

4-H

SKILLS FOR LIFE

ANIMAL
SERIES

National 4-H Cooperative Curriculum System, Inc.
4-HCCS-BU-08166

Wiggles and Wags

Dog 1



Fun Activities for You and Your Dog

Name _____

County _____

Please return to
Imperial County 4-H Office
1050 E. Holton Road
Holtville, CA 92250





Note to the Project Helper

Congratulations! A young person has asked you to be his/her dog project helper. As a helper you are in a great position to help youth grow and develop in positive ways as they learn about dogs and about themselves. You can nurture and cultivate their interest in this project by guiding their planning, helping them complete their projects and recognizing them for a job well done.

Girls and boys can't do this project without you! You can help young people get the most out of their experience through your enthusiasm and ability to ask thought-provoking questions. With your help, youth can set goals, identify resources, practice presentations and evaluate their own progress as they complete the Dog Achievement Program. Each activity gives youth an opportunity to LEARN BY DOING before being told or shown how. Your challenge is to stay in the background while the youth explores and learns from the experience. You can help best by listening as youth consider the questions and offer their answers.

Your Role

- Become familiar with the material in this guide and the *Dog Helper's Guide*
- Support youth in their efforts to set goals and complete the Dog Achievement Program
- Discuss, discuss and discuss the activities of the Dog Achievement Program as youth complete them
- Help youth to get to know themselves, including their strengths and weaknesses
- Encourage the use of the experiential learning model described on this page.

About This 4-HCCS Curriculum

These guides are not text books. They are activity guides. Several fact-filled books about dogs are listed as resources on page 36 of this guide. 4-HCCS activities are active, hands-on, engaging activities that are guided by the 4-H motto: Learning by Doing. As youth explore a dog project topic of interest to them, they also practice essential life skills. Although a few dog project youth will find careers with dogs, ALL youth will benefit from the life skills they acquire as they complete the activities in these guides.

Dog Project Learner Outcomes

Youth who engage in this curriculum will develop essential dog project skills such as selecting a dog; investigating breeds; appreciating dogs' places and roles in society; practicing grooming, fitting, showing and training; caring for dogs; and exploring dog-related careers and activities. Youth will also practice the life skills of communication, responsibility, planning and organizing, decision making, leadership and more.

The 4-HCCS Dog "Skills for Life" Series

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 – <i>Wiggles and Wags</i> | 4-HCCS BU-08166 |
| 2 – <i>Canine Connection</i> | 4-HCCS BU-08167 |
| 3 – <i>Leading the Pack</i> | 4-HCCS BU-08168 |
| <i>Dog Helper's Guide</i> | 4-HCCS BU-08169 |

Guides 1, 2 and 3 are developmentally appropriate for grades 3–5, 6–8 and 9–12 respectively, but may be used by youth in any grade based on their project skills and experience. All activities include a description of the skills to be practiced, discussion questions, suggestions for additional activities and other helpful information.

Achievement Program and Evaluation Tools

Each of the guides includes an Achievement Program to encourage youth to learn more about dogs while developing important life skills. "What Do You Know?" is a quick and fun way for youth to assess their knowledge after they complete the Achievement Program. The "Success Indicator" listed for each activity is an excellent way to evaluate the youth's success. In the Helper's Guide you will find another evaluation piece titled "Evaluating the Impact." Use this before beginning each level and after the youth has completed each level.

When you see this symbol, look for more information about an activity at www.n4hccs.org/dog. Find each guide's Completion Certificate there, too. If you do not have access to the Internet, ask your county Extension office to download the certificate for you.



www.n4hcc.org/dog

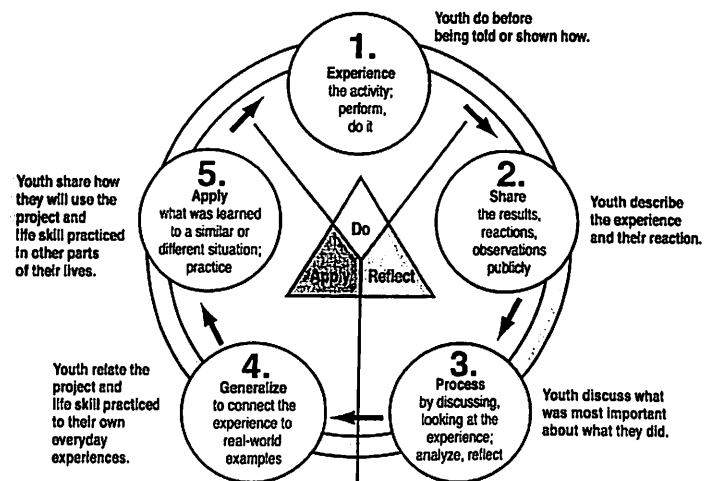
Completion Certificate

Dog Helper's Guide

The *Dog Helper's Guide* contains more learn-by-doing activities that can be adapted for families, classrooms, after-school activities, child care settings, 4-H groups, other youth groups or camps. You'll also find information about characteristics of youth, life skill development, teaching experientially, meeting ideas and answers to many of the activities in the youth guides.

Experiential Learning Model

This five-step model is used in each activity in this series.



As you can see, the youth first attempt the activity on their own. After the youth do as much of the activity as they can, you then meet together and discuss: What did they do? What was important? How does what they did relate to their lives? How might they use these life and project skills in the future? Your ability to ask thought-provoking questions and listen to the youth's ideas will add to the educational impact of the experience.

Good luck in your role as Project Helper and thanks for contributing to the positive development of young people!

What's Inside?



For more on dogs, look for these other guides in this set.

Canine Connection – Level 2 BU-08167



- Chapter 1 - Selection and Care**
 - Oh Where, Oh Where Is My Little Dog From?
 - Pack Your Bags, Dawg!
 - Your Canine's Bottom Line
 - Investigating Inherited Imperfections
- Chapter 2 - Health and Nutrition**
 - Saving Puppy Kyan
 - Check the Label, Mabel
 - Canine Clinic Capers
 - Parasites Really Bug Me!
 - Stop the Explosion!
- Chapter 3 - Behavior and Training**
 - Ain't Misbehavin' More Than "Sit!"
 - That's Just My Thing!
- Chapter 4 - Fitting and Showing**
 - Top Dog
 - Are Your Ethics Debatable?

Leading the Pack – Level 3 BU-08168



- Chapter 1 - Health and Care**
 - Fido 911
 - All Systems Go!
 - To Breed or Not to Breed, That Is the Question
 - Your Dog's Golden Years
- Chapter 2 - Behavior and Training**
 - Planning a Puppy Pre-School
 - K-9s and Youth Leading the Way
 - Is Your Dog a Good Citizen?
- Chapter 3 - Dogs and Society**
 - More than Best Friends
 - Going to the Dogs!
 - Doggone Laws
 - Gifts You DON'T Want to Receive!
- Chapter 4 - Showing Leadership**
 - Show What You Know!
 - Coming Full Circle
 - Cherishing Memories
 - Time to Howl!

Helper's Guide – BU-08169



- Chapter 1 - Games and Activities**
 - Oh Boy, RallyO!
 - ...And BINGO Was His Name-O
 - Bowling Rover Over
 - Let the Games Begin!
 - On the Road Again
 - "Body Parts for 100, Alex!"
- Chapter 2 - Serving Others**
 - Home at Last
 - Bring a Little Sunshine
- Chapter 3 - Training and Obedience**
 - Tool Time
 - Beginning Training Is Terrific
 - Advanced Training Is Terrific

Wiggles and Wags

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Dog Project
ONLINE

www.n4hcc.org/dog

Shop on line



Welcome to *Wiggles and Wags*

Time to Make Tracks!

Welcome to the first activity guide in an exciting series designed to help you learn all about dogs! Many fun and interesting activities await you. No matter what type of dog you have, or even if you have none at all, these activities will help you learn a lot!

