Kansas 4-H Dog Care and Training Project
Leader Notebook

Level I

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Kansas State University Agricultural Research Station and Cooperative Extension Service
What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
- Factors to consider when selecting a dog

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
- Evaluating information to make sound decisions

Materials Needed:
- Member Handout #1, Matching Cards—Dog Breeds and Descriptions
- Chalkboard and chalk, markerboard, or newsprint and marker
- Member Handout #2, Dog Problem Stories
- Activity Sheet #1, Family Questionnaire

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 45 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

MATCHING GAME
There are over 200 different breeds of dogs in addition to all kinds of mixed breed dogs. Each breed has differences that set it apart from the others. Today we will be matching cards with pictures of dogs with descriptions of dogs. The person who has the card that matches yours will be your partner for today.

When you find your partner, learn their name and then find out the answers to these two questions:

1. What kind of a dog do you have or would like to have?
2. Why are you in the Dog Project?

Now that you know a bit about your partner, please introduce them to us.

Leader Notes

Matching Game
This is a get acquainted and warm-up activity. Distribute the Matching Game dog picture cards to half of the members and the corresponding descriptions to the other half. Then either have a member read the description to the group to find their partner or have the members check the descriptions and pictures with each other. When each member has found the card that matches their card they should interview their partner to find out their name, the kind of dog they have (if any), and why they are in the Dog Project. Have the members introduce each other to the group, including the answers given to the questions.
**Leader Notes**

**Brainstorming**  
Use sheets of newsprint, a chalkboard or a marker board to write down the member’s responses so they all can see. In true brainstorming you do not pass value judgments on the contributions—just write them down. Some responses for the positive may include: good friend, watchdog. Some responses for the negative side may include: biting, urinating in the house, costs money for food, gets house dirty, and barking. The members will likely have a much longer list of negatives than positives. This is an excellent opportunity to point out how important is the role of good friend/companion. It can outweigh all of the negatives, in fact, it must in order for the dog to be a success in the family.

**Dog Problems**  
This is actually a nature vs. nurture discussion. Make another chart with categories of CANNOT BE CHANGED, CAN BE CHANGED, and a middle category of HARD TO CHANGE. Some characteristics, like size, cannot be changed. Some problems, like jumping up on people, can be changed with training. Other problems, depending on the breed of dog, can be very difficult to change. A terrier has been bred to dig, therefore, it will be very difficult to train one not to dig. The problems in the HARD TO CHANGE category are subject to debate. The discussion is an important part of this activity. The concept that some complaints people may have about their dog could have been avoided by thinking ahead and considering the breed of dog before purchase is also important.

**Possible answers:**  
CANNOT BE CHANGED: Too much time to groom (longcoat), too big, too small, eats too much  
May be HARD TO CHANGE: Won’t settle down, digs up the yard, barks too much, gets hair all over the house,

**ACTIVITY**

**BRAINSTORMING**  
Getting a dog is a big decision. Many people don’t realize that they are committing to 12 or 14 years of responsibility for the puppy that they buy. Sometimes they only think of the positive side of owning a dog and do not consider the negative things. Let’s see if we can get some ideas of the things people might like about having a dog and also think of some of the things people might not like about having a dog. Probably the best thing about owning a dog is the way it is a good companion to you. What are some other ideas?

**DOG PROBLEMS**  
Let’s consider the complaints people may have about a dog. Some of the things people complain about cannot be changed and some things can be changed with training. Let’s decide if these complaints can be changed or solved: Takes too much time to groom, too big, too small, jumps up on people, chews the rugs, won’t settle down, gets hair all over the house, urinates in the house, bites, pulls on the leash, chases the cat, eats too much, has fleas, digs up the yard, barks too much, fights with other dogs.
ACTIVITY

DOG STORIES
Listen to these stories about dogs whose owners are giving up on them. Decide if the problem Cannot Be Changed, Can Be Changed, or may be Hard to Change.

THE DOG FOR YOU
This activity is for you to take home. Interview your family to learn their opinions on getting a dog. If you already have a dog pretend that you will be looking for a new one. Consider why you want a dog? Companion? Hunting? Stock dog for farm? etc.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:
Share:
1. What is one good thing about owning a dog?
2. What might be a problem with owning a dog?

Process:
3. What is a problem you have had with a dog?
4. What could have been done differently to prevent or solve the problem?

Generalize:
5. Why is it important to consider good points and bad points when making a decision?

Apply:
6. What are some strategies to use when making a decision?
7. When are some times that you need to make decisions?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Attend a dog show to view different breeds of dogs.
2. Visit the local dog shelter or Humane Society.
3. Start a scrapbook of dog photos and descriptions cut from magazines.
4. Interview a dog owner to find out what is involved in owning a dog.
5. Visit a library and look at some books about dogs.
6. Watch a professional dog show on TV.

Leader Notes
chases the cat, fights with other dogs.
CAN BE CHANGED: Jumps up on people, chews rugs, urinates in the house, pulls on the leash, has fleas.

Dog Stories
Read the dog stories from Member Handout #2 and have the members decide if this problem could be solved.

Possible Answers:
1. Cannot Be Changed—Shadow will always have a long coat. She needs someone who will groom her regularly or will have her groomed regularly.
2. Can Be Changed—Champ needs to be properly housetrained so he can stay with the family.
3. Hard to Change—It will help when Champ is housetrained so he can stay with the family and get more attention.
4. Cannot Be Changed—Lucky will always be small.
5. Can Be Changed—Goldie needs to be trained to not jump up.
6. Can Be Changed—Mrs. Case needs to get rid of the fleas in her house and yard and Spot’s bed as well as killing the fleas on Spot.

Use Activity Sheet #1, "Family Questionnaire" to find out how your family feels about getting a dog.
CHOOSING A TYPE AND BREED OF DOG

Leader Notes

ACTIVITY

REFERENCES:
Author:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Extension Specialist, 4-H and Youth Programs, Kansas State University

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
CHOOSING A TYPE AND BREED OF DOG
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #1, Matching Games—Dog Breeds and Descriptions

1. Medium dog (12–15 inches)
2. Short hair
3. Long ears and tail
4. Rabbit hunter

1. Large dog (20–25 inches)
2. Medium length hair, gold color
3. Short ear, long tail
4. Hunting dog—loves water

1. Large dog (22–25 inches)
2. Short hair, yellow, brown or black
3. Short ears, long tail
4. Hunting dog—loves water

1. Small dog (10–11 inches)
2. Short white hair
3. Erect ears, medium tail
4. Hunts down tunnels

1. Small dog (9–12 inches)
2. Curly white hair, needs special trimming
3. Drop ears, curled tail
4. Bred to be a companion
### CHOOSING A TYPE AND BREED OF DOG

**Dog Care and Training, Level I**

**Member Handout #1, Matching Games—Dog Breeds and Descriptions, continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Hair Type</th>
<th>Ears and Tail Description</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MINIATURE POODLE</td>
<td>1. Medium dog (10–15 inches) 2. Curly hair, needs special trimming 3. Drop ears 4. Very smart, used to be a hunting dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>POMERANIAN</td>
<td>1. Toy size dog (3–7 pounds) 2. Long hair, needs brushing 3. Erect ears, curled tail, short body 4. Larger sizes were sled dogs or Arctic hunting dogs</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHETLAND SHEEPDOG (SHELTIE)</td>
<td>1. Medium dog (13–16 inches) 2. Long hair, needs brushing 3. Semi prick ears, long tail 4. Sheep herder</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COCKER SPANIEL</td>
<td>1. Medium dog (13–16 inches) 2. Long hair, needs haircuts 3. Long ears, short tail 4. Hunting dog but mostly good friend</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## CHOOSING A TYPE AND BREED OF DOG

**DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I**

Leader’s Key, Member Handout #1, Matching Games—Dog Breeds and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
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</table>
| **BEAGLE** | 1. Medium dog (12–15 inches)  
2. Short hair  
3. Long ears and tail  
4. Rabbit hunter |
| **MINIATURE POODLE** | 1. Medium dog (10–15 inches)  
2. Curly hair, needs special trimming  
3. Drop ears  
4. Very smart, used to be a hunting dog |
| **GOLDEN RETRIEVER** | 1. Large dog (20–25 inches)  
2. Medium length hair, gold color  
3. Short ear, long tail  
4. Hunting dog—loves water |
| **POMERANIAN** | 1. Toy size dog (3–7 pounds)  
2. Long hair, needs special trimming  
3. Drop ears, curled tail, short body  
4. Larger sizes were sled dogs or Arctic hunting dogs |
| **LABRADOR RETRIEVER** | 1. Large dog (22–25 inches)  
2. Short hair  
3. Long ears and tail  
4. Hunting dog—loves water |
| **SHETLAND SHEEPDOG (SHELTIE)** | 1. Medium dog (13–16 inches)  
2. Long hair, needs brushing  
3. Semi prick ears, long tail  
4. Sheep herder |
| **WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER (WESTIE)** | 1. Small dog (10–11 inches)  
2. Short white hair  
3. Erect ears, medium tail  
4. Hunts down tunnels |
| **COCKER SPANIEL** | 1. Small dog (9–12 inches)  
2. Curly white hair, needs special trimming  
3. Drop ears, curled tail  
4. Bred to be a companion |
| **DACHSHUND** | 1. Small dog (5–10 inches)  
2. Usually short hair  
3. Long ears, long tail, long body  
4. Hunts down tunnels |

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9–DogCare and Training, Level I
CHOOSING A TYPE AND BREED OF DOG
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #2, Dog Problem Stories

Many times the reasons people have for not wanting to keep their dog are not the dog's fault. It may be the way the dog was born or it may be that the dog was not trained. Decide what the problem is in each of these stories.

1. Shadow is a two-year-old Shetland Sheepdog (Sheltie). The Smiths loved playing with her when she was a puppy but since she has grown up they don't like to have her in the house because her long hair sheds and gets all over. The Smiths are too busy to keep her brushed so she wouldn't shed so much. Since she now spends most of her time in the backyard her coat has become matted and she smells. The Smiths are looking for a new home for Shadow.

2. Champ, a West Highland White Terrier (Westie), was not housetrained. No matter how often the Browns yelled at him for urinating in the house and spanked him with a newspaper he just would not learn. Soon they quit letting him in the house. Champ is a lonely dog now.

3. Now Champ (the West Highland White Terrier) is finding ways to keep himself busy. He barks a lot which is causing the neighbors to complain and is really digging up the yard. The Browns are looking for a new home for Champ.

4. Mr. Jones gets very irritated at Lucky, the Pomeranian. He complains that she is always underfoot. "I don't know why we didn’t get a bigger dog that I could take jogging,” he says.

5. Goldie, the Golden Retriever, is always excited to see his family at the end of the day. He jumps up and tries to lick their faces. One day he knocked Wendy, the little girl, down and made her cry. “That dog has got to go!” exclaimed Wendy’s mother.

6. “Fleas again!” complained Mrs. Case. “No matter how many times we have Spot get a flea dip we get fleas in the house. I guess we will have fleas as long as we have a dog.”
CHOOSING A TYPE AND BREED OF DOG
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Activity Sheet #1, Family Questionnaire

Your Name: ______________________________________

Before you bring a dog into your family you should consider everyone’s opinions. Interview your family to find out their opinions.

Name ______________________________
Do you think we should get a dog? □ Yes □ No
How big of a dog should we get? ________
________________________________
Should the dog have long or short hair?
□ Long □ Short

Name ______________________________
Do you think we should get a dog? □ Yes □ No
How big of a dog should we get? ________
________________________________
Should the dog have long or short hair?
□ Long □ Short

Name ______________________________
Do you think we should get a dog? □ Yes □ No
How big of a dog should we get? ________
________________________________
Should the dog have long or short hair?
□ Long □ Short

Questions to discuss with your family:

1. Where will the dog sleep?
2. How can we keep the dog from running away?
3. Who will feed the dog?
4. Who will brush the dog and trim its nails?
5. Who will clean up messes in the house?
6. Who will pick up messes in the yard?
7. Who will pay for the dog food?
Where Do I Get a Dog?
_Dog Care and Training, Level I_

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
- Considerations when choosing a dog

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
- To make decisions based on information

Materials Needed:
- Marker board or chalk board (optional)
- A stuffed dog
- Activity Sheet #2, Dog’s I Know
- Member Handout #3, Purchasing a Dog—Role Plays

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 60 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Now that you have considered the kind and size of dog you want to get, there are still other decisions. These include: male or female; purebred or mixed breed; puppy, young dog, adult; and where to get the dog.

MALE OR FEMALE?
Males may be a little larger than females. They will usually want to roam more and may be hard to control when they are around a female in season. Males urinate to mark their territory - sometimes in the house. Long-haired dogs may be harder to keep clean as they urinate on themselves when they lift their leg. However, most of these problems are eliminated when you have your male dog neutered and he will be healthier, too. You will also not be adding to the problem of unwanted dogs.

Females will usually come into season twice a year. Each season will last about one month. During this time you will need to keep her shut up so she doesn’t become pregnant. She will also leave blood spots all over the house so you’ll need to have her wear a diaper, keep her in a crate, or keep her outside. You may not compete in 4-H dog events while she is in season and may not be allowed to bring her to training class. All of these problems are solved when you have her spayed, plus she will be healthier and you will not be adding to the problem of unwanted dogs.

One other consideration when choosing the sex of your dog is that often two
dogs of opposite sexes will get along better than two dogs of the same sex. Do you already have a dog that your new dog will need to get along with?

Which sex would you prefer, male or female? Why?

**PUREBRED OR MIXED BREED?**

Purebred dogs have parents both of the same breed. To be sure the dog is purebred you should get registration papers when you get the dog. If the dog is a purebred puppy you will know what it will look like when it grows up and can tell pretty much how it will behave. Purebred dogs will cost more. You can register a purebred dog and show it in American Kennel Club obedience and agility trials.

Mixed breed dogs have parents of different breeds or of unknown breeds. You will not know what your puppy will look or act like when it grows up. Mixed breeds come in all sizes, colors, and coat lengths. You will have a dog like no other. Mixed breed dogs can do everything purebred dogs can except show in American Kennel Club events. Mixed breeds can be in all 4-H activities. Mixed breeds are usually free or inexpensive and if you get a mixed breed dog you are probably saving that dog’s life!

Would you choose a purebred or mixed breed dog? Why?

**PUPPY, YOUNG DOG, OR ADULT?**

A puppy can be a lot of fun but it is also a lot of work. The puppy stage lasts until about 4-5 months. During this time the puppy needs a lot of attention and training and should not be left alone for more than 4 hours at a time. Many families have a lot of love to give a dog but don’t have the time for a puppy.

A young dog doesn’t need as much time as a puppy but may not be fully trained when you get it. You will need patience but can start teaching it things right away. If it isn’t already housetrained it will be old enough to be housetrained now. Its shots should give it enough protection so that you can take it out without worrying about diseases.

An adult dog is ready for your love but usually won’t need as much of your time as a puppy or young dog. You will know what its adult temperament will be like. If you get a dog as an adult you are very likely saving its life.

Would you chose a puppy, young dog, or an adult dog? Why?

**WHERE TO GET A DOG:**

**Shelter or Humane Society:** You can find mostly mixed breeds but also some purebred dogs, puppies, young dogs and adults at a shelter. In some cases you may be saving a dog’s life by adopting it from a shelter (some shelters are no-kill). These dogs are usually low-cost but shelters should require that the adopted dogs are spayed or neutered.
ACTIVITY

Pet Store: Pet stores have mostly purebred puppies. Most pet stores ship in puppies and you will not know how the puppies were raised before they came to the store. Often this is the most expensive place to get a dog.

Friends: A friend may have a dog or a puppy who needs a home. When you get a dog from a friend you will know how the dog or puppy was raised and, if it is a puppy, you will know what the parents are like.

Breeders: This can be a good place to get a dog. They will have purebred dogs of one or two breeds but will not always have puppies or dogs for sale. You may be placed on a waiting list as they do not want to breed puppies unless they are sure there are homes for them. A good breeder will always be trying to raise dogs that are better than the parents and they are concerned about what happens to the dogs they sell. They will ask you questions to be sure you are the right family for the dog you buy and will give you advice on raising the dog.

Breed Rescue: Many breeds have a rescue program. People who love the breed rescue unwanted dogs of that breed and usually care for them in their homes until a new home can be found. These dogs are usually adults and have been trained. You may be asked questions to make sure you are the right family for the dog you buy.

PURCHASING A DOG
Now that you have some ideas of what kind of a dog you’d like to get, let’s pretend that you are going to buy one.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:
Share:
1. Which role play did you do?
2. How did you feel when pretending to buy a dog?

Process:
3. What are some of the choices you will need to make when you decide to get a dog?
4. Why does it make a difference if your dog is purebred or mixed breed?
5. Why does it make a difference where you purchase a dog?

Generalize:
6. How can having information about different choices help you to make a decision?
7. How can you get information about different choices?

Leader Notes
An important concept to develop here is that buying a dog should never be an impulse purchase. Many pet shops count on the impulse purchase—after all, it is hard to resist cute puppies and they have several (or many) breeds to choose from. Sometimes purchasing from friends is also impulse-based. It can be hard to go home without a puppy when you visit a friend’s litter, especially if you had already been considering getting a dog. Getting a dog from a shelter or Humane Society can be an impulse purchase but people generally have decided that they want a dog before visiting a shelter. If you find the dog you want on your first visit you may need to decide to get it right away since some shelters are required to euthanize dogs that have been in the shelter a specified time. This may not allow time to consider the purchase. Getting a dog from a breeder or a breed rescue program will usually mean waiting for a dog to be born or for one to be rescued but the waiting period will allow for second thoughts and to properly prepare for the new dog.

Pass out Member Handout #3, Purchasing a Dog.—Role Plays.

This will be a role playing activity. If possible, have some older members take the role of dog seller. If older members are not available, you or another adult should take the role of dog seller. You may decide to have two members role play each situation as a team to allow for greater participation or to give a member more confidence. If stuffed dogs are available use them as props for the activity. The scripts are intended to get each play off to a start. The dialogue may be ad-libbed.

When the role playing activity is completed, or after each segment, talk about what was portrayed.
Apply:
8. What is a decision you’ve made recently? Did you have enough information to help you make your decision?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Interview the owners of several dogs you know. Complete the interview sheets and report back on your findings at the next meeting.

2. Read classified ads in newspaper for available dogs.

3. Visit Humane Society or shelter for dog prospects.

REFERENCES:
Author:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Extension Specialist, 4-H and Youth Programs, Kansas State University

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team

Give each member Activity Sheet, #2, Dogs I Know.
# WHERE DO I GET A DOG?
## DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
### Activity Sheet #2, Dogs I Know

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dogs’ name</th>
<th>Owned by</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Purebred (What breed?)</th>
<th>Mixed Breed (What breeds, if known?)</th>
<th>Age of dog when you got it?</th>
<th>Where did you get this dog?</th>
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<td>Shelter/Humane Society</td>
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<td>Friends</td>
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<tr>
<th>Dogs’ name</th>
<th>Owned by</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Purebred (What breed?)</th>
<th>Mixed Breed (What breeds, if known?)</th>
<th>Age of dog when you got it?</th>
<th>Where did you get this dog?</th>
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<td>Friends</td>
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</table>
WHERE DO I GET A DOG?

DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I

Member Handout #3, Purchasing a Dog—Role Plays

In each role play the member has been studying dogs and has decided that a beagle would be the perfect dog. It has short hair, is small but big enough to go on long walks and to play in the snow, and the ones at the local dog show were very friendly. Price is not a problem since a rich aunt promised to buy whatever dog is chosen. It does not matter if it is male or female. The part of the member includes a decision that must be made. Make up the words for the choice made.

Play 1

Setting—at the mall in the store, Puppies Are Us

Clerk: Can I show you a puppy? This one is very cuddly.

Member: Well, I’m looking for a beagle. (The store does not have any beagles)

Clerk: How about this sheltie pup? It has a champion pedigree. It will be the same size as a beagle. It looks like it really likes you. (The Clerk continues to try to convince the 4-H member to change to the sheltie pup.)

Member: (Decide if you will change your mind or if you will walk out of the store without a dog.)

Play 2:

Setting—the animal shelter.

Worker: Can I help you?

Member: I’m looking for a beagle puppy to adopt.

Worker: We had an adult beagle in last week but it has been adopted. There are some very cute puppies in that cage over there that we think are part beagle.

Member: Where did they come from?

Worker: They were left in a box behind the gas station down the street. They’re about five weeks old.

Member: They do look like beagles. Any idea how big they will be?

Worker: Well, judging from the size of their feet, I’d guess that they’ll grow up to be about the size of a purebred beagle.

Member: (You may ask more questions. Then you will need to decide if you will adopt a beagle mix puppy or leave the shelter without a dog.)

Play 3

Setting—At a friend’s house.

Friend: Come in and see Annie’s puppies. She had eight, seven boys and 1 girl!

Member: What kind are they?

Friend: Annie is a Cock-a-Poo and we think the father is a beagle. You can pick them up.

4-H: Which one is the girl?

Friend: It’s the white one with the brown spots and curly hair.

Member: That one over there is cute.

Friend: He was the runt of the litter. We call him Tiny. He looks like the beagle we think is the father. Here, you can hold him.
WHERE DO I GET A DOG?
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #3, Purchasing a Dog—Role Plays, continued

Member: He looks like a beagle except for the curly hair on his ears.

Friend: You can have him if you want him. My mom says we can keep one and I want the all-black one. They are six weeks old and eating dog food so you could take him now.

Member: (Decide if you will take the puppy today, or later, or not at all. Think of a way to tell your friend your decision.)

Play 4

Setting—At the kennel of a beagle breeder.

Member: My name is _____________, and my mom called about seeing some of your beagles.

Breeder: Well, as I told her over the phone, I don’t have any puppies right now. We should have two litters in about a month. Most of those are already sold.

Member: Could you put me on the waiting list?

Breeder: Maybe. Are you sure that you want a beagle? Would you like to see some of the older dogs?

Member: Sure.

Breeder: Actually, I have two older dogs that need good homes. I was going to show them but one’s teeth are not quite right and the other one got its tail caught in a door and it didn’t heal straight. If you’re interested in getting a beagle you do need to know that they like to run after rabbits. Do you have a plan to keep a beagle from running away?

Breeder: Have you had a dog before? What happened to it?

Member: (answer)

Breeder: How does the rest of your family feel about getting a beagle?

Member: (answer)

Breeder: What would happen to the dog while you’re in school?

4-H Member: (answer)

Breeder: It sounds like you have given some thought to getting a beagle. I think you’d be happy with one of these older dogs. One is a male and he is 1 year old and one is a female, 9 months old. Or I could put you on the waiting list for a puppy. You would need to pay part of the price for a puppy now, though, for me to save one for you. Or, I could give you the names of two other breeders that I would recommend in the state who may have puppies right now.

Member: (Decide if you will buy one of the older dogs, go on the waiting list for a puppy, ask to think about it and visit again, or not get a dog from this breeder. You may ask more questions.)
WHERE DO I GET A DOG?
Beginning to Set Goals in Your Dog Care and Training Project

Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• How to set project goals

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• The importance of setting goals

Materials Needed:
• Chalkboard or flip chart
• Dog Care and Training Member Guide and Annual Report (MG-36)
• Member Handout #4, Learning Topics

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Each year you will set several goals to accomplish during the project year. Goals help you get where you want to go.

If this is your first year, you may want to have just one goal to select your project dog. Remember that before you select a dog, you must make several decisions covered in the first two lessons.

List one or two goals (MAP Step 1) on page 2 for this project year.

Breaking a goal into steps (MAP Step 2) helps you better understand the action needed to make that goal a reality. Some goals have many steps, some have few.

With each step you need to set a deadline (MAP Step 3). Deadlines are when you expect to have that step of your goal done. As you meet the deadline you set for each step, you need to use an energizer (MAP Step 4). Energizers encourage you to move toward your goals by offering a small reward for meeting your deadline.

Now complete MAP Steps 6 to 7. You have set your goals for Year 1 of your Dog Care and Training project.

Leader Notes

Put participants into groups of three or four. Mix new project members with youth who have had some experience with dog care and training or other animal projects. Hand out Member Guide and Annual Report (MG-36) plus Member Handout #4, Learning Topics. Let them help each other decide what their goals for the year will be.

Allow time for them to share their goals with a project friend and sign each other’s MAP Worksheets.
BEGINNING TO SET GOALS IN YOUR DOG CARE AND TRAINING PROJECT

Leader Notes

ACTIVITY

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:
Share:
1. What is your first goal for the project year?
2. What goal do you like best? Why?

Process:
3. Why are these goals important?
4. Why is it important to set goals?

Generalize:
5. What are the advantages of working in a group when setting goals?

Apply:
6. What other groups have you worked in where you needed to set goals to help you make a decision?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Use the goal setting process to set group goals.

REFERENCES:
Author:
James P. Adams, Extension Specialist, 4-H and Youth Programs, Kansas State University

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
BEGINNING TO SET GOALS IN THE DOG CARE AND TRAINING PROJECT
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #4, Learning Topics

Place a check mark next to five of the most interesting topics you would like to learn about in your Dog Care and Training Project.

_____ Where Do I Keep My dog?
_____ Attention Training
_____ Muzzles and Flews - Dog parts
_____ Pre-Novice Obedience Lessons
_____ House Manners for Your Dog
_____ Your Best Friend
_____ Feeding Your Dog
_____ Selecting Dog Equipment
_____ Have Dog - Will Travel
_____ Basic Grooming
_____ Introduction to Showmanship
_____ Handling the Lead
_____ Showmanship Training Patterns
_____ Posing the Dog for Individual Examination
_____ Preparing for the Show

Think Back:
Please write one or two things you have learned about dogs to far. What is something you have learned about yourself while studying dogs?
BEGINNING TO SET GOALS IN YOUR DOG CARE AND TRAINING PROJECT
Where Do I Keep My Dog?

*Dog Care and Training, Level I*

What Members Will Learn . . .

**ABOUT THE PROJECT:**
- How to provide housing for your dog

**ABOUT THEMSELVES:**
- How to plan ahead to meet needs

**Materials needed:**
- Dog crates of several types and sizes (if available)
- Stuffed dog(s)
- Catalogs from dog supply companies
- Paper, pencils, markers, scissors, glue
- Member Handout #5, Sample Dog House Plan

**ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED:** 45 MINUTES

**ACTIVITY**

Where will your dog live? The best place for a dog to live is in the house with your family. Sometimes, however, it is necessary for your dog to live outside. One reason to keep a dog outside is when someone in your family has allergies to dogs.

**Outside:** If your dog will be living outside it will need a weatherproof house. If you get a dog that has been kept indoors or get a puppy in the late fall or winter it will need to stay inside until the weather gets warmer. Don’t keep a dog outside in the cold weather if it has been used to staying inside a warm house. If you have a good warm dog house many dogs can stay outside if they get used to it gradually. If your dog is kept outside you will need to make a special effort to give it lots of attention. Dogs are social animals and you need to provide the companionship they would get from their pack.

What are some characteristics of a dog (or breed) that would enable it to adapt to living outside? What are some characteristics of a dog (or breed) that would make it less able to live outside?

**Inside:** Your dog will need an accident-proof place to stay until it is housebroken. Plan to keep it in a small area where the floor is easily cleaned. This may mean blocking off a corner of a laundry room or kitchen. This area should be where it can be part of the family. A dog crate is very helpful for training your dog. It should be large enough to be

Note: Consider the type and breed of dog as to best location. Some breeds must be kept outside, while others are strictly house dogs. Have members make a list of "Inside" and "Outside" dogs.
WHERE DO I KEEP MY DOG?

### Leader Notes

Pass out Member Handout #5, Sample Dog House Plan.

### ACTIVITY

A bedroom but not so large that it is a bedroom and a bathroom! Your dog should not be left in the crate for more than 4 hours at a time during the day—how long can you last without going to the bathroom? Once your dog is completely housetrained you may decide to get a special dog bed and to let it sleep in other places. Many people like to have their dog sleep in their bedroom, but letting your dog sleep on your bed may lead to problems. A dog that sleeps on your bed may feel that it is in charge of you, that it is the boss. Also, if your dog should get fleas or ticks it may leave them in your bed. Not only may you get fleas, you will have to clean and spray your bedding as well as your dog’s bedding.

**Your yard:** You should have an escape-proof fenced yard for your dog. Another choice is to have a smaller area fenced in for a dog run. This can be a good choice for a dog that lives outdoors and also for dogs that climb fences. A dog run can be fenced over the top for a dog that tries to climb out. Your dog should not be tied out for long periods of time. A dog left tied without supervision is in danger from other dogs attacking it or teasing it. They can get their chain tangled and not be able to get to shade or water. Dogs tied out often become problem barkers and diggers. Some people, those who live in apartments for example, keep dogs without having a yard for them. These people must be very committed to walking their dog two to four times every day (more often with puppies) for the dog’s exercise and time to relieve itself.

**Doghouses:** Big enough for your adult dog to stand up and turn around in. Should be insulated against cold and heat and waterproof. The roof should be sloping. The floor needs to be raised off of the ground for air circulation in the summer. A door flap is needed in the winter. The house should be placed out of the summer sun and turned so the door is facing away from winds. You will need to be able to open the house to clean and disinfect it. Hay or straw will provide warm bedding in the winter—a thin layer will do in the summer.

**Dog Run:** A dog run will keep your dog safe. You will need to be able to go into it easily to clean it out daily. The ideal surface is concrete which is easily cleaned off. Gravel is the second best choice. It is important that your dog is not left in the mud! There also needs to be shade for the dog.

**Dog Crates:** For almost every dog a crate is an invaluable tool. If your dog stays in the house the crate is a safe place for it when you can’t watch it. It will help in housetraining your dog since dogs will avoid relieving themselves in their den. If you have guests who don’t like dogs or have little children, your dog can stay in the crate. If you travel with your dog, a crate is a safe way for your dog to ride (just like a carseat is a safe way for an infant to ride). If you stay at a motel your dog will be more welcome if you bring a crate. If your dog has to stay at the veterinary hospital it will be more at ease if it is comfortable staying in a crate. There are three main types of crates: plastic, wire, and fabric. Let’s look at these kinds of crates.

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26–DogCare and Training, Level I
**ACTIVITY**

1. Which would give your dog the most protection: when riding in the car? from small children’s fingers? from insects?

2. Which would keep your dog the coolest? (Never leave a dog in a crate in the hot sun!) the warmest?

3. Which is the lightest to carry?


**Dog Bed:** A dog bed gives your dog a place of its own, especially if you do not have a crate set up all of the time. It needs to be washable or have a washable cover. It also needs to be made of something that your dog won’t chew. Decide where you want your dog to sleep. It should be out of drafts, away from heat like a furnace or fireplace, and out of the path of traffic so you won’t have to step around the dog when it is in bed. You will be able to train your dog to “go to bed” on command.

**DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:**

**Share**

1. Where do you keep your dog? Why?

2. Do you use or plan to use a crate? What type do you use? Why?

**Process**

3. Why would the things shown in your picture be good choices for your dog?

4. What are reasons to have your dog stay outside?

5. When and why are dog runs important?

6. What other considerations did you think about when deciding on housing for your dog?

**Generalize**

7. When was the last time you had to plan before making a purchase?

8. What things did you have to think about before making the purchase?

**Apply**

9. What major decisions will your family have to plan for in the future? Why?

**GOING FURTHER:**

1. Visit a neighbor or dog breeder to view their dog housing.

**Leader Notes**

Answers to questions:

1. The plastic crate is safest for travel. The fabric crate is finger-proof and insect-proof. A plastic crate is the second-best choice to keep fingers out of your dog’s mouth.

2. Wire and fabric are the coolest crates due to good ventilation. The plastic crate, which is more enclosed, will be warmer.

3. Fabric crates are the lightest and most compact to carry. Plastic crates are not heavy but are very bulky and awkward. Wire crates fold down to a compact size but are heavy.

4. Generally, if only one crate will be purchased, the plastic is the best. A drawback to the fabric crate is that some dogs will attempt to chew their way out. The fabric crate may also be more difficult to clean.

