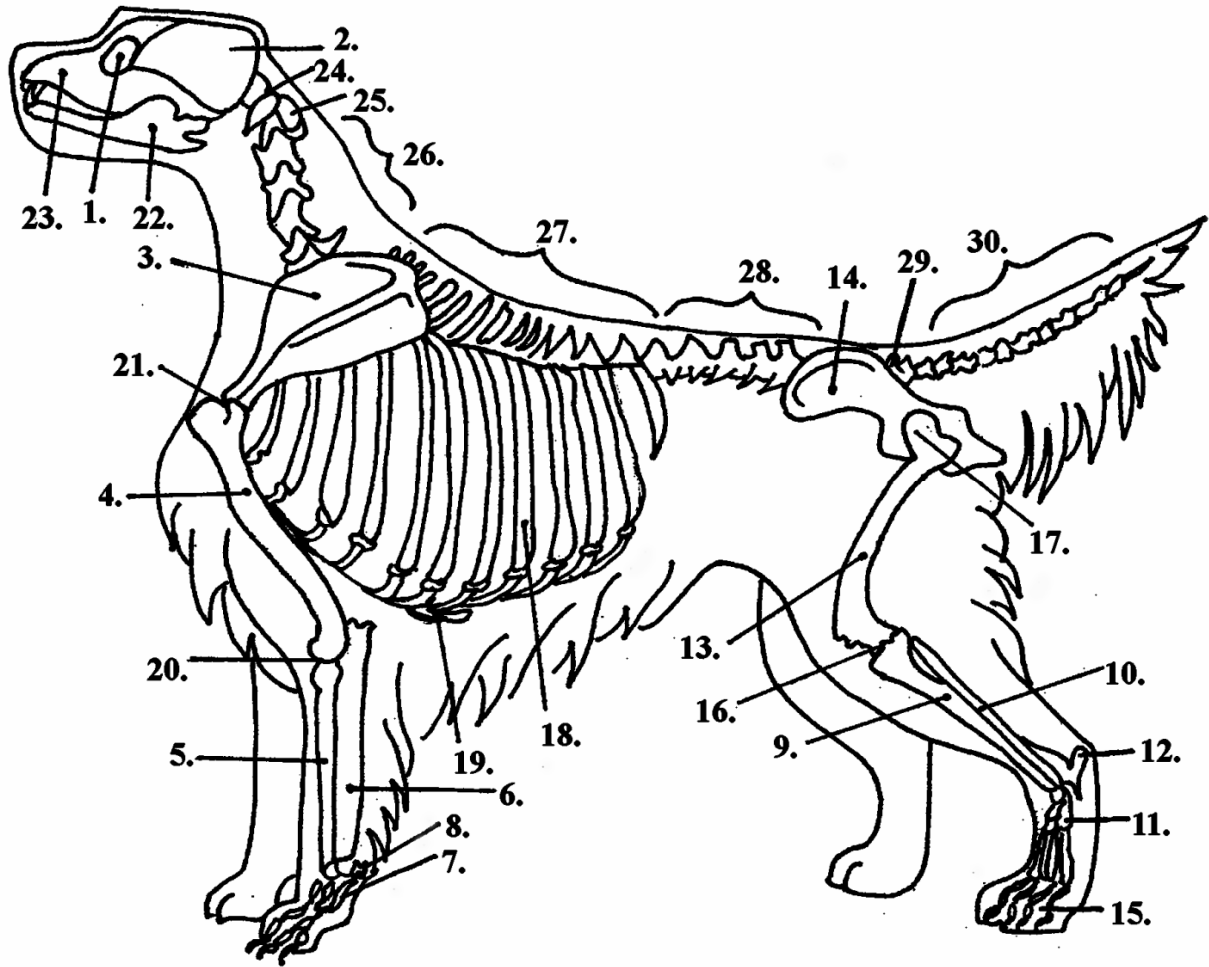
## Parts Diagram



<u>Primaries &amp; Juniors</u>	<u>Intermediates</u>	<u>Seniors</u>
1. Tail	11. Lips	21. Elbow
2. Croup	12. Cheek	22. Brisket
3. Back	13. Throat	23. Tuck-up
4. Withers	14. Shoulder/Shoulder Blade /Scapula	24. Loin/Flank
5. Neck	15. Posternum/ Forechest	25. Stifle/Stifle Joint /Point of Stifle
6. Occiput	16. Pastern/Metacarpus	26. Hock/Metatarsus
7. Ear	17. Carpus/Wrist	27. Toes/Digits
8. Stop	18. Feathers	28. Hock Joint/Point of Hock
9. Nostril	19. Forearm	29. Feathers/Fringe
10. Muzzle	20. Upper Arm	30. Ischial Tuberosity /Sitting Bone

*\*The numbering order will be different at each judging contest.*

## Bones Diagram



<u>Primaries &amp; Juniors</u>	<u>Intermediates</u>	<u>Seniors</u>
1. Eye Socket/Orbit	11. Metatarsus	21. Shoulder Joint
2. Skull	12. Tarsus/Hock Joint	22. Mandible
3. Scapula/Shoulder Blade	13. Femur/Thigh Bone	23. Maxilla
4. Humerus	14. Pelvis	24. Atlas
5. Radius	15. Phlanges/Digits	25. Axis
6. Ulna	16. Patella/Kneecap/Stifle Joint	26. Cervical Vertebrae
7. Metacarpus	17. Hip Joint	27. Thoracic Vertebrae
8. Carpus	18. Rib Cage	28. Lumbar Vertebrae
9. Tibia	19. Sternum	29. Sacrum
10. Fibula	20. Elbow Joint	30. Coccygeal Vertebrae

\* *The numbering order will be different at each judging contest.*

### 3.2.3 Breeds

Look at the breed pictures posted on the wall, and identify the breeds required for your year (the numbers are listed below, and will appear on your answer list sheet at the contest). The answer list has all the possible breed names listed in alphabetical order, as well as all of the group names. For each picture, write down the number from the answer list that identifies the breed and group of the dog in the picture. Use care to write the correct number that corresponds to the breed you are identifying to ensure that you get credit. There will always be some overlap between the breeds you have studied for your current year, and the breeds you studied for the previous year, so don't forget to refresh your memory on the previous year's breeds! All members are encouraged to try the extra credit breeds. These breeds *do not* appear on the answer list at the contest, so you will need to write in the full name of the breed on your answer sheet. See the following sections for the breeds you need to study for your year.

For each breed you have identified, list the AKC or UKC group the breed belongs to (example, "Beagle - Hound"). This counts for half of your score, as the complete answer is worth two points.

#### Years for Breed ID

Primary members have the option to remain in the First Year category for breeds while they are in the Primary age category. Once they have become Juniors, they must move on to at least the Second Year category. Optionally, they may move to the level corresponding to their actual year in 4-H.

Members who began the Dog Project as a Junior, Intermediate or Senior member use the Breed Year that matches their actual year. If you aren't sure what year you're on in dog 4H, check with an adult in charge to see the master list. You won't get credit if you accidentally do a prior year's ID list!

<u>Year</u>	<u>Numbers to do at Contest</u>
Year 1	Numbers 1-15
Year 2	Numbers 11-30
Year 3	Numbers 25-45
Year 4	Numbers 41-60
Year 5	Numbers 56-75
Year 6	Numbers 71-90
Year 7	Numbers 86-105
Year 8	Numbers 101-120
Year 9	Numbers 116-135
Year 10	Numbers 131-150
Extra Credit	Numbers 151-160

## Breeds to Study

There are over 150 breeds listed here. Study the breeds for your judging year (see previous explanation). Dogs that are shown separately in the ring because of color, coat or size varieties are listed here and must be identified as to their variety on the answer sheet.

There are seven groups recognized by the American Kennel Club (AKC), along with the Miscellaneous Class, which is for breeds working toward full AKC recognition. The group classifications are based on the original intent of the breeds (i.e. Herding dogs were all bred to herd livestock as their main function). The seven AKC groups are: Sporting, Hound, Working, Terrier, Toy, Non-Sporting, Herding.

Ninth and Tenth Year members must also learn breeds recognized by the United Kennel Club (UKC), the second most common registry in the United States. The eight groups recognized by UKC include: Guardian Dogs, Scenthounds (broken into Coonhounds and Trailing Hounds), Sighthounds, Gun Dogs, Northern Breeds, Herding Dogs, Terriers, and Companion Dogs.

With the exception of most dogs in the extra credit list, all the breeds listed below belong to one of the above-mentioned groups. Correctly identifying the group to which a breed belongs is worth 1 point, or half of your score.

<b>1st Year Breeds</b>	<b>2nd Year Breeds</b>
1. Labrador Retriever (Sporting)	1. Toy Poodle (Toy)
2. Rottweiler (Working)	2. Miniature Poodle (Non-Sporting)
3. German Shepherd Dog (Herding)	3. Standard Poodle (Non-Sporting)
4. Golden Retriever (Sporting)	4. Dachshund (Hound)
5. Beagle (Hound)	5. Rough Collie (Herding)
6. Pomeranian (Toy)	6. Smooth Collie (Herding)
7. Longcoated Chihuahua (Toy)	7. Shetland Sheepdog (Herding)
8. Smoothcoated Chihuahua (Toy)	8. Boxer (Working)
9. Dalmatian (Non-Sporting)	9. Pug (Toy)
10. Siberian Husky (Working)	10. Maltese (Toy)
11. Alaskan Malamute (Working)	11. Irish Setter (Sporting)
12. Doberman Pinscher (Working)	12. Airedale Terrier (Terrier)
13. Basset Hound (Hound)	13. Bulldog (Non-Sporting)
14. Saint Bernard (Working)	14. Lhasa Apso (Non-Sporting)
15. Scottish Terrier (Terrier)	15. Shih Tzu (Toy)
16. Greyhound (Hound)	16. Samoyed (Working)
17. ASCOB Cocker Spaniel (Sporting)	17. American Eskimo (Non-Sporting)
18. Parti Color Cocker Spaniel (Sporting)	18. Pekingese (Toy)
19. Black Cocker Spaniel (Sporting)	
20. Yorkshire Terrier (Toy)	

<b>3rd Year Breeds</b>	<b>4th Year Breeds</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chesapeake Bay Retriever (Sporting)</li> <li>2. Miniature Schnauzer (Terrier)</li> <li>3. Standard Schnauzer (Working)</li> <li>4. Giant Schnauzer (Working)</li> <li>5. Weimaraner (Sporting)</li> <li>6. Old English Sheepdog (Herding)</li> <li>7. Pointer (Sporting)</li> <li>8. German Shorthaired Pointer (Sporting)</li> <li>9. English Springer Spaniel (Sporting)</li> <li>10. Schipperke (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>11. Bichon Frise (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>12. Chinese Shar-Pei (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>13. Great Dane (Working)</li> <li>14. West Highland White Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>15. Australian Shepherd (Herding)</li> <li>16. Border Collie (Herding)</li> <li>17. Afghan Hound (Hound)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chow Chow (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>2. Finnish Spitz (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>3. Boston Terrier (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>4. Brittany (Sporting)</li> <li>5. Akita (Working)</li> <li>6. Toy Manchester Terrier (Toy)</li> <li>7. Standard Manchester Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>8. Miniature Pinscher (Toy)</li> <li>9. Great Pyrenees (Working)</li> <li>10. Kuvasz (Working)</li> <li>11. Newfoundland (Working)</li> <li>12. Smooth Fox Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>13. Wire Fox Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>14. Papillon (Toy)</li> <li>15. Belgian Malinois (Herding)</li> <li>16. Belgian Sheepdog (Herding)</li> <li>17. Belgian Tervuren (Herding)</li> </ol>

<b>5th Year Breeds</b>	<b>6th Year Breeds</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cardigan Welsh Corgi (Herding)</li> <li>2. Pembroke Welsh Corgi (Herding)</li> <li>3. Bullmastiff (Working)</li> <li>4. Mastiff (Working)</li> <li>5. Gordon Setter (Sporting)</li> <li>6. English Setter (Sporting)</li> <li>7. Black &amp; Tan Coonhound (Hound)</li> <li>8. Bloodhound (Hound)</li> <li>9. Irish Wolfhound (Hound)</li> <li>10. Scottish Deerhound (Hound)</li> <li>11. English Cocker Spaniel (Sporting)</li> <li>12. Whippet (Hound)</li> <li>13. Italian Greyhound (Toy)</li> <li>14. Puli (Herding)</li> <li>15. Komondor (Working)</li> <li>16. Clumber Spaniel (Sporting)</li> <li>17. Sussex Spaniel (Sporting)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Flat Coated Retriever (Sporting)</li> <li>2. Field Spaniel (Sporting)</li> <li>3. Welsh Springer Spaniel (Sporting)</li> <li>4. Basenji (Hound)</li> <li>5. Colored Bull Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>6. White Bull Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>7. Miniature Bull Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>8. Brussels Griffon (Toy)</li> <li>9. Affenpinscher (Toy)</li> <li>10. Australian Cattle Dog (Herding)</li> <li>11. Norfolk Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>12. Norwich Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>13. Bernese Mountain Dog (Working)</li> <li>14. Greater Swiss Mountain Dog (Working)</li> <li>15. American Staffordshire Terrier (Terrier)*</li> <li>16. Staffordshire Bull Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>17. Norwegian Elkhound (Hound)</li> <li>18. Keeshond (Non-Sporting)</li> </ol>

<b>7th Year Breeds</b>	<b>8th Year Breeds</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. American Water Spaniel (Sporting)</li> <li>2. Irish Water Spaniel (Sporting)</li> <li>3. Curly Coated Retriever (Sporting)</li> <li>4. Saluki (Hound)</li> <li>5. Australian Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>6. Cairn Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>7. Bedlington Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>8. Bearded Collie (Herding)</li> <li>9. Lakeland Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>10. Welsh Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>11. Irish Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>12. Rhodesian Ridgeback (Hound)</li> <li>13. Borzoi (Hound)</li> <li>14. Vizsla (Sporting)</li> <li>15. French Bulldog (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>16. Kerry Blue Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>17. Skye Terrier (Terrier)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cavalier King Charles Spaniel (Toy)</li> <li>2. Blenheim/Prince Charles English Toy Spaniel (Toy)</li> <li>3. Ruby/King Charles English Toy Spaniel (Toy)</li> <li>4. Japanese Chin (Toy)</li> <li>5. Wirehaired Pointing Griffon (Sporting)</li> <li>6. German Wirehaired Pointer (Sporting)</li> <li>7. Chinese Crested (Toy)</li> <li>8. Dandie Dinmont Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>9. American Foxhound (Hound)</li> <li>10. English Foxhound (Hound)</li> <li>11. Harrier (Hound)</li> <li>12. Ibizan Hound (Hound)</li> <li>13. Pharaoh Hound (Hound)</li> <li>14. Briard (Herding)</li> <li>15. Bouvier des Flandres (Herding)</li> <li>16. Sealyham Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>17. Border Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>18. Silky Terrier (Toy)</li> </ol>

<b>9th Year Breeds</b>	<b>10th Year Breeds</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Canaan Dog (Herding)</li> <li>2. Otterhound (Hound)</li> <li>3. Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen (Hound)</li> <li>4. Portuguese Water Dog (Working)</li> <li>5. Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>6. Shiba Inu (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>7. Tibetan Spaniel (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>8. Tibetan Terrier (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>9. Spinoni Italiani (Sporting)</li> <li>10. Havanese (Toy)</li> <li>11. Lowchen (Non-Sporting)</li> <li>12. Anatolian Shepherd (Working)</li> <li>13. Parson Russell Terrier (Terrier)</li> <li>14. American Pit Bull Terrier (UKC Terrier)*</li> <li>15. Toy Fox Terrier (Toy)</li> <li>16. Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever (Sporting)</li> <li>17. Belgian Lakenois (UKC Herding)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plott (Hound)</li> <li>2. Bluetick Coonhound (UKC Scenthounds)</li> <li>3. Treeing Walker Coonhound (UKC Scenthounds)</li> <li>4. Redbone Coonhound (Miscellaneous)</li> <li>5. Louisiana Catahoula Leopard Dog (UKC Herding)</li> <li>6. Neapolitan Mastiff (Working)</li> <li>7. Dogue de Bordeaux (UKC Guardians Group or Miscellaneous)</li> <li>8. Karelian Bear Dog (UKC Northern Breeds)</li> <li>9. Peruvian Inca Orchid (UKC Companion Dogs)</li> <li>10. Xoloitzcuintle (UKC Companion Dogs)</li> <li>11. Bergamasco (UKC Herding)</li> <li>12. German Pinscher (Working)</li> <li>13. Boykin Spaniel (UKC Gundogs)</li> <li>14. Irish Red &amp; White Setter (UKC Gun Dogs)</li> <li>15. Australian Kelpie (UKC Herding)</li> <li>16. Polish Lowland Sheepdog (Herding)</li> <li>17. Black Russian Terrier (Working)</li> </ol>



**\*A note** about the American Pit Bull Terrier (APBT) in the 9th year list: many people consider this breed to be the same as the American Staffordshire Terrier (AmStaff) because they have a common ancestry. In fact, AmStaffs may be registered as APBTs with the United Kennel Club. AKC, however, does not allow the reverse. The two breed standards are almost identical, the main difference being that UKC does not specify color or height preferences. Because of their common heritage, the two breeds are often impossible to tell apart visually, but 9th year members will know that the Amstaff is a 6th year breed, so they should never be in a position to try to discern them.

### Extra Credit Breeds

At each contest, ten extra credit pictures will be displayed. Any member is eligible to try to improve their score by answering these. Extra credit breeds may include unusual examples of breeds from year categories 1-10, or any rare breeds recognized by different kennel clubs around the world. The library is the best way to study for extra credit; there are many breed books available today with color photographs and detailed descriptions of breeds all around the world. Members do not need to identify the kennel club that recognizes the breed or identify the group for the extra credit breeds.

### Learning Your Breeds

At the end of ID contests, after you have turned in your answer sheets, you may ask permission to look at the answers of all the breeds posted on the wall, including extra credit dogs (they are written on the back of the photo cards). This will help you learn any breeds you weren't sure about.

## **3.3 Judging**

### **3.3.1 Judging – General Information**

Learning to judge gives members a better understanding of their project. It also teaches them to organize their ideas. There are also three elements in a judging event. Judging and placing classes in: 1. Novice Obedience 2. Showmanship, and 3. Oral Reasons Scenario involving equipment, supplies or a dog related situation.

When you arrive you will receive colored placing cards for 3 classes: Novice Obedience, Showmanship and Oral Reasons. You will also receive scorecards for Novice Obedience and possibly other papers to assist you with taking notes. You are also encouraged to bring a clipboard, blank paper, a pencil and a calculator.

It is **STRONGLY** recommended that members do **NOT** wait until the last date, as an illness or other unplanned event could jeopardize their fair eligibility (see chapter 6). Primary members must attend at least one of the clinics.

