

Sand & Sage Round-Up Jr. Dog Study Guide

Study the Dog Resource Handbook 4-H 201R and the Sand & Sage Fair Book

Bitch-A female dog

Calming Signals-Behaviors that reduce stress; also called displacement behaviors

Front-The chest and legs of the dog when viewed head on

Gait-To move a dog at a trot

Mask-Dark colors on the muzzle

Nutrient-A substance that nourishes the metabolic processes of the body

Pad-Thick, tough cover of the paw cushion

Puppy-A dog less than a year old

Sire-Father of a litter of puppies

Wean-The process of getting an infant mammal adjusted to eating food rather than drinking its mother's milk

The American Kennel Club (AKC) is the largest of the dog recording organizations in the United States. There are seven dog groups recognized by the American Kennel Club. These include:

1. Herding Group
2. Hound Group
3. Non-Sporting Group
4. Sporting Group
5. Terrier Group
6. Toy Group
7. Working Group

Feeding your dog an appropriate high-quality diet is essential for maintaining his health. A nutrient is a substance that nourishes the metabolic processes of the body.

The six essential nutrients are:

1. Water-Often referred to as the most important nutrient. It is essential for functioning of normal body processes, regulating body temperature, and proper utilization and absorption of nutrients
2. Carbohydrates-Provides the dog with energy
3. Fats-Concentrated sources of energy. It helps the dog's food taste better and adds texture to the food
4. Protein-The most expensive major ingredient in dog food. It provides growth and production of muscles, bone and cartilage, skin, hormones and enzymes. It also helps repair tissue, transport oxygen in the blood and supply energy. Amino acids are the building blocks that make up protein.
5. Vitamins-Organic compounds essential for growth tissue maintenance, and metabolism. Fat-soluble vitamins are A, D, E, and K. Water-soluble vitamins are the B complex vitamins
6. Minerals-They aid in bodily functions such as normal muscle and nerve function hormone production, transportation of oxygen in the blood, bone and cartilage formation, maintaining fluid balance and enzymatic reactions. Examples of Macro-

minerals include calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, magnesium and chloride.
Examples of Micro-minerals are iron, zinc, copper, manganese, selenium, and iodine

Internal Parasites and External Parasites can cause your dog to not eat well and become sick.

Internal Parasites-They are parasites that live inside your dog.

Examples of internal parasites: Roundworms, Hookworms, Whipworms,
Tapeworms, Heartworms and Giardia.

External Parasites-They are parasites that live on the outside of your dog.

Examples of external parasites: Fleas, Lice, Ticks, Mites, and Flies

Know how to care for your animal

Know the Showmanship Patterns

Know the Parts of a Dog

Sand & Sage Round-Up Int. Dog Study Guide

Study the Dog Resource Handbook 4-H 201R and the Sand & Sage Fair Book

Bait-Food or other object used in the show ring to maintain the dog's attention

Bitch-A female dog

Bite-The way in which the top and bottom teeth meet when a dog closes his mouth. Bites can be level, scissors, undershot, or overshot

Calming Signals-Behaviors that reduce stress; also called displacement behaviors

Feather-Fringe of hair on legs or tail

Front-The chest and legs of the dog when viewed head on

Gait-To move a dog at a trot

Leather-The ear flap

Mask-Dark colors on the muzzle

Neuter-To castrate or remove the testicles in a male dog

Nutrient-A substance that nourishes the metabolic processes of the body

Pad-Thick, tough cover of the paw cushion

Puppy-A dog less than a year old

Sire-Father of a litter of puppies

Spay-To remove the female's reproductive organs

Stack-To pose a dog

Quick-The living inner portion of a nail, with blood and nerve supply

Targeting-Teaching your dog to touch or follow your hand or a training aid, such as a wand or a stick

Ticking-Darker colored hairs on a lighter background

Wean-The process of getting an infant mammal adjusted to eating food rather than drinking its mother's milk

The American Kennel Club (AKC) is the largest of the dog recording organizations in the United States. There are seven dog groups recognized by the American Kennel Club. These include:

8. Herding Group-Example: Australian Shepherd, Border Collie, German Shepherd
9. Hound Group-Example: Basset Hound, Beagle, Greyhound
10. Non-Sporting Group-Example: Bulldog, Chow Chow, Boston Terrier
11. Sporting Group-Example: English Cocker Spaniel, English Setter, Brittany
12. Terrier Group-Example: Bull Terrier, Irish Terrier, Scottish Terrier
13. Toy Group-Example: Chihuahua, Toy Poodle, Yorkshire Terrier
14. Working Group-Example: Alaskan Malamute, Boxer, Great Pyrenees

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The six essential nutrients are:

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11. Vitamins-Organic compounds essential for growth tissue maintenance, and metabolism. Fat-soluble vitamins are A, D, E, and K. Water-soluble vitamins are the B complex vitamins
12. Minerals-They aid in bodily functions such as normal muscle and nerve function hormone production, transportation of oxygen in the blood, bone and cartilage formation, maintaining fluid balance and enzymatic reactions. Examples of Macro-minerals include calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, magnesium and chloride. Examples of Micro-minerals are iron, zinc, copper, manganese, selenium, and iodine

Internal Parasites and External Parasites can cause your dog to not eat well and become sick.

Internal Parasites-They are parasites that live inside your dog.

Examples of internal parasites: Roundworms, Hookworms, Whipworms, Tapeworms, Heartworms and Giardia.

External Parasites-They are parasites that live on the outside of your dog.

Examples of external parasites: Fleas, Lice, Ticks, Mites, and Flies

There are many diseases found in dogs. It is important to vaccinate your dog to prevent these if possible. Examples of disease include: Rabies, Coronavirus, Distemper, Leptospirosis, Parvovirus, Kennel Cough, Canine Influenza

Know how to care for your animal

Know the Showmanship Patterns

Know the Parts of a Dog

Sand & Sage Round-Up Sr. Dog Study Guide

Study the Dog Resource Handbook 4-H 201R and the Sand & Sage Fair Book

Bait-Food or other object used in the show ring to maintain the dog's attention

Bitch-A female dog

Bite-The way in which the top and bottom teeth meet when a dog closes his mouth. Bites can be level, scissors, undershot, or overshot

Calming Signals-Behaviors that reduce stress; also called displacement behaviors

Canine Teeth-The four sharp-pointed cutting teeth

Dewlap-Loose fold of skin under the throat of some dogs

Dock-To shorten or remove part of a dog's tail

Feather-Fringe of hair on legs or tail

Front-The chest and legs of the dog when viewed head on

Gait-To move a dog at a trot

Guard Hairs-Longer, stiffer hairs that are not seasonally shed like the undercoat

Leather-The ear flap

Litter-Puppies born to the dam in one group

Mask-Dark colors on the muzzle

Neuter-To castrate or remove the testicles in a male dog

Nutrient-A substance that nourishes the metabolic processes of the body

Pad-Thick, tough cover of the paw cushion

Puppy-A dog less than a year old

Scent Glands-Also called Anal Glands that are located on each side of the anus. They enable the dog to mark territory and identify other dogs

Sire-Father of a litter of puppies

Spay-To remove the female's reproductive organs

Stack-To pose a dog

Quick-The living inner portion of a nail, with blood and nerve supply

Targeting-Teaching your dog to touch or follow your hand or a training aid, such as a wand or a stick

Ticking-Darker colored hairs on a lighter background

Wean-The process of getting an infant mammal adjusted to eating food rather than drinking its mother's milk

Whelp-To give birth to puppies

Zoonosis-Diseases that can be passed from animals to humans and vice versa

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17. Non-Sporting Group-Example: Bulldog, Chow Chow, Tibetan Terrier
18. Sporting Group-Example: English Cocker Spaniel, English Setter, Brittany
19. Terrier Group-Example: Irish Terrier, Scottish Terrier, Miniature Schnauzer
20. Toy Group-Example: Chihuahua, Toy Poodle, Yorkshire Terrier
21. Working Group-Example: Boxer, Siberian Husky, Great Pyrenees

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There are many diseases found in dogs. It is important to vaccinate your dog to prevent these if possible. Examples of disease include: Rabies, Coronavirus, Distemper, Leptospirosis, Lyme Disease, Parvovirus, Kennel Cough, and Canine Influenza

Canine Influenza-Also known as dog flu, it is a contagious respiratory disease

Kennel Cough-Contagious respiratory disease known as Bordetella

Lyme Disease-Caused by a bacteria transmitted by ticks. It can transfer to humans.