If you don't have a dog, the activities will help you decide if you want to purchase and care for one. Owning an animal is a big responsibility, and there is a lot to learn. By doing the activities in this book, you will learn how to select, feed, house and care for dogs properly. If you already have a dog, don't worry—you will still learn a lot.

Each activity will ask you to do something, then share what you learned with your helper. You can work by yourself or as part of a group. Try to do the activity first, but ask your helper for help if you have any

While you are learning important dog project skills, you will also learn important skills you will use your whole life. Some of these skills are communicating with others, being responsible, planning and organizing, making decisions and practicing leadership. Please share your new skills with younger and less experienced youth.

Here's what you'll do in *Wiggles and Wags*:

- Recognize the importance of dogs in our world
- Make a dog care schedule
- Choose the right dog for your family
- Identify dog breeds
- Discover good things about mixed-breed dogs
- Create a plan for keeping your dog from getting lost
- Identify dog body parts
- Investigate dog food nutrients
- Research dog vaccination and parasite control steps
- Create a housebreaking plan
- Explore dog behavior and body language
- Prepare for the loss of a dog
- Develop an obedience training plan
- Investigate dog grooming topics



Dog 1 Project Guidelines

- Set your goals and record project highlights.
- Complete at least seven activities in Level 1 of the *Wiggles and Wags* Achievement Program each year and complete the entire program within three years.
- Practice and develop the life skills of communication, responsibility, planning and organizing, making decisions and practicing leadership.
- Increase your knowledge about dogs and improve your skills needed to be a good dog owner.

Wiggles and Wags Achievement Program

While you are having fun doing the activities, you'll also be completing the *Wiggles and Wags* Achievement Program. This program will help you set goals, record your successes and be recognized for your good work. When you complete the program you are eligible to receive the completion certificate on page 5. You may also download the certificate from the Dog Project Online Web site or ask your county Extension Office to do so for you.

Your Project Helper

Your project helper is on your team supporting you and making learning more fun. This person may be a parent, veterinarian, project leader, dog breeder, advisor, neighbor or older friend who knows about animals. The choice is yours. As you do the activities, you'll discuss with your helper what you did by answering the questions in the "Paws to Consider" part of each activity. Your helper will not give you answers, but will guide you in the right direction so you can discover answers yourself. Sometimes your helper will work with you to identify resources, including people, Internet sites, organizations, events, magazines and books necessary to complete an activity. After you have successfully completed each activity, your helper will date and initial your Achievement Program.

Write your project helper's name, phone number and E-mail address here.

My project helper _____

Phone _____

E-mail _____

Why I selected this person _____

**Good luck and have fun
with Dog 1, *Wiggles and Wags*!**

Wiggles and Wags Planning Guide



My Dog Project Goals

My name _____

My dog's name _____

Breed _____

What I want to do and learn in Dog 1

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

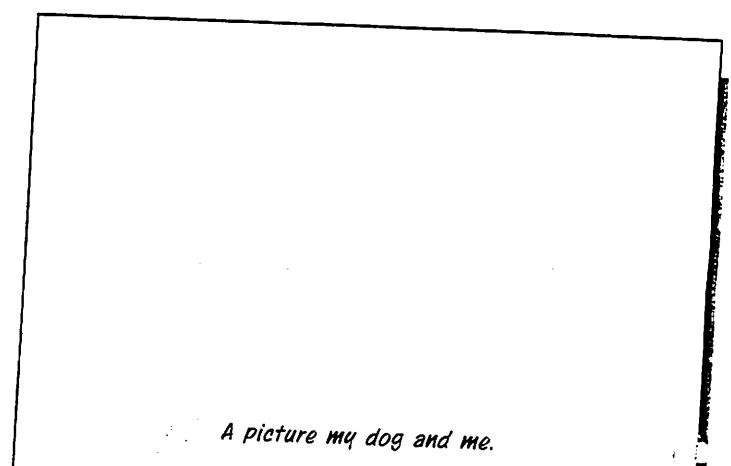
Dog Project Highlights

Date and list the exciting things you do and learn.

Before and After—What Do You Know?

Here's an easy way to tell if you learned something new and developed important project skills. **AFTER** you do all the activities in this guide, indicate what you knew **BEFORE** you started and what you know **AFTER** you completed this guide. You may be surprised how much you learned! Share the results with your helper.

I know how to...	Before	After
Describe characters and story line in a book about dogs	1 2 3	1 2 3
Create a dog care schedule	1 2 3	1 2 3
Gather information to make a wise decision when selecting a dog	1 2 3	1 2 3
Identify the breed groups for twenty different dog breeds	1 2 3	1 2 3
Describe advantages and disadvantages of mixed breed dogs	1 2 3	1 2 3
Create plans to prevent a dog from getting lost or finding it if it gets lost	1 2 3	1 2 3
Name and identify at least 10 dog body parts	1 2 3	1 2 3
Name the major food nutrients	1 2 3	1 2 3
Explain how diseases and parasites are spread and prevented	1 2 3	1 2 3
Describe how to housetrain a dog	1 2 3	1 2 3
Interpret basic dog body language and behavior	1 2 3	1 2 3
Explain the emotional aspects of losing a dog	1 2 3	1 2 3
Describe how to teach a dog basic obedience commands	1 2 3	1 2 3
Demonstrate how to clean a dog's coat, eyes, ears and teeth	1 2 3	1 2 3





Wiggles and Wags Achievement Program

Begging for More

Directions

- Do at least seven of the *Wiggles and Wags* and “Begging for More” activities each year.
- Complete at least 21 of the *Wiggles and Wags* and “Begging for More” activities within three years to complete this Achievement Program.
- Have your project helper date and initial the activities as you complete and discuss them.
- Complete the “What Do You Know?” survey after you do the activities in this book.
- Complete the project evaluation online at www.n4hccs.org/dog.



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Dog project evaluation

Select and do any of the “Begging for More” activities in *Wiggles and Wags* or make up your own. Record the page and number of each one you complete and get your helper’s initials.

Page	#	Date Completed	Helper’s Initials

Wiggles and Wags Activities

Activities	Date Completed	Helper’s Initials
Chapter 1 Selection and Care		
Dog Friends on the Page and Screen		
Time for TLC		
Matchmaker, Matchmaker		
Name That Breed!		
Meet the Mutts!		
Oh Where, Oh Where Has My Little Dog Gone?		
Chapter 2 Health and Nutrition		
Nose and Nail, Toe and Tail		
The Skinny on Dog Food		
Worms, Germs and Things That Squirm		
Chapter 3 Behavior and Training		
A Puppy Is in da House		
Can You Speak “Dog”?		
Saying Good-bye		
Behave!		
Chapter 4 Fitting and Showing		
Here Comes the Groom(ing)		

Write your own activity here.

Date _____ Helper’s Initials _____

Write your own activity here.

Date _____ Helper’s Initials _____

Write your own activity here.

Date _____ Helper’s Initials _____





Wiggles and Wags Completion Certificate

I certify that

has completed all requirements of the
Wiggles and Wags Achievement Program
in the Dog 4-HCCS "Skills for Life" Series.

Helper's Signature _____

Date _____



Selection and Care

Dog Friends on the Page and Screen

Dogs have been an important part of people's lives and society for many, many years. Because of this, they are featured in many books and movies. How many famous dogs do YOU know? This activity will help you discover many famous dogs and share what you find with others who like dogs!

Dog Project Skill: Recognizing the importance of dogs in society

Life Skill: Interpreting information: Preparing basic reports

National Educational Standard: NL.K-12.1: Reading for perspective

Success Indicator: Describes characters and story line in a book about dogs.

Jump In

In the chart below, list all the real and fictional famous dogs you can think of. Compare your list with the lists of other youth. Now select a

book or movie about one of the dogs you listed. Read the story or watch the movie, answer the questions below and share the main points of the story with your helper, parent or group.



