

2019



Williams County Junior Fair Dog Show Rules



Requirements at a Glance:

Please refer to the following rules for complete information

- ☐ Sign & return Permission To Participate each year
- ☐ Dog ID
- ☐ Vaccination Form
- ☐ Complete & return Dog Project Review
- ☐ Attend at least 3 training sessions (4 for Ohio State Fair)
- ☐ Participate in a dog show before the county fair
- ☐ Return completed fair entry



Junior Fair Dog Show General Rules

Preface

Below are the rules for participating in the 2019 Williams County Junior Fair Dog Show. It is your responsibility to read, understand, and follow these rules.

1. The Ohio 4-H Dog program utilizes standards from the American Kennel Club (AKC) for the purpose of showing. However, at times, adaptations are made for the Ohio 4-H Dog program. If a member chooses to show at an AKC show, please realize there may be some differences.
2. Prior to participating in 4-H dog activities with a dog, a *Permission to Participate in Ohio 4-H Dog Activities Disclosure and Release of Claims* form MUST be signed by the 4-H member and a parent or guardian for this year's 4-H dog projects. This form for the current year must be on file in the county Extension office for each youth before s/he can participate in the Ohio 4-H Dog Program activities with a dog.
3. Williams County currently offers Showmanship (201S), Obedience (201O), and You & Your Dog(201D) classes. Members can take any single or combination of these disciplines. If members wish to take disciplines other than these at the Ohio State Fair Dog Show, they must still sign up for that discipline at the county level.
4. Members are welcome to participate in the Ohio State Fair Dog Show as long as they are a member in good standing in their home county. State Fair rules are similar to the county rules, but are the responsibility of the exhibitor. Ohio State Fair Dog Show information can be found at www.go.osu.edu/dog. Click on the *Resources* link.
5. Individuals who violate any rule and/or exhibit poor sportsmanship during the Dog Show will be disqualified from showing.
6. Any dog exhibiting unsafe or threatening behavior *at any time before, during, or after exhibition* MUST be removed from the fairgrounds and will not be permitted to return at any time throughout the Dog Show. Determination of the show committee and/or judge will be final.
7. Dog exhibitors are not expected to groom their animal on their own. Professional groomers are acceptable, however, members should be aware of the steps involved in the grooming process for their dog.
8. The Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Book is a valuable tool should be purchased by each youth taking a 4-H dog project (families can share). Be sure you have the latest version of this book (Copyright 2016 – bottom left of inside front cover).

Project Eligibility

1. Youth must be enrolled in the correct dog project to show in classes as follows:
 - *You and Your Dog*, Project No. 201D – to show in You and Your Dog classes;
 - Obedience*, Project No. 201O – to show in Obedience classes
 - Showmanship*, Project No. 201S – to show in Showmanship classes;
 - Performance Dog*, Project No. 201P – to show in Agility, Drill Team, or Freestyle. These classes are not offered at the Williams County Fair, but members should still enroll in this project if they plan to show at the Ohio State Fair.
2. Dog ID and copy of vaccination form are to be turned in every year no later than May 1 of current year.
3. Dog Project Review questions must be complete and returned by May 1.
4. FFA members are eligible to show provided they meet school FFA dog project requirements. FFA members must follow the *Junior Fair Dog Show Rules* and entry requirements. This includes the use of the Ohio 4-H dog project book.
5. To be eligible to show at the Williams County fair, dog members must attend at least 3 training sessions and participate in one dog show prior to the Williams County Fair dog show. Refer to the dog calendar for more information.
6. Exhibitors that have met all requirements will receive a fair entry in the mail in July. Complete entry forms are due by August 1st to the OSU Extension Office. Entries are final, there will be no changing of classes day of show.

Dog Eligibility

1. Only domestic dogs can be shown. Wolf and wolf hybrids are not permitted.
2. All dogs exhibited must be **six months of age** by the date of the show. **Dogs exhibited in Agility must be 18 months or older by the date of the show.** Proof of age is the burden of the exhibitor or exhibitor's immediate family. Dogs not meeting this age requirement cannot be shown.
3. Dogs shown at the Ohio State Fair Dog Show must be the same dogs enrolled at the county level.
4. Junior Fair exhibitors must license their dog with their local county. Members must list their dogs' license tag numbers on the *Identification Form and Vaccination Certificate*.

Ownership Requirements

1. Dogs participating in the Junior Fair Dog Show must either be owned by the junior fair exhibitor or the exhibitor's immediate family.
2. Dogs must be in the continual care of the junior fair exhibitor for the duration of the project.
3. *The date of ownership must be no later than April 1*, or earlier as the date specified by the exhibitor's county. Proof of ownership is the burden of the exhibitor and exhibitor's family.
4. Hardship cases will not be considered for Junior Fair participation.
5. Leasing a dog is not permitted.
6. Sharing a dog is not permitted.

Definitions of Ownership

1. *Immediate family* is defined as the junior fair exhibitor's father, mother, legal guardian, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, grandfather or grandmother, including the corresponding step and half relations, or by a member of the exhibitor's household.
2. *Continual care* is defined as the junior fair exhibitor being responsible for and involved in the feeding, cleaning, and caring of the project.
3. *Hardship cases* are defined as dogs that replace the original project enrolled by the exhibitor after the county's enrollment deadline, or no later than April 1.
4. *Ownership – Registered dogs*: The exhibitor's name, or a member of his/her immediate family's name, must appear on the registration certificate of a dog registered by AKC, UKC, individual breed registries, herding dog registries, etc. Co-ownership of a dog is permitted provided the exhibitor's name, or a member of his/her immediate family's name, is listed on the registration certificate. It is recommended that a copy of the registration certificate be on file in the county Extension office.
5. *Ownership – Non-registered purchased dogs*: A non-registered dog purchased from a private owner, pet shop, humane society, dog rescue, etc., must have the exhibitor's name or a member of his/her immediate family's name, on the bill of sale. It is recommended that a copy of this bill of sale be on file in the county Extension office.
6. *Ownership – Dogs found/gifts*: If a dog was given to the exhibitor or immediate family, or found by the exhibitor or immediate family, the exhibitor or a member of his/her immediate family receiving or finding the dog should verify the date received or found by use of veterinary records, dog licenses, and other forms of records, and write a statement as to the definite or approximate date the dog was received as a gift or found. It is recommended that a copy of this statement be on file in the county Extension office.

Training

1. Lessons, instruction and advice for the exhibitor are encouraged. As long as the exhibitor is present in the learning situation, and handles or trains the dog the majority of the time present, such assistance can include occasional handling or training by another person. Only the exhibitor can train the dog at any type of training class *on or after April 1, of the current year.*
2. The judge will not permit an exhibitor to train or practice any exercise in the show ring at any time.