#### Clinics

Since Judgings are very detailed events, and not all the elements can be appropriately covered here, it is highly recommended that newer or younger members, or members who are trying to refine their skills, go to the clinics. Members will be walked through all the parts of a Judging activity – each part will be explained so members can learn what to look for and how to fill out the cards.

There are 2 levels of clinics: Level 1 - Beginning and Level 2 - Regular.

#### Beginning Clinic (Level-1)

Beginning Clinics are ideal for Primary members and first year Juniors, but any other member that would like to start at a more basic level is encouraged to start here. The beginning clinic focuses on the basics and major points. Only two dogs are used for obedience and showmanship to keep it shorter. It is also geared away from writing since many younger members are just learning to write. The oral reasons will focus on three basic items – usually equipment to introduce members to the idea and format of giving oral reasons. Members are encouraged to try presenting their reasons orally but it is not required at the beginning clinic.

#### Regular Clinic (Level-2)

The regular clinics are great learning experiences. Since the members get a chance to evaluate three dogs in both Novice Obedience and Showmanship, they will be able to see more mistakes (and good points, too). Everything will be explained in detail and members are encouraged to participate in pointing out their observations. The regular clinics will cover many of the finer points as well as the basics. There is a heavier writing requirement since the members will be preparing written reasons for the Showmanship class. Members may also be required to present their oral reasons.

## Contests (Level 3)

At contests, Members will judge four dogs in Novice Obedience and four dogs in Showmanship. Four items will be judged for the Oral Reasons portion. No talking is allowed and members must do their own work. If a member needs help with the written reasons, an adult writer will be assigned to write only what the member dictates.

You are encouraged to take notes on the forms provided or on blank paper. This will help you when placing the classes and preparing your written and oral reasons.

## Scoring and Awards

### Scoring

The scores from the 3 placings for each class, the written reasons, and the oral reasons are all combined. Placings are scored using a weighting method that gives more points when a close pair are switched than when a pair that has a bigger discrepancy is switched. Written reasons are scored by granting points for stating correct reasons for the placings of each pair. Each correct reason is worth up to 11 points with a maximum of 33 pts for each pair. Oral reasons are scored according to the criteria on the oral reasons card (see section 3.3.3).

### Judging Patches

Members may earn judging patches for each judging contest when they score 70pts or more for written or oral reasons. A patch will be awarded with the first segment. These will be given to the leaders after each contest has been scored so they can be presented to the member. Four segments are available: 70-79 pts, 80-89 pts, 90-99 pts, 100 pts. There is no limit to the number of segments that can be earned

There are many county requirements and awards that are dependent on the Judging Contests. See the appropriate sections for these requirements.

### 3.3.2 Novice Obedience Judging

#### Judging Novice Obedience

- Each handler will wear an armband on the left arm, # 1, 2, 3 or 4.
- Members will be given their choice of two styles of score sheets (see examples at the end of this section).
- Study the score sheets carefully. They both have very good points. While some find the diagram easier for tracking mistakes, others find the detailed list of minor and major errors helpful. The traditional score sheet lists the serious errors that will result in a zero score. Look at them both carefully for ideas before beginning your judging.
- Choose your style of score sheet. There should be one for each dog in the ring. At the top, write the armband number and breed of the dog. Example: At the top of the first sheet, # 1 Beagle; at the top of the second sheet, # 2 Labrador, etc.
- As the judge runs each dog through the exercises, she will mark their mistakes on their score sheet. Watch each dog very closely and mark all the mistakes on your score sheets.
- Watch for major mistakes. If the dog commits one of the serious errors listed in the left column of the score sheet, he gets a score of 0 for that exercise in the score box on the far right. For example, lying down during the long sit.
- If the dog makes minor mistakes, points will be taken off, but the dog doesn't fail the exercise. Some of the most common errors are lagging, forging or crooked sits. Make a mark each time the dog makes a mistake. After the exercise you must decide how many points to take off. If the dog just lagged a little and had one crooked sit, you might decide to take off two points on the Heel On Leash exercise. So in the box on the far right, instead of a perfect score of 40, the dog would get a 38. Remember not to score the Heel On Leash exercise until after the Figure 8, as it is part of the exercise.
- Each dog will be put through the first four exercises individually.
- After each exercise, decide how many (if any) points you want to deduct and put a score in the box on the far right. After each dog has done its individual exercises, add up the score and put it in the sub-total box. You may use a calculator.
- The last two exercises are done as a group. Keep a close watch on all four dogs and quickly mark any mistakes.
- After the group exercises, add the scores on each score sheet and put the total in the bottom right box.

#### Reason Card

Use your Written Reason Score Card with your assigned number, like the one at the end of this section. On the line that says "Class," write Obedience. Under that, write the placement of each dog according to score, highest to lowest. If dog #1 had a score of 131; dog #2 had 195; dog #3 had 174; and dog #4 had 166; then your placement would be **2 - 3 - 4 - 1**. Turn this card in.

After all of the cards are turned in, the judge will tell everyone the placement.

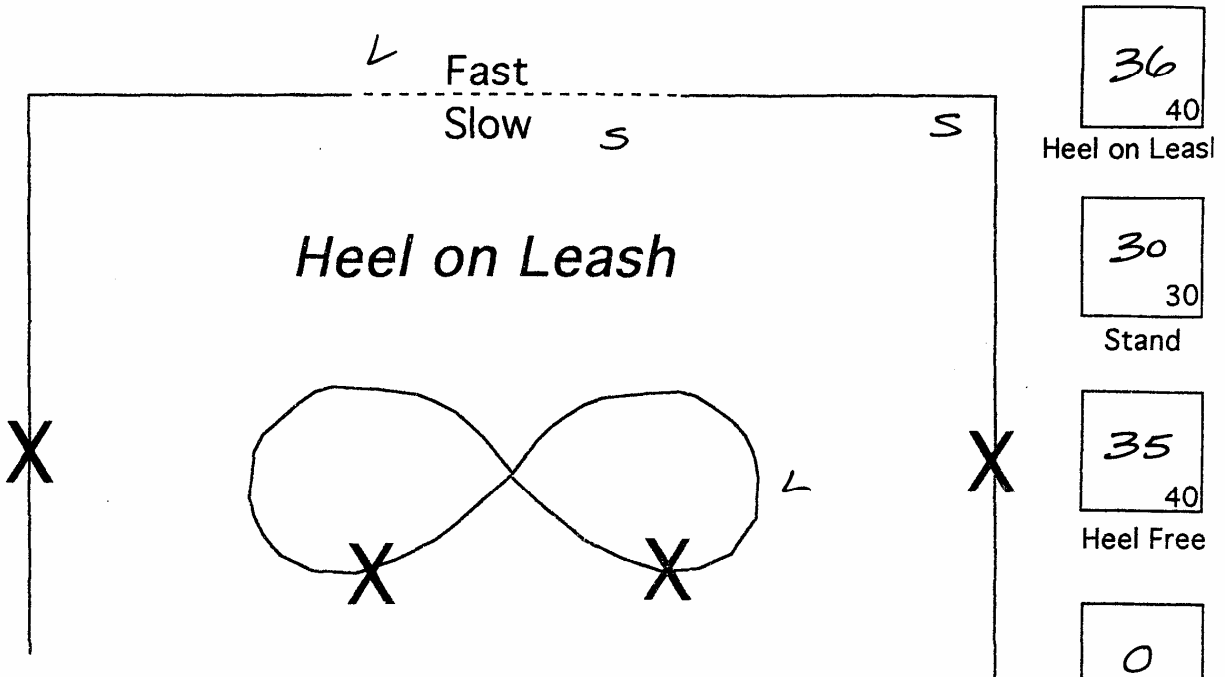
**WASHINGTON STATE 4-H DOG OBEDIENCE PROGRAM  
NOVICE SCORE SHEET**

SHOW \_\_\_\_\_ EXHIBITOR NUMBER 1  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_ BREED Beagle

Exercise & Command	Zero	Substantial		Minor		Maximum Points	Net Score
		Heel	Fig 8	Heel	Fig 8		
<b>Heel on Leash &amp; Figure Eight On Leash</b> Heel Halt Right Turn Left Turn About Turn Slow, Normal, Fast Exercise finished	<input type="radio"/> Handler constantly tugs on leash  <input type="radio"/> Unmanageable  <input type="radio"/> Handler continually adapts pace to dog  <input type="radio"/> Unqualified heeling	<input type="radio"/> Heel <input type="radio"/> Fig 8 <input type="radio"/> Additional commands or signals <input type="radio"/> No change of pace on fast/ slow <input type="radio"/> Handler fails to walk briskly <input type="radio"/> Improper heel position <input type="radio"/> Occasional tight leash <input type="radio"/> Forging <input type="radio"/> Lagging <input type="radio"/> Crowding handler <input type="radio"/> Heeling wide on turns / about turns <input type="radio"/> No Sit / Poor Sit <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness <input type="radio"/> Sniffing	<input type="radio"/> Heel <input type="radio"/> Fig 8 <input type="radio"/> Additional commands or signals <input type="radio"/> No change of pace on fast/ slow <input type="radio"/> Handler fails to walk briskly <input type="radio"/> Improper heel position <input type="radio"/> Occasional tight leash <input type="radio"/> Forging <input type="radio"/> Lagging <input type="radio"/> Crowding handler <input type="radio"/> Heeling wide on turns / about turns <input type="radio"/> No Sit / Poor Sit <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness <input type="radio"/> Sniffing	<input type="radio"/> Heel <input type="radio"/> Fig 8 <input type="radio"/> Additional commands or signals <input type="radio"/> No change of pace on fast/ slow <input type="radio"/> Handler fails to walk briskly <input type="radio"/> Improper heel position <input type="radio"/> Occasional tight leash <input type="radio"/> Forging <input type="radio"/> Lagging <input type="radio"/> Crowding handler <input type="radio"/> Heeling wide on turns / about turns <input type="radio"/> No Sit / Poor Sit <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness <input type="radio"/> Sniffing	<input type="radio"/> Heel <input type="radio"/> Fig 8 <input type="radio"/> Additional commands or signals <input type="radio"/> No change of pace on fast/ slow <input type="radio"/> Handler fails to walk briskly <input type="radio"/> Improper heel position <input type="radio"/> Occasional tight leash <input type="radio"/> Forging <input type="radio"/> Lagging <input type="radio"/> Crowding handler <input type="radio"/> Heeling wide on turns / about turns <input type="radio"/> No Sit / Poor Sit <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness <input type="radio"/> Sniffing	40	36
<b>Stand for Examination</b> Stand your dog and leave when ready Back to your dog Exercise finished	<input type="radio"/> Showed shyness or resentment <input type="radio"/> Crowled or snapped <input type="radio"/> Sat or lay down before or during exam <input type="radio"/> Moved away before or during exam	<input type="radio"/> Rough treatment to pose dog <input type="radio"/> Resistance to handler posing <input type="radio"/> Moved feet slightly before, during, or after exam <input type="radio"/> Stay command out of heel position <input type="radio"/> Extra command to stay (verbal or physical) <input type="radio"/> Showed minor shyness <input type="radio"/> Sat as handler returns or after exam <input type="radio"/> Improper handler position upon return <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness	<input type="radio"/> Rough treatment to pose dog <input type="radio"/> Resistance to handler posing <input type="radio"/> Moved feet slightly before, during, or after exam <input type="radio"/> Stay command out of heel position <input type="radio"/> Extra command to stay (verbal or physical) <input type="radio"/> Showed minor shyness <input type="radio"/> Sat as handler returns or after exam <input type="radio"/> Improper handler position upon return <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness	<input type="radio"/> Rough treatment to pose dog <input type="radio"/> Resistance to handler posing <input type="radio"/> Moved feet slightly before, during, or after exam <input type="radio"/> Stay command out of heel position <input type="radio"/> Extra command to stay (verbal or physical) <input type="radio"/> Showed minor shyness <input type="radio"/> Sat as handler returns or after exam <input type="radio"/> Improper handler position upon return <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness	<input type="radio"/> Rough treatment to pose dog <input type="radio"/> Resistance to handler posing <input type="radio"/> Moved feet slightly before, during, or after exam <input type="radio"/> Stay command out of heel position <input type="radio"/> Extra command to stay (verbal or physical) <input type="radio"/> Showed minor shyness <input type="radio"/> Sat as handler returns or after exam <input type="radio"/> Improper handler position upon return <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness	30	30
<b>Heel Free</b> Forward Halt Right turn Left turn About Turn Slow, Normal, Fast Exercise finished	<input type="radio"/> Leaves handler  <input type="radio"/> Unmanageable  <input type="radio"/> Handler continually adapts pace to dog  <input type="radio"/> Unqualified heeling	<input type="radio"/> Additional commands or signals <input type="radio"/> No change of pace on fast / slow <input type="radio"/> Handler fails to walk briskly <input type="radio"/> Improper heel position <input type="radio"/> Forging <input type="radio"/> Lagging <input type="radio"/> Crowding handler <input type="radio"/> Heeling wide on turns / about turns <input type="radio"/> No Sit / Poor Sit <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness <input type="radio"/> Sniffing	<input type="radio"/> Additional commands or signals <input type="radio"/> No change of pace on fast / slow <input type="radio"/> Handler fails to walk briskly <input type="radio"/> Improper heel position <input type="radio"/> Forging <input type="radio"/> Lagging <input type="radio"/> Crowding handler <input type="radio"/> Heeling wide on turns / about turns <input type="radio"/> No Sit / Poor Sit <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness <input type="radio"/> Sniffing	<input type="radio"/> Additional commands or signals <input type="radio"/> No change of pace on fast / slow <input type="radio"/> Handler fails to walk briskly <input type="radio"/> Improper heel position <input type="radio"/> Forging <input type="radio"/> Lagging <input type="radio"/> Crowding handler <input type="radio"/> Heeling wide on turns / about turns <input type="radio"/> No Sit / Poor Sit <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness <input type="radio"/> Sniffing	<input type="radio"/> Additional commands or signals <input type="radio"/> No change of pace on fast / slow <input type="radio"/> Handler fails to walk briskly <input type="radio"/> Improper heel position <input type="radio"/> Forging <input type="radio"/> Lagging <input type="radio"/> Crowding handler <input type="radio"/> Heeling wide on turns / about turns <input type="radio"/> No Sit / Poor Sit <input type="radio"/> Lack of naturalness / smoothness <input type="radio"/> Sniffing	40	35
<b>Recall</b> Leave your dog Call your dog Finish Exercise finished	<input type="radio"/> Extra command or signal to stay <input checked="" type="radio"/> Failure to come on first command / signal  <input type="radio"/> Moved from position  <input type="radio"/> Anticipated recall command  <input type="radio"/> Sat out of handler's reach	<input type="radio"/> Stood or lay down while waiting for command <input type="radio"/> Slow response to command / signal <input type="radio"/> Did not come briskly <input type="radio"/> Did not come directly in to handler <input type="radio"/> Failure to sit in front of handler <input type="radio"/> Sat between handler's feet <input type="radio"/> Touched handler coming in <input type="radio"/> Extra command to Sit or Finish <input type="radio"/> Slow / Poor sit in front <input type="radio"/> Slow finish / Poor finish <input type="radio"/> No sit at heel or finish <input type="radio"/> Touched handler on finish <input type="radio"/> Hands not at side	<input type="radio"/> Stood or lay down while waiting for command <input type="radio"/> Slow response to command / signal <input type="radio"/> Did not come briskly <input type="radio"/> Did not come directly in to handler <input type="radio"/> Failure to sit in front of handler <input type="radio"/> Sat between handler's feet <input type="radio"/> Touched handler coming in <input type="radio"/> Extra command to Sit or Finish <input type="radio"/> Slow / Poor sit in front <input type="radio"/> Slow finish / Poor finish <input type="radio"/> No sit at heel or finish <input type="radio"/> Touched handler on finish <input type="radio"/> Hands not at side	<input type="radio"/> Stood or lay down while waiting for command <input type="radio"/> Slow response to command / signal <input type="radio"/> Did not come briskly <input type="radio"/> Did not come directly in to handler <input type="radio"/> Failure to sit in front of handler <input type="radio"/> Sat between handler's feet <input type="radio"/> Touched handler coming in <input type="radio"/> Extra command to Sit or Finish <input type="radio"/> Slow / Poor sit in front <input type="radio"/> Slow finish / Poor finish <input type="radio"/> No sit at heel or finish <input type="radio"/> Touched handler on finish <input type="radio"/> Hands not at side	<input type="radio"/> Stood or lay down while waiting for command <input type="radio"/> Slow response to command / signal <input type="radio"/> Did not come briskly <input type="radio"/> Did not come directly in to handler <input type="radio"/> Failure to sit in front of handler <input type="radio"/> Sat between handler's feet <input type="radio"/> Touched handler coming in <input type="radio"/> Extra command to Sit or Finish <input type="radio"/> Slow / Poor sit in front <input type="radio"/> Slow finish / Poor finish <input type="radio"/> No sit at heel or finish <input type="radio"/> Touched handler on finish <input type="radio"/> Hands not at side	30	0
<b>Zero</b>		<b>Maximum subtotal</b>				140	101
<b>Long Sit (1 minute)</b> Sit your dog Leave your dog Back to your dog Exercise finished	<input type="radio"/> Did not remain in place <input type="radio"/> Went to another dog <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stood or lay down before handler returns  <input type="radio"/> Repeated whines or barks	<input type="radio"/> Handler used rough treatment or force to Sit <input type="radio"/> Dog resisted <input type="radio"/> Handler placed dog so it interfered with adjacent dog <input type="radio"/> Dog moved minor distance <input type="radio"/> Minor whines or barks <input type="radio"/> Dog changed position after return to Heel position	<input type="radio"/> Handler used rough treatment or force to Sit <input type="radio"/> Dog resisted <input type="radio"/> Handler placed dog so it interfered with adjacent dog <input type="radio"/> Dog moved minor distance <input type="radio"/> Minor whines or barks <input type="radio"/> Dog changed position after return to Heel position	<input type="radio"/> Handler used rough treatment or force to Sit <input type="radio"/> Dog resisted <input type="radio"/> Handler placed dog so it interfered with adjacent dog <input type="radio"/> Dog moved minor distance <input type="radio"/> Minor whines or barks <input type="radio"/> Dog changed position after return to Heel position	<input type="radio"/> Handler used rough treatment or force to Sit <input type="radio"/> Dog resisted <input type="radio"/> Handler placed dog so it interfered with adjacent dog <input type="radio"/> Dog moved minor distance <input type="radio"/> Minor whines or barks <input type="radio"/> Dog changed position after return to Heel position	30	0
<b>Long Down (3 minutes)</b> Down your dog Leave your dog Back to your dog Exercise finished	<input type="radio"/> Did not remain in place <input type="radio"/> Went to another dog <input type="radio"/> Stood or sat before handler returns <input type="radio"/> Repeated whines or barks	<input type="radio"/> Touched dog or collar to get dog to Down <input type="radio"/> Handler used rough treatment or force to Down <input type="radio"/> Dog resisted <input type="radio"/> Handler placed dog so it interfered with adjacent dog <input type="radio"/> Dog moved minor distance <input type="radio"/> Minor whines or barks <input type="radio"/> Dog changed position after return to Heel position	<input type="radio"/> Touched dog or collar to get dog to Down <input type="radio"/> Handler used rough treatment or force to Down <input type="radio"/> Dog resisted <input type="radio"/> Handler placed dog so it interfered with adjacent dog <input type="radio"/> Dog moved minor distance <input type="radio"/> Minor whines or barks <input type="radio"/> Dog changed position after return to Heel position	<input type="radio"/> Touched dog or collar to get dog to Down <input type="radio"/> Handler used rough treatment or force to Down <input type="radio"/> Dog resisted <input type="radio"/> Handler placed dog so it interfered with adjacent dog <input type="radio"/> Dog moved minor distance <input type="radio"/> Minor whines or barks <input type="radio"/> Dog changed position after return to Heel position	<input type="radio"/> Touched dog or collar to get dog to Down <input type="radio"/> Handler used rough treatment or force to Down <input type="radio"/> Dog resisted <input type="radio"/> Handler placed dog so it interfered with adjacent dog <input type="radio"/> Dog moved minor distance <input type="radio"/> Minor whines or barks <input type="radio"/> Dog changed position after return to Heel position	30	30
<b>Maximum Points</b>						200	131
<input type="radio"/> Harsh discipline <input type="radio"/> Showed fear <input type="radio"/> Fouled ring <input type="radio"/> Expelled <input type="radio"/> Excused                       Less penalty for unusual behavior							
<b>Explanation of penalty</b>						<b>Total Net Score</b>	
						131	