Have member create on a sheet of paper a design for their dog’s housing. They can draw their yard, doghouse, dog run, crate, dog bed (and areas where the crate and bed will be located). If you have product catalogs the members could cut out pictures of the doghouse, crate, and dog bed they would choose for their dog. These could be pasted onto their drawing. When they have finished they can tell the others what they have chosen and why it is a good choice for their dog. Put the design sheet in their record book.
Leader Notes

ACTIVITY

REFERENCES:

Author:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Extension Specialist, 4-H and Youth Programs, Kansas State University

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
WHERE DO I KEEP MY DOG?
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #5, Sample Dog House Plan

PARTS IDENTIFICATION:

A2 - 1" x 2" x 36" (2)
A3 - 1" x 2" x 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)" (2)
B2 - 1" x 2" x 32 3/4" (2)
B3 - 1" x 2" x 21 7/8" (4)
C3 - 1" x 2" x 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)" (1)
D5 - 1" x 2" x 23\(\frac{1}{2}\)" (2)
D6 - 1" x 2" x 12\(\frac{3}{4}\)" (2)
D7 - 1" x 2" x 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)" (1)
E5 - 1" x 2" x 23\(\frac{1}{2}\)" (3)
E6 - 1" x 2" x 24" (2)
E7 - 1" x 2" x 21 7/8" (3)

MATERIALS:
1 pc 4' x 8' x 3/4" exterior grade fir plywood
1 pc 4' x 4' x 3/4" exterior grade fir plywood
5 pc 1" x 2" x 10' pine s4s
(Parts Identification...over...)
WHERE DO I KEEP MY DOG?

DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I

Member Handout #5, Sample Dog House Plan

Construction

1. Cut all pieces to exact measurements or to fit your own requirements.
2. When assembling parts, fasten with water-resistant glue and finish nails.
3. Assemble all A parts to form bottom of doghouse.
4. Assemble all B parts to form the sides of the house.
5. Assemble all C parts to form the back of the house.
6. Fasten the sides to the bottom.
7. Fasten the back to the bottom and sides.
8. Fasten the D parts to the sides and bottom in the following order: D7, D1’s, D2, D3, D5’s, D6’s, D4.
9. Assemble the E parts to form the detachable roof. Note that the rafters meet at right angles at the peak of the roof, and that pieces E6 are cut at a 45 degree angle.
10. The roof is held in place by cleats C2 and D4, and should be left loose to permit easy removal when cleaning or painting the house.
11. Round off exposed edges of plywood to prevent splintering, and sand all joints to a smooth finish.
Attention Training

Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• How to keep their dog’s attention focused on them.
• How to turn their dog “On” and “Off”

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Patience
• Importance of concentration
• Importance of repetition and detail

Materials Needed:
• A well-trained dog that demonstrates attention to its handler. At least three different types of collars, i.e. buckle, fabric choke, chain choke, pinch/prong, that fit the demo dog and that the dog has become accustomed to.
• Each member needs to have their dog equipped with a well-fitting obedience training collar and lead.

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 45 TO 60 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Without a doubt the biggest mistake that is made today in training classes is that the first things dogs are taught is to heel, sit, down and come. Then, months later, when the member expresses a desire to show and compete with the dog, they come to the unanimous conclusion that they had better get the dog’s attention! Showmanship cannot be accomplished without the dog’s attention. Proper heeling in obedience cannot be done without the dog’s attention. So, it is strongly recommended that you have the dog’s attention BEFORE you even attempt to teach the dog to heel.

The more attention the handler has from the dog, the easier it is to train the dog and the better it will perform. You can teach the dog attention with gimmicks but in the long run it must be enforced with correction. If every aspect of training is done with the dog’s attention it passes back up the lead to having a very accomplished and confident handler.

None of us—humans or dogs—work all the time. We all like to play and relax. In order for the dog to become reliable and accurate in obeying our commands the dog must give us its undivided attention. It is not fair for us to demand such concentration from the dog for long periods of time.
So, we have to create an “On” and “Off” switch which lets the dog know when it is working and when it is not. It is very important that the handler know when the dog is on a command and make sure to enforce the command.

We have all observed handlers at shows or at practice turn to their dog and say “Heel” and then proceed to walk leisurely toward the bathroom, water fountain or friends while the dog ranges back and forth at the end of a six-foot leash lagging, sniffing and goofing off. Did the handler really mean “heel” or maybe he meant “Let’s go over here”? “Heel” should mean only one thing to the dog and that would be “Walk at my left side dog of mine.”

Think about what you say and only say what you mean, and then enforce. If your dog jumps up on you, do you say “Get “Down””? Do you really mean “down” (as in lay “down” on the floor) or would “Off” have been more appropriate? When you leave your house, do you turn to your dog and say, “Now you Stay home, honey”? Is that the same “Stay” command that you will use in the ring? How is the dog going to know the difference?

“OFF” Switch Command

Let’s teach the “Off” switch command with a demo dog first. With the demo dog in a sit or stand at your left side give the command “Okay” or “Free,” throw your hand up over your head and yell, cheer, laugh and play with your dog in a friendly loving manner. Throwing your hands up over your head draws the dog’s attention toward your face. Encourage the dog to come toward you for Praise. Praise loudly for about 10 seconds then gradually calm the dog and demonstrate the “Off” switch. Command “Okay” or “Free” again followed by about 10 seconds of Praise.

This “Off” switch command will be very easy to teach and the handlers will be proud of themselves and their dogs for learning so quickly. The handlers will now look forward to learning how to teach the “On” switch command. What the handlers do not realize is that the most difficult thing that they have to teach their dog is how to concentrate and pay attention to what the handler is doing.

“ON” Switch Command

With a demo dog in a sit or stand at your left side command attention by saying the dog’s name in a normal, happy tone and volume. As soon as the dog looks up at the handler Praise the dog with your voice and a smile. Wait for about five seconds and then release with the “Off” switch command of “Okay” or “Free.” Demonstrate the “On” switch again for about five seconds and release and Praise the demo dog.

Before you can even begin to expect the dog to give you its attention it had to know that it is possible to sit or stand and look up at its handler, and you must have a dog that has learned to accept eye contact. This may
sound silly but a lot of breeds of dogs are developed to act independently and will have to be trained to give eye contact to their handler. This can be accomplished by using patience and praising the dog every time it looks at you. Any time that you come in contact with your dog in daily contacts in the house or yard and it looks at you, you must respond with a smile and Praise.

Encourage the dog to come to you every chance you get and get it to look into your eyes as you talk, Praise, pet, brush, smile and simply let it know that you think it is special. Get down on the floor or ground with your dog and establish eye contact on the dog’s level—make it positive. Dogs usually like this kind of behavior and bonding takes place quickly. Avoid staring or glaring as this could be misinterpreted to be a challenge. Do not roughhouse or allow the dog to bite or chew on you. It is simply to help the dog want to maintain eye contact with you.

Puppies learn eye contact and attention rather quickly. Older dogs usually require more time in training to give attention but it is achievable with all ages and breeds.

All leads are to be held with your left hand close to your dog’s head and your dog will be sitting at your left side in Heel Position. After you command attention by saying your dogs name, since you really mean “Dog—Sit and pay attention to me,” you must enforce the attention part. You may find that simply talking to your dog will get it to look up at you. If this works, Praise it as soon as it looks up, and then release it with your “Okay” or “Free” (“Off” switch).

Follow up with seconds of Praise and happy time.

A lot of the dogs gave attention but some did not. This is how we will deal with not giving attention.

We will reward any attention with Praise and enforce any lack of attention by touching the top of the dog’s head with your left hand, baiting with food treats or a dog toy, or reaching down and giving a gentle pull on the dog’s whiskers to encourage it to look up. Anything goes to get the dog’s attention except for mean or very loud commands. You will find out that pleasant, normal tones of your voice and a smile will work wonders. You know that is is very hard to smile and sound anything but pleasant.

Let’s try the “On” switch command again using a different way to get the dog to look up at you. Do two repetitions of the “On” switch and “Off” switch commands. Work to get your dog to give you 2 seconds of attention while sitting in Heel Position and then release it with your “Off” switch for 5 seconds of Praise and petting.

Your goal this next week will be to get your dog to give you its undivided attention for five seconds in an area with little or no distraction. Always solicit ideas from the handlers on how to keep their dog’s attention focused on them such as using treats, smiling, holding a toy, hand signals, and/or holding the dog’s head up.

Teaching the “On” switch command. Handlers are to be spaced approximately 15 feet apart with the dogs equipped with obedience collars and leads.

Watch other handlers and dogs around you so that the dogs do not interfere with each other.

Practice two repetitions of “On” switch and “Off” switch commands.
Leader Notes

Practice this at least five times during each training session. It’s the best thing that you will ever teach your dog.

Incorporate attention work into every aspect of the training. Review this lesson any time that the handler / dog team does not demonstrate attention.

Encourage the handlers to work up to 30 seconds of attention without distractions. (This is usually attainable with 3 to 4 weeks of training.) Then add mild distractions for proofing.

Corrections for not giving attention will be quick tugs on the lead followed by Praise as soon as the dog makes eye contact. If the correction is not effective, have the handler put a different collar on the dog and try again until they get attention. There’s always a way to make it work.

If food or toys are used for attention try to wean them away rather quickly or the dog will be focusing its attention on the food or toy instead of the handler’s face, eyes or body.

However, food treats held in the handler’s mouth seem to work great for most dogs. Our mouth is where the commands come from.

ACTIVITY

use the dog’s name as your “On” switch command and follow your “Off” switch release command of “Free” or “Okay” with at least five seconds of Praise and play time.

Some dogs may be very stubborn about learning this. You will find that you may even have to lift a dog’s eyes up toward you by reaching under its chin and turning its head up toward you.

Do not allow your dog to lean on you or put its foot on your foot.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:

Share:
1. What did you need to do to get your dog to look at you?
2. If the method you used failed to work, what else could you try?

Process:
3. Why is teaching the dog to give you attention important?

Generalize:
4. When your teacher or someone else is working with you or your class, what are some ways they use to get your attention?
5. How does the teacher let you know when you do not need to pay attention?

Apply:
6. What are some ways that you could use to train yourself to pay better attention?

REFERENCES:
"Beyond Basic Dog Training." Howell, c1991

Author:
Diane L Bauman—Adapted by Keith Neuway
James P. Adams, Extension Specialist, 4-H and Youth Programs, Kansas State University

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• The body parts of the dog

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Communicating with others. Knowing correct terminology increases the ability to express oneself precisely.

Materials Needed:
• Activity Sheet #3, Dog Anatomy Poster Labels
• Activity Sheet #4, Dog Anatomy
• Leader’s Key, Activity Sheet #4, Dog Anatomy
• Dog anatomy poster and labels
• Live dog (optional)
• Reference materials which include dog anatomy

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Do you know the names of the body parts of a dog? Using more precise words will help you to communicate better with others about dogs. As an example of not communicating clearly let’s try a quick experiment. Everyone touch your own arm.

Let’s try this again. Everyone touch your elbow.

This second part of the experiment everyone got right. What was different about the direction I gave you? If I said to touch your shoulder, upper arm, forearm, or wrist would you know where to touch? This also applies to parts of a dog. Instead of saying “leg,” others will know more precisely what you mean if you said “forearm,” “pastern,” “elbow,” “stifle” or “hock.”

Let’s take a look at this poster to see the names of some of the parts of the dog.

BACK—The portion of the dog between the withers and the croup.

BODY—The portion of the dog excluding the head, legs, and tail.

BRISKET—The chest or ribcage between and just behind the front legs.

Leader Notes

Without identifying the wrist tell each member that is touching their wrist that they are “right,” tell the others they are “wrong.” You could have them guess that the wrist is what you really meant.

Tell everyone that is touching their elbow that they are “right.”

Note: Use this lesson for a few minutes each week by selecting six parts to learn each week. Quiz bowl or skill-a-thon format could also be used.
Leader Notes

Divide your group into two or more teams. Each team will select a label for the poster and will, in turn, place it on the correct spot. If a label is incorrect it may be replaced by the correct one. Next, read the list of definitions of the body parts and have the members identify if the poster is labeled correctly or incorrectly. Make changes as needed.

ACTIVITY

CHEEK—The fleshy regions at the side of the head.
CHEST—The part of the body that is enclosed by the ribs.
CROUP—The area where the tail joins the body.
DEWLAP—The loose, pendulous skin under the throat and neck.
EAR LEATHER—The lobe of the outer ear.
ELBOW—The joint between the forearm and the upper arm.
EYE—Opening on each side of head at the base of the skull.
FLEWS—Pendulous upper lip.
FOREARM—The lower arm—between the elbow and the wrist.
FORECHEST—Part of the chest below and in front of the shoulder.
HOCK—Joint on the hindlimb, between lower thigh and rear pastern.
LOIN—The area between the end of the ribcage and the start of the pelvis.
MUZZLE—The head in front of the eyes—jaws, lips and nose.
NECK—Between the body and the shoulder.
NOSE—The external portion of the nose.
OCCIPUT—Bump at the top rear of the skull.
PADS—Tough paw portion on the underside of the foot.
PASTERN—Part of the foreleg between knee and foot (hock and paw).
PAW—The foot.
RUMP—The upper surface of the pelvic region. Begins at the end of the loins and blends into the croup.
SHOULDER—The top section of the foreleg, from withers to the elbow.
SKULL—The bony framework of the head.
STIFLE—The joint of the hind leg between the upper and lower thighs. The knee.
STOP—The area of the head between the eyes and the muzzle where the skull bends.
ACTIVITY

TAIL (STERN)—Final portion of the spine.

TUCK-UP—Abdomen of dog drawn up to produce a “waist.”

WITHERS—Top of the shoulder blades—just behind the base of the neck. A dog’s height is measured from the withers.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING

Share:
1. Which terms did you already know?
2. Which of the terms were new to you?

Process:
3. How many dog parts can you name?
4. Why is it important to know the specific parts of a dog?

Generalize:
5. How does knowing various terms help you understand other subject areas?
6. How do you prefer to learn names of parts?

Apply:
7. What other learning devices do you like to use?

REFERENCES:

Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Extension Specialist, 4-H and Youth Programs, Kansas State University

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team

Leader Notes

Once the poster is correctly labeled the members may make their own keys by correctly labeling their diagrams. If time allows you can have the members quiz each other over the body parts. A live dog will enhance this activity.
MUZZLE AND FLEWS—DOG PARTS
Activity Sheet #3, Dog Anatomy Poster Labels

Cut labels apart and match to the picture on the large poster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACK</th>
<th>BODY</th>
<th>BRISKET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEEK</td>
<td>CHEST</td>
<td>CROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEWLAP</td>
<td>EAR</td>
<td>ELBOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYE</td>
<td>FLEWS</td>
<td>FOREARM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORECHEST</td>
<td>HOCK</td>
<td>LOIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUZZLE</td>
<td>NECK</td>
<td>NOSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCIPUT</td>
<td>PADS</td>
<td>PASTERN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAW</td>
<td>RUMP</td>
<td>SHOULDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKULL</td>
<td>STIFLE</td>
<td>STOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAIL (STERN)</td>
<td>TUCK-UP</td>
<td>WITHERS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MUZZLE AND FLEWS—DOG PARTS
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Activity Sheet #4, Dog Anatomy

WORD LIST:
back    body   brisket    cheek    chest
croup   dewlap  ear leather elbow eye
flews   forearm forechest hock loin
muzzle  neck    nose      occiput pads
pastern paw rump      shoulder skull
stern (tail) stifles stop      tuck-up withers

39–Dog Care and Training, Level I
MUZZLE AND FLEWS—DOG PARTS
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Leader’s Key, Activity Sheet #4, Dog Anatomy

WORD LIST:
back    body    brisket    cheek    chest
        croup    dewlap    ear leather    elbow    eye
        flews    forearm    foremost    hock    loin
        muzzle    neck    nose    occiput    pads
        pastern    paw    rump    shoulder    skull
        stern (tail)    stifle    stop    tuck-up    withers
Pre-Novice Obedience—Lesson One

Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Introduction to handling a leash, using their voice, placing a dog into a “Sit,” releasing a dog from command, and recalls.

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• How to break a task into simple steps

Materials Needed:
• Demonstration dog
• Collar and leash for each member—ask them to bring their own!
• Samples of treats
• Example of bag to hold treats
• Water bottle and dish
• Plastic bag for clean-up
• Member Handout #6, Choke and Pinch Collars
• Member Handout #7, Control Position
• Activity Sheet #5, Weekly Training Plan and Record
• Member Training Guide (Pre-Novice, Week One)

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 45 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Find a place at or near your home where you can train your dog. It should be a familiar place to your dog, also quiet and free from distractions. Do you know what that means, “free of distractions”? Does anyone have an idea of where they could train?

You will also need to decide when is the best time to train. You will need to train 5 to 10 minutes twice a day (or more). When are the times that would work for you to train your dog?

TRAINING TOOLS: TREATS, VOICE, EQUIPMENT
Treats: Small pieces of easily chewed and swallowed food (hot dogs, cheese, dry cereal, dry dog food, etc.). We will use food in several different ways to help train your dog. What is a favorite food of your dog? Would this work for a training treat? You will need something to hold the food. You could keep it in a plastic bag clothespinned to your clothes. A nail apron is useful for holding bait, too. What might be a problem if you had the treats in your pocket?

Leader Notes
During this lesson the members will not need their dogs although you will need one dog for demonstrating. An advanced member could help do demonstrations. Members should bring their training collar and leash for lead-handling practice.

Show examples as appropriate.

Answers might include, it’s messy, too hard to get out quickly, dog only pays attention to the pocket, etc.
### Leader Notes

Have the group practice saying each command with proper tone and inflexion.

Show examples of collars and how they work. Refer to Member Handout #6, Choke and Pinch Collar.

Use Member Handout #7, Control Position as a take home reminder.

Demonstrate the first lesson in teaching "Sit."

If you have a dog that is large or taller than the child when kneeling, then have the child stand.

Demonstrate a release.

### ACTIVITY

**Voice:** Your voice is the most important training tool that you have. You will be learning to use it in many ways—to command, to praise, to excite, to calm, and to correct. Who can say “Sit” as a command? “Good dog” as praise? “Free” to excite your dog? “Easy” in a calming voice? “Stop It” as a correction?

**Equipment:** A good training collar. Pinch collars are scary-looking but almost everyone will need one. A pinch collar is a great equalizer because it will allow you to control a dog that may outweigh you. Choke collars do look friendlier but they act by choking the dog. A word of caution—never ever leave a pinch (or choke) collar on a dog that you are not working with. These collars could get caught on a fence or other things and your dog could become scared and get hurt. Many dogs have died by strangling when they were tied up with a choke collar.

The leash should be leather, pressed cotton or nylon. Avoid chain leashes since they are too rough on hands and are difficult to hold in one hand. The leash should be 2 to 6 feet long and be as lightweight as possible without having it break.

**HOLDING THE LEASH**

Hook the loop of your leash over your thumb (never over your wrist). Close your fingers over the loop, making a fist of your hand.

**CONTROL POSITION**

Leash is in your right hand which is on your right thigh. It runs through your left hand to the dog. It should have enough slack that the leash snap hangs straight down.

Get your collar and leash so we can practice holding the leash and control position.

**Sit:** Your dog will sit with your verbal command and the guiding of your hands and remain there for about 15 seconds until you release it. We are trying to teach the dogs what to do when we say “SIT.”

1. Kneel with your dog standing in front of you with its head facing to the right. If your dog is small enough, you may place it on a table with a non-slip surface. Your left hand should be on your dog’s back. Hold the collar at the front of the neck with your right hand. Your right hand is actually on the dog’s chest.

2. As your left hand strokes down the back, over the tail and tucks forward behind the back of the knees, you give the verbal command “SIT.”

3. Gently push with your right hand until the dog sits.

4. Hold gently in place for 15 seconds, Praise and then release.
ACTIVITY:

FREE
This is a command used to Release your dog from the previous command. You should give this command in a very upbeat, happy voice. If you dog is sitting or laying down, it can get up.

CONTROLLED WALKING
Your dog will walk on a leash without “fighting” the leash. We want to be sure that all of the dogs will walk on a leash when you come next week.

Put your dog on a leash of at least 4 feet long. Let your dog go where it wants to go with you following for a little while. When you are ready, coax your dog to go where you want to go. Use a pleasant voice and treats to encourage your dog to go with you. There is no formal command for this exercise. Later we will do a “HEEL” command.

RECALL
Coming to you should always be the BEST THING IN YOUR DOG’S LIFE. This week prepare for later lessons in calling your dog to you. Practice calling your dog to you for no other reason than to give them a treat, some praise and/or a toy. Then let them go back to what they were doing. From now on NEVER call your dog to come to you for anything that he may regard as unpleasant or punishing. (If you need to do something the dog doesn’t like such as give it a bath or giving a pill, you go to the dog and get it.) Use the commands “DOG’S NAME, COME.” Let’s try a recall game that you and one or more of your family can play with your dog.

TOUCHING
This week get your dog used to your touch. Practice handling your dog all over its body, including feet, ears, tail, mouth, and belly. Combine this with your daily grooming sessions. You can also use treats to make this a pleasant experience. Why do you think this is a useful thing for your dog to learn?

FEEDING
Do not feed your dog for 3 to 4 hours before coming to class or starting a training session. If you have been leaving food out for your dog to free-feed, you should now consider switching to a scheduled feeding time or times. You will have greater success with your housebreaking problems and obedience training if you do. Give your dog plenty of time to relieve themselves before you come to class.

HOMEWORK
Practice at home is what brings success. It is not fair to expect your dog to learn if you don’t take time for practice. Two or more short (5 to 10 minutes) periods of training are better for your dog than one long period. Plan to practice at least 5 days a week. Dogs learn by repetition so repeat each exercise 3 or 4 times. They also learn by what is rewarding for them so make each training session enjoyable. If you get to a point where you

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY:</th>
<th>Leader Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FREE</td>
<td>Demonstrate controlled walking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTROLLED WALKING</td>
<td>If your demonstration dog will come to other people try a group recall game. Leave the dog on a leash. Members stand or kneel in a circle, each has a dog treat. The first member calls the dog, touches the collar when it comes, and then gives the treat. A member across the circle repeats this. Continue until all members have called the dog. If the dog does not come to a member then that member should gently take the dog by the collar and walk backwards to the place in the circle. The member should praise the dog as a treat is given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECALL</td>
<td>Give each member Activity Sheet #5, Weekly Training Plan and Record. Help members outline 10-14 short training periods for the week, Remind members to use their training outline, handouts and training guide and then place in their record book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOUCHING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEEDING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMEWORK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
or the dog are getting frustrated, stop, do something that the dog already knows, praise, and then end the session.

**NEXT WEEK**
When you come to class next week, use the control position for your dog. Bring treats for your dog and a bag to carry them in. Have a plastic bag with you in case you need to clean up after your dog, and bring water for your dog—learning is thirsty work!

**DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:**
**Share:**
1. What commands did we learn in this lesson?

2. What commands does your dog already know?

**Process:**
3. Why might you need to re-teach a command you’ve already taught to your dog?

4. Why is it important to use your hands to guide your dog into a Sit—even if it already knows the command?

5. What can you do if your dog doesn’t come to you when you command “COME”?

**Generalize:**
6. How do you learn to do chores at your house?

7. What happens when you do not understand the directions when learning a new chore?

**Apply:**
8. What can you do to make your household jobs more fun and easier to do?

**GOING FURTHER:**
1. Observe other training methods.

**REFERENCES:**
**Authors:**
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club

James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

**Reviewed by:**
Dog Care and Training Design Team
PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON ONE
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #6, Choke and Pinch Collars

### CHOKING COLLAR

1. Remove extra links
2. Measure with chain taught
3. Reconnect collar
4. Attach leash to lower ring

### PINCH COLLAR

1. Remove extra links
2. Measure with chain taught
3. Reconnect collar
4. Attach leash to lower ring
CONTROL POSITION

RIGHT

LEFT
PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON ONE
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Activity Sheet #5, Training Plan and Record

Name ______________________________ Dog _________________________________

Tuck into "Sit", controlled walking, release, recall, touching. Record date and time to teach each of these commands and the result.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day/Time</th>
<th>What’s your plan for this session?</th>
<th>How did it work?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>good start</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>keep working</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>practice brings results</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>above average!</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>great work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>headed for Super Dog!</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>go to the head of the class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON ONE
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Training Guide

During this week find a place in or near your home where you can train your dog. It should be a familiar place to your dog, also quiet and free from distractions.

Training Tools:
- Treats: Easily chewed and swallowed food (hot dogs, cheese, cereal, dry dog food, etc.) and a bag to carry them in.
- Voice: Your voice is the most important training tool that you have. You will use it in many ways.
- Equipment: A good training collar. Never ever leave a chain training collar on a dog that you are not working with. These collars could get caught on a fence or on other things and your dog could become scared and get hurt.
- The leash should be leather, pressed cotton or nylon. The leash should be 2 to 6 feet long and be as lightweight as possible without having it break.
- Also bring: Plastic bag for picking up after your dog, water and dish for your dog.

HOLDING THE LEASH
Hook the loop of your leash over your thumb (never over your wrist). Close your fingers over the loop, making a fist of your hand.

CONTROL POSITION
Leash is in your right hand which is on your right thigh. It runs through your left hand, which is on your left thigh, to the dog. It should have enough slack that the leash snap hangs straight down.

SIT—Your goal: Your dog will sit with your command and the guiding of your hands and remain there for about 15 seconds.
1. Kneel with your dog standing in front of you with its head facing to the right. If you have a large dog you may stand. Your left hand should be on your dog’s back. Hold the collar at the front of the neck with your right hand. Your right hand is actually on the dog’s chest.
2. As your left hand strokes down the back, over the tail and tucks forward behind the back of his knees, you give the verbal command “Sit.”
3. Gently push with your right hand until the dog sits.
4. Hold gently in place for 15 seconds, Praise and then release.

FREE—This is a command used to RELEASE your dog from the previous command. You should give this command in a very upbeat, happy voice.

CONTROLLED WALKING
Your goal: Your dog will walk on a leash without “fighting” the leash.

Put your dog on a leash of at least 4 feet long. Let your dog go where it wants to go with you following for a little while. When you are ready, coax your dog to go where you want to go. Use a pleasant voice and treats to encourage your dog to go with you. There is no formal command for this exercise.

RECALL—Coming to you should always be the BEST THING IN YOUR DOG’S LIFE. This week prepare for later lessons in calling your dog to you. Practice calling your dog to you for no other reason than to give them a treat, some praise and/or a toy. Then let them go back to what they were doing. From now on NEVER call your dog to come to you for anything that it may regard as unpleasant or punishing. If you need to, you go to the dog. Use the commands “DOG’S NAME.” “COME.”

TOUCHING—This week get your dog used to your touch. Practice handling your dog all over its body, including feet, ears, tail, mouth, and belly. Combine this with your daily grooming sessions. You can also use treats to make this a pleasant experience.

FEEDING—Do not feed your dog for 3 to 4 hours before coming to class or starting a training session. Give your dog plenty of time to relieve itself before you come to class.
HOMEWORK
It is not fair to expect your dog to learn if you don’t take time for practice. Two or more short (10 minutes) periods of training are better for your dog than one long period. Plan to practice at least 5 days a week. Dogs learn by repetition so repeat each exercise 3 or 4 times. They also learn by what is rewarding for them so make each training session enjoyable. If you get to a point where you, or the dog, are both getting frustrated, stop, do something that the dog already knows, praise, and then end the session.

NEXT WEEK
Bring your dog on a leash, keeping your dog in control position. Bring treats for your dog and your treat bag. Also have a plastic bag to pick up after your dog (just in case) and water for your dog—training is thirsty work!
House Manners for Your Dog

Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• How to train their dog to be welcome in the house

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• How to establish rules
• Sound decision-making

Materials Needed:
• Stuffed dog
• Collar and leash
  Activity Sheet #6, Housebreaking/Training Record

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Housetraining
Housetraining, also called housebreaking, is training your dog to not urinate or defecate in the house. First, try to anticipate when your dog will need to urinate or defecate and to have your dog in its “toilet area” at that time. This will mean that you will need to supervise your dog whenever it is not in its crate or confined area. You will also need to decide where you want your dog to urinate and defecate. You can train your dog to just use one area of the yard which will make cleaning the yard easier for you as well as eliminate having messes all over the yard.

You will need to make a schedule for you (or someone else in the family) to take a puppy on lead to the toilet area at these times:

1. When the puppy wakes up (first thing in the morning as well as after a nap);
2. After the puppy eats and/or drinks;
3. After playing hard;
4. Before going to bed.

This may mean that you carry your puppy to the toilet area but keep it in the area with your leash until it has urinated. This is not playtime—this is

Leader Notes
Present and discuss the material. Then get out the stuffed dog, collar and leash. You will have the members act out taking a puppy (from a crate, if available) to the toilet area and giving a command for the puppy to urinate. You can challenge the members to have the best coaxing/praising voices. The purpose of this role-playing is twofold. One is to reinforce the method of housetraining. The second is to have the members practice using their voice as a training tool which will be of benefit when they begin the obedience training.
business. Choose a word to use to command your dog to urinate—“potty” is often used. Say the word in a coaching voice as you wait for your dog to urinate. If it shows no interest in doing so, take him back inside to his crate for about 15 minutes and then try again. If it does urinate, praise it, give it a treat and allow it playtime in the yard or in the house. You will need to follow this process, rain or shine, vacations and school days until your puppy is reliable in the house.

If your puppy makes a mistake in the house you may yell “STOP” only if you catch it in the act. Then carry it to the toilet area. Praise it if it urinates there. If you do not catch it in the act DO NOT punish it. It is your fault for not having it in the toilet area when it needed to go. The dog is not bad for urinating (this is a basic life process). It was just in the wrong place. Clean up the mess and promise to do a better job of watching your puppy. Clean the area with a cleaner for urine stains or with a solution of 20% white vinegar and 80% water in a spray bottle.

Housetraining an older dog may be easier since it will have bladder control but may be more difficult since it has had time to practice bad habits. You will need to follow the same procedure as for the puppy but you will not need to take your dog out as frequently. However, it is important that your dog is supervised when loose in the house until it is reliably housetrained.

Now, let’s pretend that you have a puppy that you are housetraining. Decide a time that you should take your puppy to the toilet area. Take it there and demonstrate giving a “urinate” command and praising the puppy when it is done.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:
Share:
1. What is your idea for a command for your dog to eliminate?

2. Where do you plan to have your dog’s toilet area?

Process:
3. Why is it important for a dog to be housetrained?

4. What if it stays outside all of the time?

Generalize:
5. Why is it your fault if your dog urinates in the house? How can you prevent this from happening?

Apply:
6. Where can you get help in making decisions?

7. Who can help you develop a schedule and make it work?
GOING FURTHER:
1. Work on this lesson at home. Report back at the next meeting.

REFERENCES:
Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4-H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
Keeping a record of your efforts will help keep you on task as well as indicate successes and areas or times that need more work.

Make a check for each attempt and success.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
<th>Day 6</th>
<th>Day 7</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Take out in morning</td>
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<td>Took out after eats/drink</td>
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<td>Took out at noon</td>
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<td>Took out after playing</td>
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<td>Praised if did job</td>
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<td>Took out after training/practice</td>
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<td>Took out before going to bed</td>
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<td>Praised if did job</td>
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Pre-Novice Obedience—Lesson Two
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Hand signals for Sit and Down
• Use of food as a lure to move the dog, Heel Position
• Long Down

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Communication—ways to communicate when learning a common language

Materials Needed:
• Demonstration Dog (could be handled by an advanced member)
• Member Handout #8, Teaching the Down with a Food Lure
• Member Handout #9, Right Turn in Place
• Member Handout #10, About Turn
• Activity Sheet #7, Lesson Two Training Plan and Record
• Member Training Guide (Pre-Novice, Week Two)

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 60 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Reminder:
All dogs should be in control position when they come into the training area. If this is the first time the dogs have been together watch for problems between dogs. Stress to the trainers to keep their dogs close to them—just because their dog is friendly doesn’t mean that the other dogs will welcome attention. Separate dogs that are very interested in each other, friendly or otherwise. Do not allow the trainers to let their dogs play with each other. The dog should be paying attention to its trainer but, just as important, the trainer should be focused on their dog.