Showing

1. **No one other than the junior fair exhibitor** is permitted to show the project dog(s) at any type of dog show, including agility, field trials, rally trials, etc., as well as fun matches, *on or after April 1 of current year.*
2. Eligibility for showing in an "A" class is defined as "no training or showing experience for the handler and/or dog prior to the county's current project year." Handlers and/or dogs not meeting this requirement **MUST** show in a "B" class. Refer to "A" class information in the rules for each show discipline.
3. Junior Fair exhibitors in respective activities and classes are expected to perform in those events and demonstrate those skills which are listed in these *2018 Ohio State Fair Junior Fair Dog Show Rules*, in the *Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Handbook*, *Ohio 4-H Dog Project and Record Book*, and on the various dog 4-H judging score sheets.
 - a. Score sheets used in judging are posted under Resources at: go.osu.edu/dog. These score sheets must be used for evaluating 4-H dog projects. *Note:* All applicable score sheets will have the current year at the bottom of the score sheet.
4. ONLY dogs shown by junior fair exhibitors are permitted on the Fairgrounds.

Safety and Sportsmanship

Permission to Participate in Ohio 4-H Dog Activities Disclosure and Release of Claims:

1. ALL youth enrolled in 4-H dog projects are required to sign the *Permission to Participate in Ohio 4-H Dog Activities Disclosure and Release of Claims* document. A parent or guardian is also required to sign the document. This document must be signed each year a youth enrolls in a 4-H dog project and is to be kept on file at the county Extension office.

Misbehavior and Excusals for Dogs on the Fairgrounds, Show Area, or in the Show Ring

1. Any dog exhibiting unsafe or threatening behavior *at any time before, during, or after exhibition* **MUST** be removed from the fairgrounds and will not be permitted to return at any time throughout the Dog Show. Determination of the show committee and/or judge will be final.
2. The judge or show officials *will immediately* excuse from the ring any dog exhibiting unsafe or threatening behavior.
 - a. The judge will *immediately* excuse any dog that appears dangerous to other dogs or exhibitors.
 - b. Any dog that snaps, bites, or attempts to bite any person or dog while in the show ring will *immediately* be excused.
 - c. If a judge determines that a bitch in the ring is in season or appears to be so attractive to males as to be a disturbing element, the bitch is *immediately* excused. The judge shall not obtain the opinion of the health check officials.
3. Any uncontrolled behavior such as barking, running away from its handler, etc., will be penalized according to the seriousness of the misbehavior, whether it occurs during or between exercises, or before or after judging.
4. Any dog not under its handler's control may be excused from competition.

Unsportsmanlike Conduct

1. Any exhibitor or other person(s) abusing a dog will be removed from the fairgrounds.
2. The judge or show officials will dismiss from the ring any exhibitor abusing the dog, which *will* result in disqualification of exhibitor *and* removal from the Fairgrounds.
3. Judges and/or show officials have the right to deduct points from the Sportsmanship category on the exhibitor's score sheet if unsportsmanlike conduct is displayed at any time throughout the 4-H dog show prior to or during judging.
4. Judges and/or show officials have the right to disqualify any participant exhibiting poor sportsmanship at any time throughout the 4-H Dog Show from showing, participating in activities, or from receiving any awards.
5. Any handler who willfully interferes with another competitor or that competitor's dog will be excused from competition.
6. Exhibitors, parents, volunteers, and other individuals verbally and/or physically abusive or threatening to show personnel will be removed from the Fairgrounds, and exhibitors will be disqualified.
7. Show officials have the right to order the removal from the Fairgrounds anyone showing unsportsmanlike conduct.
8. *Exhibitors must check in at their show ring within 15 minutes after being called to their ring. Exhibitors who do not check in at their show ring within 15 minutes after being called will have sportsmanship points deducted on their score sheets.*

Other

1. An exhibitor disciplining a dog in the show ring will be excused from further competition in that class.
2. The judge will not permit any handler to use excessive verbal commands or to move toward the dog to correct it.
3. Exhibitors are totally responsible for their dogs while on the Fairgrounds.
 - a. Dogs must be kept on leash while on the Fairgrounds, except when participating in the ring during judging.
 - b. Dogs must be kenneled in designated areas.
 - c. Exhibitors must clean up after their dogs.
 - d. Dogs are not permitted outside of the show area except to load, unload, and use the designated exercise areas.
 - e. Dogs must not be left unattended.
4. Dogs are not permitted to wear any type of muzzle, prong/pinch collar, or electronic collar while on the fairgrounds.
 - a. Exhibitors will be disqualified if their dogs are seen wearing muzzles, prong/pinch collars, or electronic collars.
5. Only the exhibitor's dog, exhibitor, and show officials are permitted in the show ring area at any time throughout the show.
6. **Fouling the Ring** includes urine, feces or vomit. A 25-point deduction will be made for any dog fouling the ring. The exhibitor and his/her dog are not to be excused from the ring. Judging is to continue once the area is properly cleaned.
7. **Judges' decisions are final.** Exhibitors, parents, volunteers, and other individuals **are not permitted** to talk with judges at any time during the Dog Show, except during Agility or Rally briefings and walkthroughs.
 - a. Discussion and/or confrontation with judges may result in disqualification of exhibitor and removal of individuals from the Fairgrounds.

Health Requirements

1. The Williams County **Identification Form and Vaccination Certificate** completed and signed by a licensed veterinarian **is required for exhibition. THESE ARE THE ONLY CERTIFICATES THAT WILL BE ACCEPTED.** These certificates must include **ALL** information requested in the Identification Form section, completed, signed, and dated by the exhibitor, and signed by the parent/guardian. The administering veterinarian must complete the information requested in the Vaccination Certificate section.
2. ALL dogs must be vaccinated according to the vaccination certificate by licensed veterinarians. If the veterinarian does not administer certain vaccinations, those vaccinations must be noted by the administering veterinarian, either on the vaccination form or letterhead. *Bordetella vaccination is recommended, but not required. Consult with your veterinarian.* Dogs **CANNOT** be shown if vaccinations are given by anyone other than a licensed veterinarian.
3. Vaccinations are to be up to date to attend any county 4-H/FFA dog event including training classes and fun shows.
4. Any dogs exhibiting abnormalities or symptoms of sickness, disease, or parasite infestation as determined by the health check officials will be eliminated from the show and must be removed from the Fairgrounds. If a dog is under veterinary care for a health condition that is not infectious or contagious, the exhibitor must bring a health certificate from the attending veterinarian verifying the condition and treatment. **Decision of the health check officials is final.**
5. **Females showing ANY signs of heat are not permitted on the Fairgrounds. They are not permitted to show!** Pregnant and/or lactating (nursing) females are not permitted on the Fairgrounds, and may not be shown.
6. Any male or female dog that is a disturbing element to other dogs will be eliminated from the show and must be removed from the Fairgrounds.