Breed of Dog Beagle

Number 1



36  
40

Heel on Leash

30  
30

Stand

35  
40

Heel Free

0  
30

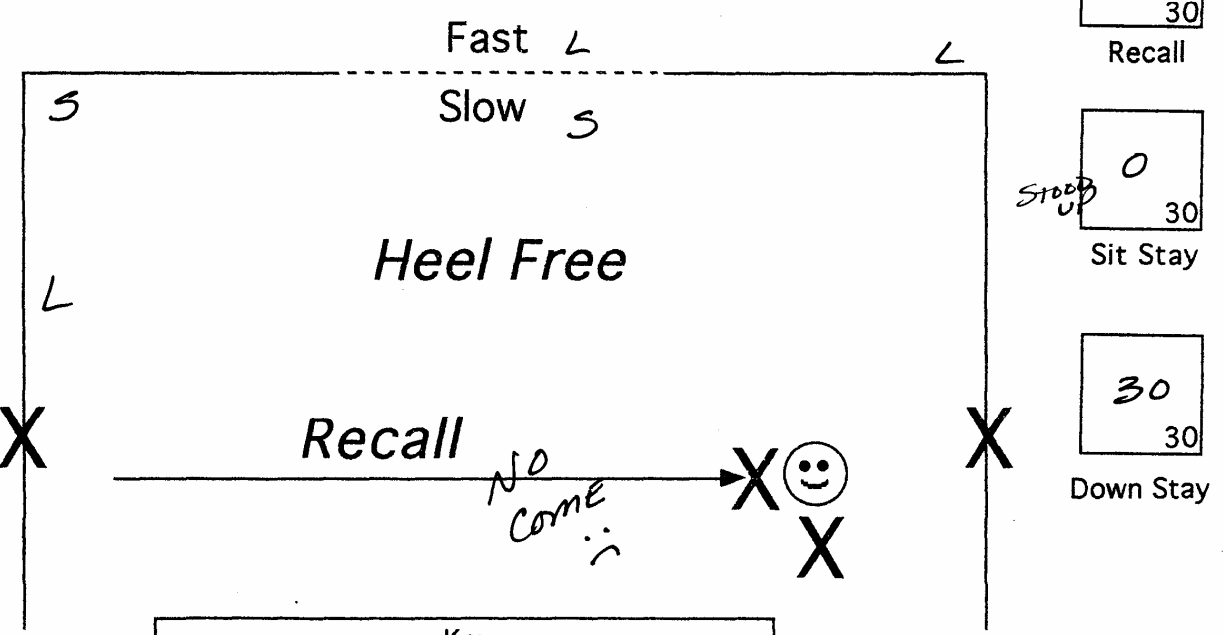
Recall

0  
30

Sit Stay

30  
30

Down Stay



Key	
C = Crooked sit	W = Wide
NS = No sit	L = Lag
S = Sniffing	F = Forge
T = Tight Leash	H = Handler Error

131

Total

# Notes

### 3.3.3 Showmanship Judging and Written Reasons

#### General Procedures

- The procedure for judging this class is similar to the Obedience judging. You will be judging a class of four. However this time you will be judging the HANDLERS' performance instead of the dogs' performance.
- You will judge the handlers' performance in Gaiting, In Line, Pattern and Other. Score sheets are not given for this class, but tracking grids will be handed out. See sample sheet listing typical handler errors at the end of this section. You may take notes on your own paper if you like.
- During the exercise, make notes of handling errors.
- Sometimes, if the judge feels two handlers are very close in their performance, she will bring in an extra dog and have each person do a pattern with it and stack it. This will usually break a tie. If the extra dog changed your placings, be sure to explain why.
- Use the tracking grid or notes to decide the placing order of the handlers.

#### Reasons

- When the judge is finished, you will fill out a Written Reason Score Card with your assigned number at the top. On the line that says "Class" put Showmanship. Next write your placings. (i.e. 4-2-1-3)
- Use your placing to mark each of the placings on the score card.
- Next give at least three specific reasons for each placing, using the information you wrote on your grid sheet.
- Remember to use SPECIFIC reasons. "Handler # 2 did better than Handler # 1," IS NOT a reason.
- Remember, one serious error is more important than several minor ones.
- Write the mistakes that the second place dog did that the first place dog did NOT do. Example: If both handlers did poor stacks, that is not a reason. If the second place handler stepped between the dog and the judge, that is a reason.
- Try not to use the words "always" and "never" as there is usually an exception.
- Write exactly WHO, did WHAT, and WHEN. Example: Handler #1 was between the dog and the judge while in line.
- Try to put three valid and specific reasons in each box. Each acceptable reason is worth 11 points.
- You may list a final reason in the last box.
- If you change your mind on the placements be sure to change the numbers in the boxes as well as at the top of the card.
- Check your card for accuracy and turn it in to an adult in charge.



## Common Handling Errors

See the new state 4H Showmanship Rules and Regulations for guidelines and error. The following is a list of errors that may be useful.

### **Gaiting:**

- Did not watch judge, missed her directions.
- Gaited at wrong speed, too slow or let dog gallop.
- Passed other dogs in group gaiting.
- Did not hold back when dog in front moved slowly (crowded).
- Strung dog up on tight leash (anytime).
- Bent over or hopped up and down (choppy gaiting).
- Leash dangled from hand.
- Did not bait at end of group gaiting (if necessary for breed).

### **Pair Gaiting:**

- Lack of thought before coming out (blocked dog).
- Did not move straight away from judge on Down and Back.
- Turned dog wrong way.
- Ran up on judge.
- Gaited dogs too far apart.
- Gaited dogs too close together, (lack of control near other dog).
- Did not hold back for slower dog.
- Did not bait dog on return to judge (if necessary).
- Did not stack front first when facing judge.

### **In Line:**

- Did not watch judge.
- Stepped over dog.
- Did not stack the part judge was looking at first (front or rear).
- Crowded dog in front, or left too much space.
- Crawled around on knees.
- Called attention to dog's fault.
- Stacked by pastern or foot.
- Did not correct stack after judge's examination (if necessary).
- Did not bait (if necessary).
- Baited incorrectly or at wrong time.
- Rested hand on dog's back.
- Held tail wrong.
- Covered muzzle with hand.
- Stacked poorly (sawhosed, roached back, too wide, too narrow).
- Did not control dog's head during ear and mouth exam.
- Wrestled dog.
- Returned to side from fronts or rears without judge's order.
- Did not move up as line moved.
- Let dog curve or angle.

**Pattern:**

- Missed judge's signal to come out or stop.
- Blocked judges view of dog on T or L pattern.
- Did not line dog up with judge or move away in a straight line.
- Made sloppy turns, unnecessary hand or side changes.
- Continuously looked back over shoulder when moving away from judge.
- Gaited at wrong speed for breed.
- Moved awkwardly around dog on circle.
- Did not bait on return to judge (if necessary).
- Ran up on judge.
- Turned dog sideways on return to judge.
- Returned to line without judge's order.
- Did not use full ring when returning to line.

**Other:**

- Talked to someone other than judge.
- Lost control of dog.
- Was slow to react.
- Did not follow judge's orders.
- Chewed gum.
- Let hair hang in face
- Wore unsuitable clothes or shoes.
- Had untied shoelaces.
- Stared into space, did not pay attention.
- Carried no bait.
- Obscured part of dog from judge.
- Did not check or correct leash and collar of extra dog.
- Had sloppy leash.
- Showed lack of style.

**Scoring**

Written reasons are scored by granting points for stating correct reasons for the placings of each pair. Each correct reason is worth up to 11 points with a maximum of 33 pts for each pair.

Members will be scored on both the placing order and their written reasons.

See Section 3.1 for information on earning patches for scores of 70pts or more on the written reasons portion.

Example of Showmanship Notes using Grid Form

	GAITING	PAIR GAITING	IN LINE	PATTERN	OTHER
#1 Beagle	Let dog gallop. Stepped over dog.	Turned dog wrong way.	Stacked by picking up at pastern. Didn't hold tail up.	Got between dog & judge on T.	Talked to others. Didn't bait extra dog.
#2 Lab	Sloppy leash	Didn't wait for smaller dog.	Crowded. Stacked dog cow hocked.	Didn't use full ring returning to line.	
#3 Cairn Terrier	Tight leash	No bait on return			
#4 Golden			Not watching judge - missed signal to come out.	Ran up on judge on return from T.	Poor choice of shoes for gaiting.

PLACING: 3 4 2 1

# Example of Written Reasons for Showmanship

C0743  
(3/94)

**INTERMEDIATE  
WRITTEN REASONS  
SCORE CARD**

Contestant  
Number

Fitting & Showings  
Class

Placing (example: 4-3-2-1)  
3421

Reasons (list only main points):

I place 3 over 4 because:

#4 ran up on judge on return from  
T pattern

#4 missed the judge's signal to come  
out for the pattern

#4 wore shoes that were inappropriate  
for gaiting

---

I place 4 over 2 because:

#2 crowded in line

#2 didn't wait for small dog when  
pair gaiting

#2 had a sloppy leash while gaiting

#2 stacked dog cowhooked in line  
(over)

I place 2 over 1 because:

#1 got between dog & judge (BDT)  
on T pattern

#1 let dog gallop while gaiting

#1 stepped over dog while gaiting

#1 talked to others in line

---

I place \_\_\_\_\_ last, because:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

---

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION  
Washington State  
University

# Notes

### 3.3.4 Oral Reasons

There will be one part of the Judging Contest or Clinic where the member will judge equipment, clothing, feed or other dog related topics and present their results verbally to a pair of judges.

#### Topics May Include:

- Housing: Dog houses, crates, bedding, kennels, fencing, flooring, etc.
- Nutrition: Dog food, supplements, chew treats, etc.
- Obedience Equipment: Leashes, collars, dumbbells, jumps, etc.
- Grooming Equipment: Brushes, combs, shampoo, scissors, nail clippers, etc.
- Showmanship: Equipment, dress, shoes, leads, collars, etc.
- Health Care: Vaccinations, pesticides, first aid, etc.
- Other: Any dog related scenario – we have creative leaders.

Members should have knowledge of AKC Obedience Regulations and Rules Applying to Dog Shows. These are both available from the AKC. (See resources section.)

#### Scenario

There will be a scenario or story about the items you are judging. This is extremely important because a different set of circumstances would produce a different result. For example: you may be judging 4 types of dry dog food for a 12 year old golden retriever who is not very active. The placings will be based on the fact that the dog is an older dog and doesn't burn a lot of calories. If you are just picking the dog food you think would be good for your dog and you have an active 2-year-old cocker spaniel, you will end up with a different placing and even different reasons. Use the scenario to search for hints of good and bad points you should be looking for in the items being judged.

#### Notes

You will have time to examine the items being judged. For each pair in the class, find at least 3 reasons for placing the top item in the pair over the other, make 1 grant (a feature the bottom item in the pair has that is better than the top item), and at least one fault of the bottom item. Your notes will help you organize your thoughts and help you make your placing but you will not be able to use your notes when you make your presentation to the judge. You may take a listing of the items' descriptions and your placing. For example:

- |         |   |              |
|---------|---|--------------|
| Item #1 | Natural leather, 1" wide, 6 foot length | --2nd place  |
| Item #2 | New Chain link, 4 foot length           | --last place |
| Item #3 | Older leather, 3/8" wide, 6 foot length | --3rd place  |
| Item #4 | Black leather, 1/2" wide, 6 foot length | --1st place  |

## Vocabulary

You must develop a good vocabulary of terms for dog related items. You will need to be specific about the parts of the items being judged. Use precise descriptions as you compare the items. Never use words like 'looks better' or 'works better'. Instead, always tell WHY.

- Price: Is it a good value?
- Color: How does the color effect the item; Distracting, shows dirt, appealing, matching, covers up flaws.
- Size: Fits properly, too small or large for specified use, height, weight, length, strength.
- Shape: Proper for use, hard to use, impossible to use.
- Condition: Like new, shows some wear, very worn, frayed, broken, cracked, stiff, harmful, has sharp edges or rough edges, rusted, missing parts, broken parts.
- Material/Construction: Note type of material, ease of cleaning and care, water proof, soil resistant, rust or break easily, how long would it last?, harmful to handler or dog, could dog chew it or tear it easily?, is the material approved for use by 4H or AKC?.
- Quality: Cheap construction or material, strong construction, how long would it last?
- Design: Anything that could hurt, enhance, interfere or disqualify it for the use specified.
- Proper Use: Is item best one for stated use, would it be disqualified?
- Approval: Approved or disqualified or in poor taste for 4H or AKC (always give reason for disqualification).

## Presentation

When reasons are presented well, the listener more clearly understands the member's logic. The format is as follows:

- Score Card: Write the class name and placing on your score card and give to judges.
- Introduction: Introduce yourself with your Name, age and year in 4H (don't mention your club or county). State the name of the class and your placing. Example - "I placed this class of Obedience Training Leads for a Cocker Spaniel in an AKC Novice class 4-1-3-2."
- Top Pair:
  - Give at least three reasons for top pair. Example: "In my top pair, I placed #4 over #1 because..."
  - Grant a good point to the bottom item. Example: "I grant that #1 is in better condition than #4."
  - Fault the bottom item. Example: "However, I fault #1 because..."
- Middle Pair and Bottom Pair: Repeat format
- Strong Ending: Reason final item is last. Example: "I place #2 last because..."
- Conclusion: Restate name of class and placing. Example: "These are my reasons for placing this class of Obedience Training Leads 4-1-3-2. Are there any Questions?" If no further questions: "This concludes my oral reasons. Thank you for listening."

## Tips:

- Stand erect in front of the judge
- Establish eye contact with the judge.
- Be neat and clean.
- Avoid chewing gum.


- Reasons should be brief and to the point. Two minutes per class is allowed in most contests.
- Speak loud enough to be understood without shouting or talking too rapidly.
- Vary the voice tone so that important points are emphasized.
- Use correct enunciation, pronunciation and grammar.
- Use comparative terms when justifying the placings.

**Scoring:**

Members fill out the class name and placing on their score card and hand it to the judges before they begin. The judges will put check marks in each area which will be converted to a number and weighted for each section.

Members will be scored on both the placing order and their oral reasons presentation.

See Section 3.1 for information on earning patches for scores of 70pts or more on the presentation portion.

 C0737

**INTERMEDIATE ORAL REASONS  
SCORE CARD**

Class Number \_\_\_\_\_

Class Name \_\_\_\_\_

Placing (example: 4-3-2-1) \_\_\_\_\_

Contestant  
Number

\_\_\_\_\_

	E	G	F	N	*
<b>Presentation (20%)</b>					
Grooming					
Posture					
Poise, Confidence					
Eye contact					
Clear, audible voice					
English					
					_____
<b>Organization (15%)</b>					
Introduction					
Logical order					
Conclusion					
					_____
<b>Knowledge of Subject (40%)</b>					
Saw major strengths					
Weaknesses					
Important differences					
					_____
<b>Used Appropriate Terms (25%)</b>					
Descriptive adjectives					
Correct names of parts					
					_____

\*E-Excellent, G-Good, F-Fair,  
N-No Placing

Score



# Notes

## **3.4 Dog Knowledge Bowl**

Dog Bowl is a knowledge quiz contest. There are 4 members on each team. Two teams play against each other using a buzzer system to catch the first member to respond to the question. The questions are from a list published by the State Leaders and common 4H and dog publications including AKC books and regulations.

There are currently 4 contests held during the year (usually after the Judging/ID activity) as well as a contest at the Evergreen State Fair. There is also a State Dog Bowl Contest.

### Levels

There are currently 3 levels: Novice, Graduate Novice and Advanced. Members will be asked to move up from Novice to Graduate Novice when they consistently demonstrate a mastery at the Novice Level. Members should consult their leader for help in choosing a level.

- Novice: For younger members those just starting out in dog bowl. Questions are easier and geared to beginning members. Examples of question sources are: "AKC Dog Book for Kids", 4H publications, Pre-Novice and Novice Obedience score sheets, etc. Novice Dog Bowl members usually do not qualify for State Dog Bowl (see State Dog Bowl in section 7).
- Graduate Novice: For members who want to be challenged. The questions are more difficult and are the same mix of topic and difficulty as the Advanced level. This in-between level allows members to get used to the more difficult questions with other members at the same level. Members at this level may qualify for State Dog Bowl.
- Advanced: For members who have competed at State Dog Bowl or who have exhibited enough proficiency at the Graduate Novice level to move up. The questions are currently taken from the list published by the State Dog Leaders.

### Awards

Teams will be awarded First through Third place for each level. The highest scoring individual will receive an award for each age group in each level. Individual scores are calculated from the 2 highest match scores received during the contest. These scores are used to calculate year end and state qualifying scores as well.

### Rules and Questions

Washington State Dog Bowl Rules and questions are available on-line. See Chapter 9 for web site addresses.

# Notes



## 4 Public Presentations

Dog Project members **MUST** give a Demonstration or Illustrated Talk at the Area level each year to be eligible to show at the Evergreen Fair. Area level events are usually offered in four or five locations. They are usually held in February - April, either on Saturdays or in the evenings. Your leader will announce the dates, times and locations. Members may choose any location that is convenient for them and their families. It is **STRONGLY ADVISED** that members not wait until the last date as an illness or some other unplanned event could jeopardize their chances of showing at the Fair.

