



# Dog Project



Monthly Lesson Plan  
January 2023



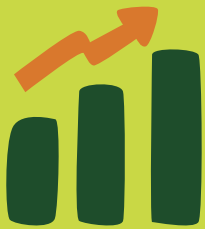
## Upcoming Deadlines

- ✓ February 1st – Re-enrollment deadline
- ✓ April 1st – New member enrollment deadline



## Project Progress

Suggest the following as things your members should work on or accomplish with their project this month:



- E Record Books:** Download the 2023 Dog Record Book
- Hands On:** Practice your dog's stay or other commands at a dog friendly store– work towards them only reacting and listening to you.
- Knowledge:** Research your dog's breed(s) and the character traits of those breeds that could affect how your dog acts and reacts to training. (Resource handbook Ch. 2)
- Other:** Update calendars with 2023 Animal Project Dates

2023 Animal Project Dates



## Opportunities

See 4-H Calendars for full details & more recently added events

- **Weekly 4-H Dog Practices:** 4-H Dog project members from any ADCO club and any experience level are welcome and encouraged to attend training practices Wednesday at 7pm in Al Lesser building. Members must be actively enrolled to attend.
- **March 1-** Project 101, virtual





# Dog Project



January 2023

## Attached Activities

Use these suggested activities at club project meetings to increase member knowledge and keep members engaged in their project.

### Group: "Tool Time"

- a. This activity will introduce different training tools to the group and discuss selecting the right tool for different dogs.

### Individual: "Name that Breed!"

- This activity/worksheet can be completed by members at home and will help them learn to identify dog breeds.



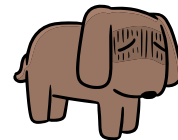
## Fun Fact

Studies have shown that dogs can learn over 100 words and gestures!



## Timely Tips to Share

Antifreeze is commonly used in car radiators and de-ice fluids in winter time and can be fatal to dogs if ingested. Make sure it is properly stored and your vehicles are not leaking – dogs are attracted to the taste.



## Resources



- The following & more can be found on the ADCO 4-H Dog Project Webpage: <http://adams4h.org/4-h-dog-project/>
  - 2023 Animal Project Save the Dates
  - Dog Resource Handbook (Ohio State)
  - E Record Books
  - Fourcast Newsletter Signup
  - Project Tipsheet



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ADAMS COUNTY  
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY  
EXTENSION

## Tool Time

In an ideal world, a dog owner would never need to use a leash or any other type of training tool because the bond between the two would be so strong that communication would flow effortlessly. However, that is not the norm; leashes and collars are needed to help dogs understand what is expected of them and to keep them safe. This activity will introduce different training tools and help you and youth select the appropriate tool for dogs.

**Dog Project Skill:** Selects training tools

**Life Skill:** Decision making

**National Education Standard:** NS.5-8.3: Life Science: Regulation and behavior

**Success Indicator:** Selects the best training tool for the needs of a dog and handler.

**Time Involved:** 30–60 minutes

**Suggested Group Size:** 5–10 dog-handler pairs

**Materials Needed:** Collars, leashes, various training tools, paper, pencils, clipboards

**Take the Bait!** Ask youth to do some basic exercises with their dogs such as loose leash walking, heeling and sitting. Next, chat with each youth to get a sense of their dog experience, skills, abilities and knowledge as well as their assessment of their dog's skills and abilities. Have a collection of various dog training tools ready and let youth investigate them. **Note:** *If any of the dogs have dog-dog issues, ask for assistance from someone who has experience handling problem dogs.*

**Jump In!** First, ask youth to name each training tool and describe its use. This could be set up as a label-matching exercise for novices, a series of skillathon stations for more experienced youth or a more difficult activity without aids for mature youth.

Next, using the sample scenarios and check sheet below, evaluate each dog-handler pair. With input from each youth, choose an appropriate training tool for each dog. If youth are mature and experienced, ask them to do their own evaluations as well. Compare everyone's evaluations and discuss how and why you made your decisions.