Dog Show Terminology

Entries

1. **Discipline** – refers to a show category. Each of the following is a Discipline: Showmanship, Obedience, You and Your Dog.
2. **Level** – refers to sub-categories within certain disciplines. For example, Novice is a level in the Obedience discipline.
3. **Class** – refers to the two classes within certain disciplines and/or discipline levels. The letters “A” and “B” refer to the experience of the youth and dog.
 - a. **“A” classes are for handlers or dogs with NO training or showing experience prior to the county’s current project year. “A” classes can never be repeated by the same youth, regardless of what dog is shown. “A” classes can never be repeated by the same dog, regardless of what youth shows that dog.** Refer to “A” class information in the rules for each show discipline.
 - b. **“B” classes can be repeated by the same youth regardless of what dog is shown, and by the same dog, regardless of who shows that dog, provided the youth and/or dog are not the class winners (exception: Showmanship and You & Your Dog). If/when a youth and/or dog wins first place in a “B” class, the youth and dog must move to the next level (exception: Showmanship and You & Your Dog). A dog must move to a higher level within a discipline, once that dog begins performing at that higher level. (Refer to each of the show discipline rules for rules specific to that discipline.)**

You & Your Dog

1. You and Your Dog classes are based on the age of youth. Therefore, an exhibitor and dog can show in **ONE** You and Your Dog class only. Youth may show the same dog or different dog in any other disciplines/classes provided they meet those eligibility requirements.
2. Classes for You & Your Dog are: Junior A/B (ages 8-11), Intermediate A/B (ages 12-14), and Senior (ages 15-18). Ages are calculated as of January 1 of current year.
3. "A" classes are for youth that have never shown in the You & Your Dog discipline before. The first time members enroll in You & Your Dog, they will take the "A" class for the appropriate age level. Subsequent years, members will enroll in the "B" class for their appropriate age level.
4. You & Your Dog classes can be repeated, regardless of winning first place, until the member is eligible for the next age level.
5. Criteria to be evaluated in all **You and Your Dog classes** include:
 - a. *Member's Interview , Record Book, Member's Appearance & Attitude, Dog's Appearance & Manners, Exhibit.* Refer to the You & Your Dog Score Sheet for detailed breakdown.
 - b. For the Interview, six age-appropriate questions will be asked. A bank of questions, without answers, is included in this packet with additional copies available on the Williams County Website. Answers to the questions are found in the 4-H Dog Resource Handbook.
 - c. The exhibit is a visual aid that can be utilized during a 5 minute (maximum) educational presentation/speech. Educational piece should be from current project year and show some knowledgeable phase of project work. Exhibit should be presented to educate, not merely inform.

Handler's Appearance

Exhibitors should be neat, clean, and well-groomed in appearance. They should wear clothing that is comfortable to handle in and appropriate for dog shows. Clothing should not distract, limit or hinder the judge's view of the dog. Youth with long hair should tie it back to keep it from interfering with handling or the judge's view.

Acceptable clothing for all *You and Your Dog* classes includes slacks, dressy shorts, skorts, capris or crop pants, colored dress jeans, collared blouses and shirts, polo shirts, or similar attire, closed-toe shoes, rubber-soled shoes, flats, and similar type footwear.

Inappropriate clothing includes clothing that is too tight or too revealing, such as short skirts, short shorts, tank tops, halter tops, spaghetti straps, low cut blouses or shirts, shorts hanging too low on the waist, clothing with holes or tears in the fabric, blue jeans, faded or torn jeans of any kind, or other similar types of clothing. Do not wear shirts with club names or logos. Do not wear hats. Do not wear sandals, open-toed shoes, high-heeled shoes, clogs, or similar type footwear. Exhibitors dressed inappropriately will have points deducted or may be excused from the show ring.

Dog's Appearance

Dogs must be clean, well-brushed and in good physical condition appropriate for the dog's age. The coat must be free from mats and loose hair. Ears must be clean and free from hair in the ear canal. The eyes must be free from matter, and teeth should not have any tartar buildup. Some staining on the teeth of older dogs is permissible. Toenails must be of proper length. Hair between the pads should be trimmed to prevent matting and collecting dirt.

Collars

Acceptable collars while in the show ring: Well-fitting plain buckle or quick release collars, martingales, or slip collars of an appropriate single length of leather, fabric or chain with two rings, one on each end, or head halters. Harnesses are also permitted.

Acceptable collars while outside the show ring: Fancy collars, harnesses and studded collars are permitted on dogs.

Unacceptable collars anywhere on the Fairgrounds: Pinch collars, collars with prongs or spikes on inside or outside, electronic collars, or any other special training collars, or muzzles. Youth are subject to disqualification from showing and removal from the Fairgrounds if their dogs are seen wearing these collars or devices.

Identification tags may hang from the dog's collar. Chain collars are not permitted for use on dogs in the 4-H PetPALS class.

Leashes

Leashes may be of fabric or leather. Chain leashes are not acceptable.

All dogs must be kept on leash except when in the show ring or exercise area, and must be brought into and taken out of the ring on leash. Dogs must be kept on leash in the ring when brought in to receive awards, and when waiting before and after the group exercises.

Showmanship

The Ohio 4-H Dog Program integrates the American Kennel Club's (AKC) Junior Showmanship Regulations with the Ohio 4-H philosophy to develop 4-H showmanship standards for youth who enroll in the Showmanship 4-H project.

Purpose of 4-H Showmanship Competition

The purpose of showmanship is to demonstrate teamwork between the handler and the dog, showcasing the handler's skills. Regardless of the breed of dog, or mixed breed, youth learn the skills required to present their dogs to the best of their abilities, bringing out the finest qualities in their dogs. The youth's presentation of the dog is being judged, not the dog's conformation. Youth learn breed characteristics for the breed their dog represents. They learn the anatomy and physiology of the dog, and how to move as one with their dogs. In 4-H, the purpose of showmanship, also, is for youth to test their knowledge about dogs and responsible dog ownership by participating in an interview, which contributes to the overall showmanship score.

Showmanship Classes

A member must be enrolled in 2015 to participate in Showmanship classes.

Showmanship classes are based on age of youth and show experience of the youth and dog.

Therefore, an exhibitor and dog can show in **ONE** Showmanship class only. Youth may show the same dog or different dog in other disciplines/classes provided they meet those eligibility requirements.