Reminder:
Arrange the class in a semi-circle facing you, giving each dog and trainer as much space as possible. The trainers should be sitting on the floor with their dogs beside them on their left side. It will be helpful to have them sit on their leash. They should remain sitting until the first demonstration is presented and they are instructed to try it themselves.

Today’s lesson will be building on last week’s homework. In fact, each lesson will build on the homework from the lesson before so be sure that

Leader Notes
This lesson should follow the lesson on Attention Training. The Attention Training Lesson, or parts of it, will need to be reviewed several times during Pre-Novice Obedience Training.

Do a homework check. How many practiced 10 or more times? etc.
you practice. You are cheating your dog if you don’t help it learn at home. The dogs that practiced on being tucked into a Sit will have an easier time learning the Sit with hand signal and the Sit with heeling.

Today we are going to use food to begin to teach our dogs the hand signals for Sit and Down. You will be using the food to get the dog to pay attention to your hand. By following the food the dog should move into position without being forced. The dog is just learning what you want it to do in this lesson.

We will be using the Commands “SIT,” “DOWN,” “FREE” and “HEEL” in this lesson. “SIT” and “DOWN” are two separate commands—don’t confuse your dog by telling him to “Sit Down.”

1. Give a command only once—then place your dog into position. Teach your dog that the command is “SIT”—not “SIT, SIT, SIT”

2. Do not use the dog’s name with the commands SIT or DOWN (and later Stand and STAY). Using its name is a signal to move.

3. Do use the dog’s name when you say “HEEL.” Your instruction sheet will say “ROVER, HEEL.” Use your dog’s name in place of Rover’s.

4. Expect your dog to continue to obey your command until you give another command. If you say “SIT,” your dog should remain sitting until you give another command such as “DOWN” or “HEEL.” In these beginning lessons the time between commands should be short—no more than 10 seconds. When you are done, the release command to give is “FREE.”

5. Do not give a command unless you are ready to make the dog follow it. Never let him ignore a command.

**Part 1—Sit and Down**

REVIEW the homework lesson on Sit. Trainers should be kneeling or standing on their leash, not holding it. Trainers with small dogs should be on their knees facing the right side of the dog. Trainers with large dogs may need to stand.

1. Hold the collar at the front of the neck with the right hand.

2. With the left hand stroke down the back, over its tail and tuck forward behind the back of the dog’s knees and command “SIT.”

3. Gently push with your right hand until the dog sits.

4. Hold in place for 15 seconds, Praise and then Release.
ACTIVITY:

Have the trainers review the Sit a second time and then sit down with their dogs for the next instructions and demonstration.

PRAISE VS. PETTING

The rule on praise is that it should be with your voice only—do not pet. Remember that your voice is a training tool—make it work for you.

SIT/DOWN

Goal: Your dog will sit and down on your command when following a lure.

DEMONSTRATE, then instruct class in practice.

1. Leash under trainer’s knees or feet, dog is sitting. Trainer’s left hand is on shoulders, right hand has a treat. Get the dog’s attention on the treat, hold it at the dog’s eye level.

2. Command “DOWN” as you bring your right hand with the treat straight down in front of the dog and then out in an “L” shape.

3. As the dog follows the hand with the treat it will lie down. (Use your left hand to prevent it from walking towards the treat.)

4. Praise and give the treat when the dog is down completely—elbows, too!

5. If the dog sits up you have another chance to practice the Down.

6. When the dog is in a down position hold the collar at the back of the neck with your left hand.

7. Have a treat in your right hand, just in front of the dog’s face.

8. Command “SIT” as you move the treat toward the dog and up so it will have to sit to follow the treat.

9. When the dog is sitting, Praise and give the treat.

Practice three sets of Down/Sit with Praise and then a treat every time the dog follows your command.

Put the treats away for the rest of the lesson.

Leader Notes

A dog being petted can become so focused on the pleasurable feeling that he can not attend to the action being reinforced. Save petting until after the Release. At the end of many exercises the trainers should PAUSE (quietly), Praise (verbally), and then release (FREE!) the dog from formal command to relax and yes, be petted.

This is the “induce” stage of teaching the Sit.

Teaching these commands with a lure is also the beginning of teaching hand signals. Although hand signals are not required until the Utility Level of Obedience, they are easy to teach now. Some dogs respond better to signals than to verbal commands and they are impressive for the members to demonstrate to others.

If trainers are using pinch collars have them hold both of the chains so the collar will guide, not correct. Better yet, have a flat buckle collar on the dog in addition to the pinch. The buckle collar to be used to guide, the pinch collar to be used to control. The leash would be attached to the pinch collar.

Refer to Member Handout #8, Teaching the Down with a Food Lure as a review.
Leader Notes

While this exercise may seem like just a lot of fancy footwork it is an excellent way to teach the dog to find Heel Position no matter where the trainer moves. It also reviews “right” and “left” directions for the trainers.

If possible, divide the class and have assistants hold the dogs so the trainers can practice this footwork and hand position without their dogs.

Pass out Member Handout #9, Right Turn In Place.

If the dog gets up before the trainer releases it then it should be placed back into a “Sit” and then released from a “Sit” position.

Your class should be in one or two straight lines facing the same direction. If a trainer is having problems with their footwork hold their dog and have them practice it without the dog.

Activity

Heeling
Trainers sitting on the floor on the leashes in a semi-circle, dogs on their left side.

Review the homework of holding the dog in control position and demonstrate this.

HEEL POSITION
Goal: The dog will remain in Heel Position when the trainer makes a right or about turn in place. Heel position means that the dog is straight in line with the direction the trainer is facing, on the trainer’s left side, and the area from the dog’s head to shoulder is in line with the trainer’s left hip.

HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN
Demonstration: (Demonstrator should have back to the class.)

Begin with the dog sitting at Heel Position, holding the leash in control position.

1. (Instruct: “Ready for Right”) Take a small step to the right with your right leg only, placing your right foot at right angles to your left foot. Your dog should not move.

2. (Instruct: “Right Turn”) “ROVER, HEEL” Step to the right with your left leg, follow with your right leg, close with left leg. If your leash is in control position your dog will turn and move with you. Praise when it does!

3. Command “SIT” and tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise for the Sit, Release “FREE” while the dog is still sitting.

Together practice 4 right turns. Wait for the instructor’s command.

HEEL POSITION—ABOUT TURN
Demonstration: (Demonstrator with back to the class.)

Begin with dog sitting at Heel Position, trainer holding the leash in control position.

1. (Instruct: “About Turn”) “ROVER, HEEL”

2. Beginning with your left foot take 2 steps forward, Praise for walking with you.

3. Turn 180 degrees away from your dog and take 2 steps back to your starting point.
ACTIVITY:

4. Command “SIT” and tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise for the Sit Release “FREE” while the dog is still sitting.

Practice Four About Turns on the instructor’s command.

Trainers sit for instructions.

HEELING—LOOSE LEAD

Goal: Your dog will heel on a loose lead for 10 steps.

Demonstrate: Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position. Trainer has leash over right shoulder. Only touch the leash to move dog back to Heel Position. Pretend that the leash is too hot to hold on to.

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Step out with left foot and walk forward. Pat your leg to encourage the dog to stay in place. Work to keep your dog’s attention on you. Move quickly.

2. When your dog moves out of Heel Position get its attention by saying its name and patting your leg. Praise when it looks at you and also when / if it moves toward Heel Position. Remember, we are showing it where to be when we are heeling. It is just learning!

If the dog is distracted by everything that is going on and does not give you its attention you will then go to a leash correction—not all dogs will need this!

Leash Correction

There MUST be slack in the leash for a correction to work! Making sure that you have some slack in the lead, give a very quick jerk or pop (not a pull) of the leash in the direction you want the dog’s head to move. Let up on the leash immediately. Presuming that the correction moved the dog into proper position Praise as soon as the dog is in the position.

When Heeling on a Loose Lead correction is given, you will grab the leash with your left hand, making sure there is slack in it, and give a quick “pop” either forward or back to move the dog into correct position. If one “pop” doesn’t work, put slack in the lead again and give a second “pop.” Let go of the leash immediately and Praise the dog for being in proper position.

3. (Instruct: “Halt”) Stop and “SIT”—tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise.

“Now we will add a little more interest. I will command “About Turn” as you are heeling. When you do an About Turn call your dog’s name, grab the leash, turn away from your dog and keep moving—don’t wait for your dog.

4. (Instruct: “Forward,” “About Turn,” “About Turn,” “Halt”—allow 5–10 steps between each command.) Repeat two times.

Leader Notes

If the trainer is using a short leash the end may be tucked into their belt. The idea is to have the leash at hand but not in hand.

If needed, it will be beneficial for the members to practice without a dog, with a leash attached to a chair or to another person.

If a leash correction is not effective, watch the member closely to make sure that their technique is correct. If the technique is correct, then consider escalating the effectiveness of the training collar being used. Step up from a buckle collar to a pinch collar, for example.

Have trainers in a circle, moving clockwise. Dogs will be on the outside of the circle. Have trainers heel about five steps before directing them to halt. Repeat two more times.
Long Down for 30 Minutes

Demonstrate

**Goal:** To establish you as dominate over your dog. This must be practiced. It is the key to control.

1. Sit on the floor beside your dog. Command “DOWN” and place the dog in the down position.
2. Replace the dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Each time you replace your dog, Praise.
3. Avoid petting the dog. Keep your hands off of the dog if possible.
4. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.
5. Repeat this lesson three times this week.

Don’t get upset during this exercise. The more you have to replace your dog, the more it indicates that you need to do this exercise. If you have to replace your dog 100 times, replace it 100 times with the same tone of voice. Once the dog realizes that you are not going to give up, they begin to accept the fact that you are the boss. You should see some improvement each time you do this exercise throughout the next few weeks.

**DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING**

**Share:**
1. What part of today’s lesson was the easiest for you and your dog? Why?
2. What part of today’s lesson was the hardest for you and your dog? Why?

**Process:**
3. Why is it important to teach the Down position?
4. What is significant about heeling?
5. How does your dog learn best? (Lure, praise, etc.) Why?

**Generalize:**
6. Do you learn better by someone telling you what to do or by someone showing you what to do? Why?
7. Sometimes we are telling someone how to do something but they don’t seem to understand. What could you do to make the instructions clearer?

GOING FURTHER:

REFERENCES:
Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON TWO
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #8, Teaching the “Down” with a Food Lure

Left hand on shoulders
Right hand with treat

62–DogCare and Training, Level I
PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON TWO
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #9, Right Turn in Place

1. HEEL POSITION

2. READY FOR RIGHT TURN

3. RIGHT TURN
PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON TWO
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #10, About Turn

FOOTWORK FOR ABOUT TURN
PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON TWO
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Activity Sheet #7, Training Plan and Record

Name ___________________________________ Dog _______________________________   

Record date and time to teach each of these commands and the result. "Sit" and "Down" with hand signals, Heel Position: Right and About Turns, Loose Lead Heeling. Reserve three 30-minute sessions for the 30-MINUTE Down.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day/Time</th>
<th>What’s your plan for this session?</th>
<th>How did it work?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>good start</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>keep working</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>practice brings results</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>above average!</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>great work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>headed for Super Dog!</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>go to the head of the class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65–Dog Care and Training, Level I
PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON TWO
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Activity Sheet #7, Training Plan and Record (Con’t.)
Practice at home is what brings success!

Location:
• A familiar place in or near your home, quiet and free of distractions.

Training Tools:
• Treats, training collar, leash, your dog

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 5–10 MINUTES AT LEAST 10 TIMES THIS WEEK

Commands: “SIT,” “DOWN,” “FREE” and “HEEL”
1. Do give a command only once—then place your dog into position. Teach your dog that the command is “SIT”—not “SIT, SIT, SIT.”
2. Do not use your dog’s name with the commands “SIT” or “DOWN” (and later “STAND” and “STAY”). Using its name is a signal to move.
3. Do use your dog’s name when you say “HEEL.” Your instruction sheet will say “ROVER, HEEL.” Use your dog’s name in place of Rover’s.
4. Do expect your dog to continue to obey your command until you give another command. If you say “SIT” your dog should remain sitting until you give another command such as “DOWN” or “HEEL.” If you are done the release command to give is “FREE.”
5. Do not give a command unless you are ready to make your dog follow it. Never let the dog ignore a command.
6. Do Remember to Praise your dog when it is doing well—don’t pet.

SIT and DOWN
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Down on your command when following a lure. Practice three sets of Down/Sit using a command and hand signal (with a treat). Praise, then give your dog a treat every time.

DOWN
1. Leash under your knees or feet, dog is sitting. Put your left hand on dog’s shoulders, right hand has a treat. Get your dog’s attention on the treat, hold it at your dog’s eye level.
2. Command “DOWN” as you bring your right hand with the treat straight down in front of your dog and then out in an “L” shape.
3. As your dog follows the hand with the treat it will lie down. (Use your left hand to prevent the dog from walking towards the treat.)
4. Praise and give the treat when it is down completely—elbows, too!

SIT
5. When your dog is in a DOWN position hold the collar at the back of the neck with your left hand.
6. Have a treat in your right hand, just in front of your dog’s face.
7. Command “SIT” as you move the treat toward your dog and up so it will have to sit to follow the treat.
8. When your dog is sitting Praise and give it the treat.

Heeling
HEEL POSITION
Goal: your dog will remain in Heel Position when you make a right or about turn in place.

Heel Position means that your dog is straight in line with the direction you are facing, on your left side, and that the area from your dog’s head to shoulder is in line with the your left hip.

HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN:
PRACTICE FOUR RIGHT TURNS
Begin with your dog sitting at Heel Turns, holding the leash in control position.
1. Take a large step to the right with your right leg only, placing your right foot at right angles to your left foot. Your dog should not move.

2. “ROVER, HEEL.” Step to the right with your left leg, right leg, close with left leg. If your leash is in control position your dog will turn and move with you. Praise when it does!

3. Command “SIT” and tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise for the Sit, Release “FREE” while your dog is still sitting.

HEEL POSITION—ABOUT TURN:
PRACTICE TWO ABOUT TURNS
Begin with dog sitting at Heel Position, holding the leash in control position.

1. “ROVER, HEEL.”

2. Beginning with your left foot take two steps forward, Praise for walking with you.

3. Turn 180 degrees away from your dog and take two steps back to your starting point.

4. Command “SIT” and tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise for the Sit, Release “FREE” while your dog is still sitting.

HEELING—LOOSE LEAD: PRACTICE THREE TIMES
Goal: Heel with a loose lead for 10 steps.

1. Begin with your dog sitting in Heel Position.

2. Put the leash over your right shoulder. Only touch the leash to move dog back to Heel Position. Pretend that the leash is too hot to hold on to.

3. Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Step out with your left foot and walk forward. Pat your leg to encourage your dog to stay in place. Work to keep your dog’s attention on you. Move quickly.

4. When your dog moves out of Heel Position first call its name to get its attention and pat your leg to show it where to be. If this is not effective grab the leash with your left hand, make sure there is some slack in it, and give it a quick “pop” to move your dog back into position. Let go of the leash immediately and Praise your dog for being in proper position.

ABOUT TURN
5. Call your dog’s name and grasp the leash.

6. Turn away from your dog and continue moving in the opposite direction.

HALT
7. Stop. “SIT”—tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise.

Long Down for 30 Minutes
Goal: To teach your dog that you are the boss. This must be practiced. It is the key to control. Practice this in an area without distractions. It is not playtime for your dog but you may watch TV or read while you are practicing this.

1. Sit on the floor beside your dog. Command “DOWN” and place your dog in the down position.

2. Replace your dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Each time you replace your dog, Praise.

3. Avoid petting your dog. Keep your hands off of your dog if possible.

4. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.

5. Repeat this lesson three times this week.

Don’t get upset during this exercise. The more you have to replace your dog, the more you need to do this exercise. If you have to replace your dog 100 times, replace it 100 times with the same tone of voice. Once your dog realizes that you are not going to give up, it will begin to accept the fact that you are the boss. You should see some improvement each time you do this exercise throughout the next few weeks.
Your Best Friend
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Evaluating a dog’s Behavior

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Building Relationships with others

Materials Needed:
• Activity Sheet #8, Dog Behavior Chart
• Activity Sheet #9, Dog Owner Behavior chart

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

What is it about dogs that makes them important to you? Think about a dog that is special to you—your own or someone else’s.

Complete the Behavior Chart for this dog. What are some other ways a dog can show it likes you?

What are some ways an owner can show a dog that it is wanted and liked?

What three words would you use to describe the feelings you have about this dog?

Leader Notes

You may need behaviour charts for more than one dog for each member. Pass out Activity Sheet #8, Dog Behavior Chart.

Pass out Activity Sheet #9, Dog Owner Behavior Chart.

Have members bring behavior activity sheets to next meeting to show and discuss.
Leader Notes

ACTIVITY

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:

Share:
1. Why do you like dogs?
2. Why is having a dog important to you?
3. Describe the dog’s behavior.

Process:
4. Why are dogs so easy to like?
5. What makes a dog a good friend?

Generalize:
6. What are two ways a friend or family member helps you and shows you that he or she cares for you?

Apply:
7. How can you be a better friend?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Make a display of pictures of dogs relating to people.
2. Write a story about a time a dog made you feel better.

RESOURCES:

Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
YOUR BEST FRIEND BEHAVIOR CHART

DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I

Activity Sheet #8, Dog Behavior Chart

Dog’s Name ___________________________ Owner ______________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEHAVIOR</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pays attention to me</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licks me</td>
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<tr>
<td>obeys me</td>
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<tr>
<td>shows it is happy to be with me</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lets me pet it</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sleeps near me</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>protects me</td>
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<tr>
<td>other</td>
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YOUR BEST FRIEND
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Activity Sheet #9, Dog Owner Behavior Chart

Check ways that you show your dog that it is important and you like it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEHAVIOR</th>
<th>ALWAYS</th>
<th>SOMETIMES</th>
<th>NEVER</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feeding your dog</td>
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<td>Playing with your dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taking dog out to &quot;potty&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yelling at your dog</td>
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<td>Praising your dog</td>
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<td>Hitting your dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grooming your dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolerating dog scared of storm</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolerating dog scared of fireworks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exercising your dog</td>
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</table>
Pre-Novice Obedience—Lesson Three

Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• How to train their dog to Stand, to Stay and to Recall (Come).

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Concern for others, communication.

Materials Needed:
• A demonstration dog with treats
• Activity Sheet #10, Lesson Three Training Plan and Record
• Member Training Guide (Pre-Novice, Week 3)
• Long Line—light line about 20 feet long with a clip on one end

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 60 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

STAND
Goal: Your dog will stand on your command when following a lure.

Demonstrate then instruct trainers to do this twice.

1. Kneel or stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your side, left hand in the collar at the back of the neck. Have a treat ready in your right hand.

2. (Instruct: “Stand Your Dog”) Command “STAND” and move the treat from in front of the dog’s nose straight forward. The dog should stand as it follows the treat.

3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (back legs) to stop the forward movement.

4. Praise, give the treat and RELEASE, “FREE.”

Practice twice more individually. Try to lengthen the PAUSE between your Praise and giving the treat before the RELEASE.

Leader Notes
Check homework, grooming, equipment (water bowl, plastic bag, training equipment). Review information from first two weeks with emphasis on: How and when to give a command, Praise, Don’t Pet, Heel Position, Control Position.

Trainers in a semi-circle, sitting on their leashes during explanation and demonstration.

The left hand is only to keep the dog in place. You cannot lift the dog by the collar into a stand position. Beware of grabbing at the dog’s belly. Again, the left hand is only to keep the dog in position—to stop the forward movement.
**Leader Notes**

**ACTIVITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIT AND DOWN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal:</strong> Your dog will Sit and Down on your command/hand signal while following a lure and with you in front of him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demonstrate then instruct trainers in doing three sets of Sit and Down.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Begin with your dog sitting. Hold its collar with your left hand under the chin. Kneel in front of your dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hold the treat in your right hand in front of your dog’s nose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (Instruct: “Down Your Dog”) Command “DOWN” move the treat down and gently pull down with your left hand on the collar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Praise, give treat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Begin with your dog down. Hold the collar with your left hand at the back of the neck. Kneel in front of your dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Hold the treat in your right hand in front of its nose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dog”) Command “SIT,” move the treat up and gently pull up with your left hand on the collar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Praise and give treat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SIT-STAY</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal:</strong> Your dog will Sit and Stay for one minute while you are standing directly in front of it.</td>
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</table>

Today we will be teaching the command “STAY.” This means don’t move from this position. If your dog is sitting it must remain sitting. Do not use your dog’s name with this command but you will always be able to say “STAY” plus give a hand signal so we’ll learn and practice them together.

DEMONSTRATE: Then lead the trainers in practicing this twice.

1. Your dog should be in Heel Position. Hold the leash in your left hand, a little above the snap, at the back of the dog’s neck. The leash should be directly above the dog’s head with slight tension.

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Give the Stay hand signal, right hand, palm flat, in front of the dog’s nose as you give the command “STAY.”

3. Step forward with your right foot. Turn and stand directly in front of your dog—toe to toe. Place both hands on the leash, if desired.

Be sure that the trainers are applying collar pressure, even when the dog doesn’t need it, because next week you’ll eliminate the treats for this exercise.
ACTIVITY:

4. Do not hold the leash too tightly—you should not be holding the dog up.

5. After the dog has remained in this position for a short period (start for 10 seconds and work up to 1 minute), pivot back to Heel Position. Wait 5 seconds, release the pressure on the leash, wait 5 seconds, Praise, RELEASE, “FREE.”

WHEN YOUR DOG BREAKS THE STAY (STANDS UP, LAYS DOWN, ETC.)

6. Keep your eyes on your dog and replace it as soon as it begins to move.

Remember, it is still learning.

7. If the dog is already standing or laying down you must return to Heel Position and replace them into the sit.

8. As soon as the dog is sitting again, Praise for the Sit and Command “STAY.”

SIT FOR EXAMINATION

Goal: Your dog will sit beside you when someone comes to pet it.

Sit for examination is a safety exercise. It is what you should have your dog do when someone comes to pet it. You should never pet a strange dog without asking permission, but many people, especially little children, don’t follow that rule. This exercise allows you to tell your dog what to do and that it is all right for this person to pet it.

DEMONSTRATE then lead the trainers in practice.

1. Begin with dog in Heel Position. Hold leash in left hand at the back of the dog’s neck.

2. An examiner will come up to you and ask “May I pet your dog?”

3. Tell them “Yes” and signal and command “STAY.”

4. The examiner will pet your dog. Your dog should not stand up, jump up, or try to get away. Replace it into the Sit if it moves. If it accepts the petting, PRAISE, PAUSE, RELEASE, “FREE”!

Outside of this class you do not have to let people pet your dog. You can politely tell people no.

Leader Notes

Most dogs will drop their head when moving out of the Sit into the Down or Stand, so correct if you see the dog start to drop it’s head. The correction is the same as discussed last week for heeling: let some slack into the leash, give a quick “pop” in the direction you want the dog’s head to move—in this case, up—release the tension, and Praise the dog for now being in the desired position.

The adult doing the petting should ask each trainer, “May I pet your dog.” This is the cue for the trainer to prepare their dog to accept being petted. This week the “petting” (or examination) need only be a touch on the head. Beware of dogs that act shy and do not push them into acceptance of petting. Work with them in small steps beginning with sniffing you or even with you just standing near them to build their confidence. In later lessons the trainers will learn a Stand for Examination which they will perform in Obedience and Showmanship (a modified version) Competitions.
Leader Notes

ACTIVITY

Heeling

HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN AND ABOUT TURN
DEMONSTRATE (with back to the class)

RIGHT TURN
REVIEW of the lesson from Week 2. Lead the trainers in making 4 Right Turns. Then explain the next progression and lead the class in making 4 more Right Turns.

1. Begin with your dog in Heel Position, your leash in Control Position.

2. (Instruct: “Ready for Right”) Take a small step to the right with your right foot, pointing that foot to the right. Your dog should not move.

3. (Instruct: “Right Turn”) “ROVER, HEEL” Step with your left foot, bringing it next to the right and stop.

4. Command “SIT” and tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise for the Sit.

ABOUT TURN
REVIEW the lesson from Week 2. Lead the trainers in making 2 About Turns as review.

Present next progression and lead the trainers in making 2 more About Turns.


6. (Instruct: “About Turn”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

7. Take one step forward, turn, and take one more step forward.

8. Stop. Command “SIT” and tuck dog into Sit. Praise.

HEELING—LOOSE LEAD
PRACTICE Lesson from Week 2.

Begin with dogs sitting in Heel Position. Trainers have their leashes over their right shoulder. Only touch the leash to move dog back to Heel Position.


2. When the dog moves out of Heel Position grab the leash with your left hand and give it a quick “pop” to move the dog back into position. Let go of the leash immediately and praise the dog for being in proper position.

Have trainers in a circle, moving clockwise. Dogs will be on the outside of the circle. Have trainers heel about 20 steps before directing them to halt. Repeat once.

Your class should be in one or two straight lines facing the same direction.
ACTIVITY:

3. (Instruct: “Halt”) Stop and “SIT” —tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise.

4. (Instruct: “Forward,” “About Turn,” “About Turn,” “Halt”—allow 5—10 steps between each command.)

HEELING—AUTOMATIC SIT
Goal: When heeling, your dog will sit when you stop.

Demonstrate:

Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position. Hold leash in your right hand, with your right arm across your body.

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL” and walk straight ahead.

2. (Instruct: “Halt”) Stop. Command “SIT.” “Pop” straight up on the leash with your right hand and tuck your dog into a Sit with your left. Praise.

3. Repeat once.

4. Repeat a third time and do not say “SIT.”

Recalls

COME-FORE
Demonstration: Dog is in Heel Position, Leash is in Control Position.

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

2. (Instruct: “Call Your Dog”) Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.

3. Command “ROVER, COME.”

4. When your dog catches up to you stop and Praise.

RECALL FROM A STAY
1. Heel your dog about 12 feet straight out from the line and turn and face the space you left.

2. Sit the dog. Remove the lead. Instructor holds the collar.

3. Command and signal “STAY.”

4. Return to your place in line. Turn and face your dog.

5. Get down on your knees. Hold out your hands, palms up. Smile.

Leader Notes

Have the trainers moving in a clockwise circle. Only have them heel about five steps before they Halt. The first two times they should command “SIT” once, and then make their dog Sit. The third time there is no command given for the dog to Sit.

Trainers should be moving clockwise. Allow about five steps of Heeling before trainers call their dog. Watch that they don’t trip over backward. Lead the trainers in practicing this three times.

Have trainers line up along one side of the training area. This is an off-lead exercise. If your area is not escape-proof attach a long line to the collar. You will control this line.
**Leader Notes**
If the dog does not come to its trainer catch it with as little fuss as possible and walk it to the trainer. The trainer is to Praise the dog for being back. Instruct the parents and others in the room to ignore the dog if it comes to them. Give this trainer another turn, but this time the trainer will have food. Put a long line on the dog so if he bolts again it won’t get the reward of racing around the room.

Skip around the line when calling the trainers for their turn to practice so there aren’t two in a row calling/praising their dogs.

Help members plan training periods by using Activity Sheet #10, Week Three Training Plan and Record.

Pass out Member Training Guides.

**ACTIVITY**

6. Command “ROVER, COME.” (Leader—Let go of the collar.)

7. Coach your dog to you. When he gets all the way to you Praise and Pet. Make this wonderful for your dog!

**LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES**

**Goal:** To teach your dog that you are the boss. If you didn’t have too much trouble continue with this week’s lesson, otherwise stay with last week’s lesson until there is obvious improvement.

1. Sit in a chair beside your dog. Command “DOWN” and place the dog in the down position. You may either sit on the end of the leash or keep your foot on it.

2. Replace the dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Don’t repeat Down Each time you replace your dog, Praise.

3. Avoid petting the dog. Keep your hands off of the dog if possible.

4. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.

5. Repeat this lesson three times this week.

**DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:**

**Share:**

1. What happened when you tried this week’s new commands? STAND? STAY? COME? (Do each separately.)

**Process**

2. How long should your dog stay?

3. What are some things that you did this week to get your dog to come to you without forcing it to come? Why?

4. What would your dog learn if someone began petting it when it ran away from you?

5. What could happen if your dog didn’t know to Sit and Stay when someone came up to pet it?

**Generalize**

6. We try to let the dog know that it is doing what we want by praising it. What are some ways that you know that you are doing something right?

7. How do you learn to change when you do something wrong?

**Apply:**

8. Which way do you think you learn more—doing it right the first time or learning by correcting a mistake? Why?
ACTIVITY:

GOING FURTHER:
1. Study positive use of errors.
2. Observe these commands at a show.

REFERENCES:
Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
PRE-NOVICE OBEEDIENCE—LESSON THREE
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Activity Sheet #10, Training Plan and Record

Name ________________________________  Dog _______________________________

Record date and time to teach each of these commands and the result. "Sit" and Down with hand signals, STAND, "Sit"-Stay, "Sit" FOR EXAM, HEEL POSITION: Right and About Turns, Loose Lead HEELING, AUTOMATIC "Sit", COME-FOR, 30-MINUTE Down.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day/ Time</th>
<th>What’s your plan for this session?</th>
<th>How did it work?</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2. good start</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4. keep working</td>
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<td>6. practice brings results</td>
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<td>8. above average!</td>
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<td>12. headed for Super Dog!</td>
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<td>14. go to the head of the class</td>
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PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON THREE
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I

Member Training Guide

Training Tools:
- Treats
- Training collar
- Leash
- Your dog
- A helper to examine your dog

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES
THREE TIMES THIS WEEK, 5-10 MINUTES
AT LEAST SEVEN TIMES THIS WEEK

COMMANDS: “SIT.” “DOWN.” “STAND.”
“STAY.” “HEEL.” “COME. “FREE.”

SIT/DOWN/STAND/STAY

REVIEW SIT and DOWN with a lure (from Lesson Two)

STAND
Goal: Your dog will stand on your command when following a lure.

1. Kneel or stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your side, left hand in the collar at the back of the neck. Have a treat ready in your right hand.

2. Command “STAND” and move the treat from in front of your dog’s nose straight forward. your dog should stand as it follows the treat.

3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (back legs) to stop the forward movement.

4. Praise, give the treat and RELEASE, “FREE.”

Try to lengthen the pauses between Praise, giving the treat and the RELEASE.

SIT AND DOWN
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Down on your command/ hand signal while following a lure and with you in front of it.

DOWN
1. Begin with your dog sitting. Hold the collar with your left hand under the chin. Kneel in front of your dog.

2. Hold the treat in your right hand in front of your dog’s nose.

3. Command “DOWN,” move the treat down and gently pull down with your left hand on the collar.

4. Praise, give treat.

SIT
5. Begin with your dog down. Hold the collar with your left hand at the back of the neck. Kneel in front of your dog.

6. Hold the treat in your right hand in front of its nose.

7. Command “SIT,” move the treat up and gently pull up with your left hand on the collar.

8. Praise and give treat.

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay for one minute while you are standing directly in front of it.

1. Your dog should be in Heel Position. Hold the leash in your left hand, a little above the snap, at the back of your dog’s neck. The leash should be directly above your dog’s head with slight tension.

2. Give the Stay hand signal, right hand, palm flat, in front of your dog’s nose as you give the command “STAY.”

3. Step forward with your right foot. Turn and stand directly in front of your dog—toes to toes. Place both hands on the leash, if desired.

4. Do not hold the leash too tightly—you should not be holding your dog up.
5. After your dog has remained in this position for a short period (start for 10 seconds and work up to 1 minute during the week, pivot back to Heel Position.

6. Wait 5 seconds, relax the leash, wait 5 seconds, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

WHEN YOUR DOG BREAKS THE STAY (STANDS UP, LAYS DOWN, ETC.)

7. Keep your eyes on your dog and replace it as soon as it begins to move.

Remember, it is still learning.

8. If your dog is already standing or laying down you must return to Heel Position and replace them into the Sit.

9. As soon as your dog is sitting again, Praise for the Sit and Command “STAY.”

SIT FOR EXAMINATION

Goal: Your dog will sit beside you when someone comes to pet it.