Public Presentations are an important part of your 4-H experience. With each presentation you will improve your skills in organizing, researching, preparing and delivering a presentation. At any area competition, members have the opportunity to give their presentation twice.

### Demonstration or Illustrated Talk

There are two types of 4-H public presentations that qualify for county requirements, the Demonstration and the Illustrated Talk.

1. A **Demonstration** teaches others how to do something by showing while telling. Example: "Breakfast In Paris" (a demonstration on making French toast). The member would have some posters listing the equipment and ingredients needed, plus other foods that would make this a nutritious meal. He would bring an electric frying pan and actually make the breakfast. As he worked, he would explain how and why he did each step. Afterward he would have a finished product to share with the judges.
2. An **Illustrated** talk teaches others about a subject using visual aids, but does not necessarily have a product at the end. Example: "Jaws! Monsters of the Deep" (an illustrated talk on sharks). This member would have posters with pictures or drawings of the different types of sharks, where they live, their feeding habits, reproduction, physical characteristics, which types are dangerous to man and how people can protect themselves from attack. She would use the pictures as cues to explain and expand on each section.

### Topic

Members should choose a topic that is suitable to their age and experience. It need not be a dog related subject. Choosing a topic that the member already knows something about will make the whole process much easier. Older members often enjoy the challenge of researching a new subject.

Limit the topic to something you can cover in the time allowed. A talk on all the internal and external parasites of the dog would be much too broad. An illustrated talk on controlling fleas would be more appropriate. The recommended time limits for 4-H presentations are a minimum of three minutes and a maximum of 20 minutes, which may be broken down as follows:

Recommended Length:  
Juniors: 3-8 minutes  
Intermediates: 5-15 minutes,  
Seniors: 8-20 minutes.

Main parts of a presentation:

1. The Attention Grabber
2. The Introduction
3. The Body
4. The Summary.

1. The **ATTENTION GRABBER** is a way to get the audience's attention and spark their interest. The member that did the shark presentation played a brief tape recording of the theme song from the movie "Jaws." Try to think of something catchy to say or do.

2. The **INTRODUCTION** should include the following. Making a poster with A. through G. filled out will put you at ease and make starting easier. Try to speak in a clear and friendly manner. Remember, the judges are very supportive and understand how it feels to be nervous.



- A. My name is\_\_\_\_\_.
- B. I'm\_\_\_\_\_years old.
- C. I am a (Junior, Intermediate or Senior).
- D. This is my \_\_\_\_\_year in 4-H.
- E. This is my \_\_\_\_\_demonstration.
- F. I am a member of \_\_\_\_\_4-H club.
- G. My leader is\_\_\_\_\_.
- H. The title of my demonstration is\_\_\_\_\_.
- I. My demonstration is about\_\_\_\_\_.
- J. I chose this subject because\_\_\_\_\_.
- K. The equipment I will be using is\_\_\_\_\_.
- L. This is my assistant\_\_\_\_\_(if any), or name of pet.

3. The **BODY** should include:

- A. All the information you want to convey or all the steps necessary to complete your process, done in a logical order.
- B. All the equipment and visual aids needed.

4. The **SUMMARY** should be brief and just repeat the main ideas or processes that you have covered.
  - A. List all the references you have used. If possible display the books or pamphlets.
  - B. Ask if there are any questions. If necessary, repeat the questions so the audience will know what the judge asked. Answer confidently. If you don't know the answer, say so and offer to find the answer for the judge.
  - C. After the questions, conclude your presentation and thank the judges and audience for listening.

## PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS TIPS

- Choose a topic that is interesting and that you like.
- Research it thoroughly. Know more than what you present so you will be prepared for questions. Have family and friends think of possible questions.
- Make an outline of what you want to cover in a logical or sequential order. Include sub headings.
- Use key words from this outline on your posters. The sentence fragments will jog your memory on what you want to cover. Don't write out your whole talk on the poster board.
- Use your own words in your presentation. Even a complicated or scientific statement can be worded in a logical understandable way.
- Be sure your posters are nicely done. Use straight, even margins, large stenciled or computer generated lettering for titles and straight, evenly spaced lines. Use bold, contrasting colors; black letters on yellow poster board or dark blue or black letters on white poster board are very visible. Avoid using a rainbow combination. Posters should be readable from the audience if you are on stage. Use brief phrases so the poster will not look cluttered.
- Members may use computers as part of their presentation. Use similar guidelines for your computer slides as you would if you were doing posters (easy to read, not too wordy, clear pictures, etc.). Check your grammar and spelling – computers won't catch every mistake. Make sure you practice with your computer so that it is smooth and seamless. A poor computer presentation can be more of a distraction than an asset to your presentation.
- If possible make hand outs or have samples of your product for the judges.
- Practice, practice, practice! Get together with fellow club members and critique one another. Practice before a mirror to see if you have any distracting mannerisms, such as tugging on your sweater, rolling on your feet or tapping your pointer. Tape record yourself to check for verbal mannerisms like " ahh," " uhmm," etc. Give your presentation to your club or leader.
- Make sure your clothing is neat, clean and well pressed. Keep jewelry to a minimum. Avoid excessive make-up.
- At the Public Presentation event, sign in at the door, fill out the top section of your score sheets and follow the directions of the adults in charge.
- When it is your turn you may ask to arrange the table and easel as you would like them. Be sure to set up your own equipment and visual aids. Parents can help carry in your things, but the set up should be done by the member.
- If you are interested in using computers or other technology, please ask your leader to help you find out what programs and equipment are available.

- Set up your equipment and visual aids in an orderly and attractive fashion so they are visible and you can use them with ease.
- Take a deep breath, smile and begin. Try to speak distinctly without rushing. It takes your audience a moment to process what you have just said. If you forget your place, just go on. Chances are that you will be the only one who knows if a part has been left out.
- Use the words on your posters to jog your memory. Avoid having note cards present, as it will be too tempting to read them. Presentations that are read will be severely marked down.
- Enjoy yourself! It's fun to share your knowledge and enthusiasm.
- Some dog related topics you might consider are: Teaching tricks, Choosing a puppy, Male versus female, Correct use of collar and/or leash, Traveling with a dog, Equipment for the fair, etc. Look through your 4-H material or get books from the library for ideas. Remember, you can do your presentation on any subject you wish: a hobby, favorite sport, a science project or a musical instrument. The possibilities are limitless!

### Awards

At the Area level contest, all members are awarded a ribbon. Primary members will receive a rainbow colored ribbon. Junior, Intermediate and Senior members will receive a White, Red, Blue, or Green, which are defined as:

- White = fair
- Red = good
- Blue = great
- Green = excellent. Earning a Green award means that the member is qualified to give his or her presentation at the County level Public Presentations held in April or May. (Invitations and time schedules will be mailed to the members.)

Members who participate at the County level receive a ribbon, Red, Blue or Purple. Purple award winners will be honored at the County Awards Ceremony held at our Fair and will be awarded a Public Presentation pin.

At the County level contest the top 25 presentations will be selected to participate in the Top Trophy Semi-Finals. The Top Ten presentations from the Semi-Finals will be invited to compete in the Snohomish County Top Trophy Contest at the Evergreen State Fair.

### Evergreen Fair and State Fair

ALL members are encouraged to give their presentation again at the Evergreen Fair. Premium points will be awarded for presentations given at the fair. See the Non-Animal 4H Fair Premium book for entry information and other requirements.

All Intermediate and Senior members who receive a Blue or Purple at the County level will be invited to give their presentation at the State Fair in Puyallup in September.

### Fair Requirement Exemption

Members who achieve 3 county level Purple awards are exempt from the Public Presentation requirement for Fair.

# 5 Record Books

The purpose of record keeping is to teach members how to organize their thoughts, set goals and map their progress. It is a historical record of the member's successes, mistakes, profits, losses, friendships and growth. Members should keep all past Record Books and spare copies of their Permanent Records. One day these will be invaluable references for filling out award, scholarship and job applications and resumes. Important dates to remember about record books are:

- Up-to-date Record Books are reviewed by leaders in July and August to determine qualification for Fair, Jackets, and Achievement Awards.
- The completed books are judged for content and format in October. Club leaders judge their members' books and award Blue, Red or White sticker awards. Blue level books go on to be judged at the county level. County awards are Blue, Purple, Gold Seal, and Record Book Pin.

Junior, Intermediate and Senior dog project members are required to turn in a completed Record Book each year. There are two levels of Record Books and Permanent Records.

- Level 1 is a simplified version for members up through fourth graders.
- Level 2 is for those in fifth grade and up.

There are two parts in record keeping: the yearly Record Book and the Permanent Record. The Permanent Record is continued from year to year and inserted into each current Record Book.

Record Books are distributed by the club leaders to members at the beginning of the 4-H year (Oct.1) or whenever the member joins. New members should also be given a Permanent Record and a copy of the Snohomish County 4-H Record Book Guidelines. Members should keep the Guidelines with their Record Books to use as a reference as they fill in each section. Record books can also be downloaded and filled out on the computer. Word is required for this. Go to <http://4-h.wsu.edu/Publications/index.htm>.

## Dog Project Guidelines

The following are specific instructions relating to the dog project that aren't covered in the Guidelines.

Note: Where there is duplication (such as setting goals in the Project Record and the Dog Project Add Sheet), fill out only one section and reference it in the other section.

**Project Journal:** Daily activities such as feeding your dog may be consolidated into months or listed quarterly for the year. Comments should be recorded on training methods used, problems successes and what was learned.

**Dog Project Add Sheet:** Use the Add Sheet developed by Snohomish County rather than the state version. This page has goals, summary of progress, vaccination information, training exercise check list, and expense report. These pages are used in place of the



Project Financial Summary. Keeping track of project expenses gives members a feeling of responsibility and an appreciation of how costs mount up over a year's time. Be sure to fill out all parts.

**Multiple Projects:** Many members carry multiple projects. They must include a PROJECT COMMITMENT, PROJECT JOURNAL, PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS and FINANCIAL SUMMARY for each project in their Record Books. The dog project is considered one project even if a member works with more than one dog. Only one project section is required but the member needs a separate Dog Project Record (Add Sheet) for each dog. Extra sets of Project Pages may be obtained from the club leader.

Example: A member who has 2 dogs and is also in Creative Arts will have 2 Project Commitments (one for both dogs, one for Creative Arts), 2 Project Journals (one for both dogs – will probably need extra pages, one for Creative Arts), 2 Project Highlights (one for both dogs, one for Creative Arts), only one Financial Summary is needed for Creative Arts since the financial information on the Dog Project Record is for the Dog Project.

**Permanent Record:** This is a condensed history of the member's youth and 4-H career. Keeping an accurate and complete Permanent Record will enable the older member to properly fill out applications for County, State and National awards and scholarships. It will also be very helpful when writing a resume or filling out college and job applications. The same Permanent Record is used from year to year and kept with the current Record Book. When any one section is filled, start on a new form. Keep the old and the new one together in the Record Book.

## Fair Requirements

### “Up-To-Date Record Book”

An up-to-date Record Book must be approved by the Dog Leader's Record Book Committee BEFORE the fair. The following is required as an “up-to-date record book”:

- Dog Project Add Sheet – All sections:
  - Goals (ok if goals are written in project plans section as long as each area is covered)
  - June Goal Review (please write a review in complete sentences of how you are doing on each goal)
  - Skills Mastered – checked off for start of year and as of June.
  - Financial Record – attach additional pages if needed. (ok if expenses are written in Journal – just bring turn it in too.)
  - Health Record – if none so far, write “Oct-June, no health issues”
  - Rabies Vaccination Certificate (copy is turned in with Fair entry)
- Permanent Record – Complete all sections that have activity so far. (You should have information in Judging and Presentations for sure.)

### Fair Requirement Exemption

Members who have received 3 Gold Seals or above on their record books will be exempt from maintaining a record book as a prerequisite for the Fair. However, since other contests and awards use the record books for qualification, members may still want to keep a record book.

# 6 Evergreen State Fair Information (Snohomish County Fair in Monroe)

## 6.1 Requirements and Rules

### Requirements For Dog Project (each year)

To show at the Evergreen State Fair each year, members must:

- Be enrolled in the Dog Project before May 1 of the current year.
- Participate in at least one county level Judging Activity (contest or clinic). (See Dog Knowledge section 3.3)
- Participate in at least one county level ID Contest. (See Dog Knowledge section 3.2)
- Give an Area level Demonstration or Illustrated Talk. (See Public Presentation section 4)
- An up-to-date Record Book must be approved by the Dog Leader's Record Book Committee BEFORE the fair. (See Record Book section 5)

The following is required as an "up-to-date record book":

- Dog Project Add Sheet – All sections:
  - Goals (ok if goals are written in project plans section as long as each area is covered) and expenses are written in journal)
  - June Goal Review (please write complete sentences reviewing how you are doing on each goal)
  - Skills Mastered – checked off for start of year and as of June.
  - Financial Record – attach additional pages if needed. OK if expenses are written in Journal – just bring turn it in too.
  - Health Record – if none so far, write "Oct-June, no health issues"
  - Rabies Vaccination Certificate (copy is turned in with Fair entry)
- Permanent Record – Complete all sections that have activity so far. (You should have information in Judging and Presentations for sure.)

### Requirement Exemptions

Some requirements can be exempted when members achieve a consistent, high level.

- Judging & ID Requirement. Members who have achieved a combined score of 90% or above in three different years may be exempt from the requirement for attending further Judging & ID contests. Note that this combined score must be attained by attending at least two contests in a year. The same combined score which is used for determining state team qualifiers will be used to determine exemptions.

Service Dog Project members are also exempt from the Judging requirement for exhibiting their service dog/puppy at the fair. However, if they wish to exhibit another dog in the regular classes, they complete the judging requirement.

- Members who achieve 3 county level Purple awards are exempt from the Public Presentation requirement for Fair.
- Members who have received 3 Gold Seals or above on their record books will be exempt from maintaining a record book as a prerequisite for the Fair.

### Special Requirements:

All vaccinations should be up-to-date before your dog attends class. Puppies should have completed their series of three vaccinations. Proof of Rabies vaccination is required at the State Fair in Puyallup. Tranquilizers will not be allowed at the Evergreen State Fair unless prescribed by your veterinarian and approved by the Superintendent.

### Fair Rules

A comprehensive list of rules will be passed out by your leader prior to the Fair. Parents must read and sign. Leaders must turn in signed forms to Superintendent BEFORE Fair begins. The following is a partial list:

- Members must show in Showmanship and in Obedience. Exceptions must be cleared by the Superintendent.
- Members must participate in Herdsmanship and be responsible for themselves and their animals.
- Clubs will have benched from 8:30 AM to 10:00 PM on the days they are shown. Clubs may share benching or use shifting to fill benching space. Release times for some days and Labor Day.
- Dogs MUST be kept in dog barn, rings or exercise pen except when going DIRECTLY on or off grounds.
- Exhibitors who have a bitch in season during the fair may use a borrowed dog for Showmanship. Their own dog will be judged in obedience out of the dog area but on the fairgrounds at a time specified by the Superintendent (talk to the Superintendent before bringing your dog onto the grounds). Their dog may NOT be brought into the barn or show rings.
- Paper or cardboard containers may not be used in the benching or storage areas for fire safety reasons.
- Members may not use radios or play cards in the dog barn.
- Smoking is prohibited.
- Remember, showing at the fair is a privilege, not a right.

## 6.2 Fair Classes

### Showmanship: (all are premium classes [money is awarded])

- Primary: Grades K-2 (Primary members may show with the juniors if there are too few to constitute a separate primary class.)
- Non-Specialty: Members who have not won a Class Champion or Reserve Class Champion in 4-H Showmanship at a previous fair. Classes are divided by age group (Junior, Intermediate, and Senior).
- Specialty: Members who have won a Class Champion or Reserve Class Champion in 4-H Showmanship at a previous fair or have at least one win in AKC Junior Showmanship. Classes are divided by age group (Junior, Intermediate, and Senior).
- Open: Members who qualify to show in Open AKC Junior Showmanship classes. Classes are divided by age group (Junior, Intermediate, and Senior).

Showmanship is offered three days at the fair. Members may enter on two days using different dogs but must state on entry which is for premium and to count toward Class Champion or Res. Class Champion and which entry is noncompetitive. Members showing more than one dog in Obedience are not required to show both dogs in Showmanship (since this class is judging the member rather than the dog). However, members should be aware that they may miss out on a chance for High Combined award with the 2<sup>nd</sup> dog.

### Moving Up:

First year members automatically move up to Pre-Specialty in their 2<sup>nd</sup> Year. There-after, members receiving a Reserve or Grand Champion at Evergreen Fair or State Fair will move up a level the next year with the exception of Open. Members move up to open immediately upon receiving their 3<sup>rd</sup> win in Novice AKC.

### Scoring System Used At Evergreen Fair:

Score is based 25% on Dog's General Appearance, 20% on Exhibitor's Appearance, 55% on Showing/Handling.

<u>RIBBON</u>	<u>SHOWMANSHIP</u>
White	0 to 64-1/2
Red	65 to 84-1/2
Blue	85 to 100
Reserve Champion	90 to 100
Champion	95 to 100

In Showmanship, if scores are high enough, the first in each class is Class Champion, and the second is Reserve Class Champion.

## **Obedience: (all are premium classes)**

If your dog has not been shown before, you will be in Pre-Novice. First year members will be in a different class than those who have shown for at least one year. You may advance to the next level at your choice but if you advance, you may not go back. If you get a blue ribbon at the Shaggy DA fun match or the Fair, you are required to advance the next year. If you show at AKC or UKC shows and receive a qualifying score in novice, you are required to advance out of Pre-Novice in 4-H. Members who earn an obedience title prior to January 1<sup>st</sup> must move up to the next level for the current year. Move-up is optional for titles earned after January 1<sup>st</sup>.

