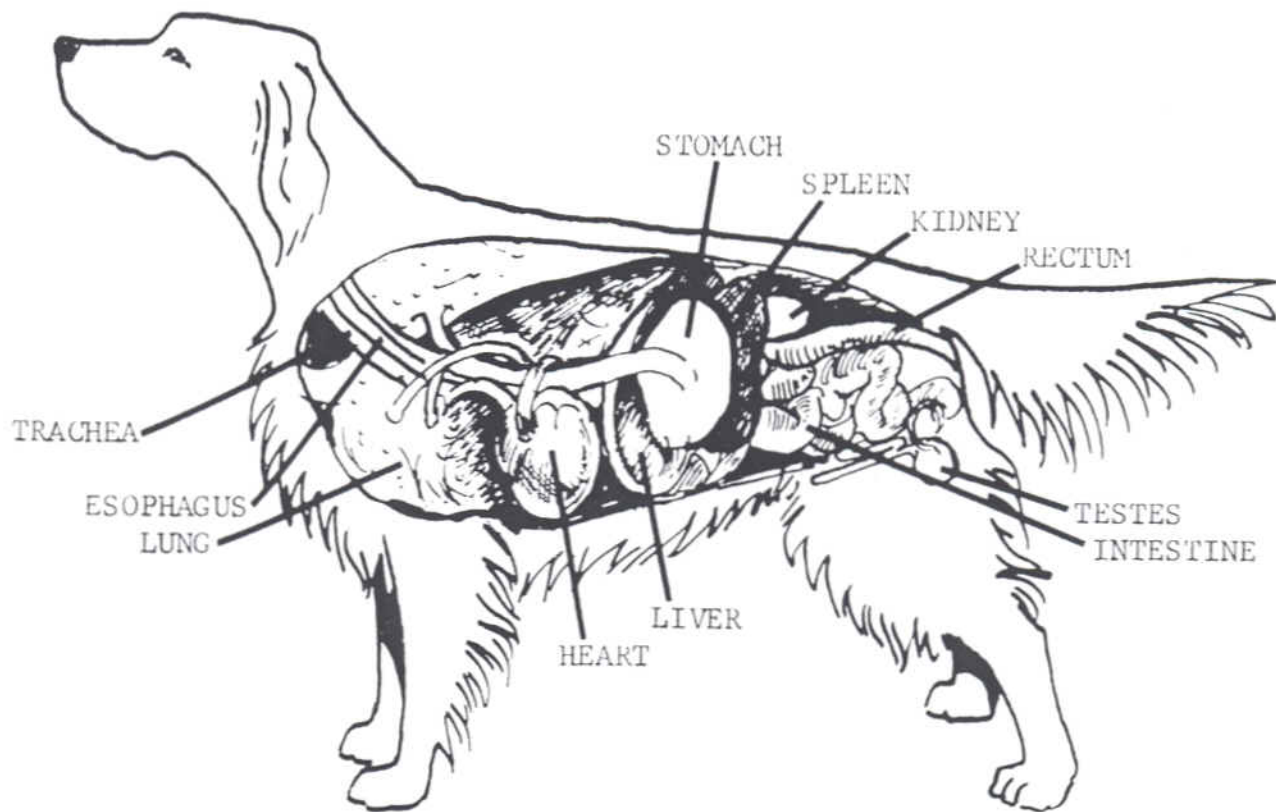
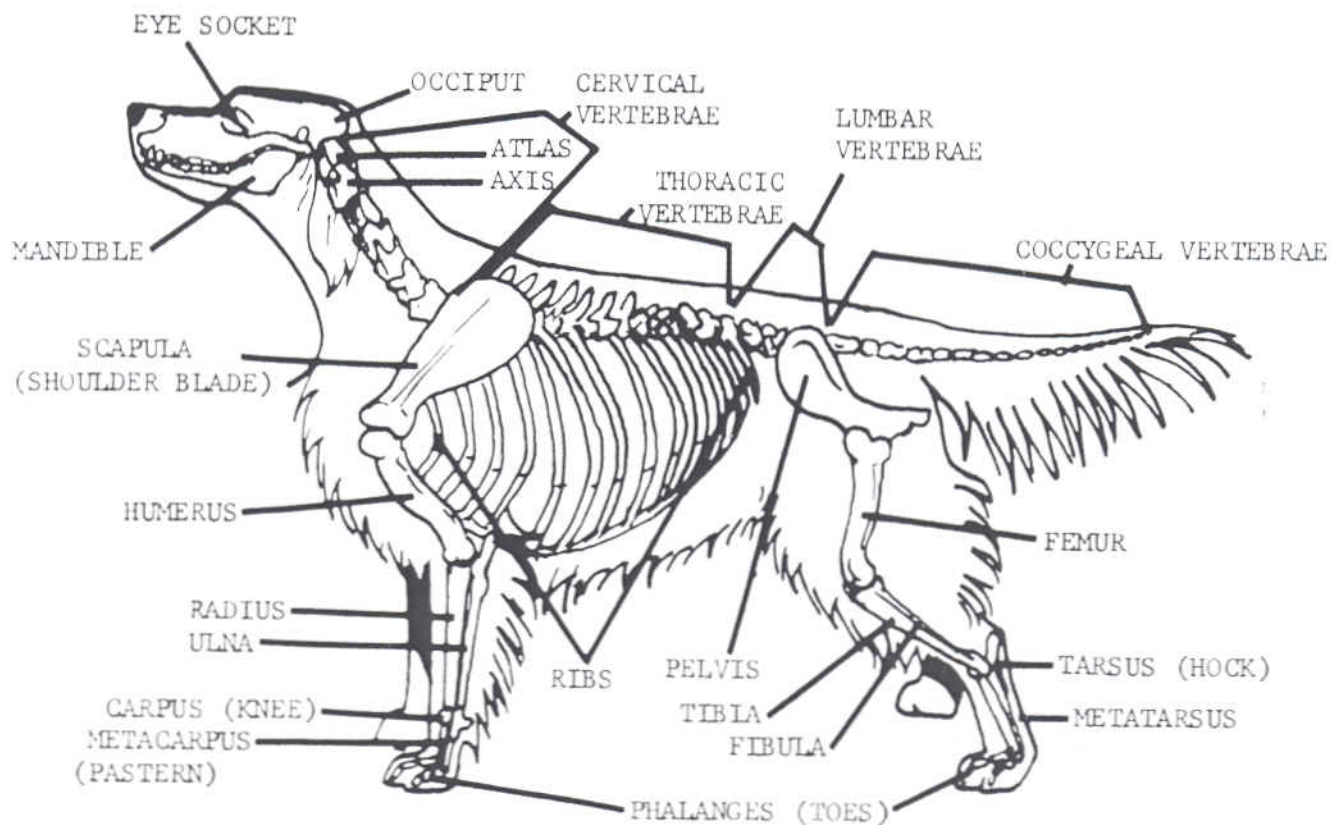