*Make sure each dog has a properly-fitting collar.*



*A head halter can be an effective training tool.*

### Training Tool Check Sheet

Handler's name and age	Dog's name		Breed	Age	Weight
Scenario	Choke Collar	Flat Buckle	Head Halter	Martingale	Prong Collar
Well-behaved, listens to handler					
Handler has a light hand					
Dog pulls its handler over					
Dog has dog-dog issues					
Dog needs slight corrections					
Dog ignores handler					
Dog pulls and chokes itself					
Dog is unruly and larger than handler					
Other:					
Other:					

\*Disclaimer: Not all training tools are allowed in 4-H and/or AKC shows. Be sure to know the rules for the classes in which you will show your dog.

## Speak! (Share what you did)

- Which training tools were available today?
- Which training tool is your favorite? Why?

## Chew on This (Process what's important)

- Which training tool did you decide would be best for your dog? Why?
- How does each of the training tools work?

## Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- Which training tools have you used before? How effective were they?
- What do you like to do before you make an important decision?

## Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- How will you change the training tools you use on your dog as it gains more skills?
- What are some careers that involve the ability to make important decisions quickly?



Clockwise from top left: buckle collar, head collar, martingale, prong collar and choke chain collar.

• Aversive: causes avoidance of an unpleasant stimulus



## Begging for More

1. Using only a clicker, train a dog to perform a new trick and demonstrate it to a group.
2. Make an educational poster about training tools and display it at your county fair.
3. Give a public demonstration about the use of dog training tools.



## Dog Collars

**Choke Chain Collar.** This is used widely for obedience because it is one of two collars allowed in AKC competition. The handler offers a correction by giving a quick upward jerk on the end attached to the leash. This collar does not have a "stop" to the amount of chain you can pull through and needs to be monitored carefully, especially with how hard and long youth pull on the end of the chain. The leash should never be tight unless the youth is issuing a correction and then it should be immediately loosened.

**Flat Buckle Collar.** This is the other choice AKC offers to obedience competitors. This collar offers the least resistance on the dog's neck and works well where the handler and dog have a good bond.

**Head Collars.** Also known as a head halter, a head collar is an alternative to an aversive collar. When properly fitted, the handler has control of the dog's head. Thorough familiarization with proper use of this tool is essential for dog acceptance and successful training.

**Martingale Collars.** These tools are popular in the breed ring and have some popularity in obedience training because they reduce the amount of choking, are "escape-proof" and reduce coat damage. The amount of control varies depending on the dog's breed, size and behavior.

**Prong Collar.** This tool is an interlocking chain of blunt, metal prongs connected by a loop of small link chain. Contrary to its looks, this collar is humane because it will only tighten a limited amount and less pressure and strength are needed as compared to the choke collar. The owner should attach the leash to the two rings on the collar to evaluate the dog's reaction to tightening before moving down to one ring. Only small- or medium-sized links should be used.

**Clicker Training.** This is a fun, non-aversive training technique that gives an animal feedback about its behavior. A sharp sound is produced by the clicker when the trainer presses it. The purpose is to mark a desired behavior being performed by the dog. It is as though the trainer is saying "THAT is what I want you to do." The animal hears the sound and associates the action it performed with a positive reward it received during clicker training.



Dog training clicker

## Woofers & Tweeters



The goal is for a dog to learn to keep the leash loose and not pull the handler.

# Name That Breed!

**B**ig dogs, little dogs, furry dogs, hairless dogs, spotted dogs—there are so many different kinds of dogs! The word “breed” describes a group of dogs that look very similar. Dogs that don’t look like any one breed are called “mixed breeds” or “mutts.” By learning the names and traits of different breeds, you’ll be able to identify the dog breeds in your community and guess the breeds in each mutt’s family tree. You’ll also be ready for some questions that your showmanship judge may ask. It’s time to learn about all the great dog breeds!