There are lots of exciting stories about dogs to read and watch!

My List of Famous Dogs

	Dog's name	Breed	Where dog is found
Example:	Old Yeller	Mixed	Books, movies

Information about the book or movie I chose:

- Who was the main dog character?
- Who was the main human character?
- What was their relationship?
- What was the story about?
- What was your favorite part of the story?

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! (Share what you did)

- What famous dogs did you name?
- What book or movie did you read or watch?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

- Why are there so many famous dogs?
- Why is storytelling a good way to share information?

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- Ask your parents or other adults about what famous dogs they remember from their childhood.
- What other types of books and movies do you like?

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- How can you share your favorite dog stories with others?
- How can you discover more stories about dogs?



Wild About Dogs

There are lots of books and movies about famous dogs! Some are real and others are fiction. Some famous fictional dogs are Rin Tin Tin, Old Yeller and Shiloh. Lassie was a Collie that starred in many movies and books, and even had her own television show. McGruff is the crime fighting dog. Eddie the Parson Russell Terrier (real name: Moose) starred on the TV show *Frazier* for many years. The dogs Belka and Strelka were famous for riding in a space capsule in 1960 and countless numbers of dogs are famous in their own communities as friends and companions. A recently famous dog is Rosie, a guide dog who rescued several people during the September 11 World Trade Center attacks in New York City. Rosie was raised by a 4-Her enrolled in the guide dog project!

Some famous dogs are in cartoons and comic strips. Did you know that the comic strip *Garfield*, which features the dog Odie, is written by former 4-Her Jim Davis? Don't forget other canine cartoon heroes like Marmaduke, Howard Huge, Snoopy and Luann's dog (Puddles).

Because children like dogs so much, there are many movies about dogs. Some include *Shiloh*, *Beethoven*, *Milo and Otis* and *Snow Dogs*. How many more can you name?



There are lots of exciting stories about dogs to read and watch!

• Fictional

PIZZO LIZCO

Begging for More

1. Create a play or write a story about a dog and share it with your group.
2. With group members, create a library of movies and books about dogs and share them with each other.
3. Host a "Popcorn and Puppies" video party with your group. Talk about the movie afterward.



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Famous dogs

Time for TLC

You say you want a dog, but do you really have the time to be a good dog owner? Caring for a dog is a big responsibility! Before going to a dog breeder or animal shelter, do this activity to see if and how a dog will fit into your family. Taking the time to create a dog care plan of action may help prevent some serious problems for you AND your future four-legged friend!

Dog Project Skill: Scheduling time for dog care

Life Skill: Making decisions—formulate plan of action

National Educational Standard: NS.K-4.6: Personal and social perspectives: Types of resources

Success Indicator: Creates a dog care schedule.

Jump In

On the chart below, record what you did during one full school day and one full day of the weekend.

List the activity, what time you did it and how long it took. See the example below for help. Next, look for times in your schedule when you could have time to take care of a dog. Fill in a 24-hour-a-day schedule for yourself for a whole week that includes all your regular activities as well as your duties if you add a dog to your family. (You may want to ask your parents or helper for help with the last part of this activity). Staple your schedule to this page.



Make time to feed your dog.



Don't forget to include lots of time to play with your dog!



If you don't make time for your dog, he will find other things to do with his time!

Example:	Monday	
Activity	Time of day	Amount of time
Breakfast	7:00–7:30AM	30 min.

	Saturday	
Activity	Time of day	Amount of time
Soccer game	2–4PM	2 hours

Day of week	Activity	Time of day	Amount of time it took

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! *(Share what you did)*

- What activities take up most of your time?
- How much time are you able to spend with a dog and when?

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

- Why do owners need to spend time with their dogs?
 - When creating a dog care plan, what help were you able to include from family members?
-
-
-

Catch the Scent *(Generalize to your life)*

- What other things do you and your family have to fit into your schedule?
 - How can you practice making good decisions?
-
-
-

Point the Way *(Apply what you learned)*

- What changes do you need to make in your schedule to have enough time for a dog?
-
-
-



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Caring for a dog



HOW! about this?

- A long-haired dog such as a Collie or Chow Chow may take 20 minutes a day to groom.
- Lack of exercise or attention from an owner can make some dogs destroy things, bark a lot or even harm themselves.



Excuse Me, Do You Have the Time?

Taking care of a dog involves walking, feeding, playing, training, grooming and much more! It's easy to see why you need to have a plan for doing all of these things. You can probably count on some help from your family, but making sure your dog is properly cared for involves responsibility, planning and decision-making. If you have soccer practice on Monday afternoon, for example, you may have to ask your brother to walk the dog after school that day.

How old is the dog you want? Puppies need a lot more time than most adult dogs. If you don't have a lot of spare time, you might consider getting an adult dog. What breed of dog do you want? Some dogs can do well when left alone during the day, but others need much more attention from their humans. Some breeds need less exercise than others. If no one is home during the day, keep that in mind when you select a dog. For advice about the right kind of dog for your family, talk with dog breeders and trainers, ask your veterinarian and read lots of books about dogs. Take time to make this important decision—your dog is depending on you!

Begging for More

1. Meet with your family and discuss how much time each person plans to spend taking care of the dog and what tasks they will do. Create and display a family dog care schedule. Also create a family dog care contract and ask each person to agree to the terms and sign it.
2. Visit an animal shelter and ask the staff why families give their dogs to shelters. Discuss with your helper or group how better planning and decision-making could have prevented these problems.

Matchmaker, Matchmaker

Selecting a dog is a big decision for a family! What *breed* should you get? What age? What source? This activity will help you answer these and other questions about selecting a dog that will be a good match for you and your family. Along the way, you'll practice a skill that you'll use every day of your life: making good decisions!

Dog Project Skill: Choosing a new dog for the family

Life Skill: Making decisions—gathering and analyzing information

National Educational Standard: NS.K-4.3: Life Science: Organisms and environments

Success Indicator: Gathers information to make a wise decision when selecting a dog.

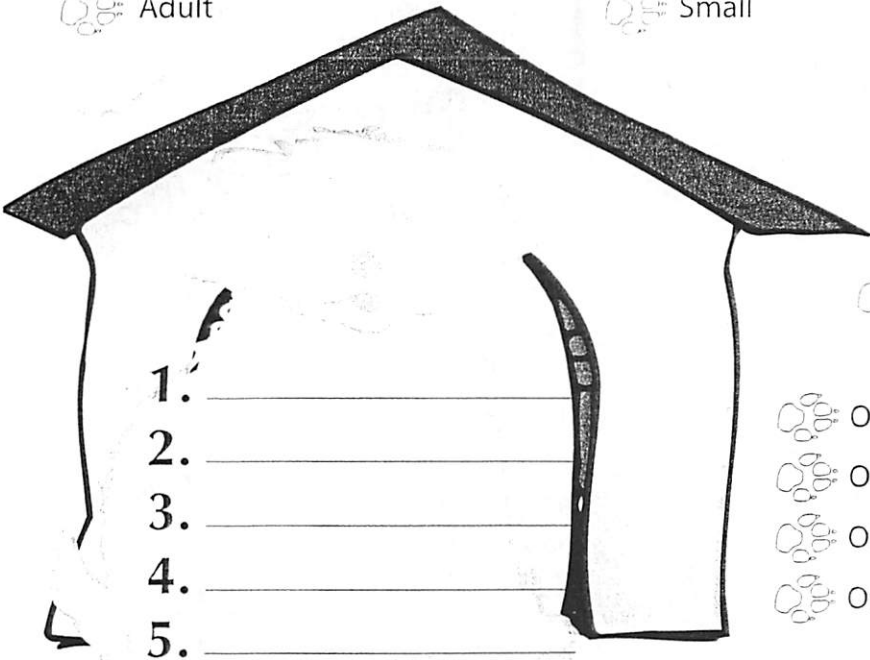
Jump In Color in the paw prints that are most important to your family. Follow the trail to help identify what kind of dog your family is looking for. On the five lines on the dog, list the five traits that are most important to your family. You should have a lot of good discussion as you talk these traits over with your family members!