1. Begin with dog in Heel Position. Hold leash in left hand at the back of your dog’s neck.

2. An examiner will come up to you and ask “May I pet your dog”?

3. Tell them “Yes” and signal and command “STAY.”

4. The examiner will pet your dog. Your dog should not stand up, jump up, or try to get away. Replace it into the Sit if it moves. If it accepts the petting, PRAISE, PAUSE, RELEASE, “FREE”!

Heeling

HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN AND ABOUT TURN

RIGHT TURN

REVIEW of the lesson from Week 2. Make 4 Right Turns.

1. Begin with your dog in Heel Position, your leash in Control Position.

2. Take a small step to the right with your right foot, pointing that foot to the right. Your dog should not move.

3. “ROVER, HEEL” Step with your left foot, bringing it next to the right and stop.

4. Command “SIT” and tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise for the Sit.

ABOUT TURN

REVIEW the lesson from Week 2.


6. Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

7. Take one step forward, turn, and take one more step forward.


HEELING—LOOSE LEAD

PRACTICE Lesson from Week 2.

Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position with your leash over right shoulder. Only touch the leash to move dog back to heel position.


2. When your dog moves out of Heel Position grab the leash with your left hand and give it a quick “pop” to move your dog back into position. Let go of the leash immediately and Praise your dog for being in proper position.

3. Stop and Sit—tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise.
**HEELING—AUTOMATIC SIT**

**Goal:** When heeling, your dog will Sit when you stop.

Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position. Hold leash in your right hand, with your right arm across your body.

1. Command “ROVER, HEEL” and walk straight ahead.
2. Stop. Command “SIT.” “Pop” straight up on the leash with your right hand and tuck your dog into a sit with your left. Praise.
3. Repeat once.
4. Repeat a third time and do not say “SIT.”

**Recalls**

**COME-FORE**

Dog is in Heel Position, Leash is in Control Position.

1. Command “ROVER, HEEL”
2. Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.
3. Command “ROVER, COME.”
4. When your dog catches up to you stop and Praise.

**LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES**

**Goal:** To teach your dog that you are the boss. If you didn’t have too much trouble continue with this weeks lesson, otherwise stay with last week’s lesson until there is obvious improvement.

1. Sit in a chair beside your dog. Command “DOWN” and place your dog in the Down position. You may either sit on the end of the leash or keep your foot on it.
2. Replace your dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Don’t repeat “DOWN.” Each time you replace your dog, Praise.
3. Avoid petting your dog. Keep your hands off of your dog if possible.
4. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.
5. Repeat this lesson three times this week.
Feeding Your Dog
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• How to feed a dog

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• The importance of responsibility

Materials Needed:
• Samples of food
  • Dry (kibble) in one or more sizes
  • Canned
  • Semi-moist
• Three bowls
• Can opener
• Measuring cup, teaspoon
• Samples of good and bad choices of training treats
• Dry dog food and human cereal box ingredient labels
• Activity Sheet #11, Food Label Quiz

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Since our dogs can’t run to the grocery store and purchase their own food it is up to us to choose what they will eat. You should consider these things about the food you give your dog:

1. Is it healthy?
2. Does it taste good?
3. What does it cost?
4. Age of dog (puppy, mature, old).
5. Dog breed and appropriate weight.

We basically have three types of food to choose from:

CANNED FOOD is the most expensive, but it is also the most palatable (tastes the best to dogs). It has no preservatives but it will spoil if left

Leader Notes

Note: Have members weigh their dog and bring that weight to this lesson.

Types of food: Show the types of food as you present the information.

After you present the information have members determine the suggested amount to feed a dog weighing ___ pounds and then measure out that amount into one of the bowls. Check before the lesson to determine a dog’s weight to use that would be fed one can or less of food so you’ll have enough for this activity. The members may struggle with the can opener and they might consider that to be a disadvantage of canned food.
sitting out. It is the messiest to feed. Since it is very soft it is the easiest for a dog with bad or no teeth to eat. The high water content may cause feces to be very soft.

SEMI-MOIST FOOD is moderately priced and is average in palatability. It does have preservatives but can be left unrefrigerated. It is not very messy and is easy to chew. Because of the high salt content it is important that the dog has access to plenty of fresh water.

DRY FOOD (kibble) is the least expensive food and is average in palatability. It does have preservatives, but can spoil if left out in humid weather. It is important that your dog has plenty of fresh water to drink since it will not get much moisture in the food. Many people feel that crunching the kibble helps keep the dog’s teeth clean but this has not been proven. It does exercise the chewing muscles. Kibble is made in many different sizes.

What kind of food do you feed your dog?

When you choose your dog’s first food it is a good idea to keep feeding the same food as it had before you got it. If you decide to change foods do it gradually. Some dogs do not adjust to changes in food very well. On the first feeding add just a little of the new food to the old brand. Continue feeding more of the new and less of the old until you have switched completely. Try to keep your dog eating the same food all of the time. Watch how the food seems to affect your dog. If its energy level is not right, if the skin is dry or the coat dull or if the stools are very hard or very soft then it could be time for a change in the food. Ask your veterinarian or breeder for a recommendation.

HOW MUCH TO FEED?

Most foods recommend a certain amount to feed your dog determined by how much your dog weighs. Can you find that information on these packages? What is your dog’s weight in pounds? How much do these packages indicate we should feed of each kind? Measure that amount into one of these bowls so we can compare. Of course, these amounts are just suggestions to begin with. Your dog may need more or less but we can use these amounts for comparison.

With these foods, which do you need the most of to feed your dog? How might this be a problem?

Although we found the “recommended” amount of food to feed a dog according to its weight, many dogs will require a different amount. Some dogs are termed “easy keepers” which implies that they don’t eat a lot, while others are so active that they seem to eat a great deal. One way to tell if your dog is getting enough food is to check the body. With most breeds, when they are at a proper body weight you should be able to feel their ribs without “digging around” but not be able to see them. You can
also do the 15 minute check. Give the dog its food. After 15 minutes pick up and measure what is left. At the next feeding give it that much less. If it eats it all in 15 minutes and acts constantly hungry you may need to increase the amount of food you give. There are some dogs, however, that seem to be “bottomless pits”—always hungry. Do not increase the amount you feed them too rapidly or else they may become too heavy.

Feeding puppies (under 6 months) requires special care. If they become fat their bones may not be able to adequately carry the extra weight. Not getting enough to eat may cause poor growth. Check the body condition of a puppy every week and adjust the amount you feed accordingly.

**HOW SHOULD YOU FEED YOUR DOG?**

**FREE CHOICE FEEDING**
With this method you would keep food out all of the time for your dog to eat when it wants and as much as it wants.

**Advantages:**
- the least amount of work

**Disadvantages:**
- dog may overeat
- you can’t tell if a dog is not eating
- other animals (pets, birds, insects, squirrels) may eat the food
- the food may spoil
- housetraining will be more difficult
- may encourage picky eating

**TIME RESTRICTED FEEDING**
With this method unlimited food is given to the dog for a limited amount of time, usually 10 to 15 minutes, usually twice a day.

**Advantages:**
- May put less stress on the digestive system
- You can tell if a dog isn’t eating
- May make housebreaking easier
- Dog will look to you as a source of food
- Discourages picky eaters

**Disadvantages:**
- May lead to eating more
- You must be available to feed your dog

**MEAL RESTRICTED FEEDING**
With this method the dog is given a measured amount of food.

**Advantages:**
- If you have one dog and if other animals can’t get into the food you know if your dog is eating and how much it eats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>Leader Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOW SHOULD YOU FEED YOUR DOG?</td>
<td>Puppies should gain 1–2 grams per day per pound of anticipated adult weight. Puppies need more calories and nutrients than adult dogs. Divide their day’s food into 3–4 feedings. They will not be able to eat enough at one time to meet their needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREE CHOICE FEEDING</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TIME RESTRICTED FEEDING</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MEAL RESTRICTED FEEDING</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Disadvantages:
- May encourage picky eating
- May make housebreaking more difficult

TIME-AND-MEAL-RESTRICTED FEEDING
A measured amount is offered for a limited time, usually 10 to 15 minutes, twice a day.

Advantages:
- You know exactly how much your dog is eating
- Will make housebreaking easier
- Discourages picky eaters
- Your dog views you as the source of food

Disadvantages:
- You must be available to feed your dog

ALL FEEDING METHODS
Throw out leftover food after each meal. Wash the bowl. Empty, wash, and refill the water bowl daily. Water bowls can become contaminated by saliva and some dogs will not drink from them and become dehydrated.

Which way do you feed your dog? Why?

SNACKS
Do not let your dog train you to share your food with it. Dogs can learn to be a great nuisance by begging for food. If you use treats in your training consider them as part of your dog’s meal, not as extra food. It would not take too much extra food to make your dog gain weight. Some ideas for training treats are small pieces of kibble, dry cereal, slices of low-salt hotdog, bites of cooked liver or other meat or “string” cheese. A training treat should be small and easily carried and given to the dog. Treats that you can buy at the grocery store for dogs are okay once in a while but they are usually expensive and many are not nutritionally balanced. NEVER FEED YOUR DOG CHOCOLATE AS IT IS TOXIC (POISON) TO DOGS.

Look at this sampling of foods that might be chosen for training treats. Choose one and tell why it would or would not be a good choice for a training treat.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING
Share:
1. What are the types of food you can buy for dogs?

2. What type of food do you feed your dog? Why?
Process:
3. What is an example of a good training treat?

4. What did you learn about a feeding schedule?

Generalize:
5. When do you get snacks?

6. What are some healthy snacks for you?

7. What are unhealthy treats for you?

Apply:
8. What do you think your parents consider when planning meals for the family?

GOING FURTHER:
Go to the grocery store and look at labels of food. How much would you need to feed your dog? How expensive is it? What is the main ingredient?

REFERENCES:
FAX from Sue Berryhill, Veterinary Affairs, Hill’s, 2-13-97

Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
FEEDING YOUR DOG
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Activity Sheet 11, Food Label Quiz

Answer the questions by comparing a dry dog food label and a human cereal box label.

1. What are the percentages of each ingredient?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Dog Food</th>
<th>Cereal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
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<td>Fiber</td>
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<td>Calcium</td>
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<td>Salt/Sodium</td>
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<td>Vitamin A</td>
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2. What are the top three ingredients?

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<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Dog Food</th>
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3. How are the ingredients on these two labels alike?

_________________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________________

4. How are the ingredients on these two labels different?

_________________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________________
Pre-Novice Obedience—Lesson Four
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Loose lead heeling cannot happen until the dog is paying attention and the handler allows slack in the lead.

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Mistakes are wonderful opportunities to learn.

Materials Needed:
• A demonstration dog with treats
• Member Handout #11, Loose Lead/Sit with Hand Signals
• Activity Sheet #12, Lesson Four Training Plan and Record
• Long Line—light line about 20 feet long with a clip on one end
• Member Training Guide (Pre-Novice—Week Four)

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 60 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

SIT/DOWN/STAND/STAY

SIT AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS
Goal: Your dog will begin to respond to your hand signal with voice command.

1. REVIEW Lesson #3, Sit and Down with member kneeling in front of dog, left hand guiding with collar, right hand with treat.

2. Kneel in front of your dog again, left hand in collar.

3. (Instruct: “Down Your Dog”) Raise your right hand straight up, Command “DOWN” and swing your arm down as you apply pressure to the collar to move the dog down. Praise.

4. With your dog still down, stand up in front of it.

5. Hold the leash in your left hand. It should be without slack but not tight.

6. (Instruct: “Sit your Dog”) Command “SIT,” step toward your dog with your right foot and hit the leash with the upswing of your right hand. Praise.

Leader Notes
The repetition and review of previous lessons each week before adding new command is essential to the training process.

Provide Member Handout #11, Loose Lead/Sit with Hand Signals
**STAND**

Your dog will stand and stay for 30 seconds while you stand beside it.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar. Have a treat ready in your right hand.

2. (Instruct: “Stand Your Dog”) Command “STAND” and move the treat from in front of your dog’s nose straight forward. The dog should stand as it follows the treat.

3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise, give the treat.

5. Command and signal “STAY.”

6. Drop your left hand and stand up straight beside your dog.

7. Count to 10 (silently), Praise again, and RELEASE, “FREE.”

In your practice add more time until you can count to 30.

If your dog begins to sit put your left hand in front of the stifles again to remind it of the stand position. DO NOT lift it into position. If it sits completely go back to the start and stand it again.

**SIT-STAY**

**Goal:** Your dog will Sit and Stay with mild distractions while you are standing directly in front of it.

Begin with the rings of the collar at the back of the dog’s neck.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and pivot in front of your dog, toes to toes.

4. Introduce mild distractions. When your dog breaks, replace it and praise when it is back in the proper position.

5. (Instruct: “Return to Your Dog”) Pivot back to your dog.

6. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.

The purpose of distractions is to entice the dog into making a mistake. The dog that “goofs” and is corrected will learn that Stay means Stay even if there is a distraction. The dog that makes no mistakes during this part of the lesson has learned nothing. This is a very hard concept for the trainers—they want their dogs to be right—but it is learning by trial-and-error on the dog’s part.

This session will use very mild distractions. Walk behind the dogs and/or stand in the center and call “puppy, puppy, puppy.” If the dog glances at the distraction but returns its attention to the trainer it should be quietly praised.
ACTIVITY:

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay for one minute while you are 2-3 feet in front of it. The dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release it.

Begin with the rings of the collar under the dog’s chin.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”
2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”
3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and go 2-3 feet and turn and stand directly in front of your dog.
4. The leash should be without slack, but not tight. When the dog attempts to get up, step toward the dog and snap up on the lead to correct. This correction is the same way we are using to teach the Sit hand signal.
5. Face your dog and remain for 10 seconds. (Work up to one minute during the week. If you reach the one-minute goal, begin to introduce mild distractions.) Replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position.
6. (Instruct: “Return to your Dog”) Return to Heel Position by walking quickly around behind your dog. If your dog gets up as you are moving around, replace the dog.
7. (Instruct: Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

SIT FOR EXAMINATION
Goal: Your dog will sit beside you when someone comes to pet it.

1. Begin with dog in Heel Position. Hold leash in left hand at the back of the dog’s neck.
2. An examiner will come up to you and ask “May I pet your dog?”
3. Tell them “Yes” and signal and command “STAY.”
4. The examiner will pet your dog. Your dog should not stand up, jump up, or try to get away. Replace it into the Sit if it moves. If it accepts the petting, PRAISE, PAUSE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

DOWN—STAY
Goal: Your dog will remain in a Down-Stay for one minute while you stand in front of it.
Leader Notes

ACTIVITY

Begin with your dog sitting at your left side.

1. (Instruct: “Down Your Dog”) Command “DOWN” and place your dog into a down position by guiding with the collar. You may wish to use food to lure the dog down. Praise quietly once the dog is Down.

2. Stand up straight beside the dog and hold the lead in your left hand.

3. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dog”) Place your right hand, palm flat, in front of the dog’s nose as you give the command, “STAY.”

4. Step forward on your right foot, turn and stand directly in front of the dog (toes to toes).

5. After you and your dog have remained in this position for a short period (begin with 10 seconds and work up to one minute), pivot back to Heel Position.

6. PAUSE 5 seconds, PRAISE, and RELEASE, “FREE.”

WHEN YOUR DOG BREAKS THE STAY
Replace the dog into the down position by pushing on its shoulders. If needed, return to Heel Position and guide the dog down with the collar. When the dog is down praise verbally to let it know that it is now correct.

Heeling

HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN AND ABOUT TURN

RIGHT TURN
REVIEW of the lesson from Week 3. Make 2 Right Turns. Then explain the next progression and make 4 more Right Turns.

1. Begin with your dog in Heel Position, your leash in Control Position.

2. (Instruct: “Right Turn”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.” Take a step to the right with your right foot, bring up your left foot and halt.

3. Command “SIT” and tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise.

ABOUT TURN
REVIEW Lesson from Week 3. Make 2 About Turns.

HEELING—LOOSE LEAD
REVIEW Lesson from Week 3 with leash over shoulder.

(Instruct: “Forward.” “About Turn.” “Halt.” etc.)
EVALUATE THE TRAINERS.
If a trainer is keeping their dog’s attention without constantly gripping the leash—one or two corrections are ok—then they have “graduated” to holding the leash. They should now heel with the leash held in Control Position. It must be loose when the dog is in Heel Position—the snap should hang down and there will be a “loop” in the leash. If the trainer regresses and begins holding the leash without slack then they must go back to having it over their shoulder. Continue to check progress on this every week. Heeling with a loose leash is required for obedience competition and is a prerequisite for training off-lead heeling in the Novice class.

After EVALUATION practice Heeling with a Loose Lead for 2 minutes.

HEELING CIRCLES LEFT AND RIGHT
**Goal:** Your dog will remain in Heel Position when you change speed and direction.

DEMONSTRATE, then lead trainers in practice.

Now we’re going to add something new to the heeling. Since this is new we’ll have everyone have their leash in Control Position. Pretend that your left hand is glued to your leg.

Begin with the dog sitting in Heel Position.

1. (Instruct: “Circle Left”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.” Begin with your left foot and take a step forward and then walk in a large circle to the left. Take very exaggerated slow steps—your dog will have to go even slower to stay in Heel Position.

2. When you have completed your circle stop, Command “SIT” and Sit your dog. Praise.

DEMONSTRATE, then lead trainers in practice.

3. (Instruct: “Circle Right”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.” Begin with your left foot and take a step forward and then trot in a large circle to the right. Take short choppy steps—your dog will have to go even faster to stay in Heel Position.

4. When you have completed your circle, stop. Command “SIT” and Sit your dog. Praise.

(Instruct two circles right. Trainers must be facing clockwise to do a Circle Right.)

This exercise has three purposes. It will give some variety to the heeling practice, it is a practice of changes of pace, and it is an introduction to Figure 8 Heeling.

Instruct two circles left. Each trainer will be making their own circle, about 5 feet in diameter. If the trainers are arranged in a large circle they must be facing counterclockwise to do a Circle Left.

Have the trainers moving in a clockwise circle. Only have them heel about 5 steps before they Halt. The first two times they should command “SIT” once, and then make their dog Sit. The third time there is no command given for the dog to Sit.
Leader Notes
This week the tuck into a Sit is eliminated. If needed, some trainers may need to continue with the tuck and they will need to hold the leash in their right hand.

ACTIVITY

HEELING—AUTOMATIC SIT
Goal: When heeling, your dog will sit when you stop.)

Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position. Hold leash in your left hand.

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL” and walk straight ahead.

2. (Instruct: “Halt”) Stop. Command “SIT.” “Pop” straight up on the leash with your left hand.

3. Repeat once.

4. Repeat a third time and do not say “SIT.”

Recalls

COME-FORE (USING A TREAT TO LURE INTO A SIT)

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

2. (Instruct: “Call Your Dog”) Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.

3. Command “ROVER, COME.”

4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure Command “SIT.”

5. When the dog sits, Praise and give the treat. Your dog should now be sitting in front of you. Pivot yourself to Heel Position. Praise.


RECALL FROM A STAY WITH SIT IN FRONT

1. Heel your dog about 12 feet straight out from the line and turn and face the space you left.

2. Sit the dog. Remove the lead. Instructor holds the collar.

3. Command and signal “STAY.”

4. Return to your place in line. Turn and face your dog. Smile.

5. (Instruct: “Call your dog.”) Command “ROVER, COME.” (LEADER—Let go of the collar.)

6. Coach your dog to you. When it gets all the way to you Command and signal (with lure) “SIT.” Praise and give treat. RELEASE, “FREE.” Pet your dog and make this wonderful for your dog!
RECALL RULE: If you command “COME,” your dog has to come and it must be rewarding for it to be with you once it gets there. Do not call your dog unless you can make it come to you.

LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES
Goal: To establish you as boss.

1. Command your dog to “DOWN.” You may move about the room, but do not leave your dog’s sight.

2. Replace the dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Don’t repeat DOWN. Each time you replace your dog, Praise. If you need to replace twice, then stay beside your dog.

3. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.

4. Repeat this lesson three times this week.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING
Share:
1. What is the most difficult command for your dog to remember? Why?

2. What do you think you need to do to correct your dog’s most common error? Why?

Process:
3. What would be an example of a distraction?

4. Why do we use distractions when training our dogs?

5. Why is it important for your dog to heel with a loose lead?

Generalize:
6. How can your dog learn when it makes a mistake? Why?

7. How can making mistakes help you learn?

Apply:
8. What will you do differently the next time you make a mistake? Why?

GOING FURTHER:

Leader Notes
Help members plan training periods by using Activity Sheet #12, Week Four Training Plan and Record.

Pass out Member Training Guide.
(Pre-Novice - Week Four)
PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON FOUR
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #11, Loose Lead/Sit with Hand Signals

Down With Hand Signal
Note: Left hand holds collar, right hand signals.

Sit With Hand Signal
Step forward on right foot, swing right hand up, hitting leash.
Note: Leash is in left hand—taut.
PRE-NOVICE Obedience—Lesson Four

Activity Sheet #12, Lesson Four Training Plan and Record

Name ____________________________  Dog ____________________________

Sit and Down with hand signals, Stand, Sit-Stay, Sit For Exam, Heel Position: Right and About
Turns, Loose Lead Heeling, Automatic Sit, Come-Fore, 30-Minute Down

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<th>Day/Time</th>
<th>What’s your plan for this session?</th>
<th>How did it work?</th>
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<td>14. go to the head of the class</td>
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Location:
- Practice at least two times this week in a different place with no distractions. Try an empty parking lot or playground.

Training Tools:
- Treats
- Training collar
- Leash
- Your dog
- A helper to examine your dog

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES THREE TIMES THIS WEEK, 5-10 MINUTES AT LEAST SEVEN TIMES THIS WEEK

COMMANDS: “SIT.” “DOWN.” “STAND.” “STAY.” “HEEL.” “COME.” “FREE.”

SIT/DOWN/STAY/STAND

SIT AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS
Goal: Your dog will begin to respond to your hand signal with voice command.

1. REVIEW Lesson Three, Sit and Down with handler kneeling in front of dog, left hand guiding with collar, right hand with treat.

2. Kneel in front of your dog again. Left hand in collar.

3. Raise your right hand straight up. Command “DOWN” and swing your arm down as you apply pressure to the collar to move your dog down. Praise.

4. With your dog still down, stand up in front of it.

5. Hold the leash in your left hand. It should be taut but not tight.

6. Your right hand should be at your right side, palm facing your dog.

7. Command “SIT,” step toward your dog with your right foot and hit the leash with the upswing of your right hand. Praise.

STAND—Your dog will Stand and Stay for 30 seconds while you stand beside it.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar. Have a treat ready in your right hand.

2. Command “STAND” and move the treat from in front of your dog’s nose straight forward. Your dog should stand as it follows the treat.

3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise, give the treat.

5. Command and signal “STAY.”

6. Drop your left hand and stand up straight beside your dog.

7. Count to 10 (silently), Praise again, and RELEASE, “FREE.”

In your practice add more time until you can count to 30.

If your dog begins to sit, put your left hand in front of the stifles again to remind it of the stand position. DO NOT lift it into position. If it sits completely, go back to the start and stand it again.

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay with mild distractions while you are standing directly in front of it.

Begin with the rings of the collar at the back of your dog’s neck.

1. Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”
3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and pivot in front of your dog, toe to toe.

4. Introduce mild distractions. When your dog breaks, replace it and Praise when it is back in the proper position.

5. Pivot back to your dog.

6. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.

**SIT-STAY**

*Goal:* Your dog will Sit and Stay for one minute while you are 2-3 feet in front of it. Your dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release it.

Begin with the rings of the collar under your dog’s chin.

1. Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and go 2-3 feet and turn and stand directly in front of your dog.

4. The leash should be without slack, but not tight. When your dog attempts to get up, step toward your dog and slap up on the lead to correct. This correction is the same way we are using to teach the Sit hand signal.

5. Face your dog and remain for 10 seconds. (Work up to one minute during the week. If you reach the one-minute goal, begin to introduce mild distractions.) Replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position.

6. Return to Heel Position by walking quickly around behind your dog. If your dog gets up as you are moving around, replace your dog.

7. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

**SIT FOR EXAMINATION**

*Goal:* Your dog will sit beside you when someone comes to pet it.

1. Begin with dog in Heel Position. Hold leash in left hand at the back of your dog’s neck.

2. An examiner will come up to you and ask “May I pet your dog”?

3. Tell them “Yes” and signal and command “STAY.”

4. The examiner will pet your dog. Your dog should not stand up, jump up, or try to get away. Replace it into the Sit if it moves. If it accepts the petting, PRAISE, PAUSE, RELEASE, “FREE”!

**DOWN—STAY**

*Goal:* Your dog will remain in a Down-Stay for one minute while you stand in front of it.

Begin with your dog sitting at your left side.

1. Command ”DOWN” and place your dog into a Down position by guiding with the collar. You may wish to use food to lure your dog down. Praise quiet once your dog is down.

2. Stand up straight beside your dog and hold the lead in your left hand.

3. Place your right hand, palm flat, in front of your dog’s nose as you give the command, “STAY.”

4. Step forward on your right foot, turn and stand directly in front of your dog (toes to toes).

5. After you and your dog have remained in this position for a short period (begin with 10 seconds and work up to one minute), pivot back to Heel Position.

6. PAUSE 5 seconds, PRAISE, and RELEASE, “FREE.”
WHEN YOUR DOG BREAKS THE STAY
Replace your dog into the down position by pushing on its shoulders. If needed, return to Heel Position and guide your dog down with the collar. When your dog is down Praise verbally to let it know that it is now correct.

Heeling

HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN AND ABOUT TURN

RIGHT TURN
REVIEW of the lesson from Week 3. Make 2 Right Turns.

1. Begin with your dog in Heel Position, your leash in Control Position.
2. Command “ROVER, HEEL.” Take a step to the right with your right foot, bring up your left foot and halt.
3. Command “SIT” and tuck your dog into a Sit. Praise.

ABOUT TURN
REVIEW lesson from Week 3. Make 2 About Turns.

HEELING—LOOSE LEAD
REVIEW Lesson from Week 3 with leash over shoulder.

HEELING CIRCLES LEFT AND RIGHT
Goal: Your dog will remain in Heel Position when you change speed and direction.

Begin with your dog sitting in Heel Position.

1. Command “ROVER, HEEL.” Begin with your left foot and take a step forward and then trot in a large circle to the left. Take very exaggerated slow steps—your dog will have to go even slower to stay in Heel Position.
2. When you have completed your circle stop, Command “SIT” and Sit your dog. Praise.
3. Command “ROVER, HEEL.” Begin with your left foot and take a step forward and then trot in a large circle to the right. Take short choppy steps—your dog will have to go even faster to stay in Heel Position.
4. When you have completed your circle, stop. Command “SIT” and Sit your dog. Praise.

HEELING—AUTOMATIC SIT
Goal: When heeling, your dog will Sit when you stop.

Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position. Hold leash in your left hand.

1. Command “ROVER, HEEL,” and walk straight ahead.
2. Stop. Command “SIT.” “Pop” straight up on the leash with your left hand.
3. Repeat once.
4. Repeat a third time and do not say “SIT.”

Recalls

COME-FORE (USING A TREAT TO LURE INTO A SIT.)

2. Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.
3. Command “ROVER, COME.”
4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure, Command “SIT.”
5. When your dog sits, Praise and give the treat. Your dog should now be sitting in front of you. Pivot yourself to Heel Position. Praise.
6. RELEASE, “FREE.”
RECALL RULE: If you command “COME,” your dog has to come and it must be rewarding for it to be with you once it gets there. Do not call your dog unless you can make it come to you.

LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES

Goal: To establish you as boss.

1. Command your dog to “Down.” You may move about the room, but do not leave your dog’s sight.

2. Replace your dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Don’t repeat “Down.” Each time you replace your dog, Praise. If you need to replace twice, then stay beside your dog.

3. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.

4. Repeat this lesson three times this week.
What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Products available for dogs and criteria for evaluation

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Consumer skills
• Decision Making

Materials Needed:
• Dog supply catalogs
• Paper, scissors and glue
• If available, samples of dog toys, collars, leashes, dishes, clean-up equipment, etc.
• Dog or stuffed dog
• Measuring tape

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 60 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

There are all sorts of products available for you to buy for your dog. Some are essential, some are nice to have, and some are just “frills.” In addition, there are many types of products—some are better than others.

LET’S TAKE A LOOK AT DOG COLLARS.

Everyday: You will need a flat or rounded buckle-type collar for your dog. The main reason for this collar is to hold dog tags. It also gives you something to hold on to when you need to hold your dog. With trained dogs and dogs that are calm, this is the collar you will use to lead the dog. This is the collar to use if you absolutely must tie up your dog. Look for a buckle collar that is easy to fasten. Plastic “quick release” buckles are a good idea, although a dog that lunges against the collar may break a plastic buckle. A nylon collar is useful for dogs that often go swimming since it is not good for leather to get wet too often. The color on some collars may rub off on your dog if it gets wet. Some collars are for fun or dress-up but are not for everyday use. To get the right size of collar measure your dog’s neck and then add 2 inches. It should be tight enough so your dog cannot slip out of it but loose enough so you can easily slip your fingers through. If you have a puppy be certain to check the collar as the puppy grows so it doesn’t become too tight.

Leader Notes
If you can get many examples of equipment for this lesson then first present the information and then have the members (working alone or in pairs or small groups) select examples and explain why they are or are not suitable. An alternative would be for you to preselect 3–4 items, put them into a paper bag, and have each group select a bag. Their rationale is the important part. For example, a collar may be just right for a Pomeranian making a nursing home visit, but all wrong for obedience training a Cocker Spaniel. A toy may be fine for supervised play with a “non-chewer” but deadly for the dog that is a toy destroyer and not supervised. A dog shampoo may be appropriate in all cases.

If you do not have access to samples of equipment you may want to have each member bring items (five or more).
Some people use a harness for their dog. Generally, a harness is used when you want your dog to pull such as pulling a sled or when your dog is tracking. Sometimes it is useful for small dogs with very short necks such as Pugs. It should not be used for obedience training.

**Training:** You will need a chain link slip collar (also known as a choke collar) to show your dog in Obedience. There are also choke collars made of nylon. This type of collar used to be the only collar used for training a dog. However, some dogs would pull against this type of collar enough so they no longer paid attention to their handler. Some handlers would jerk hard enough on the choke collar that the dog would have neck injuries. A choke collar can be tightened enough to strangle and kill a dog so it needs to be used with care. To fit a choke collar you may need to try it on your dog. It should be the shortest possible length that will fit over the dog’s head.

A pinch collar is useful for training a dog that pulls on a leash. A mother dog puts her mouth or teeth on the pup to make him behave. A puppy instinctively knows what that sensation means. A pinch collar lets you put teeth on the dog. Pinch collars come in 4 sizes. The mini or micro size is for toy breeds. Most other breeds will use a small size. Dogs the size of a Labrador Retriever will probably need a medium size. Some giant breeds may need the large size. A smaller size will work better, but if the dog pulls too hard on it the links may pull apart. The pinch collar does not slide over the dog’s head but is put on by unfastening the links. Links can be added or removed to adjust the length of the collar. It should fit snugly enough that the two chains are straight. A training collar should never be left on a dog when it is not being trained.

**Dog tag:** You will need an identification tag attached to the buckle collar. (No tags should be attached to the chain training collar.) If your dog gets lost it can’t tell its name and phone number so you need to be sure the information is available. A flat tag is a good choice since it is quiet and not likely to get caught in a fence, etc. If you have a small dog try to get a small tag. Discuss with your parents what information to put on the tag. A phone number (or two) is the most important information to have on it. If you are vacationing with your dog you may want to have a special tag with a friend’s phone number on it. Be sure to get new tags if you move!

**Leash (also called a lead):** You will need a 6 foot leash to show your dog in pre-novice but you may need a shorter (two to 4 foot) for training. It should be made of leather, cotton webbing, or nylon webbing. A width of ⅜ to ½ inch will work well for most dogs. If a large dog is being trained a wider leash may be needed. A very small dog will need a smaller leash—maybe as small as a leather shoelace. Do not use a chain leash. You can’t coil it up in your hand, it may hurt your hand, and it is noisy.

A long line (20 to 30 feet long) can be made from a lightweight cord. This will be used to keep control of your dog when you are more than 6 feet away.
ACTIVITY

away. A flexi-lead (a long leash that rolls up inside a plastic handle) could also be used for long distance control.