# STUDY GUIDE - Level III and IV



– Some Internal Organs of a Dog



– Skeletal Drawing of a Dog

# LEVEL III & IV DOG TALK GLOSSARY 3

This is the third of three Dog Talk Glossaries for you to use to increase your vocabulary. See how many of these words your family knows.

## A

**Alpha dog** - In a pack this is the dog that is dominant over all others.

**Aggression** - Behavior pattern of an animal or species to indicate dominance over another animal or species.

**Angulation** - The angles formed by a meeting of the bones; mainly the shoulder, upper arm, stifle and hock.

**Animal rights** - Conditions, respect and fairness to which animals are thought by some people to be justifiably entitled according to their natural characteristics.

**Apple head** - Dog with a rounded or disheveled skull.

**Artificial insemination** - Breeding through introducing semen into the female reproductive tract by artificial means.

## B

**Balance** - Condition where all proportions of a dog's body are in harmony.

**Balanced ration** - Amount of feed that has the proper proportions of individual ingredients to meet the daily nutritional needs of a dog.

**Belton** - A color designation; an intermingling of colored and white hairs, such as blue belton, lemon, orange or lever belton as in an English Setter.

**Blooded** - Dog of known heritage; pedigreed.

**Break** - Term used to describe changing of coat color from puppies to adult stages.

**Breeching** - Fringing of long hair at the posterior borders of the thigh regions.

**Breed** - A specific type of dog with unique characteristics (selected and maintained by man) with a common gene pool and a characterized appearance

(phenotype) and function.

## C

**CD (Companion dog)** - Suffix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Companion Dog by AKC as a result of having earned qualifying scores in Novice Classes at a specified number of AKC licensed or member obedience trials.

**CDX (companion dog excellent)** - Suffix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Companion Dog Excellent by AKC as a result of having won minimum scores in Open

Classes at a specified number of AKC licensed or member obedience trials.

**Champion (CH)** - Prefix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Champion by AKC as a result of defeating a specified number of dogs in specified competition at a series of AKC licensed or member dog shows.

**Character** - Temperament, individuality, worthiness and/or expression distinctive of the breed.

**Chest** - Part of the body or trunk that is enclosed by the ribs; the thoracic cavity.

**Choke collar** - Leather or chain collar fitted to the dog's neck in such a way that the degree of tension exerted by the hand tightens or loosens it.