Note: Even if you can't have a dog, this will still be a fun activity as you and your family create your "dream dog."



Choosing the right dog for your family is a big decision!

Puppy	Pure Bred	Large	Female	Cost Over \$100
Adult	Mixed Breed	Medium	Male	Cost Under \$100
		Small	Active	
			Somewhat Active	Not Active
			Somewhat Outgoing	Reserved
				Outgoing
			Other Trait _____	
			Other Trait _____	
			Other Trait _____	
			Other Trait _____	



Woofers & Tweeters

- Currently, there are 701 different types of purebred dogs in the world.
- Some puppies can be spayed or neutered as young as eight weeks old.
- Some dog breeds have high rates of cataracts, hip dysplasia and bleeding disorders, so good breeders make sure their animals do not have these problems.

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! (Share what you did)

- What was the most difficult dog trait for everyone to agree on?
- What type of dog did you finally select? Why?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

- Why is it important for your family to make some decisions before even looking at any dogs?
 - What could be some of the results of choosing the wrong dog for your family?
-
-

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- What are some other important decisions families should discuss?
 - What are some decisions you have made? Were they good ones? Why or why not?
-
-

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- What advice can you give to a friend who wants a dog?
 - What are some jobs that need people to have very good decision-making skills?
-
-



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Selecting a dog

Howl about this?

Mixed Breed Fun:

- Pointer + Setter = Poinsetter, a traditional Christmas pet
- Irish Water Spaniel + English Springer Spaniel = Irish Springer, a dog fresh and clean as a whistle
- Labrador Retriever + Curly Coated Retriever = Lab Coat Retriever, the choice of research scientists
- Terrier + Bulldog = Terribull, a dog prone to awful mistakes
- Bloodhound + Labrador = Blabador, a dog that barks incessantly
- Collie + Malamute = Commute, a dog that travels to work

Activity written by Derylee Hecimovich.



Picking a Pal

Each year, thousands of homeless dogs are euthanized in animal shelters across the country. Many were once cute little puppies that grew up to be too big, too furry, too energetic, too aggressive, too timid or developed some other trait that their owners didn't like.

Dogs may live 15 years or more, so it is important to make the right choice when selecting a dog for your family. You need to consider a dog's size, personality, age, health and other factors. Also think about your home environment, time and finances. How much time and room do you have for a dog? What do you expect from the dog? By answering important questions like these ahead of time, you can prevent a lot of trouble for both you and your dog!

Use this checklist to help make sure the dog you choose to bring home is healthy. You may want to add other items that are important to your family, such as already housebroken, obedience trained, etc.

Selecting a Healthy Dog

- at least 6–8 weeks old
- spayed or neutered (adult dog)
- vaccinated and dewormed
- clear, bright eyes
- friendly
- happy, playful, curious attitude
- fur and skin clean and clear
- has had veterinary examination
- guarantee from breeder or seller
- breed-specific health tests
- other _____
- other _____
- other _____
- other _____

Begging for More

1. Visit a local animal shelter. What kinds of dogs are there and why?
2. Attend a dog show and talk with dog owners about their breed of dog. Share what you discovered with your group or helper.
3. Ask a friend or neighbor how they chose their dog.

• Breed • Aggressive • Environment • Guarantee • Cataracts • Hip dysplasia • Breed-specific • Vaccinated • Euthanize



Name That Breed!

Big 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

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.

Jump In From the list of dog breeds below, write the name of each

breed you identify. 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.

My Favorite Breed



Two popular dog breeds. What are they?

Dog Breed Groups

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

Terrier	Working	Toy	Non-sporting
Herding	Hounds	Sporting	Miscellaneous

PAWS to Consider

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?

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- What breeds of dogs are in your community?

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?



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Dog breeds

• Breed group



HOW 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.

Adapted by Amy Harder from original activity by Debbie Hackman.



Hunters, Herders and Helpers

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.

Meet the Mutts!

Mutts, mongrels, "Heinz 57s"—there are many terms for *mixed breed* dogs. Before you decide what kind of dog you want, take some time to consider owning a mixed breed. This activity will help you discover the *advantages* and *disadvantages* of owning a mixed breed dog, and it just might help you make the best choice for your family when it's time to select a dog.

Dog Project Skill: Appreciating mixed breed dogs
Life Skill: Making decisions—gathering information
National Educational Standard: NS.K-4.3:
 Life Science: The characteristics of organisms
Success Indicator: Describes advantages and disadvantages of mixed breed dogs.

Jump In **G**ather the information you need to complete the chart below.

When you are finished filling in the chart, decide for each question whether your answer is an advantage or disadvantage. If you need help with some of the questions, ask your



What kind of dog is this?

Mixed Breed or Purebred Dog?

Question	Answer	Advantage or disadvantage of mixed breed or purebred
What characteristics do you want in a dog?		
Will you know what a mixed breed puppy will look like when it is full grown?		
How much does a mixed breed cost?		
Will you be able to decide what breed group a mixed breed dog belongs to, so you have an idea what characteristics it will have (energetic, intelligent, herding, etc.)?		
What competitive activities and organizations allow mixed breed dogs?		
What goals do you have that you will be able to achieve with a mixed breed dog?		
How does the health of mixed breeds compare to purebred dogs?		



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Dog breeds
Mixed breeds

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper.

Speak! (Share what you did)

- What differences between purebred and mixed breed dogs did you discover?
- What resources did you use to do this activity?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

- How did gathering information help you decide if a mixed breed dog was right for you?
- Why might you want to identify the main breed(s) in a mixed breed dog?

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- What mixed breed dogs do you know and what are they like?
- When else could making a list of advantages and disadvantages help you make a decision?

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- What could you tell someone about choosing a mixed breed dog?



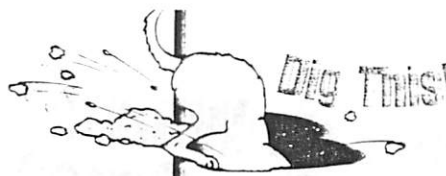
www.n4hcc.org/dog

Mutt computer game

Howl about this?

- To help guess the adult size of a mixed breed puppy, look at their paws—generally, the bigger the paws, the bigger the puppy will be when it is full grown.

Activity written by Amy Harder.



All Mixed Up?

Which is better, a purebred dog or a mixed breed? Neither! There are advantages and disadvantages for all types of dogs. You and your family must decide which dog is best for you. A purebred may have breed registration papers, but it won't love you any more than a mixed breed dog does! Also, most agility and other sporting competitions accept both mixed breeds and purebreds, and both purebreds and mixed breeds can become AKC *Canine Good Citizens*. Consider the following as you make your decision.

Purebred dogs	Mixed breed dogs
There are more opportunities for showing purebreds	It is more difficult to find homes for mixed breeds
You have a general idea of the size, appearance, personality and behavior of your adult dog	Guessing the final size, appearance, personality and behavior of a mixed breed puppy can be difficult
Purebreds look like the other dogs in their breed	A mutt can be a unique, one-of-a-kind dog
It is acceptable to breed a high-quality purebred dog if there are homes for the puppies	It is never acceptable to breed a mutt on purpose
Purebreds nearly always cost more than mixed breeds	Mixed breeds almost always cost less than purebreds
Purebreds can suffer from certain health problems	Health and personality of mixed breed dogs are often better than purebreds

• Mixed breed • Canine Good Citizens • Advantage • Disadvantage



Begging for More



1. Visit your local animal shelter and decide what is the major breed in each mixed breed dog. Share what you found with your helper or group.
2. Design your own mutt: draw or cut and paste together a dog that is made up of your favorite parts of purebred dogs. See the link on the dog project online page at www.n4hccs.org for a computer game that lets you do this easily.