Exercises to be performed in all Showmanship classes include: (1) Interview; (2) Handler Appearance & Attitude, (3) Grooming, and (4) Handling. **Showmanship Questions:** For the Interview, six age-appropriate questions will come from the *Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Handbook*. A bank of questions can be found in this packet or online at www.williams.osu.edu. Refer to the Showmanship Score Sheet for complete scoring information. Showmanship patterns can be found in the Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Handbook.

Showmanship Junior A

This class is for the exhibitor 8-11 years of age as of January 1, of current year. *Neither the exhibitor nor the dog can have any training or showing experience in Showmanship, AKC Jr. Handling or like experiences prior to the county's current project year.* Once an exhibitor and/or dog show in this class, he/she must move to Showmanship Junior B provided he/she is still within the age requirements. If the exhibitor will be 12 years of age as of January 1 the next year, then he/she will move to Showmanship Intermediate B.

Showmanship Junior B

This class is for the handler or dog who has shown in Showmanship Junior A *or has had training or showing experience in Showmanship, AKC Jr. Handling or like experiences prior to the county's current project year.* The exhibitor must meet the age requirements of 8-11 years of age as of January 1, of current year. The exhibitor who wins first place in this class can return to this class with the same dog every year provided age requirements are met. A dog shown in this class must be shown in a Showmanship B class of the appropriate age of the exhibitor, and cannot go back to a Showmanship A class, regardless of the age of the exhibitor.

Showmanship Intermediate A

This class is for the exhibitor 12-14 years of age as of January 1, of current year. *Neither the exhibitor nor the dog can have any training or showing experience in Showmanship, AKC Jr. Handling or like experiences prior to the county's current project year.* Once an exhibitor and dog show in this class, he/she must move to Showmanship Intermediate B provided he/she is still within the age requirements. If the exhibitor will be 15 years of age as of January 1 the next year, then he/she will move to Showmanship Senior B. A dog shown in this class cannot return to this class. It must be shown at the Showmanship B class of the appropriate age of the exhibitor.

Showmanship Intermediate B

This class is for the handler or dog who has shown in Showmanship Intermediate A *or has had training or showing experience in Showmanship, AKC Jr. Handling or like experiences prior to the county's current project year.* The exhibitor must meet the age requirements of 12-14 years of age as of January 1, of the current year. The exhibitor who wins first place in this class can return to this class with the same dog every year provided age requirements are met. A dog shown in this class must be shown in a Showmanship B class of the appropriate age of the exhibitor, and cannot go back to a Showmanship A class, regardless of the age of the exhibitor.

Showmanship Senior A

This class is for the exhibitor 15-18 years of age as of January 1, of current year. *Neither the exhibitor nor the dog can have any training or showing experience in Showmanship, AKC Jr. Handling or like experiences prior to the county's current project year.* Once an exhibitor and dog show in this class, he/she must move to Showmanship Senior B. A dog shown in this class cannot return to this class. It must be shown at the Showmanship B class of the appropriate age of the exhibitor

Showmanship Senior B

This class is for the handler or dog who has shown in Showmanship Senior A *or has had training or showing experience in Showmanship, AKC Jr. Handling or like experiences prior to the county's current project year.* The exhibitor must meet the age requirements of 15-18 as of January 1 of current year. The exhibitor who wins first place in this class at the Ohio State Fair can return to this class with the same dog every year provided he/she meets the age requirements. A dog shown in this class must be shown in a Showmanship B class of the appropriate age of the exhibitor, and cannot go back to a Showmanship A class, regardless of the age of the exhibitor

Handler's Appearance

Exhibitors should be neat, clean, and well-groomed in appearance. They should wear clothing that is comfortable to handle in, and that complements their dog. Clothing should not hinder or detract from the presentation of the dog.

Acceptable clothing for girls in Showmanship classes are dresses, skirts, dress shorts, skorts, dress slacks, dressy capris or crop pants, collared blouses, or similar attire. **Acceptable clothing** for boys includes dress shirts, ties, and dress slacks. Sports jackets may be worn, but are not necessary, especially in hot weather. When wearing a tie, secure it with a tie tack. Closed-toe shoes, rubber-soled shoes, flats, and similar type shoes are acceptable footwear.

Inappropriate clothing includes clothing that is too tight or too revealing, such as short skirts, short shorts, tank tops, halter tops, spaghetti straps, low cut blouses or shirts, shorts hanging too low on the waist, clothing with holes or tears in the fabric, blue jeans, faded or torn jeans of any kind, or other similar types of clothing. Do not wear shirts with club names or logos, or clothing with lettering and distracting or offensive wording or designs. Do not wear hats. Do not wear sandals, open-toed shoes, high-heeled shoes, clogs, or similar type footwear. *Exhibitors dressed inappropriately will have points deducted or may be excused from the show ring.*

Dog's Appearance

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

Some staining on the teeth of older dogs is permissible. The toenails must be trimmed. Hair between the pads should be trimmed to prevent matting, as well as from collecting dirt and ice. It is not required that whiskers be trimmed; but if the dog's face is shaved, the stubble should be removed.

Collars

Acceptable showmanship collars while in the show ring: nylon or very small chain link slip collars, or combination lead and collar, such as a martingale. Nothing may be hanging from the dog's collar.

Acceptable collars while outside the show ring: Head halters, fancy collars, harnesses and studded collars are permitted on dogs.

Unacceptable collars anywhere on the Fairgrounds: Pinch collars, collars with prongs or spikes on inside or outside, electronic collars, or any other special training collars, or muzzles. Youth are subject to disqualification from showing and removal from the Fairgrounds if their dogs are seen wearing these collars or devices.

Leads

Showmanship leads may be of fabric or leather and should be long enough to allow for easy handling. Dogs are shown on a lead that is proportionate to their size. Chain leads are not acceptable.

Use of Bait

Using bait in showmanship classes is up to the discretion of the judge. Bait that makes noise is not permitted. The steward should check with the judge prior to the start of classes and have the announcer inform the exhibitors as to the use of bait.

Appearance and Conduct

Excessive grooming of the dog in the ring to gain the judge's attention is inappropriate and should be faulted accordingly. Handlers are expected to handle their dogs without distracting the dogs of other competitors. A handler who crowds or disturbs other dogs should be faulted.

Handlers who exhibit impatience or heavy-handedness with their dogs should be penalized.

Interference and Double Handling

Double handling is not permitted. Assistance, interference, or attempts to control a dog from outside the ring is not permitted. Judges will substantially penalize a handler if someone or something, other than the dog's handler, is influencing the performance or showmanship in the ring.