**Clip** - Method of trimming the coat in some breeds, notably the Poodle.

**Close-coupled** - Dog with a short loin and back.

**Condition** - Health as shown by the coat, state of flesh, general appearance and deportment.

**Cow-hocked** - Said of a dog whose pasterns and paws point outward with the hock joints close to each other.

**Cynology** - The study of canines.

## D

**Defense behavior** - Behavior pattern of an animal or species to protect itself or its territory.

**Dermatitis** - Inflammation of the skin, sometimes called eczema.

**Dermatology** - The study of diseases

of the skin and their diagnosis and treatment.

**Dewclaw** - Extra claw or functionless (vestigial) digit on the inside of the leg; a rudimentary fifth toe.

**Disqualification** - A decision made by a judge or show committee following a

determination that a dog has a condition that makes it ineligible for any further competition under the dog show rules.

**Dog** - Male dog; also used collectively to designate male and female.

**Double coat** - An outer coat resistant to weather and protective against brush and brambles, together with an undercoat of soft hair for warmth and water proofing.

## E

**Entropion** - Complex genetic condition that results in the turning in of the upper or lower eyelid, causing the eye lashes to irritate the eye, potentially resulting in corneal ulceration.

**Estrogen** - Female sex hormone that stimulates estrus.

**Euthanasia** - Inducing the painless death of an animal for reasons assumed to be merciful or necessary.

**Experiment** - Operation done under controlled conditions to test an effect or hypothesis.

**Experimentation (animal)** - Use of animals for physiological, pathological or psychological investigations.

**Eyeteeth** - The upper canines.



## F

**Field champion (Field CH)** - Prefix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded a Field Champion by AKC as a result of defeating a specified number of dogs in specified competition at a series of AKC licensed or member field trials.

**Field trial** - A competition for certain hound and sporting breeds in which dogs are judged on ability and style in finding or retrieving game or following a game trail.

**Flying trot** - A fast gait in which all four feet are off the ground for a brief second during each half stride. Because of the long reach, the oncoming hind feet stop beyond the imprint left by the front. Also called suspension trot.

## G

**Genealogy** - Recorded family descent. Pedigree.

**Gene pool** - Sum total of all the genes that exist in the dogs of a given breed.

**Genes** - Units of heredity that control the growth, development, function and physical characteristics of the dog.

**Gestation** - A period of sixty-three days in the dog, from fertilization to whelping, characterized by embryonic/fetal development.

**Groom** - To brush, comb, trim or otherwise make a dog's coat neat.

**Groups** - The breeds as grouped into seven divisions by the AKC according to general type to facilitate judging.

**Guard hairs** - Longer, smoother, stiffer hairs that grow through and normally conceal the undercoat.

**Gun dog** - Dog trained to work with its master in finding live game and retrieving game that has been shot.

**Gun-shy** - When the dog fears the sight or sound of a gun or any other loud sharp sound.

## H

**Hackles** - Hairs on the neck and

back raised involuntarily in fright or anger.

**Handler** - Person who handles a dog in the show ring or at a field trial.

**Heat** - The female breeding season.

**Hound** - Group of breeds that are commonly used for hunting by scent or sight.

**Human-animal bond** - Emotional attachment between a person and nonhuman companion.

## I

**Inbreeding** - Breeding of closely related animals, such as mother to son, brother to sister.

**Inherited** - Degree to which a trait or characteristic is passed on from a parent to offspring.

**Interbreeding** - Breeding together of dogs of different breeds. Same as crossbreeding.

**Issue** - Concern that is recognized by a wide cross-section of the public.

## L

**Lead** - Strap, cord or chain attached to the collar or harness for the purpose of restraining or leading the dog. Leash.

**Level gait** - Trotting movement without rise or fall of withers.

**Line breeding** - Mating of related dogs of the same breed, within the line or family, to a common ancestor, such as a dog to his granddam or a bitch to her grandsire.

## M

**Mad dog** - A rabid dog.

**Mandible** - Bone of the lower jaw.

**Match show** - Usually an informal dog show at which no championship points are awarded.

**Mate** - To breed a dog and bitch.

**Miscellaneous class** - Transitory class for breeds attempting to advance to full AKC recognition.

## N

**Nick** - Breeding that produces desirable puppies.

## O

**Obedience trial (licensed)** - An event held under AKC rules at which a "leg" toward an obedience degree can be earned.

**Obedience trial champion (OTCH)** - Prefix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded an Obedience

Trial Champion by the AKC as the result of having won the number of points and First Place wins specified in the current Obedience Regulations.