Oh Where, Oh Where Has My Little Dog Gone?

For dog owners, one of the worst things that can happen is to have their dog run away or get lost. This two-part activity will help you understand the saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." You'll create a plan to prevent your dog from getting lost as well as a plan to deal with this tragedy if it happens. Battle stations!

Dog Project Skill: Keeping a dog from getting lost

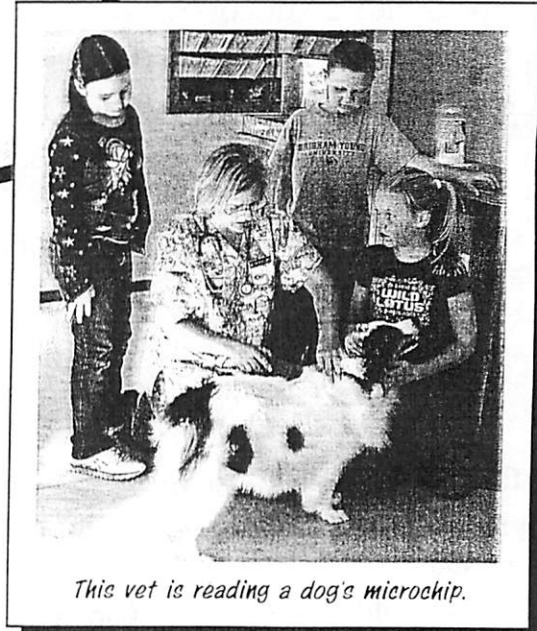
Life Skill: Planning and organizing

National Educational Standard:
NL.ENG.K-12.5: Communication strategies

Success Indicator: Creates plans to prevent a dog from getting lost or finding it if it gets lost.

Jump In

Part 1. Think about all the ways your dog could become lost, then think of a way to prevent each thing from happening. Write your plan in the chart below. Think about all your dog's environments—inside, outside, traveling and so on.



This vet is reading a dog's microchip.

How I'll Prevent My Dog from Getting Lost

How my dog could get lost	How I can prevent it

Part 2. Create a "Lost Dog" poster to be prepared in case you ever lose your dog. Use the space here to design your poster before you make it.



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Preventing lost dogs

PAWS to Consider



No Place Like Home

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Peak! (Share what you did)

- What are some of the ways your dog could get lost?
- How did making your "Lost Dog" poster make you feel?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

- Why is preventing a dog from getting lost so important?
- How is creating a plan to protect your dog part of being a responsible dog owner?

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- What things in your everyday life do you have to make a plan for?
- What are some things that have happened when you didn't plan well?

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- How can you teach your friends to prevent their dogs from getting lost?

One of the responsibilities you have as a dog owner is to protect your dog from the danger of getting lost. Here are some things you can do to protect your dog from getting lost.

Identification. Consider having your dog tattooed or microchipped. When your dog has a buckle collar on, make sure it has ID tags on. Never put tags on a training collar.

Fencing and Leashes. Always keep your dog in a fenced yard or kennel and/or on a leash when outside. Make sure the fence isn't broken and that the dog can't go over or under it.

Lost Dog Plan. If your dog gets lost, call your animal shelter, police department, animal control officer and local veterinarians with a good description of your dog. Ask family, friends and neighbors to help you look for your dog. Call your local radio station, newspaper and TV for help getting the word out. Post "Lost Dog" posters around your neighborhood. Use large, easy-to-read printing on your poster. Make sure it will get people's attention.

On your "Lost Dog" poster, include:

- a recent photo of your dog, including views of both sides and face
- description of your dog, including gender, breed, color, hair length, age and special characteristics; do not include your dog's name
- instructions about what someone should do if they find your dog; include two telephone numbers

• Tattoo • Microchip



HOW about this?

If you find a lost dog, get an adult to carefully and gently catch the dog and put it in a safe place. Offer it water and a little food. Search through newspapers, radio stations, animal shelters and posters, announce that you found a lost dog. Describe only some of the dog's characteristics; ask callers to describe the dog to you completely so you can be sure you will give the dog back to the right owner.

Begging for More

1. Add more parts to your lost dog plan: check into advertising options such as radio stations and newspapers; make a list of neighbors, friends and other people who could help you find your dog if it should get lost.
2. Ask your veterinarian about using a tattoo or microchip to help you identify your dog. Decide which would be the best for your pet.

Nose and Nail, Toe and Tail

Stop! Tuck up your occiput! Time to hock your withers! Did you know that a lot of those words are also the names of dog body parts? You might not know that you can already name many parts of the dog. Why? They are the same for you! It's fun to learn the names of parts and you will use what you learn all the time. Get ready to work on a fun project with others and be a part of a team!

Dog Project Skill: Identifying dog body parts

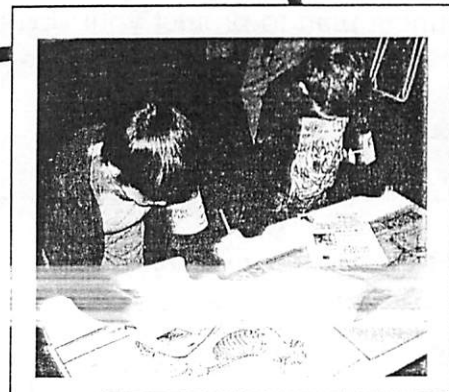
Life Skill: Teamwork

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

Success Indicator: Names and identifies at least 10 dog body parts.

Jump In **W**ith friends, family or other group members, create your own dogigsaw puzzle to help you learn the names

of parts. Find a large, simple drawing or photo of a dog. Paste it or tape it to a sheet of poster paper or thin cardboard. Using a labeled "Parts of the Dog" chart, label as many parts as you can on the backside at the right spot on the photo or drawing. Now carefully cut out each part. Make sure you don't cut across the label written on the back. When the whole dog picture has been cut into different parts, have fun with your group trying to put the dog puzzle back together. Read and say the name of each part as you put it in its right place. Scramble it up and start again. Keep going until you know the names of all the parts you want to learn. When you are done, write each dog part name where it belongs in the chart below.



*Learn the names
of parts on your
own dog. Talk with
others about
your dog.*



Dog Part Names

Names of dog body parts I already knew	Names of dog body parts I learned

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! (Share what you did)

- What parts of the dog did you already know?
- What new parts did you learn?
- How did it feel to be a part of a team?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

- Why do you need to know the names of dog parts?
- Why should you learn to work on a team?

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- Which parts of the dog have the same name as your body parts?
- When else have you worked on a team?

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- How can you improve your teamwork skills?
- How can you use your dog parts knowledge to learn even more about dogs?



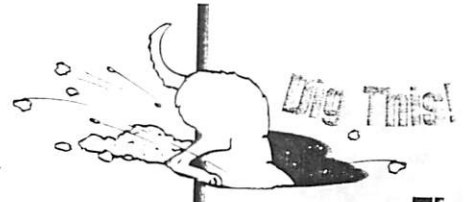
www.m4hcc.org/dog

Dog body parts

How about this?

A dog's height is measured from the ground to the highest point of his withers.

Activity written by Susan Kerr.



The Hip Bone's Connected to the...

Besides being fun, it's important to learn the names of dog parts. Judges will ask you to name some parts in showmanship classes. Breeders may talk about different dog parts and you'll want to know what they are talking about. If you see a problem with your dog, you need to know the name of the part so you can talk with your veterinarian about it.

When you are learning about parts, start with a simple drawing that has the parts labeled and named. Next, switch to a drawing without labels. Finally, practice naming parts on a real dog with a friend. Pretty soon you'll know all the parts!