OBEDIENCE

The purpose of obedience is to demonstrate the dog's usefulness as a companion. Youth train their dogs to behave in the home, in public places and in the presence of other dogs in a manner that will reflect credit in the sport of obedience at all times and under all conditions. 4-H obedience competition demonstrates the handler's ability to work as a team with his/her 4-H dog project, following specified routines in the obedience ring and emphasizing the usefulness of his/her dog as a companion. All participants should be guided by the principles of good sportsmanship both in and out of the ring. All exhibitors in a class are required to perform the same exercises in the same manner so that the quality of the performances may be scored.

General Obedience Rules:

1. A dog can only be shown in ONE obedience class per year.
2. An "A" class CANNOT be repeated by a dog or an exhibitor.

Obedience Classes

The following classes are offered at the Williams County Fair. Refer to the Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Handbook for expectations of each class.

- **Beginner Novice A.** This class is for the beginning exhibitor and beginning dog. Youth may show ONE dog in this class. Neither exhibitor nor dog has had any prior obedience experience. This class may not be repeated by the youth or the dog and once entered participant must move to Beginner Novice B or Pre-Novice.
- **Beginner Novice B.** This class is for the exhibitor or dog who has shown in Beginner Novice A or has had experience. This class may be repeated until the exhibitor and/or dog wins first place or is ready to advance.
- **Pre-Novice.** This class is for beginning exhibitor or for beginning dogs or dog who have shown in Beginner Novice A or B. This class may be repeated until the exhibitor and/or dog wins first place or is ready to advance.
- **Novice A.** In this class, neither the exhibitor nor dog has had any prior experience at the Novice level. This class may not be repeated and once entered participant must move to Novice B or Graduate Novice A.
- **Novice B.** This class is for the exhibitor or dog who has shown in Novice A or has had experience at the Novice level. This class may be repeated until the exhibitor and dog wins first place or is ready to advance.
- **Graduate Novice A.** In this class, neither the exhibitor nor dog has had any prior experience at the Graduate Novice level. This class may not be repeated and once entered participant must move to Graduate Novice B or Open A.
- **Graduate Novice B.** This class is for the exhibitor or dog who has shown in Graduate Novice A or has had experience at the Graduate Novice level. This class may be repeated until the exhibitor and/or dog wins first place or is ready to advance.

Handler's Appearance

Exhibitors should be neat, clean, and well-groomed in appearance. They should wear clothing that is comfortable to handle in and appropriate for dog shows. Clothing should not distract, limit or hinder the judge's view of the dog. Youth with long hair should tie it back to keep it from interfering with handling or the judge's view.

Acceptable clothing for all Obedience classes includes slacks, dressy shorts, skorts, capris or crop pants, colored dress jeans, collared blouses and shirts, polo shirts, or similar attire, closed-toe shoes, rubber-soled shoes, flats, and similar type footwear.

Inappropriate clothing includes clothing that is too tight or too revealing, such as short skirts, short shorts, tank tops, halter tops, spaghetti straps, low cut blouses or shirts, shorts hanging too low on the waist, clothing with holes or tears in the fabric, blue jeans, faded or torn jeans of any kind, or other similar types of clothing. Do not wear shirts with club names or logos, or clothing with lettering and distracting or offensive wording or designs. Do not wear hats. Do not wear sandals, open-toed shoes, high-heeled shoes, clogs, or similar type footwear. *Exhibitors dressed inappropriately will have points deducted or may be excused from the show ring.*

Dog's Appearance

Dogs must be clean, well-brushed and in good physical condition appropriate for the dog's age. The coat must be free from mats and loose hair. Ears must be clean and free from hair in the ear canal.

Hair in Dog's Eyes

Any dog whose hair surrounding the eyes, ears, or beard interferes with its performance may have its hair tied back with elastic bands or small plain barrettes. Ribbons or bows are not permitted.

Collars

Acceptable collars while in the obedience show ring: Well-fitting plain buckle or quick release collars, martingales, or slip collars of an appropriate single length of leather, fabric or chain with two rings, one on each end. Flat securely attached tags are permitted on these collars. Nothing may be hanging from the dog's collar.

Acceptable collars while outside the show ring: Head halters, fancy collars, harnesses, and studded collars are permitted on dogs.

Unacceptable collars anywhere on the Fairgrounds: Pinch collars, collars with prongs or spikes on inside or outside, electronic collars, or any other special training collars, or muzzles. Youth are subject to disqualification from showing and removal from the Fairgrounds if their dogs are seen wearing these collars or devices.

Leashes

Leashes may be of fabric or leather and *must* be 6 feet in length for Beginner Novice and Pre-Novice classes. For other classes, the leash need be only of sufficient length to provide adequate slack in the Heel on Leash exercise. Chain leashes are not acceptable.

All dogs must be kept on leash except when in the obedience ring or exercise area, and must be brought into and taken out of the ring on leash. Dogs must be kept on leash in the ring when brought in to receive awards, and when waiting before and after the group exercises.

Unless designated otherwise, the handler will leave the leash on the judge's table between the individual exercises and during all exercises performed off leash.

Dumbbells

Dumbbells must be made either of one or more solid pieces of wood or of non-wooden material similar in size, shape and weight to a wooden dumbbell. Metal dumbbells are not permitted. Dumbbells will not be hollowed out. They may be unfinished, coated with a clear finish, or may be any color. They may not have

decorations or attachments, but may bear an inconspicuous mark for identification. The size of the dumbbell will be proportionate to the size of the dog. The judge must approve the dumbbell.

Bait

Food, treats, or toys are *not* permitted in the show ring, or show ring areas, during obedience classes. Exhibitors may take dogs out of holding rings and off show floor to give rewards, and then return immediately when finished.

Heel Position

The heel position, as defined in these guidelines, applies whether the dog is sitting, standing, lying down, or moving at a heel. The dog should be at the handler's left side straight in line with the direction the handler is facing. The area from the dog's head to shoulder is to be in line with the handler's left hip. The dog should be close to the handler, without crowding, so the handler has freedom of motion at all times.

The dog should stop when the handler stops, and sit quietly until the handler gives him a command to move. When beginning the heel, the handler steps off with his/her left foot. This is not considered an extra command.

Hands

Follow one of these options in all exercises where the dog is required to heel free: (1) when the handler is in motion, the arms and hands must move naturally at the sides and must hang naturally at the sides when stopped; or (2) the right hand and arm must move naturally at the side, while the left hand must be held against the front of the body, centered at the waist, with the left forearm carried against the body. In either of the above circumstances, the handler's hands and arms may be adjusted during the fast part of an exercise in order to maintain balance.

In any exercise requiring the dog to sit in front, the handler's arms and hands must hang naturally at his/her sides until the dog has sat in front, except in the Beginner Novice Recall exercise. During this exercise, when the handler removes the leash, s/he may hold it in any manner using one or both hands, or draped around the neck.