- Pre-Novice-1:** For members in their first year of obedience. All exercises are on leash. Heel, Figure 8, Stand for Exam, Recall, one minute Sit and three minute Down.
- Pre-Novice-2:** For members who have shown before. Same exercises as Pre-Novice-1.
- Novice:** Heel and Figure 8 On Leash. Remainder is Off Leash; Stand for Exam, Heel Free, Recall, one minute Sit and three minute Down.
- Advanced Novice:** Heel On Leash (including a rally type move), Remainder off leash: Heel and Figure 8, Stand for Exam, Drop on Recall, three minute Sit and five minute Down (down with handler out of sight). (Formerly called Graduate Novice)
- Graduate Novice:** All Off Leash. Heel and Figure 8, Drop on Recall, Recall with dumbbell in dog's mouth, Recall over high jump, Recall over broad jump, three minute Down with handler out of sight. (Similar to old Open Y)
- Open:** All Off Leash. Heel and Figure 8, Drop on Recall, Retrieve on flat, Retrieve over high jump, Broad jump, three minute Sit, five minute Down both with handler out of sight.
- Graduate Open:** All Off Leash. Signal Exercises, Directed Retrieve (2 gloves), Scent Discrimination (2 articles), Moving Stand and Examination, Go Out (separate from directed jumping), and Directed Jumping. (Similar to old Utility Y)
- Utility:** All Off Leash. Signal Exercises, Scent Discrimination, Directed Retrieve, Directed Jumping, Moving Stand and Examination.
- Veterans:** Permission from Superintendent required to enter this class. Heel Off Leash (On Leash for blind dogs), Drop on Recall, choice of: Retrieve on Flat, Signal Exercise, Scent Discrimination, Directed Retrieve or Moving Stand and Exam. One minute each of Group Stand, Sit and Down. This class is for blind dogs, for those that are lame and for dogs that are too old to jump. Dog must have received a blue in Novice at a fair or show prior to showing in Veterans.

Scoring System Used At Evergreen Fair:

<u>RIBBON</u>	<u>OBEDIENCE</u>
White	0 to 141-1/2 (0 to 99-1/2 for Adv. Classes)
Red	142 to 169-1/2 (100 to 169-1/2 for Adv. Classes)
Blue	170 to 200
Reserve Champion	180 to 200
Champion	190 to 200

In Novice and Pre-Novice, if scores are high enough, the first in each class is Class Champion, and the second is Reserve Class Champion. In the balance of the obedience classes, Class Champion and Reserve Class Champion are the two highest blues.

**Agility: (non premium class)**

This popular sport with jumps, A-frames, teeter-totter, dog walk and through tunnels is now a 4H event. See Chapter 2.3 for more information and class descriptions. For beginning classes speed is NOT required. Instead, participants start with a perfect score and lose points for mistakes. Dogs must compete in regular obedience and members must compete in showmanship at the fair to compete in any level of Agility at the fair.

Scoring System Used At Evergreen Fair:

<u>RIBBON</u>	<u>AGILITY</u>
White	0 to 159-1/2
Red	160 to 189-1/2
Blue	190 to 200
Reserve Champion	2 <sup>nd</sup> Highest Score of 190+
Champion	Highest Score of 190+

**Rally Obedience: (non premium class)**

This is a new class for 4H. See Chapter 2.4 for more information and class descriptions. Dogs must compete in regular obedience and members must compete in showmanship at the fair to compete in Rally Obedience.

Scoring System Used At Evergreen Fair:

<u>RIBBON</u>	<u>RALLY</u>
White	0 to 69
Red	70 to 84
Blue	85 to 100
Reserve Champion	2 <sup>nd</sup> Highest Score of 85+
Champion	Highest Score of 85+

**Herdsmanship: (premium class)**

Members serve on herdsmanship duty for their club each day they show. They are judged on their care of the animals, respect for the public, willingness to answer questions, and neatness and cleanliness of their area and the aisles. Entered by age group.

At State Fair, Herdsmanship is judged by county on the day you show. Ask your leader about State rules, as they are different than ours.

**Costume: (non premium class)**

Entered by age group. Both dog and member wear a costume.

- Regular Costume: Members create their own costumes and exhibit them on Costume day.
- Impromptu Costume: Members create and exhibit an 'on-the-spot' costume from materials provided at by the leaders.

**Tricks: (non premium class)**

Entered by age group. Props and treats are allowed.

**Conformation Competition: (non premium class)**

This is a non-premium conformation class. Dogs entered as purebreds need not be AKC registered, but must resemble a specific breed. Your leader will help you decide. There will also be a mixed breed class for those breeds that do not resemble a single breed. They may be neutered or spayed, monorchid or cryptorchid. Dogs in the conformation class must also be shown at the fair in both Showmanship and Obedience. Dogs are entered in their respective groups: Sporting, Hound, Working, Terrier, Toy, Non-Sporting or Herding, and Mixed Breed. Rare breeds not recognized by AKC are included in the most appropriate group (i.e. the Rat Terrier would be shown in the Terrier Group). Champion and major pointed dogs will have a separate competition.

**Groom Squad: (premium class)**

Teams of two members groom a COATED dog which may have been bathed but not groomed. The dog should have a suitable amount of coat for the members' ability and should not be so matted that it cannot be reasonably brushed out in the time allotted. Teams must bring a dog (of stable temperament) for their own use. Members groom for 30 minutes. Then one member shows the dog and the other takes a written test. Levels are Novice, Intermediate and Advanced.

**Blue Ribbon Day: (non premium class)**

These are the events held on the last day of the fair. Members who received a blue ribbon in Obedience or Showmanship on their class day may compete again in that event. Members who received a Class Champion or Reserve Class Champion in Showmanship must progress into the Specialty class.

**Adult Days: (non premium class)**

This is for parents, leaders and 4-H alumni over the age of 19. Four levels of Showmanship are offered, (Novice, Intermediate, Advanced and Senior). All levels of Obedience. Adults should use their own dog in obedience, (not member's dog unless parent usually works with it).

The top three Judging Contest winners will judge the Adult Day Classes. See section 8.2 – Adult Day Judges for selection criteria.

**The following classes are also available to enrolled members who did not complete all requirements for exhibiting their dog. Members may participate in Herdsmanship, games and un-scheduled fun matches at the discretion of the members' leader.**

**Shop Projects: (premium class)**

Open to any member enrolled in the dog project. They include equipment, art or crafts having to do with dogs. They are entered and judged in the dog barn and may be used during the fair as desired.

**Informational Exhibits: (premium class)**

Open to any member enrolled in the dog project. One or two posters of a dog related subject.

**Photography: (premium class)**

Open to any member enrolled in the dog project. Up to 2 dog pictures or 1 picture and 1 album. They are entered and judged in the dog barn – not part of photography project.

**Blindfold ID: (non premium class)**

Members identify breeds by touch only. Contestants MUST be able to identify most breeds by sight to enter this contest. Levels are Beginning and Advanced.

**Dog Bowl: (non premium class)**

This is a quiz down that uses buzzer equipment. There are four members on a team with two teams competing at a time. The questions cover breeds, showing, health, 4H and other areas of dog knowledge. Rules and Question & Answer lists are available from county and online <http://www.4-h.wsu.edu>. Levels are Novice, Graduate Novice and Advanced. Teams may be mixed age groups. See Chapter 3.4 for explanation of levels.

**Games: (non premium class)**

On and off leash games are held most evenings. They include gunny sack races, musical squares and others.



## 6.3 Ring Stewards

### General Duties:

1. Stewards should introduce themselves to the judge when he first enters the ring. Find out what duties he wants you to perform.
2. Have the ribbons and trophies ready for the judge.
3. Request dogs to come to ringside by number, breed, class, sex, etc. Use microphone if it is necessary and available. Check arm bands.
4. Keep the ring clean (papers, food, etc). Call for cleanup if necessary.
5. Keep unauthorized persons out of the ring and keep the entry clear. Do this politely.
6. Keep track of handlers or dogs eligible for special awards.
7. Clean up duty when a dog soils the ring.

### Conformation Stewards:

1. Bring the table out for the examination of small dogs. Move the table aside after individual examinations, so it's out of the way for gaiting.
2. Make sure all first and second place class winners are ready to compete for Winners and Reserve Winners. Have Winner's dog and Winner's bitch ready to compete for Best Of Breed.
3. Have Best of Breed dogs ready to enter the Group ring.

### Obedience Stewards:

1. Direct handler to starting point.
2. If judge desires, hold judge's book during Stand.
3. Be ready to act as a post for Figure 8's
4. Ask what height the dog jumps when the handler picks up his Open and Utility arm bands. Preset jumps.
5. In Novice, take the leash from the handler after the Heel On Leash. Return it as he leaves the ring. In advanced classes the handler must leave the leash on the table as he enters the ring except for the Sits and Downs.
6. Have dumbbells, scent articles and gloves ready for use. Pick them up as soon as the handler is through with them.
7. Lead exhibitors out of sight and back in again for the Out of Sight Sits and Downs.
8. Have dogs ready for group exercises.

### Showmanship Stewards

1. Direct exhibitors on how to enter the ring, and where the judge would like the line to start at the beginning of the class.
2. Bring the table out for the examination of small dogs. Move the table aside after individual examinations, so it's out of the way for gaiting.
3. Hold extra dogs, etc.

### Stewards for Agility and Rally may also be needed

1. Re-set equipment as needed – including changing jump heights.
2. Hold leashes for handlers.

# **7 State Fair**

## ***7.1 General Information***

This section is under construction:

Members will be invited to State Fair based on county quotas.

Vaccination certificates must be presented at vet check. New forms provided by state are required.

Decorations

Posters

## ***7.2 Showmanship***

See new state guidelines.

## ***7.3 Obedience***

Same classes and scoring as Evergreen State Fair. Classes are divided by age group as well.

Selection:

## ***7.4 Judging***

Selection:

The State Judging contest is for Intermediate and Senior members.

The top 2 scores from the Judging and ID contests for each member are combined to determine the top 8 members of each age group. These members are invited to represent Snohomish County on the State Judging team. If a member is not able to attend, no alternate will be selected.

## ***7.5 Dog Bowl***

Selection:

The State Dog Bowl contest is for Intermediate and Senior members. Teams (4 members & 1 alternate) are selected from the Graduate Novice and Advanced Levels only. Team members are the highest scoring individual's based on their top 2 scores from the mid-year and Fair contests."

## ***7.6 Agility***

## ***7.7 Rally Obedience***

# 8 County Level Awards

The Snohomish County 4-H Leaders Council and various 4-H project groups sponsor extensive awards programs. Awards include 4-H jackets and Achievement pins, Record Book and Public Presentation awards. While Jackets and Achievement Pins are awarded at the County Awards Ceremony, other awards are presented, or recognized, at the Dog Program Year End Awards each fall.

## ***8.1 Special Awards***

The Snohomish County 4-H Leaders Council and various 4-H project groups sponsor extensive awards programs. Awards include 4-H jackets and Achievement pins, Record Book and Public Presentation awards. While Jackets and Achievement Pins are awarded at the County Awards Ceremony, other awards are presented, or recognized, at the Dog Program Year End Awards each fall.

### Jacket Award

To win the Jacket Award members must have been in 4-H for at least two full years (the current year can be counted as the second year). If the club leader feels a member is deserving of this award, he or she writes a recommendation and submits it along with the member's up-to-date Record Book to the Extension office in July. Leaders from all projects review the books and determine the Jacket Award winners. Members must be active in 4-H, show above average attendance, participation, leadership and community service. Jackets are awarded during the fair at the County Awards Ceremony.

### Dog Achievement Pin

Achievement pins may be awarded in specific projects. Many projects have written guidelines (on file at the Extension office) for earning a project Achievement pin. Members who are interested in earning the Dog Care pin must have completed 2-3 years in the project, have been active in their club, completed fair requirements each year, shown their dog at fair each year (unless excused) and be knowledgeable about dog training, grooming and care.

Activities that demonstrate dog knowledge and skill include Judging & ID, Dog Bowl, Shop Projects, Groom Squad, Educational posters, Fun Matches and AKC shows.

Suggested leadership includes helping new members with obedience and showmanship, arranging field trips or speakers, helping at the leaders' fun match, setting up and taking down at fair, cleaning up at the dog training site, serving as a ring steward, and planning club educational displays.

Suggested community service includes collecting donations to pet food banks, pet visits to local nursing homes, petting booths, obedience demonstrations and educating the public on responsible dog ownership. Active members who have held offices and are Junior or Teen leaders should consider applying for the Leadership Achievement pin.

Members who are active in other projects should inquire at the Extension Office or ask the Program Leaders what the requirements are to earn achievement pins. Achievements pins are applied for in the same manner as the Jacket award (leader recommendation attached to the up-to-date Record Book submitted in July).

### Scholarship Awards

Ask leader for information and application. Applications due April 15<sup>th</sup>.

### Top Dog Award

The Top Dog Award Competition is intended to recognize those members who excel in all aspects of the world of dogs. Members who excel in this competition exemplify the types of young people who 4-H leaders like to recommend being the next generation of dog professionals. These members are well suited to become veterinarians, breeders, professional handlers and trainers, groomers, obedience instructors, and the like. They demonstrate a passionate love and genuine care for animals and possess a skillful hand with all dogs. They are talented trainers, graceful handlers; knowledgeable about canine health, competitive yet sportsmanlike, good leaders and communicators, and superb record keepers. Their love for the sport of dogs drives them to continual learning and education on the subject matter, in a never-ending quest for higher levels of expertise and excellence. This award is meant to recognize the achievements of a select group of individuals who have demonstrated unequivocal "all-rounder" ability in the world of dogs.

The following chart describes a point system for each category that contributes to the Top Dog Scoring System. All members who score in one or more categories will be considered for the Top Dog Award. The member with the highest total number of points at the end of the 4-H year shall be deemed "Top Dog." Two Alternate Winners shall also be recognized, representing the next two highest scores. In addition, members earning scores ranking in the Top Ten shall be recognized each year with a pin award. In the event of a tie, both members will be recognized. This represents, roughly, the top 3% of the Dog Program in overall dog achievement.

**Top Dog Scoring & Weighting System:**

*Points in all boxes are not cumulative: only the highest score earned applies.*

<p><b>Showmanship:</b>  <u>Fair Run Offs (3 levels: Open, Specialty/Adv. Spec., Pre-Specialty/1<sup>st</sup> Year)</u>                  20: Grand Champion                  18: Reserve Grand Champion  <u>Classes at Fair &amp; Qualifying Matches*</u>                  16: Class Champion                  14: Reserve Class Champion                  12: High Blue in Class (min. 90 points)                  10: Score of 90 or higher</p>	<p><b>Spirit of 4-H Competition:</b>                  10: Spirit of 4-H Winner                  8: Second highest # votes                  6: Third highest # votes                  4: Fourth highest # votes                  2: Fifth highest # votes</p>
<p><b>Judging Contests (average of top two scores):</b>                  (Note: does not include ID Contests)                  20: Grand Champion Overall                  18: Reserve Grand Champion Overall                  16: Jr./Int./Sr. Champion                  14: Jr./Int./Sr. Reserve Champion                  10: High Blue (95+% score)</p>	<p><b>ID Contests (average of top two scores):</b>                  Points Given at 2 Levels: 1<sup>st</sup> Year &amp; Advanced                  20: Grand Champion Overall                  18: Reserve Grand Ch. Overall                  16: Jr./Int./Sr. Champion                  14: Jr./Int./Sr. Reserve Champion                  12: 100+% score                  10: High Blue (95+% score)</p>
<p><b>Public Presentations:</b>                  22: Top Trophy Winner                  20: Alternate to Top Trophy Winner                  18: Top Trophy Contestant                  14: Semi-Finals Contestant                  12: County Purple Ribbon                  10: County Blue Ribbon</p>	<p><b>Record Books:</b>                  20: Record Book Pin                  18: Gold Ribbon                  14: Purple Ribbon                  10: County Blue Ribbon</p>
<p><b>Obedience All Levels:</b>  <u>Fair Run Offs (3 levels: Pre-Novice, Novice, Advanced)</u>                  20: Grand Champion Overall                  18: Reserve Grand Ch. Overall  <u>Classes at Fair &amp; Qualifying Matches*</u>                  16: Class Champion (190 min. score)                  14: Reserve Class Ch (180 min. score)                  12: High Blue (175 min. score)</p>	<p><b>Dog Bowl (Combination of top 2 scores at each level: Novice, Grad. Novice, Advanced)</b>                  20: Individual High Score                  18: Reserve Individual High Score                  16: 3<sup>rd</sup> High Individual                  14: 4<sup>th</sup> High Individual                  12: 5<sup>th</sup> High Individual                  10: State Qualifier</p>
<p><b>Obedience Bonus per dog:</b>  <u>Classes at Fair &amp; Qualifying Matches*</u>                  10: Passing score (170+) in Adv. Novice or above                  8: 180 or higher score in Novice only                  6: State Qualifying Score                  5: Utility participation                  4: Graduate Open participation                  3: Open participation                  3: Veterans Participation                  2: Graduate Novice participation                  1: Advanced Novice participation</p>	<p><b>Other Performance Events:</b>  <b>(only 1 event will count – highest score)</b>  <u>Agility (Classes at Fair &amp; Qualifying Matches*)</u>                  10: Clean Run                  9: Champion                  8: Reserve Champion                  6: Blue Ribbon  <u>Rally (Classes at Fair &amp; Qualifying Matches*)</u>                  10: Champion                  8: Reserve Champion                  6: Blue Ribbon</p>
<p><i>Members with 2 dogs or dual-entered dogs only earn Obedience points for the highest scoring run: Obedience points are not cumulative. Obedience Bonus Points only apply if none are earned under regular obedience.</i></p>	<p><u>Groom Squad</u>                  10: Champion                  8: Reserve Champion                  6: Blue Ribbon (95 min. score)</p>
<p><i>* Besides the Fair, Snohomish County Shows/Matches/Trials that are <u>State qualifying</u> events will count for Top Dog points. If the member participates in multiple events, only the highest score will count – they are not cumulative. Some points can only be earned at Fair on Run-Off days.</i></p>	

## Spirit of 4-H

This award is given to the member who exhibits good sportsmanship whether winning or losing, who sets a good example for others and who gives back to the 4-H program through leadership and community service. This person is someone that you would think of if you were to describe character and attitude of an outstanding 4-H member. This award is voted on by the members and leaders. Ballots are distributed at the fair. Each dog project member and leader has two votes. The award is presented at the County Dog Awards ceremony in the fall.

## Leader's Choice Awards

Leaders vote each fall on a series of awards, based on yearlong performance. These awards include:

### Outstanding Members Awards

The members are nominated for these awards by leaders at the October Leaders' meeting. They are members who have demonstrated outstanding abilities and qualities while overcoming obstacles with their dog or in their lives. The recipients of each award will be awarded a revolving trophy at the County Dog Awards ceremony in the fall. There are five categories for Outstanding Members:

- Outstanding Primary
- Shelby Orr Award - Outstanding First Year Junior
- Outstanding Junior
- Outstanding Intermediate
- Outstanding Senior

### Excellence Awards

- Sportsmanship Award
- Joey Miller Memorial - Community Service Award
- Outstanding Leader

## **8.2 Awards for County Fair Requirement Activities**

### **ID Contest**

Scoring of Breeds, Bones, and Parts is done on a percentage basis. You will receive a percentage of the total possible for all three categories. These three percentages will be averaged to compute your final score for a particular ID contest. Members who attend at least two ID contests will receive a ribbon, awarded at the County Dog Awards. The percentage breakdown for ribbons is charted below. In addition, there will be awards for the top scorers in the categories outlined in the chart below. Final scores will be an average of a member's two highest scores. If a member attends more than two contests, all lower scores will be "thrown out." Per 4-H policy, all Primary members will receive a participation ribbon, and will not be included in competition with other members.