• Stop • Tuck up • Occiput • Hock • Withers



Begging for More

1. Create another fun game to help you learn dog body parts and share it with a friend.
2. Pretend you are a reporter and "interview" friends and family about why teamwork is important.

The Skinny on Dog Food

Just like you, dogs have a food pyramid to "climb" everyday to grow and become healthy. In this exercise, you will discover the main nutrients needed by living creatures for proper health and growth. This knowledge will help you feed your dog—and yourself!—properly.

Dog Project Skill: Investigating nutrients in food

Life Skill: Reasoning: Uses logic to draw conclusions

National Educational Standard: NS.K-4.6: Personal and Social Perspectives: Personal health

Success Indicator: Names the major food nutrients.



There are so many dog foods to choose from!

Jump In

Replace the question marks in the "Sources of Nutrients" table with the correct terms from the word bank. Next, put the foods listed as "leftovers" in their proper place in the nutrient chart.

Note: Most foods actually supply more than one kind of nutrient.



Too many treats and snacks are bad for your dog's teeth, weight and general health.

Word Bank

Protein

Fat

Water

Vitamins

Minerals

Carbohydrate

Examples of Sources of Nutrients

?	?	?	? and ?	?
Water	Poultry	Wheat flour		Olive oil
		Corn meal	Peas	Vegetable oil
	Lamb		Green beans	
	Pork	Oatmeal	Apples	Nuts
	Fish	Honey	Bananas	Seeds
		Molasses	Cheese	Corn
	Peanut butter	Pasta	Yogurt	
	Soy	Barley	Milk	Peanut butter
	Milk		Yeast	Lard
	Cheese	Crackers	Liver	Trimmed fat from meat

Leftovers: Beef, Rice, Carrots, Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Bacon fat

PAWS to Consider



No Bones About It

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Peak! (Share what you did)

- What are the main nutrients needed for good health?
- What are some examples of each nutrient you discovered?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

- How can you figure out which nutrients a food has?
- Why is it important for you and your dog to eat a balanced diet?

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- How often do you eat a complete and balanced diet?
- In the past, how have you decided what to feed your dog?

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- How will you choose your dog's food in the future?
- What can you do to eat a more healthy diet?

• Nutrients • Balanced • Carnivore • Protein • Vitamins • Minerals • Carbohydrates
 • Energy • Glucose • Diarrhea • Deficiency • Commercial dog food

Dogs are *carnivores*, but a diet of just meat is unbalanced. Dog food companies use research and follow strict rules to create *balanced* foods for dogs. There are balanced diets for puppies, adults, seniors, overweight dogs and working dogs as well as special diets for dogs with certain health problems.

Water is the most important nutrient for a dog! Always make sure your dog has clean water available.

Fat supplies *energy* and helps dogs use some vitamins. *Carbohydrates* also provide energy and help dogs meet their need for *glucose*. Starchy foods such as corn, oats and potatoes should be cooked because raw starch can cause *diarrhea*. Hard-working dogs such as sled dogs and hunting dogs need high-energy diets.

Protein is an important nutrient, especially for growing dogs. It is used to build muscles and other tissues. Chicken and beef are the main sources of protein in dog food.

Vitamins and **minerals** are often added to *commercial dog foods* to make sure dogs do not develop *deficiencies*.

People food and table scraps should be fed rarely, if ever. These foods can make dogs fat, promote dental disease, encourage picky eaters and create unbalanced diets. For best health, feed your dog a high-quality commercial diet, not a bargain brand.



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Dog nutrition
Feeding dogs



Howl about this?

% of dogs show definite dislikes and likes in choosing dog foods.

- Pets seem to prefer to eat a food they are familiar with. Humans, not dogs, have a need and fondness for variety.



Begging for More

1. Go to the dog food aisle in a grocery or feed store and compare the ingredients and prices of at least two different dog foods. Share what you discovered with your group or helper.
2. Using the foods in the Sources of Nutrients table, create your own balanced and healthy dog food recipe. Go to www.n4hccs.org/dog for an example of a recipe card to use.

Worms, Germs and Things That Squirm

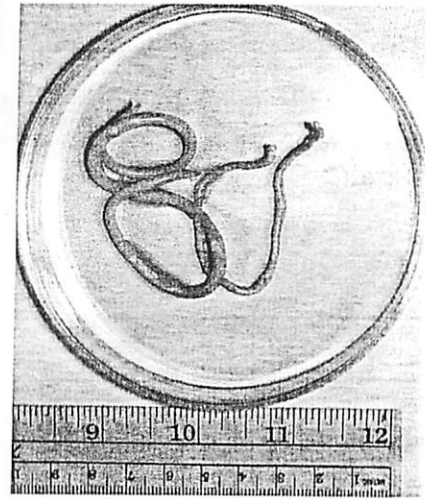
Parasites, viruses, bacteria—the world is full of all kinds of creepy crawlies waiting to attack unprotected dogs! As a responsible owner, you can help your dog fend off these invaders. Through this activity you'll investigate parasites and contagious diseases and, most importantly, how to prevent them!

Dog Project Skill: Investigating dog vaccinations and parasite control

Life Skill: Problem solving—recommends action plan

National Educational Standard: NS/K-4.3. Life Science: Organisms and environments

Success Indicator: Explains how diseases and parasites are spread and prevented.



These worms could be living in your dog's intestines!

Jump In

Dogs in different parts of the country are at risk for different parasites and diseases. Investigate the dog health problems in your area and list ways

to prevent them in the space below.

Dog Disease Prevention Recommendations

Vaccinations	Parasite control and prevention	Other



Tetanus is very rare in dogs.



www.n4hcc.org/dog

- Dog diseases
- Dog parasites
- Dog vaccinations

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! (Share what you did)

- What resources did you use for this activity?
- What diseases did you discover that were new to you?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

- Why are vaccinations important for dogs' health?
- Explain why preventing diseases is better than treating them.

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- What diseases have you been vaccinated against?
- What things do you do to keep yourself healthy?

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- What disease prevention actions can you take when introducing a puppy to another dog?
- How will you share what you learned with others?



Hot Shots

By vaccinating and deworming your dog, you can help protect him from getting sick. Here are general recommendations for preventing dog diseases, but make sure to ask your veterinarian what is needed for your dog.

Vaccinations. Vaccinate puppies at 6–8 weeks, 8–10 weeks, 10–12 weeks and 12–14 weeks against distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, parainfluenza and parvovirus. Adult dogs need a booster shot once a year. A dog can have its first rabies vaccination at 12 weeks; this vaccination is good for one year and booster shots after that are good for three years. Additional vaccinations recommended for some dogs protect against coronavirus, kennel cough and Lyme Disease and Rattlesnake bites.

Deworming. It is best to deworm a dog based on the results of an examination of its feces. However, nearly all puppies have roundworms. Other *internal parasites* include hookworms, whipworms, tapeworms, heartworms, coccidia and giardia. Clean up feces promptly and vary the spot where you tie a dog or kennel it outside. Use heartworm prevention regularly if this parasite is in your area.

External parasites. Ear mites are tiny pests that live in dogs' ear canals; they can be spread between dogs and cats. Mange mites burrow into the skin and cause itching and hair loss. Fleas and ticks are a big problem for dogs in some parts of the country. Use flea and tick treatment and control products as recommended by your veterinarian.

• External parasites • Internal parasites • Contagious • Virus • Bacteria



Begging for More

1. Ask a veterinarian or veterinary technician to show you how to examine a stool sample for parasites. Look at hookworm, whipworm and roundworm eggs under a microscope. Draw what you see.
2. Research and draw the life cycle of an internal or external parasite of your choice. Share what you discovered with your group or helper.