Symptoms include limping, lymph node swelling, and an elevated temperature

Parvovirus-A highly contagious, rapidly progressing and often fatal viral disease caused by a pathogen that attacks the gastrointestinal tract and possibly the heart muscle

Rabies-Caused by a viral infection that attacks the central nervous system in all warm-blooded animals. Common carriers are raccoons, bats, skunks, and foxes

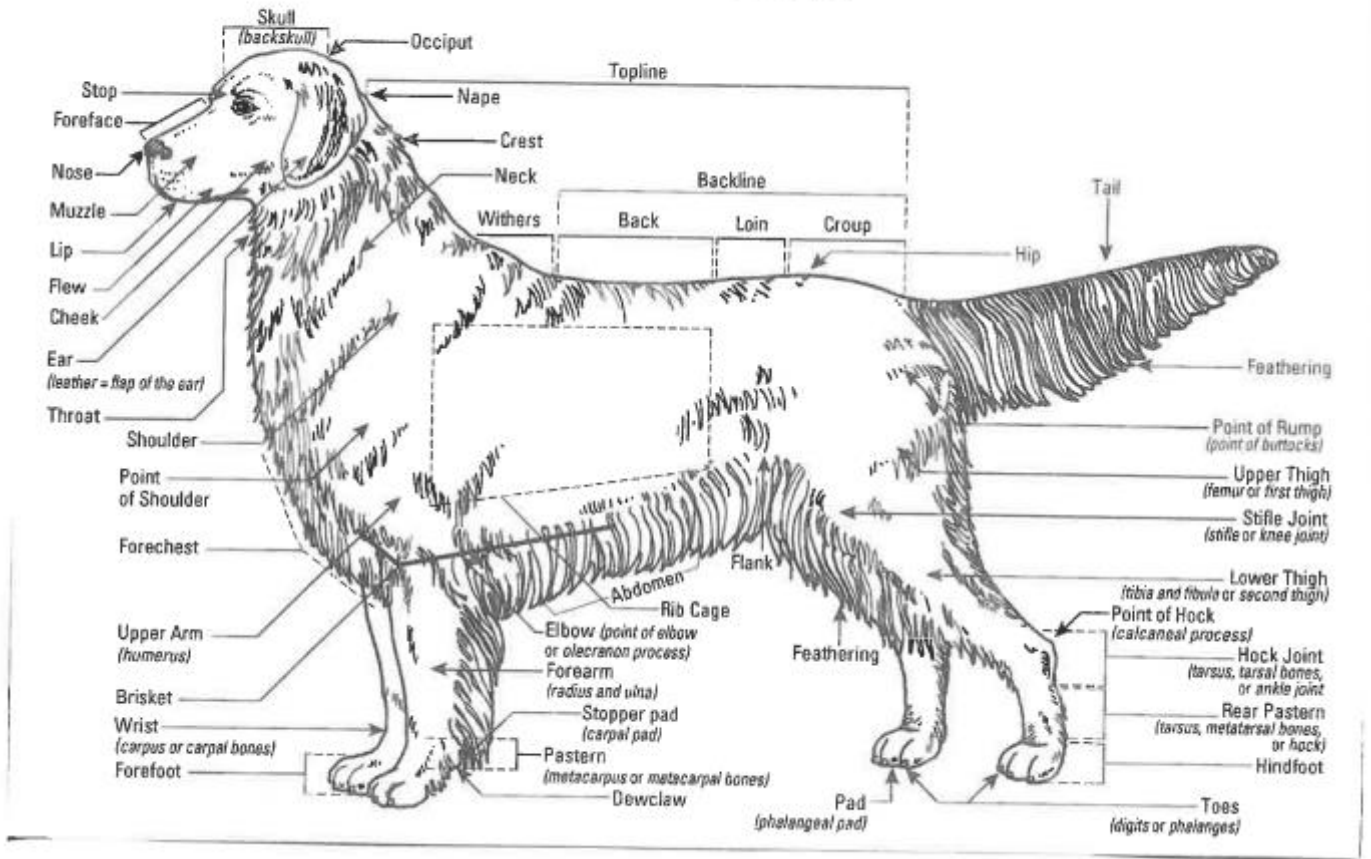
Know how to care for your animal

Know the Showmanship Patterns

Know what certain things must be on a feed tag that is required by law

Know the Parts of a Dog

External Anatomy



External Anatomy