A very short leash or tab, 6 inches or less, can be very useful for advanced obedience training and agility training.

For showmanship you may need a one-piece collar and leash called a show lead. For larger dogs you will want a fine-link choke chain and a narrow leash.

There are many fancy and special leashes that you can buy. These are fun to use when showing off your dog. However, use a plain leash for training your dog and for showing it in obedience and conformation. Fancy equipment will not impress the judge!

Dishes: Choose food dishes large enough to hold one meal’s worth of food. A water dish should not be so large that the dog can get into it but should be large. Metal dishes work well since they are easily cleaned and not as attractive to chew as plastic dishes. Also, some dogs are allergic to plastic dishes. Pottery dishes are also a good choice although you do need to replace them if they get cracks which could be a hide-out for germs! Get separate food and water dishes—the one-piece sets get water in the food and food in the water which is not very sanitary. Many dogs need water dishes that are resistant to tipping over. Tipped-over water dishes give you wet floors or muddy yards as well as a thirsty dog.

Clean-Up: You should always carry bags to clean up after your dog. To pick up your yard you may want to get “poop scoops,” a small shovel and a scoop on long handles. It will make cleaning up much easier.

Grooming Supplies: You will need a comb and some type of a brush for your dog. These will depend on the type of hair your dog has. Nail clippers are needed for all dogs. Blunt-pointed scissors are good to use to trim hair from between your dog’s pads and to trim off the whiskers for showmanship. You may need other types of scissors or clippers for grooming your dog. A toothbrush can be used to keep your dog’s teeth healthy. There are brushes that fit on your finger, pads to wipe off teeth, and pads on handles for cleaning teeth. You can get special dog toothpaste or just use water. You will need dog shampoo for bathing. Most “people” shampoo is too strong for dogs. There are shampoos designed to improve the color of the dog’s coat and shampoos to kill fleas. You will probably want a cream rinse/conditioner for long-haired dogs.

Toys: You can use toys to play with your dog and to train it. Toys are also used for your dog to play with by itself. There are two types of toys—those that are made to be eaten and those that aren’t. Some dogs, however, consider all toys to be edible so you need to supervise your dog when it has a toy that is destructible. Good choices for toys that you will supervise are balls (be sure that they are not small enough to swallow),

Leader Notes

Flexi-leads can be dangerous and you may want to restrict their use to outside of class. It is easy for a dog to get to the end of the lead and then be out of control. The line can get wrapped around people and dogs causing injuries.

A lead for showmanship should be of the type used for the breed (or the breed most like the member’s dog) in conformation shows such as AKC. This may take some research on the member’s part. For example, a one-piece lead which would be used for a Cocker Spaniel is generally not used for an English Springer Spaniel—the handler would not be able to show the Springer to its best advantage.

Emphasize the importance of always picking up the dogs feces—unless it is in their own yard and they don’t care. Closable sandwich (or larger) bags are very handy. Teach the members to slide the bag over their hand, pick up the feces, and then pull the bag inside out over their hand. Member with large dogs may need two bags if their hands are small. Check to see if the members have their bags when they bring their dogs to classes.

Grooming supplies, aside from toothbrushes and nail clippers, are fairly individual according to the breed of dog. These will be discussed further in the lesson on grooming. Baby nail scissors may be recycled for use on dog whiskers.

Good toys are individual to the dog. Some dogs eat tennis balls while others will carry them around waiting for someone to throw them. Of course a toy should not have parts that are easily pulled off and eaten.
flying saucer-discs, stuffed chew toys and knotted rope (cotton, not nylon). These would also be safe for many dogs to play with alone. Squeaker toys are a lot of fun for dogs but you will need to limit their play since many dogs will destroy them and try to get the squeaker. Hard plastic bones such as Nylabones may be too hard for some dogs’ teeth but many dogs get along with them fine and they do come in many sizes and shapes. A softer plastic bone (Gummibone) is an alternative. A “kong” toy of hard rubber is another choice for play both with and without supervision.

Many people provide beef bones to keep their dogs busy. Sterilized bones can be purchased as a dog toy or you could get 6-inch or longer beef leg bones and sterilize them yourself. With a piece of hotdog or a little peanut butter inside your dog will keep occupied for a long time. Rawhide bones are often chosen as toy/treats for dogs and most dogs will like them. Look for “Made in the U.S.A.” rawhides since other countries may use harmful chemicals in making them. If your dog swallows pieces of rawhide (instead of chewing on it) it can make him sick. Either buy larger size rawhides or don’t get them at all for a rawhide swallower.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:
Share:
1. What pieces of dog equipment do you use? Why?
2. What is one piece you would like to get? Why?

Process:
3. Why are some products only suitable for a specific dog?
4. When is a buckle collar appropriate?
5. Why is there a different type of collar for obedience training?

Generalize:
6. What are some items that you purchase that would not be suitable for a parent? Why?

Apply:
7. What are the differences between popular brand name products and most generic names?
8. How can you determine which is best?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Pick one or two items that your dog needs and price them at two or three different stores. Decide how you will earn the money to pay for the items.
REFERENCES:
Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
Pre-Novice Obedience—Lesson Five
*Dog Care and Training, Level I*

What Members Will Learn . . .

**ABOUT THE PROJECT:**
- Training your dog to be comfortable around strangers when you tell him it is okay.

**ABOUT THEMSELVES:**
- The value of repetition and planning.

**Materials Needed:**
- A demonstration dog with treats
- Activity Sheet #13, Lesson Five Training Plan and Record
- Long Line—light line about 20 feet long with a clip on one end
- Member Training Guide (Pre-Novice—Week 5)

**ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED:** 60 MINUTES

**ACTIVITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIT/DOWN/STAND/STAY</th>
<th>Leader Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIT AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>Continue to review lessons from previous weeks. If teams have not mastered previous lessons, do not continue with new commands!</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal:</strong> Your dog will begin to respond to your hand signal with voice command.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. REVIEW Lesson Four, Sit and Down.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Stand 3 feet in front of your dog. Have the leash taut and in your left hand.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. (Instruct: “Down Your Dog”) Command and signal “DOWN” as you step toward your dog with your right foot and slap down on the leash. Praise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. With your dog still down, stand up in front of him.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Hold the leash in your left hand. It should be taut but not tight.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. (Instruct: “Sit your Dog”) Command “SIT,” step toward your dog with your right foot and hit the leash with the upswing of your right hand. Praise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do each signal three times</td>
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</table>
STAND—Your dog will stand and stay for 30 seconds while you stand in front of it.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar. Have a treat ready in your right hand.

2. (Instruct: “Stand Your Dog”) Command “STAND” and move the treat from in front of your dog’s nose straight forward. The dog should stand as he follows the treat.

3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise, give the treat.

5. Command and signal “STAY.”

6. Drop your left hand and step in front of your dog.

7. Count to 10 (silently).

8. Pivot back to Heel Position. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

In your practice add more time until you can count to 30.

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay with mild distractions while you are standing three feet in front of it.

Begin with the rings of the collar under the dog’s chin. Leash in your left hand.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and go 3 feet in front of your dog.

4. Introduce mild distractions. If your dog breaks, correct by stepping forward on your right foot and slapping up on the leash with your right hand. (the Sit signal.)

5. (Instruct: “Return to Your Dog”) Walk around behind your dog to get to Heel Position.

6. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay for one minute while you are 6 feet in front of it. The dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release it.

The purpose of distractions is to entice the dog into making a mistake. The dog that “goofs” and is corrected will learn that Stay means Stay even if there is a distraction. The dog that makes no mistakes during this part of the lesson has learned nothing. This is a very hard concept for the trainers—they want their dogs to be right—but it is learning by trial-and-error on the dog’s part. To reinforce the idea that “mistakes are marvelous,” you could award a gold star to the trainers that got to teach their dog the meaning of the word “STAY” at this lesson (they got to correct their dog when he broke the stay).

This session will use mild distractions. Bounce a ball in the center of the room or walk a dog by the trainers. If the dog glances at the distraction but returns their attention to the trainer it should be quietly praised.
ACTIVITY:

Begin with the rings of the collar under the dog’s chin.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, go to the end of your leash, and turn and face your dog.

4. Replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position.

5. (Instruct after one minute: “Return to your dog”) Return to Heel Position by walking quickly around behind your dog. If your dog gets up as you are moving around, replace the dog.

6. (Instruct: Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

SIT FOR EXAMINATION

Goal: Your dog will sit beside you when someone comes to pet it. This time we are going to have the examiner come up to greet you first and then ask to pet your dog.

1. Begin with dog in Heel Position. Hold leash in left hand at the back of the dog’s neck.

2. An examiner will come up to you and ask “May I pet your dog?”

3. Tell them “Yes” and signal and command “STAY.”

4. The examiner will pet your dog. Your dog should not stand up, jump up, or try to get away. Replace it into the Sit if he moves. If it accepts the petting PRAISE, PAUSE, RELEASE, “FREE”!

DOWN—STAY

Goal: Your dog will remain in a Down-Stay for one minute while you stand 6 feet in front of it.

Begin with your dog sitting at your left side.

1. (Instruct: “Down Your Dog”) Command “DOWN” and place your dog into a down position by guiding with the collar.

2. Stand up straight beside the dog and hold the lead in your left hand.

3. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dog”) Command and signal “STAY.”

4. Step forward with your right foot and go to the end of your leash.
5. (Instruct after 30 seconds: “Return to your dogs”) Return back around your dog to Heel Position.

6. PAUSE 5 seconds, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

WHEN YOUR DOG BREAKS THE STAY
Step forward on your right foot, giving the Down hand signal and hitting the leash downward. If needed, return to Heel Position and guide the dog down with the collar. When the dog is Down, praise to let it know that it is now correct.

Add more time until your dog will stay for one minute.

Heeling

HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN, ABOUT TURN AND LEFT TURN

RIGHT TURN
REVIEW of the lesson from Week 4.

ABOUT TURN
Practice 2 About Turns. (Instruct: “About Turn”)

LEFT TURN
Dog in Heel Position, Leash in Control Position.

1. (Instruct: “Prepare for Left Turn”) Place your left foot directly in front of your dog’s feet.

2. (Instruct: “Left Turn”) Command “ROVER, HEEL,” and step with your right foot past your left and then step with your left.

3. Stop. Command “SIT.”

Repeat three times.

HEELING—CIRCLES LEFT AND RIGHT
REVIEW from Week 4, Circles beginning from a stationary position.

HEELING—AUTOMATIC SIT
Goal: When heeling, your dog will Sit when you stop.

Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position. Hold leash in your left hand.


Remember to have trainers facing counterclockwise for the slow left circle and facing clockwise for the fast right circle.
ACTIVITY:

2. (Instruct: “Halt”) Stop. “Pop” straight up on the leash with your left hand. If the dog is already sitting he will not feel the correction.

3. Praise for the “Sit.”

HEELING—LOOSE LEAD
Heeling for 3 minutes.

(Instruct: “Are you Ready?”) Trainers respond, “Ready.”

(Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

(Instruct other directions: “About Turn,” “Circle Left,” “About Turn,” “Halt,” “Forward,” “Circle Right,” “Halt,” etc.)

Recalls

COME-FORE AND FINISH (USING A TREAT TO LURE INTO A SIT.)
This is an introduction to the FINISH. This is a way to get your dog back to Heel Position after a recall. First let’s try it first without the recall.

1. Sit your dog and step directly in front of it. Leash in Control Position.

2. Command “ROVER, HEEL,” and step forward with your right foot just to the right of your dog and keep on walking for several steps.

3. As your dog turns to come with you, PRAISE and RELEASE, “FREE.”

Now let’s put it all together.

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

2. (Instruct: “Call Your Dog”) Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.

3. Command “ROVER, COME.”

4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure, Command “SIT.”

5. When the dog sits, Praise and give the treat. Your dog should now be sitting in front of you.

6. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Starting on your right foot heel straight forward past the right side of the dog.

Leader Notes

Have the trainers heel about six steps before the HALT.

Continue to evaluate trainers on using a loose lead. Trainers who are holding their leads tightly will need to go back to having their leash over their shoulder. Include About turns, Circle Right (when heeling clockwise), Circle Left (when heeling counterclockwise), and Automatic Sit. (If the dog does not sit automatically then instruct the trainer to hold onto the leash, heel forward three steps, halt and “pop” up on lead.

Begin with this lesson to ask “Are you ready?” before the start of the heeling pattern. The trainers should respond with “Ready.” This is what the judge asks before the start of judging and the dogs can learn this as an extra cue. It also gets everyone listening to you.

It is very helpful to give a treat at this point, not only to reward the Come and lure into a Sit, but also to reinforce the Sit in Front. Sometimes dogs will automatically come to Heel Position which is not allowed in competition.
Repeat three times.

**RECALL**

**Goal:** Your dog will come to you when you call, even if it is walking away from you.

1. Walk with your dog on a 6 foot leash. Use “LET’S GO.” Let the dog get distracted and move away from heel position.

2. When your dog is not paying attention to you, stop, command “ROVER, COME,” followed by a leash pop, and back up 5-6 steps as quickly as you can. Encourage the dog to come to you, but do not repeat the “COME!” command. Do not “reel” the dog into you.

3. Continue coaching your dog to you until it touches you. **MAKE SURE THE DOG TOUCHES YOU FIRST, DO NOT REACH OUT TO GRAB YOUR DOG.** Once the dog has touched you, you may praise and pet it and give a treat.

4. If your dog comes toward you, but goes past you, turn and give another lead pop. Your dog should feel that the only safe place is by you. Do not repeat the “COME” command.

**LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES**

**Goal:** Your dog will remain in a down position for 30 minutes while you remain in the room. Medium distractions may be added.

1. Command your dog to “DOWN.” You may move about the room, but do not leave your dog’s sight.

2. Replace the dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Don’t repeat “DOWN.” Each time you replace your dog, praise. If you need to replace twice, then stay beside your dog.

3. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.

4. Repeat this lesson three times this week.

**DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING**

**Share:**

1. What has happened as you repeat all of the commands every week?

2. How do you feel about having to repeat so much?

**Process**

3. Why do you think it is important to repeat the commands so often?

4. What can you do if your dog wants to jump up on someone who is petting it?
ACTIVITY:

5. Where should your dog be after it has come to you? Why?

6. When would be a good time to practice the 30 minute long down? Why?

Generalize:

7. Why should you plan out a training session before you get your dog ready?

8. When do you use repeating to learn something? (At school, home, etc.)

Apply:

9. Why should you plan your work before starting?

GOING FURTHER:

1. Visit a dog trainer and observe their methods.

2. Watch how these commands are used at a dog show.

REFERENCES:

Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
**PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON FIVE**

**DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I**

Activity Sheet #13, Lesson Five Training Plan and Record

Name ________________________________ Dog _______________________________

"Sit" and Down with hand signals, STAND, SIT-STAY, SIT FOR EXAM, DOWN-STAY, HEEL POSITION: Right and About Turns, Loose Lead HEELING, AUTOMATIC SIT, COME-FORE, RECALL, 30-MINUTE DOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day/Time</th>
<th>What's your plan for this session?</th>
<th>How did it work?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>2. good start</td>
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<td>4. keep working</td>
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<td>6. practice brings results</td>
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<td>8. above average!</td>
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<td>10. great work</td>
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<td>11.</td>
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<td>12. headed for Super Dog!</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<td>14. go to the head of the class</td>
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PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON FIVE
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Training Guide

Training Tools:
- Treats
- Training collar
- Leash
- Your dog
- A helper to examine your dog

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES
THREE TIMES THIS WEEK, 5-10 MINUTES
AT LEAST SEVEN TIMES THIS WEEK

COMMANDS: “SIT.” “DOWN.” “STAND.”
“STAY.” “HEEL.” “COME.” “FREE.”

SIT/DOWN/STAND/STAY

SIT AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS
Goal: Your dog will begin to respond to your hand
signal with voice command.

1. REVIEW Lesson Four, Sit and DOWN.
2. Stand 3 feet in front of your dog. Have the leash
with slight tension.
3. Command and signal “DOWN” as you step
toward your dog with your right foot and slap
down on the leash. Praise.
4. With your dog still down, stand up in front of it.
5. Hold the leash in your left hand. It should be taut
but not tight.
6. Command “SIT,” step toward your dog with
your right foot and hit the leash with the upswing
of your right hand. Praise.

PRACTICE each signal three times

STAND—Your dog will Stand and STAY for 30
seconds while you stand in front of it.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting
at your left side, left hand in collar. Have a treat
ready in your right hand.
2. Command “STAND” and move the treat from in
front of your dog’s nose straight forward. Your
dog should stand as it follows the treat.
3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees)
to stop forward movement.
4. Praise, give the treat.
5. Command and signal “STAY.”
6. Drop your left hand and step in front of your
dog.
7. Count to 10 (silently).
8. Pivot back to Heel Position. PAUSE, PRAISE,
RELEASE, “FREE.”

In your practice add more time until you can count to
30.

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay with mild distrac-
tions while you are standing three feet in front of it.

Begin with the rings of the collar under your dog’s
chin. Leash in your left hand.

1. Command your dog to “SIT.”
2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”
3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and go 3 feet
in front of your dog.
4. Introduce mild distractions. If your dog breaks,
correct by stepping forward on your right foot
and slapping up on the leash with your right
hand. (the Sit signal.)
5. Walk around behind your dog to get to Heel
Position.
6. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.
**SIT-STAY**  
**Goal:** Your dog will Sit and Stay for one minute while you are 6 feet in front of it. Your dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release it.

Begin with the rings of the collar under your dog’s chin.

1. Command your dog to “SIT.”
2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”
3. Step out briskly on your right foot, go to the end of your leash, and turn and face your dog.
4. Replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position.
5. After one minute return to Heel Position by walking quickly around behind your dog. If your dog gets up as you are moving around, replace your dog.
6. **PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”**

**SIT FOR EXAMINATION**  
**Goal:** Your dog will sit beside you when someone comes to pet it.

1. Begin with dog in Heel Position. Hold leash in left hand at the back of your dog’s neck.
2. An examiner will come up to you and ask “May I pet your dog”? 
3. Tell them “Yes” and signal and command “STAY.”
4. The examiner will pet your dog. Your dog should not stand up, jump up, or try to get away. Replace it into the Sit if it moves. If it accepts the petting, **PRAISE, PAUSE, RELEASE, “FREE”!**

**DOWN—STAY**  
**Goal:** Your dog will remain in a Down-Stay for one minute while you stand 6 feet in front of it.

Begin with your dog sitting at your left side.

1. Command “DOWN” and place your dog into a down position by guiding with the collar.
2. Stand up straight beside your dog and hold the lead in your left hand.
3. Command and signal “STAY.”
4. Step forward with your right foot and go to the end of your leash.
5. After 30 seconds return back around your dog to Heel Position.
6. **PAUSE 5 seconds, PRAISE and RELEASE, “FREE.”**

**WHEN YOUR DOG BREAKS THE STAY**  
Step forward on your right foot, giving the Down hand signal and hitting the leash downward. If needed, return to Heel Position and guide your dog down with the collar. When your dog is Down, praise to let it know that it is now correct.

Add more time until your dog will stay for one minute.

**Heeling**

**HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN, ABOUT TURN AND LEFT TURN**

**RIGHT TURN AND ABOUT TURN**
Practice Four Right Turns and Four About Turns.

**LEFT TURN**
Dog in Heel Position, Leash in Control Position.

1. Place your left foot directly in front of your dog’s feet.
2. Command “ROVER, HEEL” and step with your right foot past your left and then step with your left.
3. Stop. Command “SIT.”

Repeat three times.
HEELING—AUTOMATIC SIT
Goal: When heeling, your dog will sit when you stop.

Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position. Hold leash in your left hand.

1. Command “ROVER, HEEL,” and walk straight ahead.
2. Stop. “Pop” straight up on the leash with your left hand. If your dog is already sitting it will not feel the correction.
3. Praise for the Sit.

HEELING—LOOSE LEAD
Heeling for 3 minutes. Include Circle Right, Circle Left, About Turns and Halts.

Recalls

COME-FORE AND FINISH (USING A TREAT TO LURE INTO A SIT.)
This is an introduction to the finish. This is a way to get your dog back to Heel Position after a RECALL. Now let’s put it all together.

1. Command “ROVER, HEEL.”
2. Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.
3. Command “ROVER, COME.”
4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure, Command “SIT.”
5. When your dog sits, Praise and give the treat. Your dog should now be sitting in front of you.
6. Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Starting on your right foot heel straight forward past the right side of your dog.

Repeat three times.

RECALL
Goal: Your dog will come to you when you call, even if it is walking away from you.

1. Walk with your dog on a 6 foot leash. Use “LET’S GO” (this is not a Heeling exercise). Let your dog get distracted and move away from heel position.
2. When your dog is not paying attention to you, stop, command “ROVER, COME,” followed by a leash pop, and back up 5-6 steps as quickly as you can. Encourage your dog to come to you, but do not repeat the “COME!” command. Do not “reel” your dog into you.
3. Continue coaching your dog to you until it touches you. MAKE SURE YOUR DOG TOUCHES YOU FIRST, DO NOT REACH OUT TO GRAB YOUR DOG. Once your dog has touched you, you may Praise and pet it and give a treat.
4. If your dog comes toward you, but goes past you, turn and give another lead pop. Your dog should feel that the only safe place is by you. Do not repeat the “COME” command.

LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES
Goal: Your dog will remain in a down position for 30 minutes while you remain in the room. Medium distractions may be added.

1. Command your dog to “DOWN.” You may move about the room, but do not leave your dog’s sight.
2. Replace your dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Don’t repeat “DOWN.” Each time you replace your dog, Praise. If you need to replace twice, then stay beside your dog.
3. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.
4. Repeat this lesson three times this week.
Have Dog—Will Travel
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Traveling with their dog—problems and solutions

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Thinking through a problem, considering solutions

Materials Needed:
• Whiteboard or flip chart
• Paper and pencils

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 45 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

When do you travel with your dog?

Short trips (1 hour or less)

Day trips

Long trips (Overnight or longer)

There are many hazards to taking a dog on a trip. Which of these would be a problem for short trips, day trips, long trips?

1. Your dog gets car sick.

2. Your dog escapes and is injured or lost.

3. A motel or hotel will not allow pets.

4. Changes in food or water result in vomiting or diarrhea.

5. Your dog is sick or injured and you’re unable to locate a veterinarian.

6. Your dog cannot be left in the car in hot weather.

7. Your dog may be exposed to diseases.

8. Dog not kenneled when riding in a pickup or left in parking lot.

What are some solutions to these potential problems?

Leader Notes
Solicit ideas from the members. Make three columns, each headed by the length of a trip. List their ideas in the appropriate column. Short trips may include trips to training classes, to the veterinarian, to the groomer, running errands. Day trips may include going to dog shows. Long trips may include vacations. Once the members have listed trips that they may take with their dog, have them decide why they would take their dog. Identify the trips where they must take their dog and the trips where taking their dog is a choice. Any time that you take your dog on a trip you are risking its safety. Before taking your dog with you you should consider if your reasons are more important than the risks. Then consider how you can minimize the risks, because traveling with your dog can be fun.
Planning Ahead

1. Train your dog to ride in the car, get it used to riding by taking short trips for fun.

2. Train your dog to ride in a dog crate. It is not only safer but your dog may feel more secure. If there is no room for a crate consider a seat belt/harness to keep it safe.

3. Check with your veterinarian about tranquilizers for long trips. You should not plan on showing your dog until the effects of the tranquilizer have worn off.

4. Be sure you are up-to-date on vaccinations and that your dog is healthy. Ask your veterinarian about special precautions if you plan to go to dog shows or for the area you are traveling to.

5. Keep a certificate of vaccination for rabies with you when you travel with your dog. Will you need a health certificate?

6. Your dog should be wearing a collar (NOT A CHOKE OR PINCH COLLAR) with a rabies tag and an identification tag on it. This tag should have your phone number and/or the phone number of someone who can be reached if you are on vacation. If your dog has a micro-chip you may also have a tag giving that information. A micro-chip is implanted between the dog’s shoulders and carries permanent identification for your dog which is listed with a national registry. You may also choose to have your dog tattooed with an identification number which can be listed with a national registry.

7. Call ahead for reservations at dog-friendly motels/hotels. Books are available of places where dogs are allowed but policies can change without notice so check before you arrive. Some will not allow dogs to be left in the room while you are gone. Confining your dog to a crate will be appreciated.

8. Pack your dog’s regular food and water. If it won’t drink strange water on longer trips you may need to buy bottled water.

9. Plan your trip so you won’t need to leave your dog alone in a hot car. Will you need to pack lunches? What will you do if you want to go shopping or sight-seeing?

10. Do not let your dog loose at rest stops or picnic areas. There is too great a danger from traffic and other dogs. Also, your dog could easily get into garbage left by other visitors.

11. On long trips you will need to make safe plans for your dog to exercise. This may mean longer and more frequent walks—be sure to pick up after your dog!
ACTIVITY

Make a packing list of things you’ll need when taking your dog on a long trip.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:

Share:
1. What types of trips does your dog take? Why?
2. What is one hazard of traveling with your dog?

Process:
3. Why is it important to plan for long dog trips?
4. What is the difference between needing to travel with your dog and wanting to travel with your dog? Examples?
5. What conditions would make you avoid taking your dog on a trip?
6. What supplies will you need to take a dog on a trip? Why?

Generalize:
7. Why is it important to plan ahead for things you want to do?

Apply:
8. When have you given up something you have wanted to do because of another’s needs?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Give a talk to your class or group about traveling with your dog.

REFERENCES:
Dr. Bill Fortney DVM, Department of Clinical Sciences, Kansas State University

Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
Pre-Novice Obedience—Lesson Six

Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Training the dog to heel with attention as the member changes pace.

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Communication is through body language as well as spoken language.

Materials Needed:
• A demonstration dog with treats
• Activity Sheet #14, Lesson Six, Training Plan and Record
• Long Line—light line about 20 feet long with a clip on one end—one per trainer.
• Member Training Guide (Pre-Novice Week 6)

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 60 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Part 1—SIT/DOWN/STAND/STAY

SIT AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS

Goal: Your dog will begin to respond to your hand signal.

1. REVIEW Lesson Five, Sit and Down with hand signal and command, 3 feet in front of the dog. (review the sequence once)

2. Stand 3 feet in front of your dog. Have the leash in your left hand.

3. (Instruct: “Down Your Dog”) (signal only) “DOWN” as you step toward your dog with your right foot. Slap down on the leash with the downsweep of your signal with your right hand. Praise.

4. With your dog still down, stand 3 feet in front of it.

5. Hold the leash in your left hand. It should be without slack but not tight.

6. (Instruct: “Sit your Dog”) Step toward your dog with your right foot and hit the leash with the upswing of your right hand as you make the Sit signal. Praise. Repeat this sequence.
STAND—Your dog will Stand and Stay for 30 seconds while you stand 3 feet in front of it.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.

2. (Instruct: “Stand Your Dog”) Command “STAND” and signal by moving your right hand, palm down, from in front of your dog’s nose straight forward. Use your left hand to guide into a stand if needed.

3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise. Stand up straight.

5. (Instruct: “Leave your Dog”) Command and signal “STAY” and step three feet in front of your dog and face it.

6. Count to 10 (silently).

7. Return around behind your dog to Heel Position. PAUSE, Praise, RELEASE, “FREE.”

In your practice add more time until you can count to 30 while you are 3 feet in front.

STAND FOR EXAMINATION: Your dog will Stand and Stay while being examined.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.

2. (Instruct: “Stand Your Dog and leave when ready”) Command and signal “STAND.”

3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise.

5. Stand up straight.

6. Command and signal “STAY.”

7. Step in front of your dog.

8. The Instructor will examine your dog by touching the head, shoulder, and rump.

9. (Instruct: “Back to Your Dog.”)
10. Pivot back to Heel Position. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay with mild distractions while you are standing six feet in front of it.

Begin with the rings of the collar under the dog’s chin. Leash in your left hand.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and go to the end of your leash.

4. Introduce mild distractions. If your dog breaks, correct by stepping forward on your right foot and slapping up on the leash with your right hand. (the Sit signal.)

5. (Instruct: “Return to Your Dog”) Walk around behind your dog to get to Heel Position.

6. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay for one minute while you are 15 feet in front of it. Your dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release it.

Place your dog on a light line. Remove the regular leash.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, go to the end of the line, and turn and face your dog.

4. Return and replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position. If it gets up two times only go 6 feet away.

5. (Instruct after one minute: “Return to Your Dog”) Return to Heel Position by walking quickly around behind your dog. If your dog gets up as you are moving around, replace the dog.

6. (Instruct: Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

Leader Notes

The dog cannot be corrected with a light line. It is being used to enable the trainer to catch the dog if he gets up from the Sit. It has a minor function as an “anchor” to give the dog the impression that it is still on leash.
**ACTIVITY**

**DONW—STAY**

**Goal:** Your dog will remain in a Down-Stay for three minutes while you stand 15 feet in front of it.

Begin with your dog sitting at your left side. Put the dog on a light line.

First REVIEW DOWN—STAY at 6 feet. If a dog is not successful at 6 feet DO NOT have them progress to 15 feet.

1. (Instruct: “Down Your Dog”) Command “DOWN” and place your dog into a down position by guiding with the collar.

2. Stand up straight beside the dog.

3. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dog”) Command and signal “STAY.”

4. Step forward with your right foot and go out 15 feet.

5. (Instruct after 1 minute: “Return to Your Dogs”) Return back around your dog to Heel Position.

6. PAUSE 5 seconds, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

**Heeling**

**HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN, ABOUT TURN AND LEFT TURN**

RIGHT TURN and ABOUT TURN: Practice Four Right Turns and Two About Turns.

**LEFT TURN**

Dog in Heel Position, Leash in Control Position: REVIEW from Week 5

1. (Instruct: “Prepare for Left Turn”) Place your left foot directly in front of your dog’s feet.

2. (Instruct: “Left Turn”) Command “ROVER, HEEL” and step with your right foot past your left and then step with your left.

3. Stop. Command “SIT.”

Repeat three times.

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Leader Notes

Add more time until your dog will Stay for three minutes.
ACTIVITY:

**HEELING—AUTOMATIC SIT**

**Goal:** When heeling, your dog will Sit when you stop. Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position. Hold leash in your left hand. Try to have your left hand directly above the dog’s neck.


2. (Instruct: “Halt”) Stop. “Pop” straight up on the leash with your left hand. If the dog is already sitting it will not feel the correction.

3. Praise for the “SIT.”

**HEELING—CHANGES OF PACE**

**Goal:** Your dog will remain in Heel Position no matter what speed you are moving.

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

2. (Instruct: “Slow”) Gradually change pace. Take slower, not shorter, steps. Work to keep your dog’s attention.

3. (Instruct: “Normal”) Step up to normal pace.

4. (Instruct: “Fast”) Gradually change pace to a slow run.

5. (Instruct: “Normal”) Gradually slow to normal pace.

6. (Instruct: “Halt”) Stop and Sit your dog.

**HEELING—LOOSE LEAD**

Heeling for 3 minutes.

(Instruct: “Are you Ready?”) Members respond, “Ready”

(Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

(Instruct other directions: “About Turn,” “Circle Left,” “About Turn,” “Fast,” “Normal” “Halt,” “Forward,” “Slow,” “Normal,” “Circle Right,” “Halt,” etc.)

**Recalls**

**COME-FORE AND FINISH (USING A TREAT TO LURE INTO A SIT.)**

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL”

2. (Instruct: “Call Your Dog”) Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.

**Leader Notes**

Have the trainers heel about five steps before the HALT.

Instruct, then lead practice.

Changes of pace as well as well as starting and halting should not be the abrupt “stop on dime” changes. Trainers may take a couple of steps to make the change which also allows the dog a chance to respond. “Fast” and “Slow” are always followed by “Normal.”

Continue to evaluate trainers on using a loose lead. Trainers that are holding their leads tightly will need to go back to having their leash over their shoulder. Include About turns, Circle Right (when heeling clockwise), Circle Left (when heeling counter-clockwise), Changes of Pace and Automatic Sit. If the dog does not sit automatically then instruct the member to hold onto the leash, heel forward three steps, halt and “pop” up on lead.
3. Command “ROVER, COME.”