Any movement of the handler's hands or arms from the time the dog sits in front and prior to the dog returning to the heel position will be considered an additional signal or command and will be penalized unless such movement is otherwise permitted by these regulations.

Commands and Signals

When the rules say "**command or signal**," either a single command **or** signal may be given, **not** both. Handlers will be penalized for giving extra commands or signals, or for giving a command and signal simultaneously.

When the rules say "**command and/or signal**," the handler may give either a command **or** a signal, or both a command **and** signal simultaneously. When a signal is permitted, it must be a single gesture with one arm and hand only. The arm and hand must then be immediately returned to a natural position.

Delay in following a judge's order to give a command or signal will be penalized unless the judge directs the delay. Lack of prompt response by the dog to a command or signal is subject to a penalty. Signaling a correction to a dog is forbidden and will be penalized.

Signals must be inaudible and the handler must not touch the dog. Any unusual motion or noise may be considered a signal. Positioning of the arms and hands, and movements of the head and/or body that aid the dog are considered additional signals, with the following exception: the handler may bend the body and knees to bring his/her hand level with the dog's eyes while giving a signal to a dog in heel position. Also, in the

Directed Retrieve exercise, handlers may bend their bodies and knees as far as necessary to give the direction to the dogs but must then stand up in a natural position with their arms at their sides.

The signal for downing a dog may be given **either** with the arm raised **or** with a down swing of the arm. Any pause in holding the arm upright followed by a down swing of the arm will be considered an additional signal. Whistling of any kind is prohibited.

The dog's name may be used **once** immediately before any verbal command, or before a verbal command and signal when these rules allow command and/or signal. The handler is not to use the dog's name with any signal not given simultaneously with a verbal command. The dog's name, when given immediately before a verbal command, will not be considered as an additional command, but a dog that responds to its name without waiting for the verbal command will be scored as having anticipated the command. The dog should never anticipate the handler's directions, but wait for the appropriate commands and/or signals. Moving forward at the heel without any command or signal other than the natural forward movement of the handler's body will not be considered anticipation.

Loud commands by handlers to their dogs create a poor impression of obedience and should be avoided. Shouting is not necessary, even in a noisy place, if the dog is properly trained to respond to a normal tone of voice. Commands that the judge deems as excessively loud will be substantially penalized.

Additional Commands or Signals

If a handler gives an additional command or signal not permitted by these *Regulations*, a maximum point deduction will be made. This includes giving a signal or command when none is permitted or using the dog's name with a permitted signal but without a permitted command.

Handling between Exercises

In the Beginner Novice, Pre-Novice, and Novice classes, the dog may be guided gently by the collar between exercises. No other physical guidance is permitted, and if used, must receive minor or substantial penalties, depending on the circumstances.

In the Graduate Novice, Graduate Open, Open, and Utility classes, there will be a substantial penalty for any dog that is physically guided at any time or not readily controllable. Minor penalties will be imposed for a dog that does not respond promptly to its handler's commands or signals before or between exercises in these classes.

Praise

Praise and petting are encouraged and allowed between and after exercises. However, points will be deducted from the total score for a dog that is not under reasonable control while being praised. There will be a substantial penalty for any dog that is picked up or carried at any time in the obedience ring.

Interference and Double Handling

Assistance, interference, or attempts to control a dog from outside the ring is not permitted. A judge who is aware of such double handling or interference must substantially penalize the dog.

Leaving the Ring

A dog leaving the ring *between* exercises shall receive a 10-point deduction. A dog leaving the ring *during* an exercise shall receive a maximum point deduction. (In 4-H, a maximum point deduction means that at least one-half of the total points for that exercise (in which the dog leaves the ring while performing) will be deducted.

2018 Ohio State Fair Dog Show Junior A & B Showmanship and Junior You and Your Dog Question Bank
Youth Ages 9-11 as of January 1, 2018

Show Committees and Judges: Please use these questions when interviewing youth for Junior A & B Showmanship and Junior You and Your Dog Judging during the 2018 4-H project year. *There are separate sets of questions for use for You and Your Dog Interview Judging and All About Dogs Interview Judging held during Companion Animal Day at the Ohio State Fair. These can be found at www.go.osu.edu/companionanimalresources.*

Recommended use: Judges can select 2 or 3 sets of 6 questions and put each set in an envelope, allowing exhibitors to choose 1 of the envelopes, or use the same 6 questions for all juniors at a show. Select less difficult questions for Junior A Showmanship handlers. Also, select questions that are relevant and less difficult for beginning youth taking You and Your Dog. For State Fair Showmanship and You and Your Dog, youth will select 1 of 3 envelopes.

Recommended scoring: Where answers require explanations, exhibitors may answer using their own wording provided they convey the same meaning as the correct answer. As a judge, do not give hints or define a word in the question or statement. Youth are expected to know the meaning of the words. Each question is worth 10 points. If one question asks for multiple answers, then give partial credit for each correct answer.

Questions asked during the 2018 Ohio State Fair Dog Show Junior A and B Showmanship and You and Your Dog classes will come from this bank of questions. Youth can find the answers to all of these questions in the Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Handbook. Depending on what copyright edition youth have, updates to each edition can be found at www.go.osu.edu/resources/dogs. Questions below are from the ©2018 edition.

- Q1. How many active toes does a dog have on each foot?
- Q2. How many total teeth does an adult dog have?
- Q3. What is a dog that is usually less than 12 months of age called?
- Q4. What were the first animals domesticated or tamed by humans?
- Q5. What does the acronym AKC stand for?
- Q6. What breed of dogs came from the Shetland Islands of Scotland?
- Q7. What animal were Beagles bred to hunt?
- Q8. In what AKC group is the Whippet?
- Q9. In what AKC group is the Border Collie?
- Q10. In what AKC group is the Golden Retriever?
- Q11. The smallest of all dog breeds are in what AKC group?
- Q12. What country did the Boxer come from?
- Q13. Referring to conformation, name 1 type of a dog's bite.