### **Awards**

<u>Score Range</u>	<u>Ribbon Placing</u>
95% -- 100+%	"High" Blue Ribbon
80% -- 94%	Blue Ribbon
50% -- 79%	Red Ribbon
0% -- 49%	White Ribbon

### **Other Awards**

#### First Year

Junior Champion and Reserve Champion  
Intermediate Champion and Reserve Champion  
Senior Champion and Reserve Champion

#### 2nd Year and Above (Advanced)

Junior Champion & Reserve Champion  
Intermediate Champion & Reserve Champion  
Senior Champion and Reserve Champion

### **Judging Contest**

#### **State Judging Team**

Intermediate and Senior members are chosen for the State Judging Team based on an average of their two top Judging and two top ID scores. Judging and ID are weighted equally in the scoring. The members who have the highest combined scores in Judging and ID will be eligible for the State Judging Team.

#### **Adult Day Judges**

The top three Judging Contest winners will judge the Adult Day Classes. The Top Scoring Member gets first choice to which class to judge, ie Showmanship, Advanced Obedience, or Novice Obedience. The second highest scoring member will choose second, and the third highest scoring member get to judge the remaining class. Tie's will be broken by the Program Leader using a method taking the highest total judging score for the two members with tied scores. (i.e. a member who judged 3 times during the year will have a higher total



score than a member who judged 2 times and would be awarded the choice.) If any of the members choose not to judge, the selection process will continue by offering the next highest scoring member the opportunity to judge the available class. Any conflicts will be decided by the Fair Superintendent and/or Program Leader.

### Public Presentation Awards

At the Area level contest, all members are awarded a ribbon, either White, Red, Blue, or Green, which are defined as:

- White = fair
- Red = good
- Blue = great
- Green = excellent. Earning a Green award means that the member is qualified to give his or her presentation at the County level Public Presentations held in April or May. (Invitations and time schedules will be mailed to the members.)

Members who participate at the County level receive a ribbon, either Red, Blue or Purple. Purple award winners will be honored at the County Awards Ceremony held at our Fair and will be awarded a Public Presentation pin.

Approximately twenty-five of the top County level purple award winners will compete in the Top Trophy semi-finals. The top ten then go on to compete for the Snohomish County Top Public Presentation Trophy. This competition is by invitation only and is held during the fair, usually on the stage in the 4-H building.

ALL members are encouraged to give their presentation again at the Evergreen Fair. Premium points (money) will be awarded for presentations given at the fair.

All Intermediate and Senior members who receive a Blue or Purple at the County level will be invited to give their presentation at the State Fair in Puyallup in September.

### Record Books

At the club level, all members are awarded a sticker, either White, Red or Blue, which are defined as:

- 0-59 points - White = fair
- 60-79 points - Red = good
- 80-101 points - Blue = great

Books with blue stickers advance to county where they are judged again and awards given as follows:

- 80-84.5 points - Blue
- 85-89.5 points - Purple
- 90-95.5 points - Gold Seal
- 96+ points - Pin

## **8.3 Awards for County Fair Activities**

### Pins Awarded at Fair

- Champion and Reserve Champions in Dog Obedience
- Champion and Reserve Champions in Showmanship

### Trophies Awarded at Fair

- Dog Costumes
- Dog Tricks
- Blindfold ID
- Agility
- Dog Games
- Dog Bowl Teams
- Groom Squad
- Conformation

### Pins Awarded at Fall Awards Ceremony

- State Dog Bowl Team members (Intermediates, and Seniors)
- State Dog Judging Team members (Intermediates and Seniors, also Juniors if scores qualify)

### Trophies Awarded at Fall Awards Ceremony

- Junior High Point Champion
- Junior High Point Reserve Champion
- Intermediate High Point Champion
- Intermediate High Point Reserve Champion
- Senior High Point Champion
- Senior High Point Reserve Champion
- Best Ring Steward
- High Combined Purebred
- High Combined Mixed Breed
- Dog Bowl Individual High Scores

# Notes

## 8.4 Medals

The County Dog Medals Program rewards members' consistent participation with their project, community service and leadership throughout the year. Medals are awarded at the county dog awards night. Members must complete the Dog Medals Application (including Leader's signature) and submit to the Dog Leaders by October 15<sup>th</sup>.

To qualify for a medal, all members must:

### Participate in at least 8 separate categories

<u>Medal</u>	<u>Points Required</u>	<u>Judging/ID Events</u>
Gold Medal	18-20 points	2) Judging/ID <b>Contests</b>
Silver Medal	15-17 points	1) Judging/ID <b>Contest</b> <b>AND</b> 1) Clinic or higher
Bronze Medal	11-14 points	1) Judging/ID Contest <b>OR</b> Clinic
Copper Medal	8+ points	
Power Primary Medal	8+ points	

<u>Event Category</u>	<u>Max. Pts.</u>
<b>Public Presentations</b>	<b>2</b>
* 1 point per presentation (2 at area or 1 area & 1 county)	
<b>Dog Judging (incl. ID Contest)</b>	<b>2</b>
* 1 point for each Judging/ID Event (clinics count but Silver medals require 1 <u>contest</u> and Gold medals require 2 <u>contests</u> )	
<b>Participation at Shaggy DA Fun Match</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Record Book</b>	<b>1</b>
* That meets Program requirements to attend ESF	
<b>Participation in Obedience at Evergreen State Fair (ESF)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Participation in Dog Showmanship at ESF</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Dog Herdsmanship at ESF</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Informational Dog Exhibit at ESF</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Other Dog Exhibits at ESF</b>	<b>2</b>
* 1 point for each: Shop, Craft, Dog Bowl, Photo, or Groom Squad	
<b>Community Service</b>	<b>5</b>
* 1 point per event	
<b>Leadership</b>	<b>3</b>
* 1 point for club leadership	
* 1 point for club officer or committee	
* 1 point for county or state leadership	
<b>Total Possible</b>	<b><u>20</u></b>

## Snohomish County 4H Dog Medals Application

*Signed application due by October 15<sup>th</sup>*

Member Name (Printed): \_\_\_\_\_ Club Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Age Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Medal Applied For: \_\_\_\_\_

<b><u>Event</u></b>	<b><u>Dates Participated/Turned In</u></b>	<b><u>Points Earned</u></b> <i>(For judge's use)</i>
Public Presentation:	_____	_____
Dog Judging/ID CLINICS	_____	_____
Dog Judging/ID CONTESTS	_____	_____
Shaggy DA Fun Match	_____	_____
Fair Level Record Book	_____	_____
Obedience at ESF	_____	_____
Showmanship at ESF	_____	_____
Herdsmanship at ESF	_____	_____

<b><u>Activity</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	
Informational Exhibit at Fair	_____	_____
Other Dog Related Fair Exhibits: 1)	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____
Community Service: 1)	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____
4)	_____	_____
5)	_____	_____

Leadership: Club: \_\_\_\_\_

Officer/Committee: \_\_\_\_\_

County or State: \_\_\_\_\_

Member's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Leader's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## 8.5 Rank Patch

*Revised June 2003  
Effective October 2003*

**Purpose:** To encourage 4-H members to pursue ongoing personal growth and broadened experience within the Dog Fancy.

**Award Levels:** Novice, Apprentice, Intermediate, and Advanced.

To earn a patch at each level, members must complete the specified task within **each** category for that level. Where specified, the member may choose from one of several options. Leaders shall use their discretion in giving credit for creative applications that meet the requirements in a way other than what is specified here.

Members may write down the description of what they have done and what they learned and submit it to their leader, or they may report on it verbally to their leader. When the leader is satisfied that the member has met all of the criteria for a given level, the Rank Patch shall be presented to the member at the next County Dog Awards Ceremony.

<b>Leadership</b>
<p><b><u>Novice:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Help at a county level (or higher) dog 4-H event (e.g. County Dog Awards Ceremony, Shaggy DA Fun Match, Great Dog Caper, County Dog Judging, Evergreen State Fair, etc.)</li></ul> <p><b><u>Apprentice:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Attend a County Dog 4-H Leaders' Meeting <b>OR</b></li><li>▪ Attend a County Teen Dog 4-H Council meeting</li></ul> <p><b><u>Intermediate:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Serve as a Ring Steward at the Fair or other dog event (e.g. a dog show, obedience trial, agility trial, etc).</li><li>▪ Develop educational materials on something dog related that your fellow 4-H members can use for studying or learning (e.g. create Breed ID flashcards or a board game with Dog Bowl questions)</li></ul> <p><b><u>Advanced:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Instruct a group of less experienced 4-Hers at a club dog training meeting <b>OR</b></li><li>▪ Arrange for a speaker or other educational program (dog related) for a club meeting (work with your leader to accomplish this) <b>OR</b></li><li>▪ Serve as a mentor for a less experienced dog 4-H member, and help them at meetings (arrange this with your leader's help).</li></ul>

## Outside Events

### **Novice:**

- Pick a dog competition titling system and learn about it, report on what you learned (e.g. UKC weight pull competition, NADAC agility, AKC obedience, Therapy Dogs International, etc)

### **Apprentice:**

- Attend a non-4H dog competition (e.g. conformation show, obedience or agility trial, weight pull, sled dog race, hunt test, lure course, etc) and report to your leader what you observed.

### **Intermediate:**

- Volunteer to help at a non-4-H dog-related event (e.g. help at a rescue fundraiser, leash run at an agility trial, do cleanup duty at a dog show)

### **Advanced:**

- Actively participate in a non-4-H dog-related event with a dog (yours or someone else's). (E.g. show in a competition, participate in a sled dog club practice run, attend a hunt club Fun Day with your dog, show your dog in a Fun Match that awards ribbons, etc) **OR**
- Join a non-4-H dog organization (e.g. a training club, all-breed conformation club, breed-specific club, national breed club, therapy dog club, etc)

## First Aid/Health/Safety

### **Novice:**

- Explain to your leader how to approach a strange dog

### **Apprentice:**

- Explain how to put on a dog collar or change the collar

### **Intermediate:**

- Explain one way to give a dog pills or medicine **AND**
- Learn the symptoms of one disease and explain them

### **Advanced:**

- Explain one method of breaking up a dog fight **AND**
- Research one heritable defect in your breed of dog and explain how responsible breeders work to reduce or eliminate this trait in the gene pool

## Grooming

### **Novice:**

- Research how your breed of dog is groomed (or choose a breed similar to your dog if he is a mixed breed), and explain the process to your leader.

### **Apprentice:**

- Choose a breed of dog other than your own that has a different coat type than your dog, research how it is groomed, and explain the process to your leader.

### **Intermediate:**

- Explain the use of the following grooming tools and give an example of where each would be useful: slicker brush, pin brush, bristle brush, thinning shears, mat splitter, stripping knife, rake, blunt-nosed scissors, parting comb, clippers, grooming noose.

### **Advanced:**

- Research a career in dog grooming or professional dog handling (by reading or interviewing somebody) and write at least a one-page report on what you learned. **OR**
- Arrange to job shadow a grooming professional **OR**
- Serve as an apprentice to a professional handler or a groomer's assistant.

## Service to Dog Fancy

### **Novice:**

- Plan or participate in a food, equipment or fundraising drive for a rescue organization or animal shelter (you can do this individually or with your club)

### **Apprentice:**

- Contribute your time to a rescue organization or animal shelter in some way (walk dogs, foster a rescue, help with grooming, help advertise, etc)

### **Intermediate:**

- Research a responsible dog owner topic (e.g. obeying leash laws, scoop rules, respecting wildlife while hiking with a dog, etc) and share this knowledge with others in some way (write a letter to a local newspaper editor, create a website, give a presentation at a 4-H club or county event or at school, etc)

### **Advanced:**

- Research responsible breeding practices and put this knowledge to use by helping to educate others in some way (write a letter to a local newspaper editor, create a website, give a presentation at a 4-H club or county event or at school, etc)



## Research & Knowledge

### **Novice:**

- Obtain a copy of a competition organization's rule book, read it, and put your name on it (e.g. USDAA agility rules, AMBOR conformation rules, AKC obedience etc)

### **Apprentice:**

- Earn a Blue Ribbon in the Breed/Bones/Parts ID Contest OR
- Earn a Blue Ribbon in the Judging Contest one year OR
- Earn a Blue Ribbon in Dog Bowl (?Do we give out Danish ribbons for Dog Bowl??)

### **Intermediate:**

- Learn about a dog-related law in your city, county or state. If there is a license law in your area, find out how the revenue is spent.

### **Advanced:**

- Explore a dog profession (must be something other than what you used for the grooming section requirement) by being a job shadow, interviewing someone, or doing research. (e.g. veterinarian, veterinary technician, shelter worker, Animal Control Officer, obedience instructor, judge, groomer, professional handler, field trainer, Canine Unit Policeman etc) Write at least a one-page report on the subject.

## Training

### **Novice:**

- Explain to your leader two different methods of rewarding (praising) a dog and which would be your preferred method for use on your own dog and why.

### **Apprentice:**

- Choose a bad habit your dog has that you'd like to change (e.g. barking, digging, chewing, jumping on people, pulling on his leash, etc) and explain a method of modifying the habit, and why you might choose that method for your dog.

### **Intermediate:**

- Pick one exercise each from the Open and Utility obedience exercises and explain one method for teaching it, and why you might choose that method for your dog over other methods.

### **Advanced:**

- Choose one training method, read a book on the subject, and explain to your leader the general concept of the method—i.e. clicker training, Kohler Method etc. This does not necessarily have to be an obedience training method.

## Conformation & Breeding Knowledge

### Novice:

- Explain how to examine a dog when you are judging conformation/Showmanship AND
- Research the original purpose for which your breed of dog was bred (or choose a breed similar to your dog if you have a mixed breed). Explain to your leader what traits would be important for your dog to possess if he were to do the job for which he was bred.

### Apprentice:

- Explain one aspect of dog structure, such as “balance”, angulation, shoulder layback, topline, or side movement. Tell what the ideal characteristics are for your breed, and what are faults, serious faults, or disqualifications relating to this aspect of structure.  
**AND**
- Visit an animal shelter and research their records to learn how many animals are euthanized there each year. Discuss with your leader your thoughts on why people turn pets into the shelter, and what can be done to reduce the number of animals being euthanized.

### Intermediate:

- Read the AKC Standard for your breed of dog (or choose a breed that’s similar to your dog if he’s a mixed breed) and explain what you’ve learned. Discuss with your leader what you think your dog’s strengths and weaknesses are when comparing him to this standard of perfection, as well as his temperamental and breed instinct traits. Finally, come to a conclusion about whether or not you think your dog has enough merits to be bred, and why or why not.

### Advanced:

- Research the concept of breeders’ contracts, and draw up a mock contract of what you would require if you were a breeder selling a puppy to a new owner. Explain to your leader your rationale for each point in the contract **AND**
- Research the costs of breeding a litter of puppies from conception to weaning, and write a short report on average costs. Include potential costs like caesarean section, artificial insemination, ultrasound, and unexpected vet bills due to illness of the bitch or puppies. Also include feed costs for the bitch and puppies, and other costs such as vaccinations and equipment, such as the whelping box. Find out the average litter size and average puppy price for your breed (or another breed of your choosing). Calculate how many hours you would invest in researching, planning and arranging the breeding, caring for the brood bitch, cleaning up after puppies, socializing them, preparing them for their new homes, and selecting & educating puppy buyers. Calculate your estimated profit or loss, and if there is a profit, calculate your hourly wage based on total hours invested in the breeding process from start to finish. Compare this to our state’s Minimum Wage.

# Notes

# 9 Miscellaneous Information

## 9.1 Resources

### 4-H

Snohomish County web site - Cloverleaf Newsletter, calendars, links and more  
<http://snohomish.wsu.edu/4-h.htm>

State 4H web site - On-line Record Book, Obedience Score Sheets, State Showmanship Guidelines, Agility & Rally Rules and more  
<http://4h.wsu.edu>

Yahoo Groups: Dates, entry forms, publications, e-mail list-serve  
Leaders - [sc4hdogleaders-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:sc4hdogleaders-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)  
Members and Parents - [sc4hdogmembers-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:sc4hdogmembers-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)

### AKC

Washington 4-H has made an agreement with the American Kennel Club to allow members and leaders to use AKC educational materials.

Members - To receive publications, individually send a postcard to AKC with the following message:

"I am a 4-H Dog Project member in Washington State. I understand that one copy of each of the following materials is free. Please send me a copy of each of the following. Thank you."

- Obedience Regulations
- Junior Showmanship
- Dogs - A General Information Booklet
- Canine Summer Safety
- Winter Care for Canines
- Getting Started Series
- Rules Applying to Dog Shows

Print your name, address, city, state and zip code, and send the postcard to:  
American Kennel Club  
5580 Centerview Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606-3390

Leaders - In addition to the publications listed above, may also request:

- AKC Order Form
- Canine Good Citizen Program Information

### Dog Events Calendars

[www.infodog.com](http://www.infodog.com) - web site listing shows, trials, etc.

### Dog Breeds:

**AKC Complete Dog Book** edited by the American Kennel Club. Official publication of the American Kennel Club. All the official breed standards for AKC- recognized breeds, plus those in Miscellaneous Class. Includes Agility and Earthdog titles, and the Canine Good Citizen program, as well as many new color photos!

**AKC Complete Dog Book for Kids** edited by the American Kennel Club. A complete children's version of the AKC Dog Book. Includes full color photos, size comparison, fun facts, excerpts from the Standard, and a map showing the country of origin, as well as general tips on finding the right dog for you, health care, training basics, and information about the world of purebred dogs. Even suitable for adult beginners!

**The New Encyclopedia of the Dog** by Bruce Fogle. A beautiful pictorial of over 400 dog breeds of the world, including many rare breeds not seen much in the United States. Each breed is illustrated by several color photos, and a history is included, as well as information about characteristics that impact one's decisions in choosing a breed for a pet. A great index in the back, which includes common names for breeds—an excellent study guide for the serious dog fancier wanting to learn their breeds! Hint: a good resource for learning the “extra credit” breeds in our Breed ID contests!

### Training Theory Books:

**Don't Shoot The Dog** by Karen Pryor. Not exclusively a dog training book - author is famous as an early dolphin trainer. Outlines 8 methods for putting an end to all kinds of undesirable behavior without yelling, threats, force, punishment, guilt trips - or shooting the dog; the 10 laws of shaping behavior through affection training; PLUS housetraining the dog, keeping the cat off the table, and much more! This book is a short read, and covers the theory behind clicker training—seek another book for the practical applications, such as Pryor's *Clicker Training For Dogs*.

**Culture Clash** by Jean Donaldson. Subtitle: A revolutionary new way of understanding the relationship between humans and domestic dogs. An excellent examination of the interactions between dogs and humans, this book challenges long-held beliefs about pack interaction and dominance theory. This is another training theory book, not a how-to; but sets a strong foundation for why training methods work or don't work, and realistically addresses how dogs are motivated and how they learn.