**Open bitch** - Bitch that can be bred.

**Outcrossing** - Mating of unrelated individuals of the same breed.

## P

**Parasite** - Organism deriving nourishment from another living being.

**Pathogen** - Organism capable of producing disease.

**Pedigree** - The recorded descent of purebred animal of three generations or more.

**Professional handler** - Person who shows dogs for a fee.

**Purebred** - Dog whose sire and dam belong to the same breed, and are themselves of unmixed descent since recognition of the breed.

## R

**Register** - To record a dog's pedigree with the AKC or other recognized organizations maintaining these kinds of records.

**Retrieve** - Hunting or obedience term. The act of bringing shot game or an object back to the handler.

## S

**Scent** - Odor left by an animal or person the trail (ground-scent), or wafted through the air (air-borne scent).

**Scissors bites** - Bite in which the outer side (anterior portion) of the lower incisors touches the inner side (posterior portion) of the upper incisors.

**Seeing eye dog** - Dog trained as a guide for the blind. Also called a dog guide.

**Stack** - Posed so as to make the most of the dog's appearance for the show ring. Normally all four legs are set squarely under the body.

### DOG GLOSSARY 3

**Standard** - Written description of the ideal dog of each recognized breed used to evaluate dogs in conformation judging at breed shows.

**Stern** - Tail.

**Sternum** - Breastbone.

**Stud book** - Record of the breeding particulars of dogs of recognized breed.

**Stud dog** - Male dog used for breeding purposes.

**Symmetry** - Pleasing balance between all parts of the dog's body.

### T

**TD (Tracking dog)** - Suffix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded as a Tracking Dog as a result of having passed an AKC licensed or member tracking (scent following) test. The title may be combined with the UD title and shown as UDT.

**TDX (Tracking dog excellent)** - Suffix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded as a Tracking Dog Excellent as a result of having passed an AKC licensed or member tracking excellence test. The title may be combined with the UDT title and show as UDTX.

**Terrier** - Male gonad that produces spermatozoa and the male hormone testosterone.

**Topline** - The dog's outline from just behind the withers to the tail set.

**Toy dog** - One of a group of the breed dogs characterized by very small size.

**Tri-color** - Dogs of three colors, usually black, tan and white. For example a beagle.

**Triple champion** - Dog that has won AKC bench show, field trial and obedience trail championships.

**Tuck-up** - Abdomen of a dog drawn up tight to loins.

**Type** - Characteristic qualities distinguishing a breed; the embodiment of a standard's essentials.

### U

**UD (utility dog)** - Suffix used with the name of a dog that has been recorded as a Utility Dog by AKC as a result of having earned qualifying scores in Utility Classes at three AKC licensed or member obedience trials.

**Undershot** - Under jaw longer than upper, projecting lower teeth beyond upper. Opposite is overshot.

**Unsound** - Dog incapable of performing the functions for which it was bred or showing evidence of lameness.

### V

**Vaccination** - To inoculate an animal to produce immunity from certain diseases.

**Vent** - Anal opening.

**Vulva** - External (outer) female sexual organ.

### Z

**Zoonosis** - A disease such as rabies that can be transmitted from animals to humans.



## Internal Parasites

After you purchase a new pup or an older dog, you should take it and a small, fresh specimen of the bowel movement to your veterinarian. Ask your veterinarian the best time to bring the stool sample as worm cycles and worm age determine when the eggs will be visible. The bowel specimen need not be larger than the size of a marble which you may wrap in a piece of tinfoil or small plastic bag. If the mother of your puppy had a high infestation of the internal parasites, your puppy also may be infested. For this reason every bitch should be wormed before breeding. Your veterinarian, by microscopic examination, will be able to determine if any, and which type of, internal parasites are present. He will then be able to prescribe the amount and types of medication needed. Internal parasites commonly found in dogs are roundworms, hookworms, whipworms, tapeworms. Heartworms are also common in many areas and are detected by your veterinarian examining a blood sample.

The medication used for worming dogs acts by either killing the worms or causing them to go into a stupor, releasing their hold and thus being passed with the bowel movements. Because of its potential toxicity an overdose of worm medicine can be harmful to the dog. Worming when unnecessary can be as harmful as not worming when needed. Consult your veterinarian for the proper medication to avoid unnecessary toxicity.

## Roundworms

Roundworms, or ascarids, are the most common of the internal parasites. The eggs hatch in the intestines, enter the bloodstream as young embryos, migrate through all the body tissues and eventually migrate back to the intestines where they develop to maturity, lay eggs and thus start the cycle again. Adult roundworms may be passed in the stool, appearing as thin spaghetti about one to three inches long.