- Q14. What type of ear carriage does a Collie have?
- Q15. What type of tail has a long fringe of hair that covers either part or all of the tail?
- Q16. What type of foot has two center toes noticeably longer than the inside and outside toes of the foot?
- Q17. What does the term "level back" mean?
- Q18. Referring to rear quarter conformation, what is the term called when a dog's hocks turn in toward each other with the hind feet toeing out?
- Q19. What type of dog's coat is shiny and sleek, and lies very close to the skin?
- Q20. What is the name of the basic brush used for regular brushing and to remove loose hair?
- Q21. What is the name of the grooming tool designed to cut through mats without destroying the coat?
- Q22. What is the term that describes a dog with both parents belonging to the same breed, and who are themselves of unmixed descent?
- Q23. What is the term that describes a dog that has one parent of one breed, and another parent of a different breed?
- Q24. What are two purposes of using an undercoat rake when grooming a dog?
- Q25. You should not purchase a puppy younger than how many weeks old?
- Q26. What is the term for a list of a particular dog's ancestors for three or more generations?
- Q27. In a pack of dogs, what is the name of the dominant dog most often initiating pack activity?
- Q28. What are 2 general ways dogs communicate?
- Q29. Socialization, or lack thereof, has the most impact on shaping a dog's temperament and behavior during the first _____ to _____ weeks of life. (Must give range.)
- Q30. What is another name for a relaxed or natural body posture?
- Q31. Which body posture is assumed by dogs that are preparing to attack, and if forced, will bite and fight?
- Q32. What is the purpose of place training a puppy or dog?
- Q33. What is the goal of positive training?
- Q34. What does the term "targeting" mean?
- Q35. In 4-H showmanship, what is the first and most important thing to do in stacking your dog?

- Q36. What breed of dog is stacked differently from other breeds in a Showmanship class?
- Q37. In Showmanship, when stacking your dog, once you get control of the head, what is the next step?
- Q38. When gaiting your dog in Showmanship and you are approaching the judge, why should you stop 3 – 4 feet in front of him/her?
- Q39. Describe how to show a dog's bite.
- Q40. Name 2 Showmanship patterns.
- Q41. Who decides whether or not you can use bait in a showmanship class?
- Q42. Up to how many bones are in a dog's skeleton?
- Q43. Describe the type of hair that makes up a dog's undercoat.
- Q44. What does a dog use his canine teeth for?
- Q45. In what 4 areas are a dog's taste buds located?
- Q46. What is the best way to prevent the transmission of diseases?
- Q47. What is the name of the viral infection that attacks the central nervous system in all warm-blooded animals, resulting in paralysis and death?
- Q48. What is the most common internal parasite in dogs?
- Q49. What are 2 categories of nutrients necessary in a dog's diet?
- Q50. What is the normal body temperature range in dogs?

**2018 Ohio State Fair Dog Show Intermediate A & B Showmanship and Intermediate
You and Your Dog Question Bank**

Youth Ages 12-14 as of January 1, 2018

Show Committees and Judges: Please use these questions when interviewing youth for Intermediate A and B Showmanship and Intermediate You and Your Dog Judging during the 2018 4-H project year. *There are separate sets of questions for use for You and Your Dog Interview Judging and All About Dogs Interview Judging held during Companion Animal Day at the Ohio State Fair. These can be found at www.go.osu.edu/companionanimalresources.*

Recommended use: Judges can select 2 or 3 sets of 6 questions and put each set in an envelope, allowing exhibitors to choose 1 of the envelopes, or use the same 6 questions for all Intermediates at a show. Select less difficult questions for Intermediate A Showmanship handlers. Also, select questions that are relevant and less difficult for beginning youth taking You and Your Dog. For State Fair Showmanship and You and Your Dog, youth will select 1 of 3 envelopes.

Recommended scoring: Where answers require explanations, exhibitors may answer using their own wording provided they convey the same meaning as the correct answer. As a judge, do not give hints or define a word in the question or statement. Youth are expected to know the meaning of the words. Each question is worth 10 points. If one question asks for multiple answers, then give partial credit for each correct answer.

Questions asked during the 2018 Ohio State Fair Dog Show Intermediate A and B Showmanship and You and Your Dog classes will come from this bank of questions. Youth can find the answers to all of these questions in the Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Handbook. Depending on what copyright edition youth have, updates to each edition can be found at www.go.osu.edu/resourcesdogs. Questions below are from the ©2018 edition.

- Q1. In what AKC group of dogs is the Puli?
- Q2. Which variety of poodle is the oldest of the three poodle varieties?
- Q3. In which AKC group do the breeds of dogs vary a lot in their historical and physical characteristics?
- Q4. The Sloughi is in what AKC group of dogs?
- Q5. In the scientific classification of dogs, what is the genus?
- Q6. What breeds of dogs can enroll in the AKC Canine Partners Program?
- Q7. Describe an overshot bite.
- Q8. What is the purpose of the long drop ears in Bloodhounds?
- Q9. What kind of eye shape does a Dachshund have?
- Q10. Describe a scissors bite.

- Q11. Describe a double-curl tail.
- Q12. What are 2 reasons webbed feet are important in certain breeds of dogs?
- Q13. Why should you consider coat type when choosing a dog?
- Q14. Why are curly coats common in water dogs?
- Q15. What are 2 reasons why all dogs should be brushed?
- Q16. A Labradoodle is a cross between what two purebred dogs?
- Q17. What are 2 reasons you should never leave your dog tied out unattended?
- Q18. A dog's ability to positively interact with people, animals, and surroundings refers to what term?
- Q19. What body posture does a dog assume when he invites others to play?
- Q20. Which body posture is assumed by a dog that is very afraid of a confrontation?
- Q21. What are 2 reasons dogs use calming signals?
- Q22. When communicating with your dog, why is it important for your body language and tone of voice to match?
- Q23. Give 1 example of managing your dog's environment?
- Q24. Why should you not make eye contact with a strange dog or any dog showing dominant, aggressive or fearful behaviors?
- Q25. What is the purpose of the AKC Farm Dog Certified Test?
- Q26. Why should you not let a puppy or dog out of his crate when he is whining or fussing?
- Q27. What does the term "positive reinforcement" mean?
- Q28. Using praise and reward for a desired behavior is an example of what type of reinforcement?
- Q29. When training your dog to Down, what position should your dog be in when starting?
- Q30. In Showmanship, when gaiting your dog, if he starts bouncing or galloping, what should you do?
- Q31. In Showmanship, explain the difference in showing a dog's bite and in showing a dog's teeth.
- Q32. In Showmanship, when completing a courtesy turn, how many circles should you make before you start off on the pattern?
- Q33. The "T" pattern in Showmanship is a modified version of which other showmanship pattern?

- Q34. What are 2 types of collars recommended for use in Showmanship?
- Q35. Explain how to measure the height of your dog.
- Q36. Why is an open agility tunnel usually placed in a curved fashion in competition?
- Q37. What does PALS stand for when talking about 4-H PetPALS?
- Q38. Name 2 of the 3 types of Assistance Dogs.
- Q39. Name the 3 external body parts, in order from head to tail, that comprise a dog's backbone.
- Q40. What is the other name for a dog's Stifle Joint?
- Q41. What makes up a dog's integumentary system?
- Q42. What is the function of a dog's premolars?
- Q43. What are 2 areas where whiskers are located on a dog?
- Q44. What does the term "noncore vaccines" mean?
- Q45. What is the purpose of a tracking test?
- Q46. Why can an overdose of worm medicine be harmful to dogs?
- Q47. When should you limit a dog's exercise to help prevent GDV (Gastric Dilation-Volvulus)?
- Q48. What is the number and name of the body condition score of a dog that has a general fleshy appearance, hard to feel the ribs, and noticeable fat deposits over the lumbar spine and tail base?
- Q49. What is the approximate range of moisture content in canned dog food?
- Q50. When puppies are born with their hind feet first, what is the name of this type of birth?