**How Dogs Learn** by Mary Burch & John Bailey. Explains the science of operant conditioning, the psychological principle upon which almost all animal training is based. Operant conditioning is the place where science and dog training meet, and the authors bring you there in terms anyone can easily grasp. Every scientific concept is explained clearly and precisely, and its relevance to your dog is laid out. Includes a history of animal training, the basic principles of behavior, behavioral diagnostics (why does the dog do that?), increasing behaviors (teaching your old dog new tricks), decreasing behaviors (dealing with canine delinquents), differential reinforcement, antecedent control, and using punishment. A must-have book for the more serious dog person or behaviorist.

Reviewed by Jo Simpson: "This book talks about the basic principles of behavior and how they can be used to teach your dog new skills."

**The Dog's Mind** by Bruce Fogle DVM. How do dogs perceive the world about them? How do they see, hear, learn, relate to their owners? How large are their brains, what is their emotional makeup? Why do they suffer from stress and how can it be coped with? Over the last few years a substantial body of knowledge has been built up about the psychology of dog behavior. Combining more than twenty years of practical experience as a veterinary clinician with a personal knowledge and understanding of the latest international research, Dr. Bruce Fogle has written the most inclusive and relevant book on how the canine mind works.

Review by Jo Simpson: " This book tells us how dogs perceive the world around them. It is well written and humorous."

### How-To Obedience Training Books:

**Choose To Heel, Choose To Heel 2** and **Simply Scenting** by Dawn Jecs. A progressive A unique training program for competitive obedience, with emphasis on novice exercises in the first book, taught off-leash, proofing from the very start, and using positive reinforcement! Build a good foundation! Step by step instruction, illustrated with black & white photos. Second book contains the advancement of obedience basics and heeling. Includes flexibility exercises, cueing and footwork, heeling turns and transitions, proofing techniques, Come & Get It Exercise/Proofing, gentle jaw concept. A great resource for the serious obedience trainer looking to achieve a happy, precise worker that can consistently putout high scoring performances.

**Steppin Up To Success** (series) by Terri Arnold. A popular competitive obedience trainer and a sought-after, nationally acclaimed seminar speaker, Terri Arnold outlines a method for training precision obedience for serious competitors.

**D.O.G.S. Training Manual** by Jo Simpson. Step-by-Step directions for teaching Obedience. All levels. It is easy to read and follow. Geared for kids. (Contact our own Jo Simpson for a copy.)

### Breed Showing/Handling and Showmanship Books:

**Absolute Beginners Guide to Showing Your Dog** by Cheryl Smith. Showing your dog can be great fun! You know your dog has what it takes to be a champion, but how do you get started? Here is everything you need to know about the rewarding world of the dog show circuit. This easy-to-read guide will help you discover whether the show ring is the right place for you and your dog, learn the basics of training, and develop the skills for successful showing. In the end, both you and your dog will be ready to succeed in the show ring. Includes tips from professional handlers and trainers; in-depth descriptions of the AKC, UKC, CKC, and FCI; How to discover the right event for you and your dog; teaching techniques and ring preparation secrets, and much more.

**Best Junior Handler** by Anne & Denise Olejczak. A book on Junior Showmanship written by a junior! How to dress, sportsmanship, the basics, finer points, even special events you can compete in. A great book for those kids who want to get their show careers started right, and thorough enough that even a Junior without access to training classes can learn to be competitive!

**Born To Win, Bred to Succeed** by Patricia Craige-Trotter. The philosophy and experiences of a breeder-exhibitor-judge who has set many winning and breeding records with her Norwegian Elkhounds. Contains frank advice for the beginning breeder on what it takes to make it to the top, from someone who has been there. Fantastic discussions on genetics and pedigree choices; clear advice on evaluating breeding stock, conformation and structure, what it takes to win in the breed ring, and what judges are looking for. A primer for any person starting out in a career of breeding dogs.

**Winning Edge: Show Ring Secrets** by George Alston. Apply sports psychology to dog showing and get far beyond the average competitor. Learn training, grooming and psychology for showing. Etiquette, sportsmanship and planning a campaign. For the serious exhibitor and seasoned veteran. The author also puts on seminars, which are very highly recommended by those who have attended!

**New Secrets of Successful Show Dog Handling** by Peter Green & Mario Migliorini. Techniques of handling your own show dog from two expert handlers. New Secrets is the definitive book on the sport of exhibiting purebred dogs. From early training to ring strategy and promoting a special dog, this comprehensive illustrated guide reveals the actual practices, procedures and etiquette involved in showing. You will learn what dog shows are all about; early show training; setting up your dog; baiting; ring procedures; conditioning; presentation and ring strategy; tricks of the trade; the secret formula for success and publicizing your dog. Peter Green is one of the foremost professional handlers in America today, with four Best of Show wins at Westminster and a host of other prestigious accomplishments to his credit. Mario Migliorini has been a successful breeder, trainer, and handler on two continents.

**D.O.G.S. Structure and Movement Manual** by Jo Simpson. This book was written to get kids/adults to understand basic dog structure and movement. There are many pictures that explain why and what the judges will be looking for in showmanship. Basics for the conformation ring. (Contact our own Jo Simpson for a copy.)

Practical Training Manuals for Specific Competitions:

**Excelling at Dog Agility** (set of 3 books) by Jane Simmons-Moake. Book 1 illustrates how to teach your dog to negotiate each of the competition obstacles safely and efficiently, with competitive excellence in mind; Book 2 explains how to move smoothly from one obstacle to the next, allowing you to reach your dog's highest potential for speed and accuracy, and will also help you develop a set of cues for communicating with your dog on the course. In Book 3 you'll learn to isolate and train many of the skill needed to successfully compete at the most advanced levels! A fantastic how-to, with comprehensive coverage of the skills necessary to rise to the top in agility competition – great illustrations. Taught by someone who has been there.

**Competitive Agility Training** (set of 3 video tapes) by Jane Simmons-Moake. Each tape covers that same subjects as her 3 books, **Excelling at Dog Agility**.

**Agility Training: Fun Sport for All Dogs** by Jane Simmons-Moake. Thinking about trying agility with your dog? This book details how to train on your own or with a group (setting up a class). It covers each obstacle and the order in which to train for them, how to construct obstacles, and how to compete. Based on USDAA rules.

**Herding Dogs, Progressive Training** by Virgil Holland. Whether you are involved in farming or ranching or simply want to explore your herding dog's heritage, you will find a wealth of information, and for those with competitive goals, the book will enhance your knowledge with a philosophy centered on the individual breed and personality of each dog. Commands and terms are thoroughly covered, as are those of basic obedience for the stock dog. Working various kinds of stock--sheep, cattle and ducks--is covered to meet the needs of every stock dog owner. You will find solutions to each special problem and sound advice on each phase of training. This is a great book to read if you're preparing to compete in herding tests or trials.

**Enthusiast Tracking: A Step By Step Handbook** by William "Sil" Sanders. Another book written by a local and tracking judge, Sil Sanders lays out an easy-to-follow system for tracking training on your own or with a friend. It is a structured and careful method, leaving very little learning to chance. Because the dog must lead the handler down the track, motivational techniques are emphasized throughout. Prepares dog and handler for their first tracking test and TDX test. Includes detailed descriptions of tracklayer and handler procedures, problem avoidance and problem solving techniques.

**The Best Way to Train Your Gun Dog: The Delmar Smith Method** by Bill Tarrant.. Bill Tarrant says that dog trainer extraordinary Delmar Smith, five-time winner of both the National Open and U.S. Open Brittany championships, is the best friend a dog ever had. What can Smith's methods do for your dog, your hunting, your field-trial aspirations? "If you want to train like a pro," says Smith, "you've got to think like a dog." Then, in colorful Oklahoma speech, he explains (and Bill Tarrant reports) exactly how to go about it. Over eighty photos by Tarrant illustrate the fine points.

While training horses as a youngster, Smith learned the secrets of what he calls "point of contact, repetition, association." He takes the mystery of how to apply these lessons to dog training and shows how to get outstanding results the humane way - without shouting, stomping, or striking the dog. Even if you live in the suburbs or the city, not ideal places for training a gun dog, you'll be surprised how much of the Delmar Smith method you can use.

Advanced Reading on Dogs:

**DOGS: A Startling New Understanding of Canine Origin, Behavior and Evolution** by Raymond Coppinger & Lorna Coppinger. Drawing on insight gleaned from 35 years of raising, training, and researching the behaviors of dogs worldwide, the authors explore in detail how dog breeds have evolved into their unique shapes and behaviors. Concentrating on five types of dogs - modern household dogs,

village dogs, livestock guarding dogs, sled dogs, and herding dogs - they examine our canine companions from a unique biological viewpoint. Clearly points the way for dog lovers, therapists, veterinarians, and all others who deal with dogs to understand their animals from a fresh perspective. How did the domestic dog become a distinct species from the wolf? Why do different breeds behave differently? How can we improve the relationship between humans and dogs? Shows how dogs' different abilities depend upon the confluence of their nature and nurture; both genetics and the environment play equally key roles. An excellent read for breeders and trainers, this book challenges longtime thinking on domestic dog evolution, behavior, nutrition, and genetics.

### Nutrition and Natural/Holistic Health:

***Give Your Dog A Bone*** by Ian Billinghurst. Deals exclusively with feeding dogs and designed for those who want easy to read, common sense guidance on feeding for maximum health, low cost and low environmental impact. Inspired by the observation that dogs and cats fed their natural whole food diet are far healthier than when fed cooked and processed foods, and contains valuable information for anyone who is involved with dogs, including vets, vet students, breeders and dog owners generally. Concerns the relationship between diet, health and disease in dogs. From Australia. Also by this author: ***The BARF Diet*** and ***Grow Your Pups With Bones***.

***Dr. Pitcairn's Complete Guide to Natural Health for Dogs and Cats*** by Richard & Susan Pitcarin. How to choose a healthy animal, dozens of recipes for delicious, economical, healthful pet food--with completely updated tables, charts and nutritional guidelines, how to give your pet a checkup, what's really in pet foods--and which ones to avoid to ensure your pet's best health, special diets for special pets, a guide to handling emergencies that includes techniques for external heart massage, artificial respiration and control of bleeding, plus a Quick Reference section that gives specific instructions for preventing, diagnosing and treating a wide range of animal diseases and disorders. Approach is drug-free and holistic with special attention to homeopathic and alternative remedies and treatments.

***Food Pets Die For*** by Ann Martin. Discusses the contents and manufacture of commercial pet foods. Spurred by her dogs' severe toxic reaction to a bag of kibble mistakenly manufactured with lethal levels of a certain mineral, Martin embarked upon a major research project of the commercial pet food industry in both the U.S. and Canada, and found surprising results. Martin addresses how the pet food industry is regulated, common ingredients in pet food, how food is manufactured, labeling laws, and other things concerned pet owners want to know. Also has a fairly large section of good, nutritious, easy recipes for homemade pet foods and other tips for healthy pets.

***The Nature of Animal Healing*** by Martin Goldstein. Why your pet gets sick and the steps you can take to prevent illness; veterinary care and treatment, how to identify and understand your pet's diseases; how to maintain optimum health for your pet; specific recommendations of herbs, supplements, and natural remedies; how to help your pet heal the natural way; how to make sure your pet eats the right foods and avoids the wrong ones; the truth about cancer, including new treatments and potential cures; the link between diet and disease; how to understand the emotional and spiritual nature of your pet, plus an extensive guide to holistic products, manufacturers and stores, books, newsletters, web sites, veterinarians, and associations. Extremely good section on vaccines, an in-depth discussion on modern thinking regarding the risks associated with vaccination, and the decision of when the benefits outweigh the risks—suggestions on minimizing risks if you *must* vaccinate. An intelligent approach to the subject of holistic health.

***The Ultimate Diet: Natural Nutrition for Dogs and Cats*** by Kymythy Schultze. Written by a local from Kingston, WA. This is an inexpensive, quick read on feeding pets naturally. Her system is simple and easy to understand. Contents include: species-appropriate nutrition, basic food groups, making the meal, snacks, treats and travel, herbs and green food, cautionary foods, making the switch, anti-cancer diet, pregnancy, puppies and kittens, seniors, food sources of nutrients, and an extremely valuable resource, Holistic Animal Yellow Pages.



### General Health:

***Dog Owner's Home Veterinary Handbook*** by James Carlson & Liisa Giffin. This is the most comprehensive, easy-to-use, up-to-date dog care book available anywhere. Contains important changes and new information about: flea prevention, vaccine protocols, cancer treatments, genetics and the role it plays in disease, diseases of the pancreas and liver, canine dental care, health problems of older dogs, treatment of arthritis, diagnostic tools and procedures, puppy socialization and training.

***Peak Performance*** by Chris Zink. Whether you're getting ready to compete in conformation, obedience, agility, tracking, planning a hiking vacation with your four-footed pal, or just jogging to get yourself in shape, Peak Performance belongs in your library! Help tune up your dog physically for whatever activity you have in mind. Learn how to maintain him in peak physical shape through the use of diet and conditioning. Prepare yourself to deal with performance-related injuries and understand the causes, as well as conditions of the entire body that may affect the dog's performance. Completely revised and updated, written for the lay reader and beautifully illustrated! Contents include how structure affects function, structure and locomotion, selecting a performance dog, routine maintenance of the performance dog, conditioning the performance dog, lameness and performance-related injuries, problems that affect performance, medications and performance, and stress and the performance dog.

***Merck Veterinary Manual*** by various authors. Want to have a wealth of veterinary information at your fingertips? Then get your own copy of this veterinarian's reference text! The Merck manual is the classic handbook of diagnosis, therapy and disease prevention and control that the serious owner will appreciate. Note: Covers all domestic animals, not just dogs and cats. This is for serious vet science readers only. It is also available online for free: [www.merckvetmanual.com](http://www.merckvetmanual.com).

### Periodicals:

***Dog Fancy***: a good beginner's source of information, including training, health, and learning dog breeds. Lots of glossy, color photos and visually entertaining. More advanced members may find this publication too elementary.

***AKC Gazette***: the official magazine of the American Kennel Club, this monthly publication covers the latest information on breeding, training, AKC competitions, veterinary education, and breed-related information. An outstanding publication.

***The Eventer***: a local, Northwest listing of all dog related activities, including shows and competitions, parades, fun days, seminars, and anything else submitted for listing. Doo Publications. P.O. Box 1601, Duvall, Washington 98019 [doopub@verizon.net](mailto:doopub@verizon.net).

***Front and Finish***: for the serious, experienced trainer or professional. This is a large monthly newspaper with columnists from all over the country, who cover all aspects of obedience, field, tracking and agility training. Serious content, a wealth of training advice and information—this is no beginners guide, but serves well the training instructor and dedicated competitor.

P.O. Box 333, Galesburg, IL 61402.

Subscriptions are \$35 per year

The website is [www.frontandfinish.com](http://www.frontandfinish.com)

Review by Mike Kriegel: "A good monthly is Front & Finish. They regularly publish articles on many aspects of dog training including obedience, agility, tracking, herding, freestyle and some field. They also have national obedience and agility rankings - both all breed and for each individual breed using a number of different ranking systems."

***Whole Dog Journal***: a small, monthly publication that addresses holistic health for dogs. Includes gentle training methods, and reviews of dog-related products like toys and beds, as well as addresses health issues from a natural perspective. This magazine takes no advertisements and is supported solely by subscriptions, so their product reviews are very frank and enlightening.

PO Box 420235 Palm Coast, FL 32142-0235.

1 (800) 829-9165

Review by Sharon Olson: "A monthly publication that I really enjoy and learn from. This magazine takes no advertising and depends solely on subscriptions: Therefore they can be honest on everything from foods to toys and equipment. They have articles on training, health and nutrition. They also test and grade food and dog-related merchandise."

**Bloodlines:** the official publication of the United Kennel Club. For someone new to the UKC scene, this magazine covers a lot of rules questions and is a good source of rare breed study information, as UKC recognizes many more breeds and AKC. Not as classy as the AKC Gazette, this magazine still has some gold nuggets of training and showing advice. In the back of the magazine, upcoming show and trials are listed (this information is also available on their website).

**Clean Run:** a magazine dedicated to the sport of dog agility—covers all three agility organizations and includes information about agility in other countries. An excellent training guide for beginners to professionals. [www.cleanrun.com](http://www.cleanrun.com)

**Dog World:** a magazine for serious dog enthusiasts, it covers training and showing in greater depth, addresses dog and societal ethics, and has progressive articles on controversial topics regarding health, feeding, vaccinations, and other topics of interest to the dedicated dog owner. Light on aesthetics and full of advertisements, the content is there if you dig for it.

**Canine Chronicle:** the subscription is expensive, but these thick, glossy magazines can usually be obtained for free at dog shows if you arrive early in the morning, and look for them in cardboard boxes outside vendor booths. This is largely an advertisement magazine for the top winning conformation dogs in the country, but it does have a few well-written articles. Its greatest use to 4-H members is as a fantastic source of high quality, color photographs of different dog breeds stacked in profile—mostly win photos used in advertisements. They make great study material for flashcards, and are just generally fun to look at, because they are so beautiful.

#### Activity & Competition Registries and Organizations:

**United Kennel Club:** a privately owned, not-for-profit registry that offers conformation, junior showmanship, obedience, agility, retriever and upland bird hunting, weight pull, cur & feist and coonhound competitions. This organization allows mixed breeds to compete in obedience and agility, and is very family-oriented. Professionals are not allowed to compete in UKC events, which makes them very amateur-friendly and excellent for kids. [www.ukcdogs.org](http://www.ukcdogs.org)

**American Kennel Club:** The main purebred dog show registry in the United States, 4-H bases most of its competition rules on AKC rules. AKC only allows registered, purebred dogs to compete in its events, however purebred-looking dogs may obtain a limited registration (ILP) for competing in obedience, tracking, and agility. AKC offers competitions in obedience, junior showmanship, conformation, herding, tracking, agility, earthdog, and bird hunting. [www.akc.org](http://www.akc.org)

**United States Dog Agility Association (USDAA):** another registry that allows mixed breeds to compete, and offers local agility competitions and special classes for youth. [www.usdaa.com](http://www.usdaa.com)

**North American Dog Agility Council (NADAC):** another registry that allows mixed breeds to compete, and offers local agility competitions. [www.nadac.com](http://www.nadac.com)

**Mixed Breed Dog Club of America (MBDCA):** a registry for mixed breed dogs, and purebreds ineligible to compete in other organizations. This club has an obedience titling system for mixed breeds where, if there are not sanctioned MBDCA shows in your area, you can qualify for titles at local fun matches, as long as the judge meets certain criteria, and you submit a form detailing your ring performance. An oft-used method for competing with mixed breed dogs in the Northwest in order to earn titles. <http://members.tripod.com/mbdca/>

**Australian Shepherd Club of America (ASCA):** an independent registry that offers obedience, agility, conformation and stockdog trials, a titling system, and special classes for youth. Breeds besides Aussies, and mixed breeds may compete at their trials, and the local Washington club is active and offers several trials each year. [www.asca.org](http://www.asca.org)

**United States Border Collie Handlers Association (USBCHA):** a herding registry that offers serious stockdog competitions at the national level. [www.usbcha.com](http://www.usbcha.com)

**Therapy Dogs International (TDI):** a certification system for therapy dogs for nursing homes, hospitals, and other facilities. [www.td-dog.org](http://www.td-dog.org)

**Delta Society:** another certification system for therapy dogs. [www.deltasociety.org](http://www.deltasociety.org)

**North American Flyball Association:** one of the main flyball competition registries that sponsors tournaments. Allows mixed breeds to compete and earn titles. [www.flyball.org](http://www.flyball.org).