**Dog Project Skill:** Identifying dog breeds

**Life Skill:** Reasoning—identifies facts and principles

**National Educational Standard:** NS.K-4.3: Life Science: The characteristics of organisms

**Success Indicator:** Identifies the breed groups for twenty different dog breeds.

## My Favorite Breed



Two popular dog breeds.  
What are they?

**Jump In!** From the list of dog breeds below, write the name of each breed under its correct *breed group*. Check books, magazines and Web sites for pictures of all the breeds in each breed group. Then, paste or draw a picture of your favorite breed in the box on the right, labeling it with its breed name and group. For an added challenge, write the original use or purpose of each dog breed you identified.

### Dog Breeds

Airedale Terrier  
Bichon Frise  
Bloodhound  
Borzoi  
Briard  
Chihuahua  
Collie  
Dalmatian  
English Setter  
Gordon Setter  
Great Dane  
Parson Russell Terrier  
Lakeland Terrier  
Lhasa Apso  
Maltese  
Mastiff  
Pointer  
Poodle (all three sizes)  
Pug  
Redbone Coonhound  
Rottweiler  
Samoyed  
Skye Terrier  
Sussex Spaniel

### Dog Breed Groups

Terrier	Working	Toy	Non-sporting
Herding	Hounds	Sporting	Miscellaneous

# PAWS to Consider



## Hunters, Herders and Helpers

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

### Speak! *(Share what you did)*

- What resources did you use to identify dog breeds?
- What dog breeds do you like best? Why?

### Chew on This *(Process what's important)*

- What can a dog's breed and breed group tell you about that dog?
- Why is it so important for you to learn about different dog breeds?

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### Catch the Scent *(Generalize to your life)*

- What breeds of dogs are in your community?

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### Point the Way *(Apply what you learned)*

- How can you use what you learned about breeds to offer helpful advice to someone who wants to select a dog?

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• Breed group



### HOWL about this?

- Dogs that have fur with "tiger stripes" are called brindle. Boxers, Plotts, Mastiffs and American Staffordshire Terriers are examples of dogs that often having brindle coloring.
- Parson Russell Terriers used to be called Jack Russell Terriers.

There are more than 700 dog breeds in the world. The American Kennel Club (AKC) recognizes about 150 breeds, which are divided into eight groups.

**Sporting.** Active and alert, these dogs were developed to work closely with people to hunt birds. Examples include English Setters, Pointers, Labrador Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels and Vizslas.

**Hound.** Sweet and loving dogs that hunt by scent or sight. Examples include Bloodhounds, Salukis, Borzois, Greyhounds, Dachshunds and Beagles.

**Working.** Large, intelligent and protective dogs that do tasks such as herding, guarding or pulling carts. Examples include Doberman Pinschers, Boxers, Rottweilers, Saint Bernards and Siberian Huskies.

**Terrier.** Energetic, intelligent and brave, these dogs were developed to hunt pests. Examples are Parson Russell Terriers, West Highland White Terriers, Scottish Terriers and Airedale Terriers.

**Toy:** These small companions love people and attention. Examples are Papillions, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Pugs and Chihuahuas.


**Non-sporting.** Good companions, these breeds rarely do the original job for which they were bred. Examples include Dalmatians, Standard Poodles, Chow Chows and Schipperkes.

**Herding.** Highly intelligent and full of energy, these dogs need lots of exercise. Examples are Border Collies, Australian Shepherds, Welsh Corgis and Briards.

**Miscellaneous.** This group includes breeds that may become fully recognized by the AKC. These dogs may compete in some AKC events and earn some titles. Examples are Plotts, Neopolitan Mastiffs and Redbone Coonhounds.

Resources: American Kennel Club

### Begging for More



1. Attend a local dog show and write down all the different breeds you see in each breed group. If possible, take photos of as many different breeds as you can and create a notebook about dog breeds.
2. Visit an animal shelter. Describe the main breed and breed group of each dog, including mutts. Note how each dog's behavior and personality relate to its breed and breed group.