2018 Senior A & B Showmanship and Senior Your and Your Dog Questions Bank

Youth Ages 15-18 as of January 1, 2018

Show Committees and Judges: Please use these questions when interviewing youth for Senior A & B Showmanship and Senior Your and Your Dog Judging during the 2018 4-H project year. Judges may also select any of the questions posted for Juniors and Intermediates for Senior B Showmanship exhibitors. Only use the questions from this question bank for Senior A and Your Dog Exhibitors. There are separate sets of questions for use for You and Your Dog Interview Judging and All About Dogs Interview Judging held during Companion Animal Day at the Ohio State Fair. These can be found at www.go.osu.edu/companionanimalresources.

Recommended use: Judges can select 2 or 3 sets of 6 questions and put each set in an envelope, allowing exhibitors to choose 1 of the envelopes, or use the same 6 questions for all seniors at a show. Select less difficult questions for Senior A Showmanship handlers. Also, select questions that are relevant and less difficult for beginning youth taking You and Your Dog. For State Fair Showmanship and You and Your Dog, youth will select 1 of 3 envelopes.

Recommended scoring: Where answers require explanations, exhibitors may answer using their own wording provided they convey the same meaning as the correct answer. As a judge, do not give hints or define a word in the question or statement. Youth are expected to know the meaning of the words. Each question is worth 10 points. If one question asks for multiple answers, then give partial credit for each correct answer.

Questions asked during the 2018 Ohio State Fair Dog Show Senior A and B Showmanship and You and Your Dog classes will come from this bank of questions. For Senior B Showmanship exhibitors, questions can also come from Junior and Intermediate question banks. For Senior Your and Your Dog exhibitors, questions will come only from this question bank. Youth can find the answers to all of these questions in the Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Handbook. Depending on what copyright edition youth have, updates to each edition can be found at www.go.osu.edu/resources/dogs. Questions below are from the ©2018 edition.

- Q1. Name 5 of the 8 essential elements for having a positive 4-H experience taking dog projects.
- Q2. What are the names and number(s) of vertebrae in a dog's skeletal anatomy, in order from head to tail?
- Q3. Breeds of dogs like the Alaskan Malamute and Canadian Eskimo Dog probably had what type of wolf as their ancestor?
- A4. What AKC dog groups are the following dogs in: (1) Vizsla; (2) Miniature Bull Terrier; (3) Silky Terrier; (4) Cavalier King Charles Spaniel; (5) Pumi?
- Q5. When are purebred breeds admitted to the AKC Miscellaneous Class?
- Q6. Overshot and undershot bites are comparative to which jaw?
- Q7. What is the definition of a rose ear?
- Q8. Describe the name and position of the tail carriage of the Finnish Spitz.
- Q9. Describe the conformation of an oval foot.

- Q10. Name the 2 brushes used to finish grooming a dog with a long coat, and name the types of coat that each brush is used on.
- Q11. What breed of dog would the Komondor and Puli coats look a lot like if groomed in that manner?
- Q12. What are 2 uses of the pin brush?
- Q13. When considering what breed of dog to own, why should you learn about their general breed temperaments?
- Q14. Why are mixed breed dogs sometimes less likely to have genetic health problems?
- Q15. When looking at a puppy's pedigree, why should you give more consideration to the sire and dam than to the grandsire and granddam?
- Q16. Between approximately how many weeks of age do puppies develop their primary social attachments?
- Q17. Why is it always important to observe the complete picture within the dog's environment when interpreting a dog's behavior?
- Q18. Why might a dog display signs of active submission behaviors?
- Q19. Compare how an aggressive dog might react to a person's stare, and a submissive dog react to a person's stare.
- Q20. What two general ways do dogs communicate when disciplining a pack member?
- Q21. What are 2 Canine Good Citizen (CGC) program opportunities for testing in addition to the original Canine Good Citizen test?
- Q22. What type of object must you have before you can begin Place Training a puppy or dog?
- Q23. What are 2 behaviors that might occur as a result of using harsh punishment on a puppy?
- Q24. Explain what the term "bridge" means and when to use it.
- Q25. What are two things to remember when teaching your dog the Stand for Exam?
- Q26. What is the difference between the "A" and "B" classes in Open obedience?
- Q27. What does the dog error "Crowding" mean?
- Q28. In showmanship, what is 1 method of controlling your dog's head when stacking?
- Q29. In showmanship, when showing a small dog on a table, what are 2 reasons why you should never drop the dog into position?
- Q30. When stacking a dog, when is it permissible for you to put both knees on the ground or floor?
- Q31. Why do you not need to make direct eye contact with the judge during the gaiting pattern?

- Q32. In the Down and Back patterns, what are 2 reasons why you should learn how to switch hands, and therefore switch sides when you return to the judge?
- Q33. In showmanship, how many times should you change hands in the following patterns: "L" Pattern, Triangle Pattern, "T" Pattern?
- Q34. Briefly explain the difference between animal-assisted activities and animal-assisted therapy.
- Q35. What are 2 other terms for a dog's pasture?
- Q36. What is the external anatomical term for coccygeal vertebrae?
- Q37. Describe the dolichocephalic head shape?
- Q38. What are 2 other terms for a dog's stopper pad?
- Q39. In reference to a dog's digestive system, what are 2 functions of chewing and the results of each function?
- Q40. What is canine influenza, or dog flu, caused by?
- Q41. Name 2 of the most common agents causing kennel cough. These can occur as one or in a combination of agents.
- Q42. Name the intermediate hosts of the following 2 types of tapeworms that are found in dogs: (1) *Dipylidium caninum* (*D. caninum*) and (2) *Taenia* species.
- Q43. What is the common term for the *Trombicula* mite, and where are these most often found on the dog?
- Q44. What are 2 ways ringworm can be transmitted to humans?
- Q45. Describe a dog with a body condition score of 3 (Moderate).
- Q46. How much moisture do the following types of dog foods typically contain? (Give the range): (1) Dry, (2) Semi-Moist, (3) Canned.
- Q47. What does the Guaranteed Analysis list on a dog food label?
- Q48. What is the biological reason a female dog may be fertilized by more than one male, resulting in a litter having more than one father?
- Q49. What does the term "close-coupled" mean?
- Q50. Where is the Stop on a dog located?