## Hookworms

Hookworms are commonly found in puppies, but older dogs may also be heavily infected. Hookworms also may be passed on to puppies from their mothers. They are small, white and hair-like in shape. Symptoms are similar to that of round-worms except blood may appear in the diarrhea-like stools. Hookworms suck blood from the intestinal wall, and the loss of blood may cause the dog to be anemic. Blood transfusions may be necessary to build the dog up before

worming. In a young puppy especially, hookworms can be life threatening.

## Whipworms

Whipworms inhabit the large intestine and cecum. They are white in color and measure from 50 to 75 mm in length. Symptoms include rough hair coat, poor condition, abdominal discomfort and diarrhea.

## Tapeworms

Tapeworms, when present, are usually found in mature dogs. There are two species of tapeworms, *Dipylidium* and *Taenia*. The *Dipylidium* spends a part of its life cycle in the flea and the *Taenia* spends a part of its cycle in the rabbit or mouse. The dog must ingest either an infected flea or rabbit or mouse to become infected. Control of fleas and rodents is an essential part of tapeworm control in the dog.

The tapeworm attaches itself to the lining of the small intestine. The body and tail of the long, flat parasite flow free. Segments of the parasite may break off and are passed in the stool appearing as white mobile worms. Tapeworm segments may stick to the hair around the rectum. They also may appear as dry, straw colored, rice grains in the dog's bed.

## Heartworms

Heartworms are internal parasites of the heart. The adult heartworms occupy the chambers of the heart and larger blood vessels. Heartworms are spread from dodo to dog by mosquitoes. The female heartworms release living larvae (*microfilariae*) directly into the dog's bloodstream. These larvae are then removed from the infected dog's bloodstream by the mosquito. After a short period of development (10-14 days) in the mosquito, the larvae are transmitted to another dog when the mosquito takes another blood meal. After the larvae enter the dog's system, they develop further and eventually reach the heart as mature worms. This developmental period takes about six months. The mature male and female heartworms then produce microfilariae which then can be detected in the dog's blood by microscopic examination.

The presence of heartworm disease has been more common in the south and southeastern part of the United States. However, the disease has been identified in the northeast, midwest and western states.

The first symptoms of heartworm infection are: shortness of breath, a shallow cough and a tendency toward easy tiring. These symptoms are seldom observed when microfilariae are first detectable in the dog's bloodstream, but appear after the adult worms have infested the heart and adjacent blood vessels. Early diagnosis is therefore important, and if you live in a state where heartworm infection is common, you should discuss the disease with your veterinarian and have a plan for early diagnosis and treatment. Preventive drugs are usually prescribed during the mosquito season.

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### **Dog Disease Which May Be Transmitted to Humans**

The danger of contracting a disease from your dog is not very likely if you use common sense in sanitation. The chances of contracting a contagious disease from another human is much greater than from a dog, because most diseases are rather specific for the host, whether it be animal or man. If this were not true, we would indeed be more concerned about the health of the approximately 45 million dogs in the United States.

#### **Canine Parvovirus**

The virus is a close relative of feline panleukopenia (feline distemper). The virus is extremely hardy and survives for long periods outside its host. The virus will live in the environment up to 6 months. Bleach is the only effective disinfecting agent. The virus is transmitted by oral ingestion of viral contaminated feces. Fluid loss from both vomiting and diarrhea is dramatic and dehydration ensues. The onslaught of bacteria and toxins into the blood will ultimately cause death. The incidence of the disease is highest in young dogs. Certain breeds seem to be more sensitive to the disease; possibly related to their immune system. They include Rottweilers, Doberman Pinschers, and possibly Black Labrador Retrievers. With hospitalization and vigorous support most dogs will survive severe cases of parvo virus. Prevention of parvo virus is by vaccination.

#### **Roundworm Infection**

Some diseases, however, may be transmitted from dogs to humans, roundworm infection being one. Many dogs in the United States are infested to some extent with the parasite *Toxocara canis*, commonly known as roundworm or ascarid.

In cases of human infection, roundworm is usually found in children one to three years old who play on soil contaminated with roundworm eggs. Eggs deposited in dog feces may remain in the soil for long periods of time. Children may easily introduce the eggs into their mouth. Small children also may contract eggs from puppies that have not been housebroken. Puppies and dogs should be trained not to lick one's face as eggs may be transmitted in this manner. Dog pens and the run area where a dog is tied may be infested and should be off limits to young children. Symptoms of infestation in children are similar to the dog. Occasionally, migrating larvae may cause an enlarged liver and invade the central nervous system or the eye.

#### **Skin Diseases**

Skin diseases of dogs such as ringworm and mange may be transmitted to humans by contact. Young children are more susceptible, but adults also may develop lesions. Therefore, dogs with skin lesions should be handled with minimum contact and treated by a veterinarian at once. Washing thoroughly with soap and water after handling the dog reduces the risk of infection.