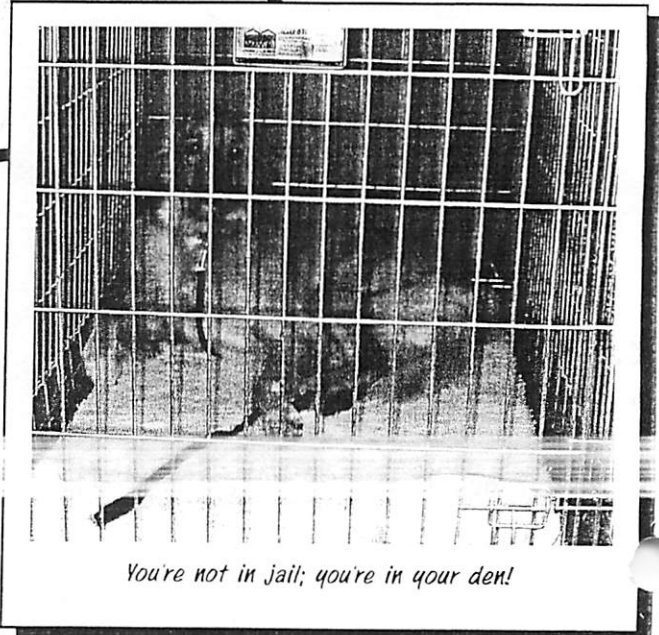
A Puppy Is in da House

Wow! You just got a new puppy! Or, maybe your family is considering getting a new puppy. If it's going to live in the house with your family, you'll need to design a houstraining plan. This activity will help you improve your planning and organizational skills as you train your puppy. Good luck to you both!

Dog Project Skill: Houstraining a dog
Life Skill: Planning and organizing
National Educational Standard:
 NS.K-4.3: Life Science: the characteristics of organisms
Success Indicator: Describes how to houstrain a dog.

Jump In There are many different ways to houstrain a puppy. Talk with a veterinarian, get some books or read articles about houstraining and choose the method that will work best for your dog.

Develop a schedule for houstraining your new puppy and record it in the chart below. Also include time for the other things your puppy needs to do during his day. Include other family members in the schedule where you can. Also, watch your puppy for signs that he needs to go out. Write what you saw.



You're not in jail; you're in your den!

My Puppy's Schedule

Time	Activity	Person responsible

How my puppy acts when he needs to go potty _____

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! (Share what you did)

- What did you consider as you planned your puppy's day?
- How did you involve your family in the plan?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

- Why is it important for the whole family to share in a dog's care?
- Why is it important to have a schedule?

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- When have you created a schedule for yourself?
- What other things do you and your family plan together?

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- How will you housebreak your next puppy?
- What other times would a plan be helpful?



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Housebreaking

Howl about this?

When very young, male and female dogs both squat when they urinate. As they grow older a female squats and a male lifts one leg.

- In addition to potty time, your dog needs time for eating, sleeping, playing, grooming and training.



Crates are Great!

Being den animals, dogs like to keep their living and sleeping area clean. Keeping a puppy in a dog crate gives her a safe, secure den. Until she is housebroken, keep your puppy in a crate whenever she is not with you. Add a blanket and a toy. Some people put food and water in; others do not. Keep the crate close to your family area and take the puppy outside often to potty.

After your puppy wakes up, eats or plays, you may notice that he sniffs the ground and walks in circles. Immediately say something like "Do you need to go out?" and take him out. Be consistent; take your puppy to the same spot outside and use the same command each time. Praise him if he goes but do not punish him if he doesn't. Bring him back inside right away—no playing outside yet. Make it clear that inside is where he lives and outside is where he goes to the bathroom.

Be patient! If you see your puppy having an accident indoors, say "No!" with a stern voice and take him outside right away. If you find an accident, DO NOT SCOLD HIM because he won't understand why he is being punished. You must follow the dog's bad behavior (going potty inside) very closely with punishment ("No! Bad dog!") so the dog can understand the connection.

Clean up accidents quickly with a disinfectant and odor remover. Wear gloves and wash your hands when finished. Scoop poop outside, too.

• House soiling



Begging for More

1. Read more about crates and denning instincts. Describe to your group or helper how you can use the denning instinct in other areas of your dog's training.
2. Explore different problems puppies and adult dogs have with house soiling and investigate different ways to solve these problems.

Can You Speak "Dog?"

If dogs could speak and understand our language, communicating with them sure would be a lot easier, wouldn't it? Unlike people, dogs don't use their voices very much for communication, even with each other. This activity will help you investigate how dog behavior and body language can tell you when a dog is friendly, scared, playful or mean—an important skill for everybody, even if they don't own a dog!

Jump In Use the boxes below to draw or describe what a dog looks like and how he acts in different situations.

Compare your drawings or descriptions with the pictures on the next page to decide what the dog was "telling you" in each situation. You may want to observe a dog several times in each setting to make sure that you don't miss anything.

What a dog looks like or does...

1. When its family arrives home after being gone for a while.

2. When a strange dog or person comes toward them.

3. When he is scolded for doing something bad or wrong.

Dog Project Skill: Recognizing dog behavior and body language

Life Skill: Acquiring and evaluating information—interprets information

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

Success Indicator: Interprets basic dog body language and behavior.



This dog is saying, "I'm friendly!"

Howl about this?

- Six out of every 10 dog bite victims are children.
- The Center for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that half of all children 12 and under have been bitten by a dog!



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Dog behavior

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! (Share what you did)

- What different dog body language did you see in each setting?
- Which dog seemed the most friendly? The most timid?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

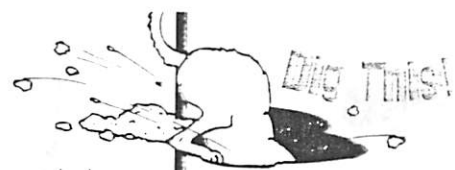
- How do dogs communicate with people? With each other?
- Why is it important for you to understand dog body language?

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- Besides talking, how do you communicate your feelings to other people?
- Describe different encounters you have had with friendly, timid and mean dogs. How did they act?

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

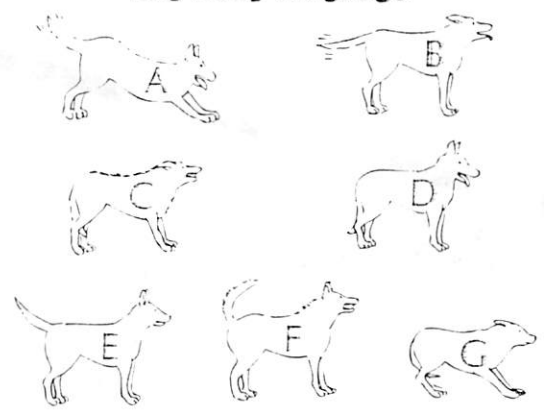
- How could you teach others in your community about how to avoid being bitten by a dog?
- How should you react to a dog that is showing aggressive body language?



Tattle Tails

Many people are bitten by dogs each year. If you understand dog body language, you will be more able to tell which dogs are friendly and which ones you should avoid. Dogs use body *postures*, facial expressions and tail positioning to communicate with other dogs and people. A dog's body language can tell us if the dog is *submissive*, fearful, friendly or aggressive.

Dog Body Language



- A Wants to play
- B Friendly greeting and asking for attention
- C Threatening and afraid
- D Polite greeting
- E Something has the dog's attention
- F Threatening and aggressive
- G Scolded or fearful

If an aggressive dog comes near you, stand very still. Do not look it in the eyes. If it knocks you down, curl into a ball, put your hands over your head and neck and lie very still. Never try to outrun a dog—that may make him want to chase and attack you.

Never approach a dog on his property unless his owner is present and says that it is safe. Many dogs are friendly when their family is present, but can become protective and aggressive when alone.

Dogs running loose together can form a dog pack and become very dangerous. If you see a group of loose dogs, go to a safe place and tell an adult about the dog pack right away.