4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure, Command “SIT.”

5. When the dog sits, Praise and give the treat. Your dog should now be sitting in front of you.

6. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Starting on your left foot heel straight forward past the right side of the dog.

Repeat three times.

**RECALL FROM A SIT WITH HAND SIGNAL**

**Goal:** Your dog will stay until called.

Demonstrate the Recall Hand Signal. It is given with your left arm. Reach out with your left arm and scoop back toward your chest. This is like a “come here” sign you may give to a friend.

1. (Instruct: “Sit your Dogs”) Command “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave your Dogs”) Command and Signal “STAY.”

3. Go to the end of your lead, turn and face your dog.

4. Hold your lead in your right hand with your hand at your side. It should be without slack.

5. Command and signal “COME” and pop back on the leash.

6. Take 3 steps backwards as the dog is coming to you.

7. Command and signal “SIT.” PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE” and step backwards.

**LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES**

**Goal:** Your dog will remain in a down position for 30 minutes while you remain in the room. Medium distractions may be added.

1. Command your dog to “DOWN.” You may move about the room, but do not leave your dog’s sight.

2. Replace the dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Don’t repeat DOWN. Each time you replace your dog, Praise. If you need to replace twice, then stay beside your dog.

3. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.

4. Repeat this lesson three times this week.

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**Leader Notes**

Arrange the trainers in one or two lines.

It is likely that the dogs will exhibit some confusion during this exercise and will anticipate the recall. They will improve!

If the dog is being difficult about sitting don’t require a Sit this week. The COME needs to be positive.

Help members plan training periods by Using Activity Sheet #14, Week Six Training Plan and Record.

Pass out Member Training Guide.

132–DogCare and Training, Level I
ACTIVITY:

**DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING**

**Share:**
1. How is it working to move farther away on Sit and Down?

2. How are the hand signals you have taught your dog working?

**Process:**
3. Why do you think the recall signal is given with your left hand?

4. Why might the dogs become confused when you teach the recall from a Stay exercise?

**Generalize:**
5. What kinds of signals do you use in communicating with other people?

6. When are some good times to use a signal instead of speaking?

**Apply:**
7. What might be a problem when you attempt to communicate by using a signal?

**GOING FURTHER:**
1. Practice giving hand signals without dogs.

2. Have members observe each other giving commands and critique.

3. Video the training teams so members can observe themselves.

**REFERENCES:**

**Authors:**
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club

James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

**Reviewed by:**
Dog Care and Training Design Team
## PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON SIX
### DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
**Activity Sheet #14, Lesson Six Training Plan and Record**

Name ________________________________  Dog _______________________________

Sit and Down with hand signals, Stand, Stand for Exam, Sit-Stay, Down-Stay, Heel Position: Right, Left and About Turns, Automatic Sit, Loose Lead Heeling, Come-Fore, Recall, 30-minute Down

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<th>What’s your plan for this session?</th>
<th>How did it work?</th>
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PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON SIX
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Training Guide

Training Tools:
• Treats
• Training collar
• Leash
• Your dog
• A long line
• A helper to examine your dog.

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES
THREE TIMES THIS WEEK, 5–10 MINUTES
AT LEAST SEVEN TIMES THIS WEEK

COMMANDS: "SIT." "DOWN." "STAND."
“STAY.” “HEEL.” “COME.” “FREE”

SIT/DOWN/STAND/STAY

SIT AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS
Goal: Your dog will begin to respond to your hand signal.

1. REVIEW Lesson #5 Sit and Down with hand signal and command, 3 feet in front of your dog.
2. Stand 3 feet in front of your dog. Have the leash in your left hand.
3. Signal(only) “DOWN” as you step toward your dog with your right foot. Slap down on the leash with the downsweep of your right hand as you give the signal. Praise.
4. With your dog still down, stand 3 feet in front of it.
5. Hold the leash in your left hand. It should be without slack but not tight.
6. Step toward your dog with your right foot and hit the leash with the upswing of your right hand as you make the Sit signal. Praise.

Practice each signal three times.

STAND—Your dog will stand and stay for 30 seconds while you stand 3 feet in front of it.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.
2. Command ”STAND” and signal by moving your right hand, palm down, from in front of your dog’s nose straight forward. Use your left hand to guide into a stand if needed.
3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.
4. Praise. Stand up straight.
5. Command and signal “STAY” and step 3 feet in front of your dog and face it.
6. Count to 10 (silently).
7. Return around behind your dog to Heel Position. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

In your practice add more time until you can count to 30 while you are 3 feet in front.

STAND FOR EXAMINATION: Your dog will Stand and Stay while being examined.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.
2. Command and signal “STAND.”
3. Put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.
4. Praise.
5. Stand up straight.
6. Command and signal “STAY.”
7. Step in front of your dog.
8. Your helper should examine your dog by touching the head, shoulder, and rump. Your dog should not move its feet.
9. Pivot back to Heel Position. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”
SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay with mild distractions while you are standing 6 feet in front of it.

Begin with the rings of the collar under your dog’s chin. Leash in your left hand.

1. Command your dog to “SIT.”
2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”
3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and go to the end of your leash.
4. Introduce mild distractions. If your dog breaks, correct by stepping forward on your right foot and slapping up on the leash with your right hand. (the Sit signal.)
5. After 30 to 60 seconds walk around behind your dog to get to Heel Position.
6. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay for one minute while you are 15 feet in front of it. Your dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release it.

Place your dog on a light line. Remove the regular leash. If you believe your dog will Stay and if you are in a fenced area where it cannot get away you may skip the light line.)

1. Command your dog to “SIT.”
2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”
3. Step out briskly on your right foot, go to the end of the line, and turn and face your dog.
4. Return and replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position. If it gets up two times only go 6 feet away.
5. After one minute return back around your dog to Heel Position.
6. PAUSE 5 seconds, PRAISE, and RELEASE, “FREE.”
Add more time until your dog will stay for 3 minutes.

DOWN—STAY
Goal: Your dog will remain in a down-stay for three minutes while you stand 15 feet in front of it.

Begin with your dog sitting at your left side. Your dog should be on the light line.

First, REVIEW Down-Stay at 6 feet. If your dog is not successful at 6 feet, do not add more distance but continue to work at 6 feet.

1. Command “DOWN” and place your dog into a down position by guiding with the collar.
2. Stand up straight beside your dog.
3. Command and signal “STAY.”
4. Step forward with your right foot and go out 15 feet.
5. After one minute return back around your dog to Heel Position.
6. PAUSE, PRAISE, and RELEASE, “FREE.”

DOWN—STAY
Goal: Your dog will remain in a down-stay for three minutes while you stand 15 feet in front of it.

Begin with your dog sitting at your left side. Your dog should be on the light line.

First, REVIEW Down-Stay at 6 feet. If your dog is not successful at 6 feet, do not add more distance but continue to work at 6 feet.

1. Command “DOWN” and place your dog into a down position by guiding with the collar.
2. Stand up straight beside your dog.
3. Command and signal “STAY.”
4. Step forward with your right foot and go out 15 feet.
5. After one minute return back around your dog to Heel Position.
6. PAUSE 5 seconds, PRAISE, and RELEASE, “FREE.”
Add more time until your dog will stay for 3 minutes.

HEELING
HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN, ABOUT TURN AND LEFT TURN
RIGHT TURN and ABOUT TURN: Practice four of each.

LEFT TURN
Dog in Heel Position, Leash in Control Position: REVIEW from Week 5.

1. Place your left foot directly in front of your dog’s feet.
2. Command “ROVER, HEEL” and step with your right foot past your left and then step with your left.
3. Stop. Command “SIT.” Repeat three times.

6. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”
HEELING—AUTOMATIC SIT
Goal: When heeling, your dog will Sit when you stop.

Begin with dog sitting in Heel Position. Hold leash in your left hand.

1. Command “ROVER, HEEL” and walk straight ahead.
2. Stop. “Pop” straight up on the leash with your left hand. If your dog is already sitting it will not feel the correction.
3. Praise for the Sit.

Practice three Automatic Sits.

HEELING—LOOSE LEAD
Practice Forward, Halt, Circle Left, Circle Right, About Turn, Fast, and Slow.

Heeling for three minutes.

Recalls

COME-FORE AND FINISH (USING A TREAT TO LURE INTO A SIT.)
2. Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.
3. Command “ROVER, COME.”
4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure, Command “SIT.”
5. When your dog sits, Praise and give the treat. Your dog should now be sitting in front of you.
6. Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Starting on your left foot heel straight forward past the right side of your dog.

Repeat three times.

RECALL FROM A SIT WITH HAND SIGNAL
Goal: Your dog will Stay until called.

The recall hand signal is given with your left arm. Reach out with your left arm and scoop back toward your chest. This is like a “come here” sign you may give to a friend.

1. Command “SIT.”
2. Command and Signal “STAY.”
3. Go to the end of your lead, turn and face your dog.
4. Hold your lead in your right hand with your hand at your side. It should be without slack.
5. Command and signal “COME” and pop back on the leash with your right hand.
6. Take three steps backwards as your dog is coming to you.
7. Command and signal “SIT.” PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE” and step backwards.

LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES
Goal: Your dog will remain in a down position for 30 minutes while you remain in the room. Medium distractions may be added.

1. Command your dog to “DOWN.” You may move about the room, but do not leave your dog’s sight.
2. Replace your dog each time it BEGINS to get up. Don’t repeat DOWN. Each time you replace your dog, Praise. If you need to replace twice, then stay beside your dog.
3. At the end of the 30 minutes, RELEASE and play with your dog for a few minutes.
4. Repeat this lesson three times this week.
Basic Grooming
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Member Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• How to groom their dog

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• The importance of responsibility
• The importance of good grooming

Materials Needed:
• Sturdy table with a no-slip surface (such as a grooming table)
• Nail clippers
• Comb(s)
• Slicker brush
• Pin brush
• Hound glove
• Spray bottle with water
• Blunt-end scissors (baby nail scissors will work)
• Cotton balls
• Soft toothbrush
• Dog toothpaste (optional)
• Examples of dog shampoo
• Cream rinse
• Blow dryer (for dogs, if possible)
• Towels
• Dog to be groomed (optional)
• Member Handout #12, Fitting Your Dog
• Activity Sheet #15, Grooming Schedule
• Activity Sheet #16, Grooming Tools and Supplies
• Product catalogs
• Flip chart or board and markers

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 55 MINUTES WITH DEMONSTRATION, 30 WITHOUT

ACTIVITY

QUESTION 1:
Why should you groom your dog?

Answers may include: It makes the dog look good, it keeps the dog clean, it helps to control shedding, it allows you to examine the dog for burrs,

List group answers on flip chart or board and discuss.
fleas and ticks, lumps, and cuts or scrapes, it gets the dog used to being handled, it is like a massage for the dog—it will make him feel good. Also, for longer haired dogs, regular grooming helps the coat function as insulation against heat and cold. Grooming and handling long haired dogs helps to determine physical condition and weight.

**QUESTION 2:**
What are the things you need to do when you groom a dog?

Answers may include: Giving him a bath (and drying), combing/brushing, trimming his toenails, cleaning his teeth, trimming his hair, cleaning his ears, checking for fleas and ticks.

Basic grooming involves the following, let’s check this dog for:

- **Hair and Coat:** clean, natural, not scaly, not matted, free from loose hair
- **General Absence of Parasites:** fleas, lice, mites and ticks
- **Ears:** clean inside
- **Toenails:** not excessively long
- **Teeth:** clean, free of tarter
- **Eyes:** clean, free of matter

This is what a judge will look for when you enter in Showmanship. It is also what we will look for each time you bring your dog to class. You will get a list to help you remember what to check each week.

Unlike you, your dog cannot groom itself. You should groom your dog every day. Every time you groom it improves the bond between you and your dog and makes it nicer to be around. Not all dogs like to be groomed at first, but most can be trained to enjoy most parts. It may take a lot of work on your part so be patient if your dog hasn’t yet learned to be groomed.

Always brush and comb your dog before a bath. Check your dog for fleas and ticks when you groom. A tick will feel like a bump that can be moved since only the tick’s mouth parts are attached to the dog. Have an adult help with the removal of ticks since they can carry disease. Sometimes you can see fleas when you comb your dog, but often the fleas are hiding. To check for them roll your dog onto its back and check the area where hair is sparse on the belly. You still may not see fleas but look for specks of dirt. If you see some specks wipe them off with a damp cloth or cotton ball and smear them. If they look brownish red then you have found flea dirt (actually flea feces with undigested blood in it) and your dog does have fleas! Be sure to let your parents know since it is time to get involved in the fight against fleas.

Daily grooming is ideal for all dogs, but it is a MUST if you have a dog with long-and-fine hair. If these coats are neglected they quickly become...
matted messes. Yorkshire Terriers and Afghan Hounds have this type of coat. Mist the coat with water to keep down static electricity and then brush out with the pin brush. Use a comb to tidy the coat.

Daily grooming is strongly recommended for dogs with medium to long coats. However, if you miss a day or two it will not be a total disaster. Be certain to thoroughly groom your dog after it has been out in the field or in weeds since they can easily collect burrs, ticks and other debris in their hair. Cocker Spaniels, Golden Retrievers, and Shetland Sheepdogs have this type of coat. Mist the coat with water, then use a pin brush to brush a small section of the coat at a time from the skin up to the ends of the hair. Be sure that you are not just smoothing out the hair on top—mats form at the skin. After brushing comb through the tangly places, working out mats with your fingers and the comb.

Dogs with double coats have a soft undercoat beneath the long fur. Weekly brushing will prevent tangles in the soft undercoat and will also help to keep the hair from matting down. If it gets matted it cannot insulate from heat and cold. German Shepherds, Chow Chows, Pomeranians, and Samoyeds have this type of coat.

Dogs with curly coats such as Poodles and Bichons can be brushed every other day but will need daily attention if you want to keep the coat in a fluffy style. Use a slicker brush.

Dogs with short coats can be groomed (brushed) once a week and will look very tidy. This includes Beagles, Labrador Retrievers, and Whippets as well as the wire-haired terriers. Use a stiff bristle brush or a hound glove (a mitt with bristles) on these coats.

If you find a mat that you can’t work out of the coat, get an adult to cut it out. Mats are so close to the skin that it is very easy to cut your dog when trying to remove them. If the hair has tar or sap in it rub some mineral oil into the hair, let it sit until the next day, and then try to work it out. If your dog’s coat has become a hopeless mess take it to a groomer to get it fixed and promise that you’ll keep it in good condition after that.

**BATHING YOUR DOG**

Give your dog a bath when it is dirty (check skin for dirt), when it smells, when it has rolled in something smelly, when it has been swimming in polluted or salt water, or before going to a show. Some dogs (especially those that live outside) only get one bath a year while others get a bath every week. Generally, once a month is more than enough for any dog unless there are special circumstances (such as allergies).

Be sure there are no tangles or mats in the coat before you begin.

Try to find a place with warm water to bathe your dog. Small dogs may be bathed in a utility sink. Many people bathe their dogs in the bathtub. A washtub will work if it won’t tip over. As a last resort you can use a hose outside if the weather is warm.

**ACTIVITY**

If you have a dog then demonstrate this on a grooming table, if available. A sturdy table with a mat such as an old rubber bath mat will do fine. Members may groom their large dogs with the dog on the floor. Show the tools used for different coats. Give the members Activity Sheet #15, Grooming Schedule and Activity Sheet #16, Grooming Tools and supplies to complete as you demonstrate. If there is a coat type that is not represented among your members skip it for this lesson.

**Leader Notes**

Talk through the bathing steps unless your meeting area has bathing facilities. If so, go ahead and demonstrate!

Parasite control will be included in another lesson.
You will get wet so dress accordingly! Put a mat or towel in the tub so your dog won’t slip, get shampoo, rinse, and towels ready and them get your dog. (Unless your dog likes taking baths do not call your dog to the tub. If it hates baths that would be punishment for coming.) Use a collar and leash to keep him in place if needed.

Wet your dog all over by using a gentle spray or by pouring water over it. Put some shampoo in your hands, work into a lather and soap the dog, massaging the shampoo through the coat. Begin with the neck, making a collar of soap, then work backward and down. Go to the chest, front legs, shoulders, back, sides, belly, rear legs and tail.

If you are using a flea shampoo you will need to leave it on the dog for the time specified on the container.

Be very careful not to get soap in your dog’s eyes or ears. More important than the type of shampoo that you use is to be sure you get all of the soap rinsed out. Begin again at the neck and work backward and down. Rinse several times until you feel that all of the soap is out, then rinse once more. If you are using a cream rinse (for a longhaired dog) apply it after the first water rinse and then rinse it out, too. Soap left in the dog’s coat will dry the skin and may make the hair look dull.

The dog has probably already shaken several times to try to dry off. Now dry your dog off with towels to get off excess water. This may be a good time to wipe out the ears with a damp cloth or cotton ball. To finish drying you can let it air dry—but don’t let the dog roll in the mud. You can also use a people hair dryer on “Low,” moving it frequently so you don’t burn heat sensitive skin. If your dog’s coat is supposed to lay flat you can let it air dry with a towel pinned around the body.

Some dogs need haircuts to keep them neat and looking like the breed that they are. A Poodle becomes a mass of hair if it is not clipped. For the average owner, however, a fancy “show” haircut is too much work. Many owners of Poodles and other dogs that have elaborate “show” haircut choose to have their dog get a “utility” haircut. Poodles, Bichon Frises, Cocker Spaniels, Yorkshire Terriers, Maltese, Pekingese, Shih Tzus, Lhasa Apsos, Old English Sheepdogs, Pulik, and Afghan Hounds are breeds that frequently get a utility haircut to help the owners deal with grooming. However, dogs do not need “summer haircuts” if the owner can keep them well-groomed so the hair can act as an insulator. It is dangerous for a dog to be “shaved down” close to the skin since they can actually get sunburn!

If, after all the work of brushing and bathing your dog the coat still seems dry and in poor condition it is time to see your veterinarian. A poor coat can be an indication of poor health which may be caused by poor nutrition.
EARS
Your dog’s ears should look clean and smell clean. Use a damp cloth or cotton ball to clean the parts of the ear that you can see. Never stick a cotton swab into your dog’s ear—even veterinarians are very careful about probing into an ear! If your dog’s ears smell bad or have a great deal of dark brown wax in them or if your dog acts like its ears hurt, (They may rub them on the floor, shake their head frequently and hard, scratch at their ears, or not want you to touch them.) then it is time for a trip to your veterinarian. Dogs with long ears (such as spaniels) are at a high risk of ear infections and they should be treated without delay. When you see your veterinarian ask what is recommended regarding an ear cleaning solution. If your dog has a great deal of hair on the inside of its ears (like Poodles) ask if you should remove it and how to do that.

TOENAILS AND FEET
Trimming toenails can be a scary thing for dogs but few dogs wear their toenails down so their owners must trim them. If you are lucky your dog was trained as a puppy to accept its toenails being trimmed. If not, have an adult help with this step.

Use nail clippers made for dogs. There are two types: one is a scissors-style. The other is called a guillotine style. They have an opening that you slide over the tip of the nail and the blade cuts off the nail.

To train your dog to have its nails trimmed chose a time when it is calm. Get your clippers ready and have some treats close by. If it “fights” you at any step try to distract it with food while you do that step and then end the session. Start again after an hour or the next day and keep working on that step until it accepts and then move to the next step. Be patient. It will not help to get mad or yell at your dog but neither should it be allowed to bite you.

1. Begin by lifting up the feet and touching the pads and toenails. You may reward the dog for not fussing. You may use a command such as “paw” to indicate that it is to lift the foot and let you hold it.

2. Touch the toenails and pads with the clippers and reward.

3. Cut a tiny bit off of one nail and reward.

4. Cut a tiny bit off of one nail on each foot and reward with praise, a treat and play.

5. Cut two nails on each foot, reward with praise, a treat and play.

Continue until your dog will accept all toenails being trimmed. If the breeder failed to have the dewclaws removed be sure to trim those nails, too.
If your dog has long hair you should trim the hair that grows and the bottom of the foot around the pads. Have an adult help with this since it is easy to cut a pad or cause a puncture wound on the foot. Blunt-end scissors will be safer to use. Trimming this hair helps prevent mud balls and ice balls from packing in between the toes and also helps prevent mats from forming and burrs from sticking to the feet.

EYES
Your dog’s eyes should be clean of matter. Use a damp cloth to clean your dog’s face around the eyes. A daily deposit of matter is normal and often includes debris such as dirt and hair that has been washed out of the eye. However, if your dog’s eyes get red and you observe a change in the amount of matter collecting at the corners of the eyes it is time to take your dog to the veterinarian. The eye may have been injured in some way or may have a weed seed irritating it. If you have a young dog the eye-lashes may be turning in towards the eye as it grows and causing scratches on the eye every time it blinks. Be especially observant of the eyes if you have a dog such as a Pekingese or a Pug which have protuberant eyes with little protection.

TEETH
Your dog’s teeth should look white and the breath should smell sweet—or at least, it should not smell bad. If your dog has yellow teeth it is time to take it to the “dog dentist” (your veterinarian) for a thorough cleaning. You will be able to start with your dog having a clean mouth.

To keep the teeth in good condition you should brush them about twice a week to prevent plaque from building up and becoming tartar (the yellow stuff). You can use a soft human-type toothbrush or a soft cloth. Wipe (or brush) the outside surface of each tooth, using water or a dog toothpaste. Your veterinarian can prescribe a special dog food that has research-proven dental benefits.

Bad breath can be a sign of infected teeth or gums or other poor health. Also watch for broken teeth, red or swollen gums, your dog avoiding your touch on one side of the mouth, or not wanting to eat. See your veterinarian if you observe any of these problems that last for several days. An infected tooth can lead to infection throughout the body.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:
Share:
1. What are some of the steps in grooming a dog?

2. What are three tools you will need to groom your dog?

Process:
3. Why is it beneficial to regularly groom your dog?

4. When might you need to bathe your dog?
Generalize:
5. How can being well-groomed make a difference in your life?
6. What grooming practices are required at school? Why?

Apply:
7. What grooming practices do you need to do better? Why?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Visit a groomer or a dog breeder and watch the steps they follow to groom a dog.
2. Attend a dog show and observe the grooming practices.
3. Read a book from library or buy a magazine on dog grooming.
4. Learn to groom dog for others or pet sit to earn money for dog activities.

REFERENCES:
Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
BASIC GROOMING
DOG, LEVEL I
Member Handout #12, Fitting Your Dog

Have your dog well-groomed at each meeting. Grooming is judged in Showmanship but is important in Obedience and in being a Canine Good Citizen! It shows that you care for your dog.

☐ HAIR AND COAT
   Is the coat clean, natural (no hair spray!), not scaly, not matted, free from loose hair?

☐ GENERAL ABSENCE OF PARASITES
   Is your dog free of fleas, ticks, lice and mites?

☐ EARS
   Are your dog’s ears clean? Are they free from odor?

☐ TOENAILS AND FEET
   Are your dog’s toenails cut short enough that they do not “click” on the floor or make his feet spread when he stands? Is the hair trimmed from the bottom of his feet between his pads?

☐ TEETH
   Are his teeth clean and free from yellowish tarter? Does his breath smell good?

☐ EYES
   Are his eyes and the area around them free from matter?
**BASIC GROOMING**
**DOG, LEVEL I**
Activity Sheet #15, Grooming Schedule

Dog's Name ____________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What to do?</th>
<th>When to do it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twice a Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb and Brush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give a Bath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go to groomer for special haircut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim toenails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim hair on feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush Teeth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Ears</td>
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### BASIC GROOMING
**DOG, LEVEL I**
Activity Sheet #16, Grooming Tools and Supplies

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<th>ITEM</th>
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<th>DO I HAVE IT?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Grooming Table</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slicker Brush</td>
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<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin Brush</td>
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<td>Hound Glove or Short Bristle Brush</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray Bottle</td>
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<td>Fine Tooth Comb</td>
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<td>Scissors</td>
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<td>Shampoo to Kill Fleas</td>
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<td>Hair Dryer</td>
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<td>Nail Clippers</td>
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<td>Toothbrush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dog Toothpaste</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton Balls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ear Cleansing Solution</td>
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What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• More advanced performances in all exercises, teaching two types of finishes.

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Mastery of the fundamentals can make more advanced skills easier to learn.

Materials Needed:
• A demonstration dog with treats
• Member Handout #13, Swing Finish/Around Finish
• Activity Sheet #17, Lesson Seven, Training Plan and Record
• Long Line—light line about 20 feet long with a clip on one end—one per trainer.
• Member Training Guide

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 60 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Sit/Down/Stand/Stay

"SIT" AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS
Goal: Your dog will respond to your hand signal.

REVIEW Lesson Six, Hand Signals, 3 feet in front of dog.

STAND—Your dog will Stand and Stay for 1 minute while you stand 6 feet in front of it.

1. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.

2. (Instruct: “Stand Your Dog”) Command “STAND” and signal by moving your right hand, palm down, from in front of your dog’s nose straight forward. Use your left hand to guide into a stand if needed.

3. If needed, put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise. Pick up your leash. Stand up straight in Heel Position.

Leader Notes
Continue to review past lessons and do not teach new commands until previous ones are learned well.
**Leader Notes**

5. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dog”) Command and signal "STAY," step six feet in front of your dog (about one leash-length) and face him.

6. (Instruct: after 30 seconds, “Return to Your Dog.”)

7. Return to Heel Position behind your dog.

8. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”)

9. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

In your practice add more time until your dog will stay 1 minute while you are 6 feet in front.

**STAND FOR EXAMINATION:** Your dog will Stand and Stay while being examined.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.

2. (Instruct: “Stand Your Dog and leave when ready”) Command and signal “STAND.”

3. If needed, put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise. Pick up your leash. Stand up straight in Heel Position.

5. Command and signal “STAY,” step 3 feet in front of your dog, and face it.

6. Your dog will be examined by touching its head, shoulder, and rump.

7. (Instruct: “Back to Your Dog.”)

8. Walk around your dog to Heel Position.

9. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

**SIT-STAY**

**Goal:** Your dog will Sit and Stay with distractions while you are standing 6 feet in front of it.

**THE DISTRACTIONS** (TRAINERS AT THE END OF THEIR LEASH, IN FRONT OF THEIR DOG.)

A. Trainers all take a giant step or leap to the left. Take a step back to center.

B. Trainers all take a giant step or leap to the right. Take a step back to center.

Do not have the dogs stand until the examiner is ready to examine. This is not a contest for the longest Stand—Stay. In competition the time between Stay and FREE will be about 30 seconds.

This week the distractions will be more intense. It is a good time to remind the trainers that their dogs are learning when they make mistakes.
ACTIVITY:

C. Trainers all take a giant step or jump toward the dog (be careful of its toes). Take a step or jump away from the dog.

D. With the leash clipped to the buckle collar or through both rings of a chain collar apply gentle pressure on the leash—just enough so the dog will brace against it. Release the pressure and praise. Repeat two times.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and go to the end of your leash.

4. Introduce distractions. If your dog does not get up Praise to let it know it made the right choice. If your dog does get up, calmly replace it (with your Sit signal from in front, if possible), and try again. The dog is learning!

5. (Instruct: “Return to Your Dog”) Walk behind your dog to get to Heel Position.

6. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.

SIT-STAY

Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay for 1 minute while you are 20 feet in front of it. Your dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release it.

Place your dog on a light line. Remove the regular leash.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, trailing the line through your hand and dropping it as you go 20 feet away. Turn and face your dog.

5. Return and replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position. If it gets up two times only go 6 feet away.

6. (Instruct after one minute: “Return to your Dog.”) Return to Heel Position by walking quickly around behind your dog. If your dog gets up as you are moving around, replace the dog into the SIT.

7. (Instruct: Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

Leader Notes

The dog cannot be corrected with a light line. It is being used to enable the trainer to catch the dog if it gets up from the Sit. It has a minor function as an “anchor” to give the dog the impression that it is still on a leash.
Down—Stay

**Goal:** Your dog will remain in a Down-Stay for 3 minutes while you stand 20 feet in front of it.

Begin with your dog sitting at your left side. Put the dogs on light lines.

First, REVIEW Down-Stay at 6 feet. If a dog is not successful at 6 feet Do Not have them progress to 20 feet.

1. (Instruct: “Down Your Dog”) Command “Down.” If needed, place your dog into a down position by guiding with the collar.

2. Stand up straight beside the dog.

3. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dog”) Command and signal “STAY.”

4. Step out briskly on your right foot, trailing the line through your hand and dropping it as you go 20 feet away. Turn and face your dog.

5. (Instruct after 1 minute: “Return to Your Dogs”) Return back around your dog to Heel Position.

6. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE 5 seconds, PRAISE, and RELEASE, “FREE.”

Add more time until your dog will stay for 3 minutes.

Heeling

**Heel Position—Right Turn, Left Turn and About Turn**

Practice 4 Right Turns, 2 About Turns, and 4 Left Turns.

**Heeling—Loose Lead**

Heeling for 3 minutes.

(Instruct: “Are you Ready?”) Trainers respond, “Ready.”

(Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”


Leader Notes

Continue to evaluate trainers on using a loose lead. Trainers that are holding their leads tightly will need to go back to having their leash over their shoulder. Include About turns, Circle Right (when heeling clockwise), Circle Left (when heeling counterclockwise), Changes of Pace (Remember: “Fast” and “Slow” are always followed by “Normal.”), and Automatic Sit. (If the dog does not sit automatically, then instruct the trainer to hold onto the leash, heel forward three steps, halt and “pop” up on lead.)
Recalls

COME-FORE AND FINISH (USING A TREAT TO LURE INTO A SIT.)

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

2. (Instruct: “Call Your Dog”) Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.

3. Command “ROVER, COME.”

4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure, Command “SIT.”

5. When the dog sits, Praise and give the treat. Your dog should now be sitting in front of you.

6. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Starting on your left foot, heel straight forward past the right of the dog (the dog’s left shoulder).

Repeat twice.

FINISH—SWING

Begin with your dog sitting directly in front of you, toe-to-toe. This is where the dog will be at the end of a recall. The FINISH is when your dog returns to Heel Position.

Demonstrate twice: facing the trainers and with your back to the trainers. Then have the trainers practice three swing finishes.

1. Leash and treat in left hand. Left hand should be centered in front of your body, dog’s attention on the treat.

2. (Instruct: “Finish”) Command “ROVER, SWING” as you move your left hand in a circle out to your left, behind your body, and back to your hip and take two steps forward. Sit your dog in Heel Position and give the treat.

3. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

OPTION: FINISH—AROUND

Some trainers prefer to have their dogs return to Heel Position by walking around behind them and getting into their place. This is an allowable way to have the dog finish and can be an advantage with a long-bodied dog that has difficulties in getting straight with the SWING FINISH. In addition, you may wish to teach this finish for variety—many dogs know both. Then you can choose which way you want your dog to finish each

Leader Notes

This signal is given parallel to the floor and is the path the dog’s nose should take when doing a SWING FINISH. The two steps forward are to get the rest of the dog’s body in place. Trainers with large dogs may need to take three steps, those with small dogs may only need one.

Do not practice the finish with the recall from a Sit. The dogs will quickly learn to anticipate the finish command and in competition the dogs must sit in front until the judge instructs, “FINISH.” However, you may continue to have the dogs FINISH as was taught with the come-fore and the trainers may begin to give the Command “Rover, Swing”, in place of “Rover, Heel,” to get the dog back in place for more heeling.
Practice the COME-FORE and FINISH—but this time practice with an Around FINISH. Step 6 will be different.

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”

2. (Instruct: “Call Your Dog”) Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.

3. Command “ROVER, COME.”

4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure, Command “SIT.”

5. When the dog sits, Praise and give the treat. Your dog should now be sitting in front of you.

6. Transfer the leash to your right hand.

7. (Instruct: “Finish”) Command, “ROVER, AROUND.” Starting on your left foot heel straight forward past the left of the dog (the dog’s right shoulder).

8. Keep walking, passing the leash behind you from your right to left hand and guiding the dog to Heel Position.

9. Praise the dog for getting to Heel Position.

Repeat two times before HALT and AUTOMATIC Sit.