#### **Bacterial Infection**

There are a variety of bacterial infections which can be transmitted by a dog bite. Each year an estimated 600,000 people are bitten and treated. It has been estimated that two or three times as many bites go untreated. A very common wound infection from dog bites is caused by *Pasteurella multocida* which can produce a very severe local wound infection. Dog bite victims should be treated at once by the family physician.

Dogs also may transmit *Pasteurella tularensis* organisms which cause "rabbit fever." A dog that has eaten an infected rabbit or rodent will have infected saliva and mouth parts. In this circumstance, although rare, the infection could be transmitted from a bite or lick. Symptoms in humans are high fever, headache, recurring chills, nausea, vomited, swollen lymph nodes, severe prostration, extreme weakness and drenching sweats. Symptoms in the dog are similar to man.

#### **Leptospirosis**

Symptoms of leptospirosis in humans are fever, headache, muscular aches, inflammation of the eyelids and occasionally jaundice. Dogs exhibit similar signs. The organism is shed in the urine. Dogs contract it by sniffing air droplets from bushes that have recently been urinated on by an



infected dog. An occupational hazard exists among veterinarians and kennel helpers who frequently come in contact with dog urine. The occasional dog owner who is careless about sanitation also may become infected. Public beaches exposed to dogs also serve as a source of contamination. The usual culprit however is the rat.

Dogs may be vaccinated for protection. Dogs that travel widely to shows and field trials should have a booster shot for added protection because the disease can occur in immunized dogs if sufficiently exposed to a virulent organism. The organism can be readily inactivated by spraying with a disinfectant; kennels and dog equipment can be easily disinfected. The ordinary pet owner is advised to avoid urine and urine contaminated areas as much as possible and use a disinfectant spray when needed.

### **Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever**

The tick serves as the host for Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. A dog may serve as the host for an infected tick, thus brings the disease to man. Care should be taken to avoid contamination when removing ticks from dogs because the crushed tissues or feces of ticks can be virulent. Avoid leaving the head or mouth parts in the skin. Cotton moistened with rubbing alcohol and a tweezer may be useful in removing them.

In humans, symptoms of this disease are high fever, chills, weakness and nausea. Lesions may appear at the point of infection. Symptoms of infection in dogs are not apparent, with diagnosis made by blood testing.

### **Rabies**

Although much is known about rabies, it still remains a public health problem. In spite of the free vaccination programs in many cities and towns, between 200 and 300 cases occur in dogs each year in the United States.

Rabies is a virus disease that can affect all warm-blooded animals. The affected animal salivates profusely because he cannot swallow. The virus is released from the salivary glands and may be transmitted to others by biting or through an open wound. Affected animals may behave in an erratic manner. They may appear very dull or very wild, frantic or furious. The disease is always fatal, so preventive vaccination is a must. If a person is bitten by a rabid animal, treatment must be initiated immediately.

Because of the great dangers of this disease to humans, all dog owners have an obligation to vaccinate their puppies according to state laws and at regular intervals as necessary. It is required in most states. Even though no case of rabies has been reported in your area, perhaps for years, your dog should be vaccinated.

### **Common Sense Sanitation**

Nearly all diseases of dogs are spread by direct contact with an infected animal or its wastes. Cleaning the lawn and kennel area of dog droppings and supervising small children that spend much of their time crawling is a necessity. Dogs and puppies should be trained not to lick the faces and hands of people. The dog cleans its genital parts and rectum by licking and therefore can spread infective organisms. Dogs and puppies can be easily trained by giving a quick slap and saying "No" as the mistake is made.

The owners of one or two dogs need have no fear of dog diseases if they follow common sense sanitation practices.

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### **External Parasites**

Most dogs, at some time or another, will acquire external parasites. Clean quarters and premises are important to the control of external parasites; however, they may be transferred readily from contact with other dogs.

### **The Flea**

The flea is a blood-sucking parasite that may cause anemia, transmit tapeworm and other diseases, contribute to skin diseases and cause great irritation. The small black specks found in the dog's hair are fecal droppings of the fleas. Flea eggs are minute in size and white in color.

Flea powders, soaps and shampoos are effective in killing the fleas they come in contact with, but new eggs may hatch eight to 10 days later, and the flea population will soon be as high as before. The flea's eggs may be laid in bedding, grass, the dog's favorite chair or any place the dog spends much of his time. To effectively control fleas, their life cycle must be broken by the repeated use of insecticide medication on the dog, as well as the areas where the fleas' eggs may have been laid. The treatment should be made at weekly intervals for two or three weeks to effectively reduce the population. A vacuum cleaner will be useful to remove eggs that may have been laid on the living room rug.