**World Canine Freestyle Organization (WCFO):** one of the main Freestyle competition organizations in the U.S. This one has some 4-H affiliations and had a great youth program. [www.worldcaninefreestyle.org](http://www.worldcaninefreestyle.org)

**Canine Freestyle Federation (CFF):** The other main Freestyle competition organization [www.canine-freestyle.org](http://www.canine-freestyle.org)

**American Hunting Dog Club (AHDC):** an organization that offers hunting tests and titles for bird hunting breeds. [www.ahdc.org](http://www.ahdc.org)

**North American Hunting Retriever Association (NAHRA):** an organization that offers retriever-style tests and trials for bird hunting breeds. [www.nahra.org](http://www.nahra.org)

**North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association (NAVHDA):** an organization that offers pointer-style bird dog hunting tests and trials. [www.navhda.org](http://www.navhda.org)

## 9.2 Recipes for Goodies

### LIVER BAIT

2 lb. beef liver

Boil liver approximately 20 minutes. Drain and reserve liquid to pour over dog food. Place in a single layer on cookie sheets and bake at 350 degrees for approximately 10 minutes, turning once, or until liver is dry on outside but soft on inside. Cool and freeze.

### HOMEMADE DOG BISCUITS

3 ½ cups all purpose flour  
½ cup non fat dry milk  
2 cups whole wheat flour  
4 tsp. salt  
1 cup rye flour  
1 cup cornmeal

1 pkg. dry yeast  
2 cups chicken stock or other  
2 cups cracked wheat  
liquid  
1 egg & t Tbsp. milk (for top)

Combine all the dry ingredients except the yeast. In a separate bowl, dissolve the yeast in ¼ cup warm water. To this, add the chicken stock. (You can use bouillon, pan droppings or water from cooking vegetables.) Add the liquid to the dry ingredients. Knead mixture for about 3 minutes. Dough will be quite stiff. If too stiff, add extra liquid or an egg. Roll dough out on a floured board to ½ inch thick. Cut into shapes with cookie cutters. Place on an ungreased cookie sheet and brush with a wash of egg and milk. Place in preheated 350 degrees oven. After 45 minutes, turn off heat and leave biscuits overnight in the oven. Yield: about 8 dozen biscuits.

### LIVER BARS

1 lb. beef liver  
1 egg

oatmeal  
pinch of sugar (optional)

In a food processor or blender, puree raw liver and egg (shell included) and sugar. By hand stir in oatmeal until it is the consistency of cookie dough. Spread on greased jelly roll pan and bake at 350 degrees for about 20 minutes. Cool. Cut into bars and freeze.

### GARLIC DOG BISCUITS

2 eggs, beaten  
1 cup powdered milk  
¼ cup honey  
1 cup white flour

2 cups water  
4 cups graham flour  
½ cup oil  
2 Tbsp. garlic powder

Mix ingredients and roll out to ¼ to ½ inch thickness. Cut into shapes with cookie cutters. Sprinkle with garlic powder and place on lightly greased cookie sheet. Bake at 350 degrees for 20 minutes. Turn off heat and allow to dry in oven overnight.

# Notes

## **9.3 Score Sheets**

### ***Obedience***

These score sheets can be downloaded from the State web site  
<http://4h.wsu.edu/publications.html#dog>

- Pre-Novice Score Sheet
- Novice Score Sheet
- Advanced Novice Score Sheet
- Graduate Novice Score Sheet
- Open Score Sheet
- Graduate Open Score Sheet
- Utility Score Sheet
- Veterans/Handicapped Score Sheet

### ***Showmanship***

- County Showmanship Score Sheet
- State Showmanship Score Sheet

### ***Record Book***

- Level I Score Sheet - 1 Project
- Level II Score Sheet - 1 Project
- Level I Score Sheet - Multi-Project
- Level II Score Sheet - Multi-Project

### ***Achievement Awards***

Available at County Extension Office

- Jacket
- Dog Achievement Pin
- Dog Project Scholarship

# 10 Changes

## 10.1 November 2006 Revision

### *Changes include November 2003 Thru November 2006*

- Section 1. Important Contacts. Revised as follows:  
*Updated Change of Program Leader to Sarah Gunderson, and added the Assistant Fair Superintendent of Michelle Olson. October 2005.*
- Section 2.1. Dog Training, Obedience. Changed as follows:  
*“Martingale collars are also allowed. Prong collars and head halters may be suggested by your leader or trainer but are not allowed...”*  
*Was: “Prong collars, head halters and martingale collars may be suggested by your leader or trainer but are not allowed...”*  
*Changed for clarification per Leader Discussion July 2006.*
- Section 2.2 Showmanship:  
*Added general information. (no vote needed)*
- Section 2.3 Agility:
  - *Added general information. (no vote needed)*
  - *Added class level descriptions (reviewed by Leaders)*
  - *Added jump heights per State Rules (no vote needed)**Added in response to discussion October 2005 (jump heights are current as of March 2006)*
- Section 2.4 Rally Obedience:  
*Added general information. (no vote needed)*
- Section 3.1 General Information, Judging & ID Contests. Revised to state:  
*“The Snohomish County Dog project offers four Judging activities (usually starting in January)”. Changed from “four judging contests and two judging clinics starting in January”.*  
*Changed by membership vote October 2004.*
- Section 3.1 General Information, Judging & ID Contests. Added:  
*Each Judging is divided into three levels:*
  - Level 1. Beginning Clinic (for Primaries, Juniors and 1<sup>st</sup> time members)*
  - Level 2. Regular Clinic (for more information and preparing written reasons)*
  - Level 3. Judging Contest (for competitive members)**Changed to reflect level names and explanations of levels per Leader Discussion (sometime in 2005).*
- Section 3.1. General Information, Contest Rule. Added:

*Service Dog Project members are also exempt from the Judging requirement for exhibiting their service dog/puppy at the fair. However, if they wish to exhibit another dog in the regular classes, they complete the judging requirement.  
Exemption extended indefinitely by membership vote October 2005*

- Section 3.2.1 ID Contest-General, Answer Sheets. Revised to state:  
*“Your job is to match up the correct answer letter to the number on the list.”  
Was “Your job is to match up the correct answer number to the number on the list”  
Change was effective October 2004, by membership vote.*
- Section 3.2.2 ID Contest-Breeds:  
*Updated 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Year Breeds from Miscellaneous Class to AKC Groups as follows:  
Toy Fox Terrier – Toy, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever – Sporting, Plott Hound  
changed to Plott – Working, Neapolitan mastiff – Working, German Pinscher –  
Working, Black Russian Terrier – Working. Added AKC Miscellaneous to the Dogue  
de Bordeaux.  
Source: AKC Web site. No vote necessary.*
- Section 3.3.1, Clinics: Revised to state:  
*“At least four judging clinics are held each year”. Changed to reflect the addition of  
two clinics, each offered at each judging event.  
Changed by membership vote October 2004.*
- Section 3.3.1: Judging, General Information, Scoring and Awards. Added:  
*Judging Patches  
Members may earn judging patches for each judging contest when they score 70pts  
or more for written or oral reasons. A patch will be awarded with the first segment.  
These will be given to the leaders after each contest has been scored so they can be  
presented to the member. Four segments are available: 70-79 pts, 80-89 pts, 90-99  
pts, 100 pts. There is no limit to the number of segments that can be earned.  
Final adoption at February 2006 Leaders’ meeting.*
- Section 3.4: Dog Bowl. Summary of Changes:  
*Removed old summary paragraph. Added more explanation, levels and  
descriptions, Awards and reference Rules and Questions.*
- *Members may earn judging patches for each judging contest when they score 70pts*  
Section 5 Record Books, Dog Project Guidelines. Changed as follows:  
*“Dog Project Add Sheet: Use the Add Sheet developed by Snohomish County  
rather than the state version. This page has goals, summary of progress,  
vaccination information, training exercise check list, and expense report.”  
Was: “Dog Project Record: Also called the “Add Sheet”, this page has vaccination  
information, training exercise check list, exhibit summary and financial summary.”  
New Add Sheet adopted October 2005, effective immediately*
- Section 5 Record Books. Added:  
*“Up-To-Date Record Book”  
An up-to-date Record Book must be approved by the Dog Leader's Record Book  
Committee BEFORE the fair. The following is required as an “up-to-date record  
book”:*
  - *Dog Project Add Sheet – All sections:*



- Goals (ok if goals are written in project plans section as long as each area is covered)
- June Goal Review (please write a review in complete sentences of how you are doing on each goal)
- Skills Mastered – checked off for start of year and as of June.
- Financial Record – attach additional pages if needed. (ok if expenses are written in Journal – just bring turn it in too.)
- Health Record – if none so far, write “Oct-June, no health issues”
- Rabies Vaccination Certificate (copy is turned in with Fair entry)
- Permanent Record – Complete all sections that have activity so far. (You should have information in Judging and Presentations for sure.)

*Added to provide guidance for New Add Sheet adopted October 2005*

- Section 6.1. County Fair, Fair Requirement Exemptions. Added:  
*Service Dog Project members are also exempt from the Judging requirement for exhibiting their service dog/puppy at the fair. However, if they wish to exhibit another dog in the regular classes, they complete the judging requirement.  
Exemption extended indefinitely by membership vote October 2005*

- Section 6.2 Fair Classes, Showmanship, Scoring System Used at Evergreen Fair. Changed as follows:

<u>RIBBON</u>	<u>Showmanship</u>
White	0 to 64-1/2
Red	65 to 84-1/2
Blue	85 to 100

Was:

<u>RIBBON</u>	<u>Showmanship</u>
White	0 to 70-1/2
Red	71 to 87-1/2
Blue	88 to 100

*Changed to reflect change made by State Leaders.*

*Adopted by consensus agreement of Leaders at November 2005 meeting.*

- Section 6.2. Fair Classes, Showmanship. Added:  
*Members showing more than one dog in Obedience are not required to show both dogs in Showmanship (since this class is judging the member rather than the dog). However, members should be aware that they may miss out on a chance for High Combined award with the 2<sup>nd</sup> dog.  
Added to clarify information from State Leaders meeting, November 2005*
- Section 6.2 Fair Classes: Showmanship:  
*Moving Up:  
First year members automatically move up to Pre-Specialty in their 2<sup>nd</sup> Year. Thereafter, members receiving a Reserve or Grand Champion at Evergreen Fair or State Fair will move up a level the next year with the exception of Open. Members move up to open immediately upon receiving their 3<sup>d</sup> win in Novice AKC.  
Added for clarification per Leader Discussion July 2006.*

- Section 6.2 Fair Classes, Obedience, Scoring System Used at Evergreen Fair. Changed as follows:

<u>RIBBON</u>	<u>OBEDIENCE</u>
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White	0 to 141-1/2 (0 to 99-1/2 for Adv. Classes)
Red	142 to 169-1/2 (100 to 169-1/2 for Adv. Classes)

Was:

<u>RIBBON</u>	<u>OBEDIENCE</u>
White	0 to 141-1/2
Red	142 to 169-1/2

Changed to reflect change made by State Leaders to allow Advanced Obedience members with scores of 100 or better to compete at State Fair.  
Adopted by consent agreement of Leaders at November 2005 meeting.

- Section 6.2 Fair Classes: Obedience:  
Added: "Members who earn an obedience title prior to January 1<sup>st</sup> must move up to the next level for the current year. Move-up is optional for titles earned after January 1<sup>st</sup>."  
Added for clarification per Leader Discussion July 2006.
- Section 6.2: Fair Classes, Agility. Changed as follows:  
This popular sport with jumps, A-frames, teeter-totter, dog walk and through tunnels is now a 4H event. See Chapter 2.3 for more information and class descriptions. For beginning classes speed is NOT required. Instead, participants start with a perfect score and lose points for mistakes. Dogs must compete in regular obedience and members must compete in showmanship at the fair to compete in any level of Agility at the fair.

Scoring System Used At Evergreen Fair:

<u>RIBBON</u>	<u>AGILITY</u>
White	0 to 159-1/2
Red	160 to 189-1/2
Blue	190 to 200
Reserve Champion	2 <sup>nd</sup> Highest Score of 190+
Champion	Highest Score of 190+

Was: "On leash competition (off leash in the future). Dogs go over jumps, A-frames, teeter-totter, dog walk and through tunnels. Speed is NOT required. Instead, participants start with a perfect score and lose points for mistakes. Beginning dogs are welcome but no puppies."

Revisions reflect the changes in the 4H Agility program. Scoring was approved by Leaders' vote December 2005

- Section 6.2 Adult Days: Added:  
"The top three Judging Contest winners will judge the Adult Day Classes. See section 8.2 –Adult Day Judges for selection criteria."  
Approved by Leader Meeting Vote 11/5/2004.
- Section 6.2. Fair Classes. Added:  
The following classes are also available to enrolled members who did not complete all requirements for exhibiting their dog. Members may participate in Herdsmanship, games and un-scheduled fun matches at the discretion of the members' leader. (see section 6.2 for list)  
Note: Groom Squad was specifically excluded by Leader Vote March 2006)  
Non-dog activities were agreed upon by consensus of Leaders. Participation in the above selected dog activities were approved by vote March 2006.

- Section 7.4. State Judging, Selection. Added:  
*“The State Judging contest is for Intermediate and Senior members. The top 2 scores from the Judging and ID contests for each member are combined to determine the top 8 members of each age group. These members are invited to represent Snohomish County on the State Judging team. If a member is not able to attend, no alternate will be selected.”*  
*There was no previous information written but the previous practice was to fill an 8 person team with alternates if any of the top 8 members were not able to attend. Change effective for 2006, Changed by membership vote November 2005*
  
- Section 7.5: State Dog Bowl, Selection. Added:  
*“The State Dog Bowl contest is for Intermediate and Senior members. Teams (4 members & 1 alternate) are selected from the Graduate Novice and Advanced Levels only. Team members are the highest scoring individual’s based on their top 2 scores from the mid-year and Fair contests.”*  
*There was no previous information written but the previous practice select the highest individuals for the State team based on the Fair contest only.. Change effective for 2006, Changed by membership vote November 2005*
  
- Section 8.1: Special Awards, Top Dog Points. Clarified Points as follows:
  - ✓ *Presentations - add points for Semi-Finals (14 pts)*
  - ✓ *Take out gold ribbon record book points – award no longer exists.*
  - ✓ *Specify that Grand & Reserve Grand Champion showmanship points go to the 3 showmanship run-off winners.*
  - ✓ *Reword Advanced Obedience Bonus points to match new class names. Add 3 points for participation in Veterans.*
  - ✓ *Update Showmanship and Obedience minimum scores to reflect score changes. Showmanship: High Blue (min. score 90) = 12 pts, Score of 90 or above = 10 pts. Obedience: Reserve Class Champion (min. score 180) = 14 pts, High Blue (min. score 175) = 10 pts.**Adopted by consent agreement of Leaders at December 2005 meeting. Effective immediately.*
  
- Section 8.1. County Awards, Top Dog. Changed as follows:
  - ✓ *Changed points for High Blue in Obedience to 12 (was 10) to bring in line with High Blue in Showmanship*
  - ✓ *Added points for Other Performance Events: Agility, Rally Obedience & Groom Squad.*
    - Other Performance Events:**
    - (only 1 event will count – highest score)**
    - Agility (Classes at Fair & Qualifying Matches\*)*
    - 10: Clean Run*
    - 9: Champion*
    - 8: Reserve Champion*
    - 6: Blue Ribbon*
    - Rally (Classes at Fair & Qualifying Matches\*)*
    - 10: Champion*
    - 8: Reserve Champion*
    - 6: Blue Ribbon*
    - Groom Squad*
    - 10: Champion*

8: Reserve Champion

6: Blue Ribbon (95 min. score)

*Change effective for 2007, Changed by membership vote July 28, 2006*

- Section 8.1. County Awards, Special Awards. Added:  
*Joey Miller Memorial Community Service Award added to Leaders' Choice Awards. Approved by e-mail vote, November 2006.*
- Section 8.1. County Awards, Special Awards. Added:  
*Scholarship Awards. Ask leader for information and application. Applications due April 15<sup>th</sup>. Approved by membership vote November 2006. Effective for 2007*
- Section 8.2: Adult Day Judges. Revised to state:  
*"The top three Judging Contest winners will judge the Adult Day Classes. The Top Scoring Member gets first choice to which class to judge, i.e. Showmanship, Advanced Obedience, or Novice Obedience. The second highest scoring member will choose second, and the third highest scoring member will judge the remaining class. Tie's will be broken by the Program Leader using a method taking the highest total judging score for the two members with tied scores. (i.e. a member who judged 3 times during the year will have a higher total score than a member who judged 2 times and would be awarded the choice.) If any of the members choose not to judge, the selection process will continue by offering the next highest scoring member the opportunity to judge the available class. Any conflicts will be decided by the Fair Superintendent and/or Program Leader."  
Was: *"The two top scorers in the Judging contest earn the privilege of judging Adult/Alumni day at the Evergreen State Fair. The top Judging scorer may choose whether he/she would like to judge Obedience or Showmanship. The Reserve Champion Judging Contest winner will judge the alternate competition. If either winner chooses not to judge, or is unable to judge at adult day, the reserve winner to that winner will inherit the assignment."  
Approved by membership vote November 2004.**
- Section 8.3. Awards for County Fair Activities. Changed as follows:  
*Moved State Dog Bowl Team members (Intermediates and Seniors) from Pins Awarded at Fair to Pins Awarded at Fall Awards and dropped "Juniors" & "based on scores". Added: State Dog Judging Team members (Intermediates and Seniors, also Juniors if scores qualify) to Pins Awarded at Fall Awards. Added: Dog Bowl Individual High Scores to Trophies Awarded at Fall Awards. Changed to reflect current practice as of November 2005.*
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- Section 8.4. County Awards, Medals. Changed as follows:  
*Requirements for Bronze medal reduced to 1 Judging (either clinic or contest). Requirements for Silver medal changed to allow 1 of the 2 Judging to be a Clinic. Requirements for Gold medal remain the same – 2 Judging Contests. Approved by membership vote October 2005*