Now set up for teaching the Around FINISH. Dog is sitting, you are in front of the dog, toe-to-toe. Lead and treat are in your right hand which is centered on your body.

1. (Instruct: “Finish”) Command “ROVER, AROUND,” and signal by moving your right hand out to your right, then around behind your back where you will switch the leash to your left hand. During this maneuver you will walk 2–3 steps forward, passing by the dog’s right shoulder. Keep the treat in your right hand.

2. As the dog comes around you to Heel Position, bring your right hand with the treat across the front of your body to lure into a Sit. Give the treat.

3. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

Practice three times.
ACTIVITY:

RECALL FROM A SIT WITH HAND SIGNAL

Goal: Your dog will Stay until called.

Demonstrate the Recall Hand Signal. It is given with your left arm. Reach out with your left arm and scoop back toward your chest. This is like a “come here” sign you may give to a friend.

Arrange the trainers in one or two lines.

1. (Instruct: “Sit your Dogs”) Command “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave your Dogs”) Command and Signal “STAY.”

3. Go to the end of your lead, turn and face your dog, both hands at your sides.

4. Hold your lead in your right hand with your hand at your side. The lead should be without slack.

5. Command and signal “COME” with your left hand and pop back on the leash with your right hand.

6. Take three steps backwards as the dog is coming to you.

7. Command and signal “SIT.”


Repeat with voice command only.

Repeat with signal only.

LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES

Continue working on the 30 minute down. Gradually increase the distance and the distractions until your dog will remain down when you are eating dinner, etc. Remember, when you give a command you have to be ready to replace your dog as many times as it gets up. Your dog isn’t allowed up until you RELEASE.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING

Share:

1. What happened when you tried to distract your dog?

2. What was the difference in your dog at 20 feet compared to 6 feet away? Why?

3. (If you had the members learn both the SWING and AROUND FINISHES) Which FINISH was easier to teach to your dog? Why?

Leader Notes

It is likely that the dogs will exhibit some confusion during this exercise and will anticipate the recall. They will improve!

If the dog is being difficult about sitting don’t require a Sit this week. The “come” needs to be positive.

In competition the trainer may give a verbal command or a signal, not both. Their hands must be at their sides except when giving a signal.

Help members plan training periods by using Activity Sheet #17, Week Seven Training Plan and Record.

Pass out Member Training Guide.
Leader Notes

ACTIVITY

Process:
4. What does it mean when a dog does a FINISH?

5. How does using food make teaching the SWING FINISH or AROUND FINISH hand signals easier?

6. What was done in earlier lessons that prepared the dog to learn the FINISH?

Generalize:
7. If you needed to learn something complicated what could you do to make it easier to learn?

Apply:
8. How can you make large jobs seem like several small jobs? Why is this helpful?

GOING FURTHER:

REFERENCES:
Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
PRE-NOVICE Obedience—Lesson Seven
Dog Care and Training, Level I
Member Handout #13, Swing Finish/Around Finish

Swing Finish

Around Finish

157–Dog Care and Training, Level I
Sit and Down with hand signals, Stand, Stand for Exam, Sit-Stay, Down-Stay, Heel Position: Right, Left, About Turns, Loose Lead Heeling, Come-Fore, Finish: Swing and/or Around, Recall, 30-minute DOWN

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<th>Day/Time</th>
<th>What’s your plan for this session?</th>
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PRE-NOVICE Obedience—Lesson Seven
Dog Care and Training, Level I
Member Training Guide

Training Tools:
• Treats
• Training collar
• Leash
• Your dog
• A long line
• A helper to examine your dog.

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES THREE TIMES THIS WEEK, 5–10 MINUTES AT LEAST SEVEN TIMES THIS WEEK

COMMANDS: “SIT.” “DOWN.” “STAND.” “STAY.” “HEEL.” “COME.” “FREE.” “SWING.” “AROUND”

SIT/DOWN/STAND/STAY

SIT AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS
Goal: Your dog will respond to your hand signal.

REVIEW Lesson Six, Hand Signals, 3 feet in front of dog.

STAND—Your dog will stand and stay for 1 minute while you stand 6 feet in front of him.

1. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.

2. Command and signal “STAND.” Use your left hand to guide into a stand if needed.

3. If needed, put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise. Pick up your leash. Stand up straight in Heel Position.

5. Command and signal “STAY.” Step six feet in front of your dog (about one leash-length) and face it.

6. After 30 seconds return around behind your dog to Heel Position.

7. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

In your practice add more time until your dog will stay 1 minute while you are 6 feet in front.

STAND FOR EXAMINATION: Your dog will stand and stay while being examined.

1. Stand on the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.

2. Command and signal “STAND.”

3. Praise. Pick up your leash. Stand up straight in Heel Position.

4. Command and signal “STAY.” Step 3 feet in front of your dog and face it.

5. Your dog will be examined by touching its head, shoulder, and rump.

6. Walk around your dog back to Heel Position.

7. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

SIT-STAY
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay with distractions while you are standing 6 feet in front of it.

THE DISTRACTIONS (START AT THE END OF YOUR LEASH IN FRONT OF YOUR DOG.)

A. Take a giant step or leap to the left. Take a step back to center.

B. Take a giant step or leap to the right. Take a step back to center.

C. Take a giant step or jump toward your dog. Take a step or jump away from your dog.

D. With the leash clipped to the buckle collar or through both rings of a chain collar apply gentle pressure on the leash—just enough so your dog will brace against it. Release the pressure and Praise. Repeat two times.
1. Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.” Step out briskly on your right foot, and go to the end of your leash.

3. Introduce distractions. If your dog does not get up, praise to let it know it made the right choice. If your dog does get up, calmly replace it (with your Sit signal from in front, if possible), and try again. Your dog is learning!

4. Walk around behind your dog to get to Heel Position.

5. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.

**SIT-STAY**

Goal: Your dog will Stay for one minute while you are 20 feet in front of it. Your dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release him.

Place your dog on a light line. Remove the regular leash.

1. Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.” Step out briskly on your right foot, trailing the line through your hand and dropping it as you go 20 feet away. Turn and face your dog.

3. Return and replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position. If it gets up two times, only go 6 feet away.

4. After one minute return back around your dog to Heel Position.

5. PAUSE 5 seconds, PRAISE, and RELEASE, FREE.

Add more time until your dog will stay for three minutes.

**Heeling**

**HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN, LEFT TURN AND ABOUT TURN**

Practice 4 right turns, 2 about turns, 4 left turns.

**HEELING—LOOSE LEAD**

Heeling for 3 minutes.

Include Forward, Circle Right, Circle Left, About Turn, Fast, Slow, Halt.

**Recalls**

**COME-FORE AND FINISH** (USING A TREAT TO LURE INTO A SIT.)

1. Command “ROVER, HEEL,” and begin heeling forward.

2. Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.

3. Command “ROVER, COME.”

4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure, Command “SIT.”
5. When your dog sits in front of you Praise and give the treat.

6. Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Starting on your left foot, heel straight forward past your dog’s left shoulder.

Repeat twice.

**FINISH—SWING**

Begin with your dog sitting directly in front of you, toes-to-toes. This is where your dog will be at the end of a recall. The FINISH is when your dog returns to Heel Position.

1. Leash and treat in left hand. Left hand should be centered in front of your body, dog’s attention on the treat.

2. Command “ROVER, SWING” as you move your left hand in a circle out to your left, behind your body, and back to your hip and take two steps forward. Sit your dog in Heel Position and give the treat.

3. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

**OPTION: FINISH—AROUND**

Practice the COME-FORE and FINISH—but this time practice with an AROUND FINISH. Step 6 will be different.

1. Command “ROVER, HEEL”

2. Let some slack into the leash. Begin to walk backwards.

3. Command “ROVER, COME.”

4. When your dog catches up to you stop. Using the treat as a lure, Command “SIT.”

5. When your dog sits, Praise and give the treat. Your dog should now be sitting in front of you.

6. Transfer the leash to your right hand.

7. Command, “ROVER, AROUND.” Starting on your left foot heel straight forward past your dog’s right shoulder (to the left of your dog).

8. Keep walking, passing the leash behind you from your right to left hand and guiding your dog to Heel Position.

9. Praise your dog for getting to Heel Position.

Repeat two times before HALT and AUTOMATIC Sit.

Now set up for teaching the AROUND FINISH. Your dog is sitting, you are in front of your dog, toe-to-toe. Lead and treat are in your right hand which is centered on your body.

1. Command “ROVER, AROUND” and signal by moving your right hand out to your right, then around behind your back where you will switch the leash to your left hand. During this maneuver you will walk 2 - 3 steps forward, passing by your dog’s right shoulder. Keep the treat in your right hand.

2. As your dog comes around you to Heel Position bring your right hand with the treat across the front of your body to lure it into a Sit. Give the treat.

3. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

**RECALL FROM A SIT WITH HAND SIGNAL**

**Goal:** Your dog will stay until called.

1. Command “SIT.” Command and signal “STAY.”

2. Go to the end of your lead, turn and face your dog, both hands at your sides.

3. Hold your lead in your right hand with your hand at your side. The lead should be without slack.

4. Command and signal with your left hand COME and pop back on the leash with your right hand.

5. Take three steps backwards as your dog is coming to you.

6. Command and signal “SIT.”
7. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE,” stepping backwards.

Repeat with voice command only.

Repeat with signal only.

LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES
Continue working on the 30 minute down. Gradually increase the distance and the distractions until your dog will remain down when you are eating dinner, etc. Remember, when you give a command you have to be ready to replace your dog as many times as it gets up. Your dog isn’t allowed up until you RE-LEASE.
Introduction to Showmanship

Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• What is involved in 4-H Dog Showmanship

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• How to gain confidence and poise by working in front of an audience

Materials Needed:
• Grooming or examination table (if your demonstration dog or any dog in the class is 12 inches high or less)
• Chalkboard or Whiteboard, etc.
• Sample armbands

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES FOR A DEMONSTRATION. 50 MINUTES FOR MEMBERS PARTICIPATING WITH THEIR DOGS

ACTIVITY

ENTER THE SHOW RING
When the judge gives the signal, enter the ring and move your dog at its natural gait in a counter-clockwise circle around the ring. Always keep the dog between you and the judge, even if the judge asks you to reverse directions.

Leader Notes
This lesson is intended as a brief introduction to Ring Procedure and to build their anticipation for the actual showmanship lessons. It can be presented in two ways. You could have one or two older members experienced in showmanship demonstrate as you (or they) explain the procedures. A second member could play the role of “Judge.” This would allow the members to see the “big picture” of how all the parts of Showmanship Training will fit together and maybe to decide if they want to participate in that phase of the dog project.

The second way to use this lesson is as a pre-lesson to showmanship training. The members would bring their dogs and actually try these procedures. This will be too much information for them to process in one session, but it will give them a chance to get their dogs used to the training site and you a chance to
INTRODUCTION TO SHOWMANSHIP

Leader Notes

informally evaluate their dogs. You will be letting them learn by experience. If you use the lesson in this way you can have the members contribute to a list of “things we need to learn.” This will give them a goal for the Showmanship Training lessons.

If the members are participating stop now to ask some leading questions such as: Did you see any problems with entering and lining up? Did any of the dogs seem to get bunched up? Why did that happen?

ACTIVITY

LINE UP
While gaiting your dog around the ring, the judge will direct you to stop. Leave no less than three feet between your dog and the dog ahead of you. Stack your dog while waiting for your turn at the individual examination. As each dog is examined, the entire line of dogs move up a space toward the judge.

STACK
Dogs 12 inches or under may be stacked for individual examination on an examination or grooming table. Dogs over 12 inches are shown on the ground or on a table at the member’s option.

Set your dog up on the table or the ground so the judge gets a side view of the dog at its best according to its breed standard. If your dog is a mixed breed, it should be shown by the standards of the breeds it most resembles. When stacking a dog start with the front legs, move them into place by cupping your hand around the elbow joint. The hind legs are moved into place by cupping the hand around the stifle joint by grasping the hock joint.

You can now use the stand/stay command as you hold the head high and make the dog look alert. You can do this with the collar or by holding the head with your right hand.

INDIVIDUAL EXAMINATION
After your dog is stacked, each dog will have a hands-on examination by the judge with particular attention paid to the head, eyes, ears and teeth. The judge is looking for a clean, well-groomed dog in good condition that has been trained to stand calmly.

The judge will ask you to show the dog’s teeth. Place your hand over the muzzle and with thumb and fingers, gently pull the lips back and up. When the judge examines the hindquarters you may move in front of the dog to encourage it not to step forward.

If the members are participating be very careful on the Examination. If a dog does not want to be touched don’t push it this time—just make a mental note for future sessions. This member should be instructed to practice handling the dog all over—and to have family members do the same.

The members will likely experience frustration in getting their dog to stack. This is a normal feeling. Leading question: “Does anyone see anything we may need to work on here”?

You could make a quick grooming assessment (dog needs a bath, teeth need some work, brushing would make the coat look much better, etc.) as you examine the dogs.
ACTIVITY

GAIT
After the examination is completed, the judge will ask you to gait your dog using a specific pattern. The “L” and “Triangle” patterns are frequently used. The triangle left pattern allows the dog to remain on your left side at all times. It does not require changing the lead from the left to the right hand. The “L” pattern is trickier. You will need to move your dog from your left side to your right at least once (and change the hand your lead is in).

RETURNING TO THE JUDGE
Upon returning to the judge, present your dog in a natural pose (not stacked). Return to the end of the line when the judge dismisses you from the individual portion of the judging.

KEY POINTS
Use a lighter weight show collar and lead than you would use in obedience training. It should give you control of your dog but not attract attention.

Wear your armband identification on your left arm.

Always have your dog under control and keep your composure. Smile.

Watch the judge and know where your dog is at all times.

Keep the dog between yourself and the judge at all times. This may mean you move around the stationary dog or change the hand from the left to the right as you turn corners while moving the dog.

Do not drape yourself over the dog’s back when stacking.

Do not step over the dog.

Stay alert. Keep your dog posed as best as you can the entire time you are in the ring.

Leader Notes
If the members are participating keep this part upbeat with positive comments. You are intentionally creating a frustration level to make the members eager for more training but you do not want to make them discouraged. Comments that may be appropriate: “Look at how the dog is watching its handler,” “That was a good way to do that turn,” “This dog has a nice gait,” “Your speed is just right for this dog.”
Leader Notes

Make a list of member’s ideas.

Refer to lessons on Grooming Basics, Selecting Dog Equipment, Attention, Dog Show Procedures—Basic and the Showmanship Lessons for more information.

ACTIVITY

Keep the part of the lead not needed to control your dog neatly folded up in your hand.

We will be doing some more work with showmanship. What are some of the things that you see we’ll need to work on?

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING

Share:

1. What happened when you first tried to show your dog?

2. What was most difficult? Easiest?

Process:

3. Why do you take the dogs around the ring in a counter-clockwise direction?

4. When a judge is evaluating a dog he or she wants to see the dog’s movement from four different views. What are these views?

5. What are some things you could do to get your dog used to being examined by a judge?

Generalize:

6. What can you do to keep from being nervous when doing something in front of other people?

Apply:

7. What will you do differently the next time you are in front of a group?

GOING FURTHER:

1. Attend a dog show to watch the handlers in conformation and the showmanship classes. Observe how they move and how their dogs move.

2. Watch a dog show on television to observe the showmanship.
**REFERENCES:**
“Bounding Ahead: Dog 2. 4-H Skills for Life Animal Science Series.”
   pp. 22-23
Kansas 4-H Dog Show Rule Book. Kansas State Cooperative Extension
   Service, February, 2000. (S-46)

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   and Extension

** Reviewed by:**
Dog Care and Training Design Team
Pre-Novice Obedience—Lesson Eight
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Polishing for competition
• Learning the Figure 8 Heeling Pattern.

ABOUT THEMSELVES
• Teaching is hard work but fun!

Materials Needed:
• A demonstration dog with treats
• Member Handout #14, Figure 8
• Activity Sheet #18, Lesson 8 Eight, Training Plan and Record
• Long Line—light line about 20 feet long with a clip on one end—one per member.
• Member Training Guide

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 45 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

SIT/DOWN/STAND/STAY

SIT AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS
Goal: Your dog will respond to your hand signal.

REVIEW Lesson Six, Hand Signals, 3 feet in front of dog.

STAND FOR EXAMINATION: Your dog will stand and stay while being examined.

1. Drop the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.

2. (Instruct: “Stand Your Dog and Leave When Ready”) Command and signal “STAND.”

3. If needed, put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise. Pick up your leash. Stand up straight in Heel Position.

Leader Notes
Continue to review past training lessons and do not teach new commands until previous ones are learned well!

Remember - Members and dogs are NOT competing against each other. They are working to achieve a standard of excellence available to everyone.
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<th>Leader Notes</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
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<td>5. Command and signal “STAY.” Step 6 feet in front of your dog, and face it.</td>
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<td>6. Your dog will be examined by touching its head, shoulder, and rump.</td>
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<td>7. (Instruct: “Back to Your Dog.” )</td>
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<td>8. Walk around your dog back to Heel Position.</td>
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<td>9. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”)</td>
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<td>10. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”</td>
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**SIT-STAY WITH DISTRACTIONS**

**Goal:** Your dog will Sit and Stay with distractions while you are standing 6 feet in front of it, holding the leash.

**WEEK 8 DISTRACTIONS**

A. Any distractions from Lesson Seven.

B. Instructor play “fetch” with a dog behind the members.

C. Instructor standing at least 6 feet from any dog calling out “FREE.”

D. Knock on the door, “Who’s there?”

E. Have spectators clap.

F. Have spectators and members clap.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and go to the end of your leash.

4. Introduce distractions. If your dog does not get up, Praise to let it know it made the right choice. If your dog does get up, calmly replace it (with your Sit signal from in front, if possible) and try again. Your dog is learning!

5. (Instruct: “Return to Your Dog”) Walk around behind your dog to get to Heel Position.

6. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.
ACTIVITY:

SIT-STAY WITH DISTANCE
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay for one minute while you are 20 feet in front of it. Your dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release it.

Place your dog on a light line. Remove the regular leash.

1. (Instruct: “Sit Your Dogs”) Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dogs”) Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, trailing the line through your hand and dropping it as you go 20 feet away. Turn and face your dog.

4. Return and replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position. If it gets up two times only go 6 feet away.

5. (Instruct after 1 minute: “Return to Your Dog”) Return to Heel Position by walking quickly around behind your dog. If your dog gets up as you are moving around, replace the dog into the Sit.

6. (Instruct: Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

Optional Extra Challenge: Have all of the members go 20 feet away from their dogs, leave the room (or go out of sight behind a van, etc.) and immediately return.

DOWN-STAY WITH DISTRACTIONS
Goal: Your dog will down and stay with distractions while you are standing six feet in front of it, holding the leash.

Follow same procedure as for Sit-Stay with Distractions.

DOWN-STAY WITH DISTANCE
Goal: Your dog will remain in a Down-Stay for 3 minutes while you stand 20 feet in front of it.

Follow the same procedure as for Sit-Stay with Distance.

Heeling

HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN, LEFT TURN AND ABOUT TURN
Practice: 4 Right Turns, 2 About Turns, Four Left Turns.
**Leader Notes**

Continue to evaluate members on using a loose lead. Members that are holding their leads tightly will need to go back to having their leash over their shoulder. Include About turns, Circle Right (when heeling clockwise), Circle Left (when heeling counterclockwise), Changes of Pace (Remember: “Fast” and “Slow” are always followed by “Normal.”) AUTOMATIC SIT and COME-FORE.

For the training you will be using two members and their dogs as the posts for the Figure 8. They will be standing facing each other with their dog in a Sit-Stay beside them. In actual competition the posts will be two people without dogs. For training you will have the members do an exaggerated slow and fast with their dogs. In competition the member keeps the same pace—the dog must change pace to keep up as it is on the inside or outside curves. Although the member is allowed to begin the Figure 8 by going around the left or the right post, the left is what will be taught as it generally will result in a better performance.

Use Member Handout #14, Figure 8 to further illustrate.

Have members switch places so all will have practice.

**ACTIVITY**

**HEELING—LOOSE LEAD**

Heeling for 3 minutes.

(Instruct: “Are you Ready?”) members respond, “Ready”

(Instruct: “Forward”) Command “ROVER, HEEL.”


**HEELING—FIGURE 8**

Goal: Your dog will Stay in Heel Position as you change direction and speed.

Set up for the Figure 8. Posts 8 feet apart, member and dog about 2 feet back from the center of the “8.”

1. (Instruct: “Forward”) Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Heel with exaggerated slow steps around the post to your left.

2. Change to a normal pace as you get around the post.

3. Heel with exaggerated fast steps once you get to the center and around the right post.

4. Normal pace as you get around the right post.

5. Slow pace as you begin to go around the left post.

6. (Instruct: “Halt”) Stop. Your dog should do an AUTOMATIC SIT.

In competition you will have 2 “halts” and you must halt when directed.

**RECALLS**

**FINISH—SWING**

Begin with your dog sitting directly in front of you, toe-to-toe.

1. Leash and treat in left hand. Both hands should be at your sides, dog’s attention on your face.

2. (Instruct: “Finish”) Command “ROVER, SWING,” as you move your left hand to the front of your body (above the dog’s nose), in a circle out to your left, behind your body, and back to your hip. Sit your dog in Heel Position and give the treat.

3. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

Practice three times.
OPTION: FINISH-AROUND

Begin with your dog sitting directly in front of you, toe-to-toe.

1. Leash and treat in right hand. Both hands should be at your sides, dog’s attention on your face.

2. (Instruct: “Finish”) Command “ROVER, HEEL” and signal by moving your right hand up toward your stomach (above your dog’s nose), out to your right, then around behind your back where you will switch the leash to your left hand. Keep the treat in your right hand.

3. As the dog comes around you to Heel Position, bring your right hand with the treat across the front of your body to lure into a Sit. Give the treat.

4. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, FREE.

Practice three times.

RECALL FROM A SIT WITH HAND SIGNAL

Goal: Your dog will stay until called.

Arrange the members in one or two lines.

1. (Instruct: “Sit your Dogs”) Command “SIT.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave your Dogs”) Command and Signal “STAY.”

3. Go to the end of your lead, turn and face your dog, both hands at your sides.

4. Hold your lead in your right hand with your hand at your side. The lead should be without slack.

5. Command and signal “COME” and pop back on the leash with your right hand. (Notice that the dog will not feel the correction if it is already moving toward the member.)

6. If your dog does not sit in front switch the leash to your left hand and give the Sit signal/correction.

   Repeat with voice command only. Repeat with signal only.

8. Test the dog. Will it sit in front if you do not command or signal Sit? You will not be allowed to Command Sit in competition.
DISTRACTIONS FOR RECALL:

A. “Accidentally” give a slight pull on the leash as you turn to face your dog.

B. When facing your dog, reach up and scratch your nose with your left hand.

C. When facing your dog, open your mouth and take a breath as if you were going to say “ROVER, COME.”

Praise your dog if it recognizes that you weren’t really calling it. Replace it gently if it thought you were calling. Repeat until it learns to discriminate.

RECALL with FINISH

Call the dog from 6 feet away, on lead. FINISH. Only do this twice. For every recall with a finish you should do 2 RECALLS without a FINISH and 2 FINISHES without a RECALL. Try to keep these two parts separate! In competition your dog must remain sitting in front of you until the judge instructs you to FINISH.

1. (Instruct: “Are You Ready?”) Make sure your dog is sitting in Heel Position before you answer “Ready.”

2. (Instruct: “Leave Your Dog”) Command and Signal “STAY.” step out with your right foot, go 6 feet, and turn and face your dog.

3. (Instruct: “Call Your Dog”) Keep your hands at your sides unless you are giving a signal. Command or signal, “ROVER, COME.” Your dog should come to sit in front of you with no extra help.

4. (Instruct: “Finish”) Give a Signal or Command for the FINISH “ROVER, SWING” or “ROVER, AROUND.” Hands at your sides unless giving a signal.

5. (Instruct: “Exercise Finished”) PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES

Continue working on the 30 minute down. Gradually increase the distance and the distractions until your dog will remain down when you are eating dinner, etc. Remember, when you give a command you have to be ready to replace your dog as many times as it gets up. Your dog isn’t allowed up until you RELEASE.
DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING

Share:
1. What are three of the exercises your dog has learned?
2. What was the hardest exercise to teach your dog? Why?

Process:
3. What is different in the Figure 8 from what your dog has already learned?
4. Some dogs seemed to do better in class than others. What could be some of the reasons?
5. Which of these reasons would a member have control over?

Generalize:
6. When a lesson is presented at school what are some reasons some students might do better than others?

Apply:
7. How can you make learning fun?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Observe a Pre-Novice Obedience class at a show.
2. Watch a Novice Obedience class to see what is next.

REFERENCES:
Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
Post

8'

2'

Post

NORMAL

SLOW

NORMAL

FAST

NORMAL

FAST
PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON EIGHT  
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I  
Activity Sheet #18, Lesson Eight Training Plan and Record Sheet  
Name ________________________________ Dog _______________________________  
Sit and Down with hand signals, Stand for Exam, Sit—Stay, Down—Stay, Heel Position: Right,  
Left, About Turns, Loose Lead Heeling, Come-Fore, Finish: Swing &/or Around, Recall, 30-  
minute Down  
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Day/Time</th>
<th>What’s your plan for this session?</th>
<th>How did it work?</th>
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<td>12. headed for Super Dog!</td>
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PRE-NOVICE OBEDIENCE—LESSON EIGHT

DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I

Member Training Guide

Training Tools:
- Treats
- Training collar
- Leash
- Your dog
- A long line
- A helper to examine your dog and people or objects for Figure 8 posts.

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 30 MINUTES
THREE TIMES THIS WEEK, 5—10 MINUTES
AT LEAST SEVEN TIMES THIS WEEK

COMMANDS: “SIT.” “DOWN.” “STAND.”
“STAY.” “HEEL.” “COME.” “FREE.”
“SWING.” “AROUND.”

SIT/DOWN/STAND/STAY

SIT AND DOWN WITH HAND SIGNALS
Goal: Your dog will respond to your hand signal.

REVIEW Lesson Six, Hand Signals 3 feet in front of dog.

STAND FOR EXAMINATION: Your dog will Stand and Stay while being examined.

1. Drop the leash. Begin with your dog sitting at your left side, left hand in collar.

2. Command and signal “STAND.”

3. If needed, put your left hand in front of the stifles (knees) to stop forward movement.

4. Praise. Pick up your leash. Stand up straight in Heel Position.

5. Command and signal “STAY.” Step 6 feet in front of your dog, and face it.

6. Your dog will be examined by touching its head, shoulder, and rump.

7. Walk around your dog back to Heel Position.

8. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

SIT-STAY WITH DISTRACTIONS
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay with distractions while you are standing 6 feet in front of it, holding the leash.

1. Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, and go to the end of your leash.

4. Introduce distractions. If your dog does not get up, Praise to let it know it made the right choice. If your dog does get up, calmly replace it (with your Sit signal from in front, if possible) and try again. Your dog is learning!

5. Walk around behind your dog to get to Heel Position.

6. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE.

SIT-STAY WITH DISTANCE
Goal: Your dog will Sit and Stay for 1 minute while you are 20 feet in front of it. Your dog will remain sitting until you return to Heel Position and release it.

Place your dog on a light line. Remove the regular leash.

1. Command your dog to “SIT.”

2. Command and signal your dog to “STAY.”

3. Step out briskly on your right foot, trailing the line through your hand and dropping it as you go 20 feet away. Turn and face your dog.

4. Return and replace your dog when it breaks. Praise each time you replace your dog once it is again in the correct position. If it gets up two times only go 6 feet away.

5. Return to Heel Position by walking quickly around behind your dog. If your dog gets up as you are moving around, replace your dog into the Sit.

6. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”
DOWN-STAY WITH DISTRACTIONS  
**Goal:** Your dog will down and stay with distractions while you are standing 6 feet in front of it, holding the leash.

Follow same procedure as for Sit-Stay with Distractions.

DOWN-STAY WITH DISTANCE  
**Goal:** Your dog will remain in a Down-Stay for three minutes while you stand 20 feet in front of it.

Follow the same procedure as for Sit-Stay with Distance.

**Heeling**

HEEL POSITION—RIGHT TURN, LEFT TURN AND ABOUT TURN  
Practice Four Right Turns, Two About Turns, Four Left Turns.

HEELING-LOOSE LEAD  
Heeling for 3 minutes.

Practice Forward, Halt, About Turn, Circle Right, Circle Left, Come-Fore, Fast, Slow.

HEELING-Figure 8  
**Goal:** Your dog will stay in Heel Position as you change direction and speed.

For training you will do an exaggerated slow and fast with your dog. In competition you will keep the same pace—your dog must change pace to keep up as it is on the inside or outside curves. Set up for the Figure 8. Posts 8 feet apart, you and your dog about 2 feet back from the center of the “8.”

1. Command, “ROVER, HEEL.” Heel with exaggerated slow steps around the post to your left.

2. Change to a normal pace as you get around the post.

3. Heel with exaggerated fast steps once you get to the center and around the right post.

4. Normal pace as you get around the right post.

5. Slow pace as you begin to go around the left post.

6. Stop. Your dog should do an AUTOMATIC SIT.

In competition you will have 2 “halts” and you must halt when directed.

**Recalls**

FINISH—SWING  
Begin with your dog sitting directly in front of you, toe-to-toe.

1. Leash and treat in left hand. Both hands should be at your sides, dog’s attention on your face.

2. Command “ROVER, SWING,” as you move your left hand to the front of of your body (above your dog’s nose), in a circle out to your left, behind your body, and back to your hip. Sit your dog in Heel Position and give the treat.

3. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

Practice three times.

OPTION: FINISH-AROUND  
Begin with your dog sitting directly in front of you, toe-to-toe.

1. Leash and treat in right hand. Both hands should be at your sides, dog’s attention on your face.

2. Command “ROVER, HEEL,” and signal by moving your right hand up toward your stomach (above your dog’s nose), out to your right, then around behind your back where you will switch the leash to your left hand. Keep the treat in your right hand.

3. As your dog comes around you to Heel Position, bring your right hand with the treat across the front of your body to lure into a Sit. Give the treat.

4. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

Practice three times.
**RECALL FROM A SIT WITH HAND SIGNAL**

**Goal:** Your dog will stay until called.

1. Command “SIT.”
2. Command and Signal “STAY.”
3. Go to the end of your lead, turn and face your dog, both hands at your sides.
4. Hold your lead in your right hand with your hand at your side. The lead should be without slack.
5. Command and signal “COME” and pop back on the leash with your right hand. (Notice that your dog will not feel the correction if it is already moving toward the you.)
6. If your dog does not sit in front, switch the leash to your left hand and give the Sit Signal/Correction.
7. PAUSE, PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE”, stepping backwards.

Repeat with voice command only.

Repeat with signal only.

8. Test your dog. Will it sit in front if you do not command or signal Sit? You will not be allowed to Command “SIT” in competition.

**DISTRACTIONS FOR RECALL:**

A. “Accidentally” give a slight pull on the leash as you turn to face your dog.

B. When facing your dog, reach up and scratch your nose with your left hand.

C. When facing your dog, open your mouth and take a breath as if you were going to say “ROVER, COME.”

Praise your dog if it recognizes that you made a mistake and weren’t really calling it. Replace it gently if it thought you were calling. Repeat until it can tell the difference.

---

**RECALL WITH FINISH**

Call your dog from 6 feet away, on lead. FINISH. Only do this twice. For every recall with a finish you should do 2 recalls without a finish and 2 finishes without a recall. Try to keep these two parts separate! In competition you must wait for the judge’s instruction before having your dog finish.

1. Make sure your dog is sitting in Heel Position before you answer “Ready.”
2. Command and signal “STAY.” step out with your right foot, go 6 feet, and turn and face your dog.
3. Keep your hands at your sides unless you are giving a signal. Command or Signal, “ROVER, COME.” Your dog should come to sit in front of you with no extra help.
4. Give a Signal or Command for the FINISH “ROVER, SWING” or “ROVER, AROUND.” Hands at your sides unless giving a signal.
5. PRAISE, RELEASE, “FREE.”