### Lice

Lice are small blue-black parasites that bury their mouth parts in the skin of the dog and then suck blood. The irritation causes scratching which may lead to skin problems. A high infestation of lice may cause anemia due to the extensive blood sucking. Lice lay their eggs in the dog's coat by attaching them firmly to the hair. The lice eggs are called nits and are light colored, waxy bodies.

Medicated soaps, powders and shampoos are effective in controlling lice; however, the treatment must be repeated at weekly intervals for two or three weeks in order to break the life cycle.

### Ticks

Dogs may acquire ticks by running through wooded areas and shrubbery. They attach themselves primarily about the head, neck, ears and toes. Ticks vary in size and shape by specie. They may be brownish or red in color and flat in shape, and no longer than 1/4 inch, or when engorged with blood, may appear as large as coffee beans and gray in color. They are more prevalent in summer and in warm climates and can usually be controlled by close examination of your dog's coat. Rubbing alcohol dabbed on the tick with cotton usually will cause it to release its hold so that you can remove it without breaking off the mouth parts attached to the dog's skin. A tweezers also will be helpful to you in removing the mouth parts should they break off. It is very important to remove the mouth parts to avoid an abscessed or ulcerated area. The area that has been bitten by the tick usually will heal rapidly with little attention after the tick has been removed properly.

### Sarcoptic Mange

Sarcoptic mange is caused by a mite which burrows into the skin causing severe itching and thickening of the skin. A "mouse odor" given off by the skin also may be noticeable. A positive diagnosis may be made by microscopic examination of skin scrapings.

The disease can spread rapidly from dog to dog and also may be transmitted to humans. Early diagnosis and treatment are necessary to prevent the spread of the disease and for self protection. The risk of infection will be reduced by washing thoroughly with soap and water after handling the dog.

### Ringworm

Ringworm may be caused by at least three fungi, *Microsporum canis* being the most common. The disease is characterized by circular, scaly areas

where the hair has been lost. Pustules may have formed, and there may be redness of the skin. Positive identification may be made by ultra violet examination of skin scrapings.

The disease may be readily transmitted among dogs and to humans. You should seek veterinary advice as soon as signs of ringworm appear. Excellent control methods have been developed. Thorough washing with soap and water after handling the dog will reduce the risk of infection to humans.

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### Diseases Preventable by Vaccination

Distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, parvovirus, some respiratory diseases, and rabies may be prevented by vaccination. Most veterinarians suggest vaccinations for distemper, hepatitis and leptospirosis at six to eight weeks of age with booster shots at intervals thereafter. Veterinarians recommend annual booster shots for older dogs also. Most veterinarians will recommend rabies vaccinations at three to four months of age, with annual booster shots. The vaccination recommendations are rather general in nature and may vary from state to state and veterinarian to veterinarian. It is most important, however, that you understand the importance of a vaccination program for these diseases and follow the recommendations of your veterinarian.

#### Distemper

Distemper is one of the most widely known diseases of dogs. It is contagious and causes a large number of deaths. It is a febrile virus disease with symptoms of runny eyes and nose, the discharge being clear to yellow. Vomiting and diarrhea occur. A low, hacking cough also may be present. The dog often will show loss of appetite and depression. The symptoms progress to nervous signs including a twitching of the muscles and mild to severe paralysis or convulsions. After the nervous signs appear, there is little hope for the dog.

#### Hepatitis

Hepatitis is a virus disease with symptoms of profuse vomiting, increased thirst and extreme depression. The disease causes rapid death in young dogs; however, older dogs that recover from the initial illness are faced with long convalescence. A bluish-tinge to the eyes may result that will disappear very slowly. The symptoms are caused by the virus affecting the liver. The dog virus cannot cause Hepatitis in people.

#### Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease. The onset of the disease may be very sudden with symptoms of fever, refusal of food, weakness, vomiting and an increased thirst. It is expensive to treat and usually fatal or very debilitating to an afflicted dog.



**DOG SKILLS - LEVEL III**  
SMALL ANIMAL EXPO - Madera County 4-H

SKILLS DEMONSTRATION	Possible Points	Score	Comments
Explain common sense sanitation	3		
Explain symptoms and treatment for convulsions	10		
Explain 2 forms of identification for your dog and why they are important	5		
Name 2 of the 6 groups of breeds	2		
TOTAL	20		

**DOG SKILLS - LEVEL IV**  
SMALL ANIMAL EXPO - Madera County 4-H

SKILLS DEMONSTRATION	Possible Points	Score	Comments
Explain treatment for vomiting	3		
Explain method of muzzling/restraint	7		
Explain treatment of bite wounds	5		
Explain treatment for external bleeding	5		
TOTAL	20		

**SMALL ANIMAL EXPO**  
**Madera County 4-H - LEVEL III - DOG SHOWMANSHIP**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE (2-3 FOR GOOD OR EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR)	HEEL ON LEASH (3 POINTS)	FIGURE 8 (3 POINTS)	TOTAL
Improper heel position			
Occasional tight leash			
Forging			
Crowding handler			
Lagging			
Sniffing			
Extra command to heel			
Heeling wide, turns			
Heeling wide, abouts			
No change of pace, fast			
No change of pace, slow			
No sits, poor sits			
Lacks naturalness or smoothness			
<b>SUBTOTAL (66 POINTS POSSIBLE)</b>			
5 POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE (2-5 FOR GOOD TO EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR)	LONG SIT (1 MINUTE) 5 POINTS		
Forcing into position			
Stood or lay down after handler returns to heel position			
Minor move before handler returns			
Whines or barks			
<b>SUBTOTAL (20 POINTS POSSIBLE)</b>			
5 POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE (2-5 FOR GOOD TO EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR)	LONG DOWN (1 MINUTE) 5 POINTS		
Forcing into position			
Stood or lay down after handler returns to heel position			
Minor move before handler returns			
Whines or barks			
Touching dog or collar to get into down position			
<b>SUBTOTAL (25 POINTS POSSIBLE)</b>			



NAME

**LEVEL III - DOG SHOWMANSHIP (CONTINUED)**

3 POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE 2-3 POINTS FOR GOOD OR EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR	Stand for Examination (3 Points)	
Resistance to posing		
Extra command to stay		
Moving during exam		
Moving after exam		
Sits as handler returns		
Lacks naturalness or smoothness		
SUBTOTAL (18 POINTS POSSIBLE)		
3 POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE (2-3 FOR GOOD OR EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR)	Recall (3 Points)	
Extra command given before handler		
Stood or lay down		
Slow response		
No sit in front		
No finish		
Touched handler		
Sat between feet		
Poor sit		
Hands not at side		
Lacks naturalness or smoothness		
SUBTOTAL (30 POINTS POSSIBLE)		
TOTAL DOG SHOWMANSHIP SCORE (179 POINTS POSSIBLE)		

**SMALL ANIMAL EXPO**      Name \_\_\_\_\_  
**Madera County 4-H - LEVEL IV - DOG SHOWMANSHIP - all exercises off leash**

POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE (2-3 FOR GOOD OR EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR)	HEEL OFF LEASH (3 POINTS)	FIGURE 8 (3 POINTS)	TOTAL
Improper heel position			
Occasional tight leash			
Forging			
Crowding handler			
Lagging			
Sniffing			
Extra command to heel			
Heeling wide, turns			
Heeling wide, abouts			
No change of pace, fast			
No change of pace, slow			
No sits, poor sits			
Lacks naturalness or smoothness			
SUBTOTAL (66 POINTS POSSIBLE)			
5 POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE (2-5 FOR GOOD TO EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR)	LONG SIT (1 MINUTE) 5 POINTS		
Forcing into position			
Stood or lay down after handler returns to heel position			
Minor move before handler returns			
Whines or barks			
SUBTOTAL (20 POINTS POSSIBLE)			
5 POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE (2-5 FOR GOOD TO EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR)	LONG DOWN (1 MINUTE) 5 POINTS		
Forcing into position			
Stood or lay down after handler returns to heel position			
Minor move before handler returns			
Whines or barks			
Touching dog or collar to get into down position			
SUBTOTAL (25 POINTS POSSIBLE)			



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**LEVEL IV - DOG SHOWMANSHIP (CONTINUED)**

3 POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE 2-3 POINTS FOR GOOD OR EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR	Stand for Examination (3 Points)	
Resistance to posing		
Extra command to stay		
Moving during exam		
Moving after exam		
Sits as handler returns		
Lacks naturalness or smoothness		
SUBTOTAL (18 POINTS POSSIBLE)		
3 POINTS POSSIBLE FOR EACH EXERCISE (2-3 FOR GOOD OR EXCELLENT, 1 POINT IF SUBSTANTIAL ERROR)	Recall (3 Points)	
Extra command given before handler		
Stood or lay down		
Slow response		
No sit in front		
No finish		
Touched handler		
Sat between feet		
Poor sit		
Hands not at side		
Lacks naturalness or smoothness		
SUBTOTAL (30 POINTS POSSIBLE)		
Question 1. (5 points possible)		
Question 2. (5 points possible)		
Question 3. (5 points possible)		
Question 4. (5 points possible)		
TOTAL DOG SHOWMANSHIP SCORE (199 POINTS POSSIBLE)		