**LONG DOWN FOR 30 MINUTES**

Continue working on the 30 minute down. Gradually increase the distance and the distractions until your dog will remain down when you are eating dinner, etc. Remember, when you give a command you have to be ready to replace your dog as many times as he gets up. Your dog isn’t allowed up until you RELEASE.
Handling the Lead
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• How to handle a lead in showmanship

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• How to divide tasks into parts
• Importance of practice

Materials Needed:
• One lightweight lead per member (you could have members bring theirs, but be sure to have extras just in case. For this activity you could also use 6 foot pieces of cord with a loop in one end for a handle.)
• Objects 1-2 feet high to be the pretend “dogs” (2-liter bottles filled with water work well—the object needs to have some weight to it.)
• Member Handout #15, Showmanship Leads/Collars

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 45 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

The way that you handle the lead (for some reason it is always called a lead, not a leash, in showmanship / conformation) is an important part in presenting your dog in the best possible manner. In handling the lead you will need to learn: 1. How to keep the lead from being a distraction, and 2. How to best use it to control your dog. Practice with your lead until you won’t even need to think about what to do with it—it will just be natural. This will be one less thing you’ll need to think about when you are competing.

The lead you use in showmanship should be lightweight—too lightweight for obedience training. It is a signaling device—not a tow chain. It may be in one piece with a collar or may be separate. Larger breeds and dogs that can be hard to control will usually do best with a separate collar. A separate collar should be either a martingale, a lightweight chain collar of either fine link chain or “snake chain.” or a nylon choke collar. This equipment should be different than what you use for obedience training or for daily use. Keep it special for showmanship. If possible, your showmanship equipment should match the color of your dog. You want it to be as close to invisible as possible. Be sure it is clean and that the lead is not frayed.

Leader Notes

Although this lesson is Handling the Lead, it actually encompasses much more than that. This is the foundation for training the handler part of the dog-handler team in showmanship. If the members master these first steps to the point that they are automatic then they will be able to concentrate more fully on their dog.

Provide Member Handout #15, Showmanship Leads/Collars as a take home review for their record book.
Now, everyone get out your leads. Most leads will be about 6 feet long which is more than what you will usually need. You need to be sure that the extra length is not flopping about which will distract the judge’s attention from the dog and may also distract the dog.

Attach the lead to the “dog” and stand up with the “dog” on your left side. Take the lead in your left hand. Some people like to hook the loop of the lead over their thumb but this may cause problems when you need to quickly switch the lead to your right hand. It is recommended to simply gather up the excess by folding the lead back on itself. Never hold the lead by putting the loop around your wrist!

Gather up the lead in your left hand until it is taut. You should end up with excess in your fist with the end attached to the “dog” coming out from the bottom of your fist. Now let it out a little at a time. Repeat this twice. Try it with your eyes closed!

We are going to add a couple more parts to lead handling. Hold your left elbow at your side and your left forearm out to your left between waist level and chest level. This is a good place to hold this hand during much of the gaiting. To keep your right hand from waving around, hold it on your stomach. Smile—you’re proud of your dog and confident that you’ll do a good job. Even if you’re not, you can act like it! Finally, keep shifting your gaze from your dog to the judge since you need to watch both at all times. Are you ready? Gather up your leads! Stand up straight, hands in place, smile, watch the judge and your dog. Repeat this twice. Practice this at home in front of a mirror.

Of course, there is more to showmanship than standing in one place—even before we add the dogs. You will be gaiting your dogs (walking/trotting them around) and will still need to follow all of the steps you just learned. Now we will add gaiting to this leash handling. Everything will be the same except you will be moving (and for today, you will need to leave your “dog” behind—these “dogs” just don’t move that well).

First, you will just add walking to all of the steps you’ve just learned.

The next step is to learn to move a little faster. Usually the judge will have the dogs move together around the ring in a counter-clockwise direction. Start lined up with your left side toward the center of the ring. The judge will say something like “take them around.” The first member in line should make sure the person behind them is ready before taking off. It is rude to leave the other exhibitors behind. Your dog will not be heeling so do not Command “Heel.” Instead, use a Command such as “LET’S GO” to let your dog know it is time to move out. Today, begin practicing the command as you practice lead handling. You will usually move at a pace appropriate to your dog. Today practice at a slow run. Be sure not to crowd the person ahead of you—leave a space of about one dog between you and the next person. Practice gathering up the lead and

<table>
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<th>Leader Notes</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
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<td>It is important for the lead to come out of the bottom of the fist. This gives the member a stronger grip when needed to hold the dog.</td>
<td>Now, everyone get out your leads. Most leads will be about 6 feet long which is more than what you will usually need. You need to be sure that the extra length is not flopping about which will distract the judge’s attention from the dog and may also distract the dog.</td>
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<td>These steps should be practiced enough that they become automatic. Although they won’t always have their hands in this position it is a very good start. For this lesson you could be the judge that they keep their attention on or they could take turns being the judge. They could work in pairs to critique each other. At a later meeting you could have them compete for the smoothest lead handling.</td>
<td>Attach the lead to the “dog” and stand up with the “dog” on your left side.</td>
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<td>Line up the members side-by-side with the end of the lead in hand. Have them walk to the end of your training area, gathering up the lead as they go. Remember: posture, hands, smile, watch the judge and the dog. Have the members repeat this on the way back to you.</td>
<td>Take the lead in your left hand. Some people like to hook the loop of the lead over their thumb but this may cause problems when you need to quickly switch the lead to your right hand. It is recommended to simply gather up the excess by folding the lead back on itself. Never hold the lead by putting the loop around your wrist!</td>
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<td>Gather up the lead in your left hand until it is taut. You should end up with excess in your fist with the end attached to the “dog” coming out from the bottom of your fist. Now let it out a little at a time. Repeat this twice. Try it with your eyes closed!</td>
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<td>Of course, there is more to showmanship than standing in one place—even before we add the dogs. You will be gaiting your dogs (walking/trotting them around) and will still need to follow all of the steps you just learned. Now we will add gaiting to this leash handling. Everything will be the same except you will be moving (and for today, you will need to leave your “dog” behind—these “dogs” just don’t move that well).</td>
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**ACTIVITY:**

then letting it out as you move around the ring. You should learn to handle the lead smoothly at all speeds. The judge will tell the first person when or where to stop. When you stop you will be stacking the dog so today turn and face the center of the ring. If you have a smaller dog you will need to kneel. Again, when you stop do not crowd the person in front of you. Practice this twice, remembering hand positions, smile, watch both the dog and the judge.

**DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING**

**Share**
1. What type of lead did you choose for showmanship? Why?
2. What did this activity include besides handling the lead?

**Process**
3. What is significant about your hand positions?
4. Why is it important for you to learn the steps before involving the dog?

**Generalize:**
5. Why do we divide jobs into steps?
6. Why is it important to practice the steps of a skill?

**Apply:**
7. What is something you do at home or school that could be broken into parts to help you learn it better?

**GOING FURTHER:**
1. Watch a showmanship class at a dog show.

**REFERENCES:**
LaVerne Buechting. “Kennelwood’s Conformation Training.”
Kennelwood Village, c1986.

**Authors:**
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

**Reviewed by:**
Dog Care and Training Design Team
HANDLING THE LEAD
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #15, Showmanship Leads/Collars

CHAIN COLLAR

NYLON COLLAR

“SNAKE” COLLAR

MARTINGALE COLLAR

MARTINGALE LEAD

SIMPLICITY LEAD
Showmanship Training Patterns
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Different patterns used in showmanship and how to gait the dog in each of them.

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Developing confidence and poise to work as a team with the dog in showmanship.

Materials Needed:
• Members with their dogs and their showmanship collars/leads.
• Define a “ring” in some way. This could be a rope strung around poles or chairs, or even laid out on the ground. You could make a chalk line on the pavement.
• Colored pencils or fine line markers.
• Member Handout #16, Gaiting (5 pages, figures A-J)
• Optional: Video equipment

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 45–90 MINUTES FOR THE ENTIRE LESSON; 30–45 MINUTES PER PART IF DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS.

ACTIVITY:

Part 1—Gaiting and Patterns
Gaiting is moving your dog so the judge can check its movement and structure. In Showmanship the way you handle the dog during the gaiting is being judged. It is important that you are able to communicate with your dog and have it in control without having a tight lead. You and your dog need to work as a team.

Generally, dogs are gaited at a speed where they are trotting, which, of course, is a different speed for different-sized dogs. You will need to determine the speed you will need to go to get the correct movement for your dog. If different-sized dogs are being “moved” (gaited) together you may need to go slower than your perfect speed, but you will get a chance to gait individually, too. (Note: some breeds are best shown at other than a trot. Ask someone that shows your breed about the best speed, observe your breed being shown, or try out different speeds and evaluate which looks best—a video camera can be a big help with this.)

Leader Notes
All dogs should be walking on lead before they attempt this lesson. A description of one way to teach this is in Pre-Novice Lesson in the section on “Controlled Walking.” This lesson should also be preceded by the Showmanship Lesson on “Handling the Lead” and it would be useful to have had the Level I Lesson #13, “Showmanship Introduction.” If possible, break this lesson into three parts, covering two patterns per session. Learning one or two patterns per lesson will make things much less confusing for the member and their dog!

Try video taping the gaiting from a judge’s view. If the members brought a blank tape they could have their own copy of their gaiting to take home for a self critique.
Today we will begin to learn the patterns that a showmanship judge may ask you to use when gaiting your dog. Remember your lead handling—always keep your lead in the hand that is beside the dog. Always keep your dog between you and the judge. Use the entire ring unless the judge tells you otherwise. If the ring is matted let your dog have the center of the mat.

GAITING IN A GROUP (FIGURE A)
Generally, the judge will have all of the dogs in the class gait around the ring at the start of the judging and again at or near the end of the judging. The judge is encouraged to put the larger dogs at the front of the group. However, size doesn’t always correspond to speed so you will need to be careful that you don’t run your dog into the one ahead of you. Leave about 3 feet between dogs. Be considerate of slower dogs and only pass a dog that is refusing to move.

Usually this group gaiting will be in a counter-clockwise direction so your dog will be on your left and the lead in your left hand. A judge may choose to reverse this direction so be sure to practice with your dog on both sides.

Once the judge indicates that the dogs should be gaited in the group it is a courtesy for the first person in the line to check to see that at least the next in line is ready before starting the group gaiting (also referred to as “Taking Them Around”). Choose a gaiting command that you can use to signal your dog to gait with you. This should not be a command you use in obedience. Suggestions are “Gait.” “Let’s Go.” “Show” or “Show Time.” This command should signify to your dog that it will be trotting with you, that he may move slightly ahead of you. You may verbally encourage your dog to gait with you, especially during the learning stages, but make it subtle—don’t chatter all the time.

As you move around the ring with your dog you should go in a straight line—moving in more of a rectangle than a circle, using as much of the ring as possible. Remember what you have learned about handling the lead.

Practice moving clockwise, too, with your dog on your right and the lead in your right hand.

After the group has gaited around the ring one or more times the judge will signal to the first person in line to stop the gaiting. Be careful not to run into the dog ahead of you. You may give your dog a quiet command to stop but once it learns to watch you this should not be needed. Your dog should be standing, not sitting, when you stop. A command to “Stand” will be useful. In competition you may not position your dog with your feet.
DOWN-AND-BACK (FIGURE B)
This is a very common pattern in conformation showing and gives you good practice in gaiting your dog in a straight line. The judge may be standing in a corner of the ring and direct you to go down along one side of the ring and back, or direct you to go to the opposite corner and back or may be in the middle of one side and direct you straight across the ring. This pattern gives the judge a good opportunity to see the dog’s movement from the front and back and is the simplest pattern for the handler.

An individual gaiting pattern ends with a stop in front of the judge with you in front, or slightly in front of the dog. (FIGURE C) The judge will watch your dog and will indicate for you to go to the end of the line. You are still being judged at this time. Usually you will gait your dog around the ring until you get to the end of the line.

Part 2—Patterns: “L’s” and Triangles

“L”
To use the “L” pattern (Left), move with the dog under control in a straight line away from the judge briskly to the corner of the ring. Make a square turn to the left and continue the next corner. Stop the dog, keeping it still. Turn and face the dog, smoothly changing the lead from the left to the right hand. At the next corner let the dog go ahead of you and switch the lead to your left hand. Turn the dog (now on your left) and yourself to gait back to the judge. (FIGURE D). Practice this so that it will look effortless and the stopping / starting hardly noticeable. Always make a square corner and trot your dog in straight lines. Now bring the dog straight toward the judge.

Study (FIGURE E) for the less common “L” pattern (Right).

“TRIANGLE”
Study FIGURE F. The Triangle patterns (Left and Right) allow you to work your dog on the “judge” side without needing to switch hands. The Left Triangle requires you to gait your dog on the left. The Right Triangle requires you to gait your dog on the right. If you have a fast or a large dog a circle at the second corner of the triangle will give you a straighter, more controlled approach to the judge. The circle may be made by having the dog circle in either direction and changing the lead to the other hand, then taking the dog straight to the judge. Use verbal commands to the dog, such as “Circle” or “Circle Out” to control the corner.
**ACTIVITY**

**Part 3—Patterns: “T’s” and “I’s”**
Practice the “T” and “I” patterns. Determine the best way to make smooth corners with your dog.

Use the handouts of the gaiting patterns. With two colors of markers trace the dog’s path with one color when the dog is on the handler’s left side. Use the second color to trace the path of the dog when he is on the handler’s right side.

**PICK-A-PATTERN:**
Draw a card with the name of a pattern. Demonstrate this pattern.

**DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:**
Share:
1. Which pattern did you find the most difficult? What could you do to make it easier?
2. What position should the dog be in whenever you are gaiting it?
3. What are some other things to remember about all patterns of gaiting?

Process:
4. What things could you do without your dog that would make you a better handler?

Generalize:
5. How does repeating things help you feel better about what you do?
6. How does working with a friend to finish a job help you get more done?

Apply:
7. How can teamwork help you do things at home or school?

**GOING FURTHER:**
1. Watch a dog show on TV or attend a dog show or match. Observe the patterns used. Do these handlers follow the guidelines you have learned?
2. Talk to someone involved in showing your breed. Do they have any specific suggestions on the best way to show your dog?
REFERENCES
LaVerne Buechting. “Kennelwood’s Conformation Training.”
    Kennelwood Village, c1986.
    Howell, c1975.

Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team
SHOWMANSHIP TRAINING PATTERNS

DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I

Member Handout #16, Gaiting

A GAITING IN A GROUP
WITH JUDGE IN THE CENTER

Leave space between dogs. Only bypass dogs that refuse to move. Be considerate of dogs that have slowed or stopped.

J = Judge

B GAITING STRAIGHT OUT
AND BACK WITH ABOUT-TURNS

Be sure the dog is gaited away from and to the judge in a straight line. The dog should not stop moving in the about-turn. Pattern 1 is nice for small or slow-moving dogs. Patterns 2 and 3 are for large or fast-moving dogs, or when it is necessary to change sides.

J = Judge
C  FRONT STOP
Stop the dog about 3 to 4 feet from the judge. Stop the dog on a slight angle, with the handler completely in the front (1) or slightly to the front (2). Allow a natural stop (don’t set the dog up). Stand with the dog. If the judge moves around your dog, move around the dog to keep the dog between the judge and you.

D  GAITING THE LEFT CORNER “L”
Make a smooth left turn. Change dog to the right side at the end. Cross behind dog to put dog on left when returning to the judge.

At the corner, make a small circle to the right so the dog is gaiting straight toward the judge.

At the corner, let the dog go ahead of you as you cross behind him, changing hands on the lead.
E GAITING THE RIGHT CORNER “L”
Cross in front of dog at the turn. At the end, change dog to left side. Complete smooth left turn.
SHOWMANSHIP TRAINING PATTERNS
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #16, Gaiting (contd.—Figures F and G)

**F**
GAITING THE TRIANGLE: LEFT TURN
SMOOTH CORNERS

**G**
GAITING THE TRIANGLE: RIGHT TURN
SHOWMANSHIP TRAINING PATTERNS
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #16, Gaiting (contd.—Figures H, I and J)

H GAITING THE “T”

I GAITING THE “I”

J CORNERS
Smooth corner; handler and dog turn together

Handler changes sides by stepping in front of dog, passing lead behind back (good for small dogs).

194–Dog Care and Training, Level I
Posing the Dog for Individual Examination

Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• How to pose a dog to show it to its best advantage

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Developing poise and self confidence

Materials Needed:
• Member Handout #17, Posing Your Dog
• Sturdy table for examining dogs (if any dog in class is 12 inches or shorter)
• OPTIONAL—large mirrors or a video camera

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 45 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Once you have entered the show ring with your dog and have gaited around the ring with all of the others in your class, the judge will usually have the first person pose their dog for an individual examination. This is also called “setting up” or “stacking” the dog. The goal is to pose your dog smoothly and quickly—this should take less than 30 seconds once you and your dog have learned what to do. If you are not first in line you should also pose your dog although you will probably be moving up in line and posing again before the judge examines your dog.

Dogs are posed with their head pointed to your right, with their left side toward the center of the ring. Dogs 12 inches or shorter are to be examined on a table; dogs taller than 12 inches may be posed for examination on a table. If your dog is too big for you to easily lift onto the table and is taller than 12 inches, you should only show it on the ground. If you will be using the table for the judge’s examination when you show your dog, then you will need to practice stacking your dog on the table as well as on the ground. When posing your dog on the ground you will need to kneel if you have a small dog and will probably kneel and stand with a larger dog. If you have a giant breed (its head is above yours when you kneel) you will do best by standing when you pose your dog.

Your dog should be stacked according to the custom of its breed or the breed it looks most like. Refer to books on dog breeds or a book about your breed or attend a dog show to see how your breed is posed.

Leader Notes
This lesson should be preceded by Level I, Lesson #13, Showmanship Introduction. It would also be beneficial to have had Level I, Lesson Eight, Grooming Basics and Showmanship Lesson, Handling the Lead.

Posing the dog in front of a mirror is the best way to see what the judge is seeing. A video camera is a second choice and even photographs will help in visualizing the judge’s view.

Use Member Handout #17, Posing Your Dog.
Leader Notes

This lesson is an introduction to posing—it will take a lot of practice. If you teach the lesson(s) on patterns in three parts, you could work on posing as well as patterns in the same session. It may be necessary to go back to the Pre-Novice obedience lessons beginning with Lesson #3, to teach the dogs to Stand-Stay although in showmanship the handler will not be leaving the dog.

You should enlist a variety of adults to examine the dogs when they are posed. This will help to train the dog, as well as give the member practice in moving so as not to block the judge’s view of the dog.

ACTIVITY

Front: Begin with the dog in a stand—a “Stand -Stay” command is appropriate here. Keep control of your dog’s head with the lead or by holding under the dog’s chin. Pose the front end first. The leg should be perpendicular to the ground, solidly under the dog, and should not turn out at the elbows. Move the front leg into position by picking it up at the elbow and placing it where you want it. It is a good idea to start with the leg on the judge’s side first. Place the second leg the same way. Don’t put it ahead of or behind the other foot and be sure the toes point straight ahead.

Back: Continue to keep control of your dog’s head when you are posing the rear legs. Grasp the stifle joint and place each leg so the hocks are perpendicular to the ground. The toes should be pointed straight ahead. The rear feet will be further apart than the front feet. When you are positioning the left leg reach over the dog if possible. If your dog is large you may need to position by reaching under your dog.

Posing on a Table: If you use a table when showing your dog it will only be used when you are posing your dog for examination by the judge. These smaller dogs will need to learn to pose on a table as well as on the ground. Always lift your dog onto and off of the table. The dog should be posed on the upper left corner of the table (closest to the judge).

EXAMINATION BY THE JUDGE:

It is important that the judge have as little trouble as possible when examining your dog. After taking a good look at the dog the judge will usually begin by examining the head. When the judge has the head you should move your hand away from it to keep out of the judge’s way. Remember to stay on the opposite side of the dog from the judge. The judge will generally ask you to show the dog’s teeth. Pull the lips back from the teeth and open the mouth. Be sure to keep your head out of the way of the judge’s view. When the judge moves toward the rear of the dog you should move toward the front and may stand in front of the dog to encourage it not to move forward.

Once the individual examination has taken place the judge will ask you to gait your dog in the pattern directed. Generally all dogs will be gaited in the same pattern but listen to the judge’s instructions carefully—the pattern may be changed.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:

Share:

1. What happened when you first tried to pose your dog? Why?

2. What was the most difficult thing to teach your dog when posing?

3. What part of the dog should you always control when posing? Why?
Process:
4. Where should you be when the judge is examining your dog?

5. Sometimes people refer to the dog’s “show side.” What side of the
dog do you think this is?

6. What obedience skills would help when you are posing your dog?

Generalize:
7. What should you do to prepare yourself for dog showmanship? Why?

8. What people skills do you use at school and other public places?
Why?

Apply:
9. How can you feel good about what you do and also help others feel
good about what they do?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Go to the library to find books on your breed or all breeds. Study the
way the dogs are posed

2. Attend a dog show or watch one on TV. Study the way your breed is
posed. Are other breeds posed the same way?

3. Watch for strategies that the handler uses to keep the judge’s atten-
tion on the dog.

REFERENCES:
“The Complete Dog Book : Official Publication of the American Kennel
Kennel Club.” Howell, c1996.

Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel
Club
James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research
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Reviewed by:
Dog Care and Training Design Team

197–DogCare and Training, Level I
POSING THE DOG FOR INDIVIDUAL EXAMINATION
DOG CARE AND TRAINING, LEVEL I
Member Handout #17, Posing Your Dog

POSING YOUR DOG (side view)

The head is kept above

The front leg is placed perpendicular to the floor by picking it up by the elbow. Place the front leg closest to the judge.

The hocks are also perpendicular to the floor, placing the leg closest to the judge first. The only exception is for German Shepherds.

POSING YOUR DOG (front view, rear view and feet)

FRONT
The front legs are perpendicular as viewed from the front. The width at the shoulder is the same as the width.

REAR
The width at the hip is the same as the spread between.

FEET
All four feet should
Preparing for the Show

Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
- How to enter and prepare for a 4-H Dog Show

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
- The importance of making good decisions
- Preparation can help your confidence

Materials Needed:
- Samples of 4-H Dog Show entry forms
- Activity Sheet #19, Entering a Dog Show
- Flip chart and markers

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 60 MINUTES

ACTIVITY

Entering a Show
You think your dog is ready to go to a show and you’ve heard that there is a show coming up soon. What will you need to know about it before you make plans to attend?

When you make your plans you need to get an entry form to get some information about the show. See what you can find out about this show.

PACKING FOR THE DOG SHOW
Now that you’ve entered the show you’ll need to get ready. Check to be sure that you have the equipment you’ll need to take with you. Get a bag or other container for all of your dog show supplies. Remember, you don’t need to take everything you own to the dog show—just what you’ll use there. What would you need to take if you were entered in Showmanship and Pre-Novice?

PREPARING FOR THE SHOW
You will need to plan what you will be wearing to show your dog. Check the entry form for the dress code and follow it. If you have a choice dress like a winner! Choose clothes that are dressy but comfortable. Do not wear clothes that call attention to you—the judge is looking at your dog. In Showmanship try to wear a color different from your dog. A black dog doesn’t show up very well if you are wearing black pants. In obedience a girl should not wear a skirt unless she has trained her dog when she was

Leaders Notes
Solicit answers from the group about what they would need to know about a show.

Then hand out sample entry forms and have the members work in groups of two or three to find the information for Activity Sheet #19, Entering a Dog Show. If possible, obtain actual entry forms. It would be even better if you had forms from several different shows for comparison. Be aware that there may not be answers for all of the questions. If time allows, have the members share what information they found or didn’t find.

Lead the members in making up a “packing list” for the show. Be sure they include water and a dish for their dog and plastic bags for picking up after their dog. They might include drinks or lunch for themselves if there are no concessions and something to sit on. It is a good idea to bring copies of shot records—required if they are entering at the show.
wearing a skirt. Wear quiet shoes with good traction, such as sneakers. Sandals or boots are not recommended.

You will also need to prepare your dog for the show. You will probably need to plan on giving your dog a bath. How long does it take for its coat to dry—can you give it a bath the night before a show or will you need to plan further ahead? The coat is to be clean, natural, not scaly, not matted and free from loose hair. Check for fleas and ticks before you go to the show. Not only will you lose points but other dogs could get fleas from yours. Clean the ears and teeth. Get the toenails trimmed and cut the excess hair from the bottom of the feet. Just before showing, give your dog another good brushing and clean off the corners of its eyes.

TRAVELING TO SHOWS
How well does your dog ride in the car? Dogs are much safer if they can ride in a crate—it is their “safety seat.” If this is not possible you will need to train it to stay in the back seat or on the floor. When you get to the show you cannot leave your dog in the car unless it is cold outside and the sun isn’t shining on the car. Dogs can die very quickly from being in a hot car. It is up to you to protect the dog since it can’t roll down the windows! This may mean that the whole family can’t go into a restaurant to eat when you have your dog with you—plan ahead.

ETIQUETTE AT SHOWS
Etiquette is manners—both yours and your dog’s. You are responsible for both. Others will remember you much longer for your behavior than they will remember you for whether or not you won your class!

Do not let your dog:

- Urinate on buildings
- Bark and threaten other dogs
- Go up to other dogs
- Bark in its crate
- Jump up on people

Your show manners include:

- Picking up your dog’s feces and any hair you’ve combed out
- Do not pet other people’s dogs without their permission
- Be on time for the show
- Be on time for your class—watch for your turn
- If possible, enter the show early, not on the day of the show
- Do not criticize another dog or handler
- Do not criticize the judging
- Thank the judge after you have shown
- Congratulate the winners
KTANSAS 4–H

ACTIVITY

• Take your ribbons home—do not throw then away at the show
• Before you leave the show, thank the people running it—it is a lot of work!
• Write a thank you note—especially if you received a trophy

IMPORTANT PEOPLE AT THE SHOW
Judge—The judge (or judges) was selected by the club giving the show. Judges are chosen because they have experience in judging or showing dogs and the club respects their opinion.

Stewards—Stewards are like the judge’s secretaries. They make sure the right people are ready for the ring at the right time. In obedience they also help the judge in the ring. Often stewards are club members. Stewards are volunteers.

DIALOGUE FOR CRITICAL THINKING:
Share:
1. What do you need to know about a show before you enter it?
2. What are three of the things you need to be sure to pack when you go to a dog show?

Process:
3. What are some reasons you would not enter a show even if you and your dog are ready?
4. Why do you have to have proof of a rabies vaccination to enter a dog show?

Generalize:
5. What are some events you have to prepare for?
6. Why is it necessary to prepare for special events?
7. How does preparation help you make decisions?

Apply:
8. What decisions do you need to prepare for in the near future?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Attend an American Kennel Club (AKC) or United Kennel Club (UKC) Dog Show. Observe what is different in Showmanship and Obedience.
2. Ask a professional dog showperson to visit your group to share how they prepare for a show.
## REFERENCES:
**Authors:**
- Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
- James P. Adams, Specialist, 4–H and Youth Programs, K-State Research and Extension

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202–DogCare and Training, Level I
PREPARING FOR THE SHOW
DOG, LEVEL I
Activity Sheet #19, Entering a Dog Show

Can you find this information about a 4–H Dog Show?

Who is holding this show? ______________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Is there a phone number to call for more information? ____________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

What town is it in? ____________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Will it be indoors or outdoors? _________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

What is the date of the show? _________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

What time is check-in? ________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

What time does the show begin? ______________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Are there any special qualifications to enter this show such as the county you live in, your age, the points your dog has earned, etc.? ______________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Are there any health requirements for your dog? __________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

What is the dress code for you? _______________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

How much does it cost to enter one class? ______________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Is there a deadline for entries? _______________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

What SHOWMANSHIP Class could you enter? ___________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

What Obedience Class could you enter? _________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

What information would you want to know that is not on the form? __________________
Graduation Games/
Pre-Novice Obedience
Dog Care and Training, Level I

What Members Will Learn . . .

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
• Practice of skills learned in obedience training

ABOUT THEMSELVES:
• Learning can be in the form of a game

Materials Needed:
• Chairs, one per member
• Chalk or string
• Tape or CD player with a music tape or CD
• Stopwatch

ACTIVITY TIME NEEDED: 45 MINUTES

Leader Notes
After your dog/handler teams have mastered the pre-novice commands, it is time for a graduation. You can have older members judge the teams using the pre-novice scoresheet (available from Extension Office) or you can use this lesson of graduation games.

Remind members that this is a game and they should not put down or criticize others! Make it fun or DO NOT USE!
Leader Notes
Of course, this game tests how well the members listen to your instructions! This can be very difficult to get the handlers “Out”—they can surprise you by listening well.

Begin with the distractions as practiced in the Pre-Novice lessons. Add more distractions such as having the handlers turn their backs on the dogs, sitting down in front of the dog, laying down in front of the dog, and eating a cookie standing in front of the dog. Use your imagination but it is not fair to the dog to use its name or to use distractions that would frighten or panic the dog.

ACTIVITY

Instructor Says! This game is played like the “Simon Says!” that you probably played when you were younger. The leader will give you instructions for heeling and other activities with your dog. If the instruction begins with “Instructor says” then you should follow that instruction. If the instruction does not begin with the words “Instructor says” do not follow that command—just continue the previous command. If you follow an instruction without “Instructor says” then you will take your dog and practice a Sit-Stay in the center of the area. But remember, this is still training and you may correct your dog if it makes a mistake. For example, if the Instructor says to have your dog Sit-Stay and your dog gets up you may replace it without penalty. Before we begin, does anyone know what this game is testing?

LONGEST DOWN AND / OR LONGEST SIT
We will do a Sit-Stay and / or Down-Stay and will see which dog has the best stay. We’ll add distractions to see if the dogs will be tempted into getting up. You will go to the end of your lead (6 feet) for this game. If your dog does get up then you will return to your dog, heel it to the center, and continue to practice the stay with the dog right in front of you.

MUSICAL CHAIRS
Set up a double row of chairs, placed with the backs together, one for each participating handler. With string or chalk mark a line around the chairs about 4 feet out from them.

Begin with the dogs on a Sit-Stay outside of the line with the members sitting in the chairs holding their leashes. Start the music and the members will step outside the line and begin to heel their dogs in a clockwise direction. Remove one of the chairs. When the music stops the members are to sit their dogs, tell them to stay, and race for a chair. They do not need to continue to hold the leash but the member may only sit down if their dog is sitting. If their dog gets up they will need to stand up (and replace their dog) until the dog is sitting again which may mean they loose their chair. The member ending up without a chair is out of the game. Start the music and the game again.

RECALL RELAY
Divide the members into two or more teams. Each member will have their dog on lead. On the command, “Go,” the first member in line will run to the target at the far end of the area, place their dog on a Stay (Sit or Down) and race back to the start-finish line. If the dog does not remain staying the member has to return to the dog and replace it into a Stay. However, their is a helper option. Once the member has their dog at the target they may call “help” and another member of their team can run down to hold the dog in a Stay position. The member will call their dog and as soon as their dog crosses the line the next team member will take their dog to the far line. The first team to complete the recall with all of their members is the winner.
FASTEST RECALL
Each member will take a turn at taking their dog to the start line and have their dog Sit. A helper will hold the dog for the Stay as the member returns to the finish line. An assistant will be ready to time the dog. The time starts as soon as the member says “COME” and ends as the dog crosses the finish line. The member can do anything to get their dog coming to them fast—short of pulling them in with a lead. You may decide to let everyone have a second try and use their fastest time. If you are giving out prizes (such as dog treats) you could also give an award for the slowest dog.

Share:
1. Which game did you and your dog enjoy the most? Why?
2. Which game was the most difficult? Why?

Process:
3. What skills do you think were being practiced in these games?

Generalize:
4. Why might playing games help you learn skills better than a regular lesson?
5. What games have helped you to learn or practice a skill?

Apply:
6. What other games might you play to help you or your dog learn new skills? Why?

GOING FURTHER:
1. Begin novice obedience training.
2. Take the Canine Good Citizen test.
3. Enter a local dog show.

RESOURCES:
Terry Ryan. “Games people Play...To Train Their Dogs.” c1994.

Authors:
Chris Odell, Obedience and Agility Instructor, Hutchinson, KS, Kennel Club
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