• Submissive • Posture



Begging for More

1. Visit an animal shelter and watch different dogs' body postures and behaviors. Record your observations and discuss them with your helper.
2. Create a photo journal of dogs showing different behaviors, postures and body language. Label each photo with the behavior you think the dog was showing.

Saying Good-bye

People are often very sad when they lose a member of their family for any reason. Dog owners can also feel very sad when their dog dies, gets lost or goes to a new home. Because people live much longer than dogs, everyone eventually has to say goodbye to their dog. This activity will help you explore the emotion called *grief* and help you prepare for the time you will have to say goodbye to your dog.

Dog Project Skill: Preparing for the loss of a dog

Life Skill: Managing feelings

National Educational Standard: NS.K-4.3:

Life Science: Life cycles of organisms

Success Indicator: Explains the emotional aspects of losing a dog.



When you are sad, it helps to have your friends around.

Jump In

Lee's dog Brownie got out of his fenced yard and was hit by a truck. Brownie was hurt so badly that he died right away. Match the description of Lee's feelings or actions with the stage of grief that he is going through at that time.

Matching Activity

Lee's feelings and actions	Stages of grief
_____ A. Lee felt bad for days. He wasn't hungry. He couldn't fall asleep. He didn't pay attention in school. He often just started crying.	1. <i>Denial</i>
_____ B. Lee put up pictures of Brownie in his room. He enjoyed telling his friends about all the fun he had with Brownie.	2. Anger and blame
_____ C. Lee promised his parents he would do all his chores and ask for no allowance if they could somehow bring Brownie back.	3. Bargaining
_____ D. Lee's father met him at school and told Lee Brownie had been killed. Lee said that he thought his father was not telling him the truth.	4. Sadness and <i>depression</i>
_____ E. Lee was very angry. He told his little brother it was his fault Brownie got killed because his brother didn't lock the kennel door after he fed Brownie that morning.	5. <i>Acceptance</i>

Howl about this?

When a person remembers the good times and smiles when they talk about the pet they lost, they may be ready to start thinking about getting a new pet. This amount of time varies for each person and the relationship they had with their pet.



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Grief

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! (Share what you did)

- Which of Lee's feelings or actions could you identify with? Why?
- How does talking about loss and grief make you feel?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

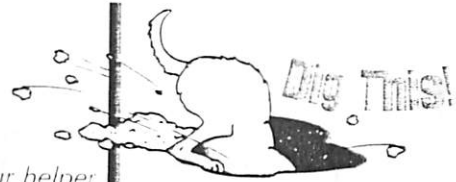
- How does grieving help someone recover from a loss?
- Why is it important to prepare for the loss of your dog?

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- How can helping a friend through a loss prepare you for a loss of your own?
- For what types of losses might you grieve?

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- What can you do to help someone who is grieving?
- What can you do to prepare for a loss?



Letting Go

Grieving is a way of dealing with the loss of a friend, relative, pet or possession. It is a normal sign of caring. If you lose a pet, it is important to share your feelings with others. If a friend loses a pet, share in the grieving process with them. Listen to their stories or just sit with them if that is what they need.

The five stages of grieving are

1. **Denial.** "This hasn't happened."
2. **Anger.** "I'll never forgive you for letting this happen."
3. **Bargaining.** "I'll do anything to make things right again."
4. **Depression.** "I just don't feel like doing anything any more."
5. **Acceptance.** "I can remember the good times and move on with my life."

Things to say to someone who has lost a dog

- "I'm sorry about your dog."
- "I know how much you loved your dog."
- "Your dog really loved you."
- "He was a great dog!"
- "If you need someone to talk to, give me a call."
- "Let's go for a walk and you can tell me about him."
- "Can I do anything to help?"
- "Can I make a donation to a charity in honor of your pet?"
- "What happened?"
- Relate a fun or memorable story about their dog.

Things NOT to say

- "I know how you feel."
- "You'll have to get a new dog."
- "It was bound to happen."
- "He was pretty old anyway."
- "It was just a dog."
- "You got him for free, didn't you?"
- "At least you didn't have a big vet bill."
- "I never liked him anyway."
- "Now you're not so tied down."
- "You can just get another one."
- "He wasn't worth the trouble."
- Don't talk about a dog you have lost—this is THEIR time.

• Denial • Acceptance
• Grief • Depression



Begging for More

1. Visit a funeral director, physician or veterinarian. Ask them how they help their clients or patients deal with grief.
2. Talk with a counselor about the grieving process. Ask them what training they received to help others with their grief. Share what you learned with your group or helper.



Behave!

Everyone likes a dog that has good manners! Even if you never show your dog, teaching it basic obedience commands can make it more welcome—and safer—in any setting. Just like your parents take responsibility for keeping you safe by setting up rules, you need to take responsibility for keeping your dog safe by making sure he is well behaved. This activity will help you do just that!

Dog Project Skill: Mastering basic obedience training

Life Skill: Responsibility

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

Success Indicator: Describes how to teach a dog basic obedience commands.

Jump In In the chart below, list the basic obedience commands you think a dog should know. Also note how you plan to teach these commands to your dog and the date your dog mastered the command. For extra fun, think of a few tricks you'd like your dog to learn and describe how you will teach these, too. If you need more space, use another sheet of paper and attach it to this page.



*Time spent training your dog
by time, watch appear.*

My Obedience Training Plan

Command or trick	My training plan	Date my dog mastered this command or trick

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! *(Share what you did)*

- What basic obedience commands do you think a dog should know?
- Which was the easiest to teach your dog? The hardest?

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

- Why does your dog need to learn basic obedience commands?
 - What are the consequences of having a poorly-behaved dog?
-
-
-

Catch the Scent *(Generalize to your life)*

- What rules have your parents set for you?
 - How does obeying rules show that you are a responsible person?
-
-
-

Point the Way *(Apply what you learned)*

- How else can you become a more responsible dog owner?
 - How can you improve your dog training skills?
-
-
-

Dog Project
ONLINE

www.n4hcc.org/dog

Dog training
The Seven Basic Commands

Howl about this?

If your dog jumps up on you, push him off and say "off," not "down." "Down" means lie down.

Activity revised by Debbie Hackman and Susan Kerr.



Down, Boy

There are many ways to train a dog to do basic commands! Some suggestions can be found on the dog project online page at www.n4hccs.org. Here are some general guidelines and the seven basic commands.

- Make sure your equipment fits. Have your helper make sure the training collar fits correctly.
- Speak in a firm, pleasant voice.
- NEVER hit or scream at the dog.
- Be patient! Keep your training sessions short so the dog doesn't get too tired. Two 10-minute sessions a day are better than one 20-minute session.
- Praise the dog every time it correctly follows a command. Praise can be a gentle pat, time out for play, a treat or "Good dog!" in a happy voice. Do not use your dog's name when praising.
- Keep commands short. Use the same words every time. For commands that require the dog to move ("come" and "heel"), use its name first. For commands that requires the dog to stay put ("stay," "sit" and "down"), use only the command word.
- Don't try to teach a new command until your dog has mastered the last one.
- Practice, practice, practice! Repeat each exercise many times until the dog does it right away.
- End each training session with something the dog does well so you can end with success.

The Seven Basic Commands

Heel	Down
Sit	Come
Stay	Finish
Stand-Stay	

Begging for More

1. Attend a dog show and observe the basic commands and the different ways handlers use those commands.
2. Talk to a professional trainer or your helper about how to handle difficulties you have training your dog.

Here Comes the Groom(ing)

Your dog probably spends a lot of time running, playing, digging and rolling outside. When you add shedding and nail growth, you've got a lot to do to keep your dog looking good! In this activity, you'll discover the basics of proper dog grooming and share what you learned with others.

Dog Project Skill: Grooming a dog
Life Skill: Communication

National Educational Standard:
NL-ENG.K-12.4: Communication skills

Success Indicator: Demonstrates how to clean a dog's coat, eyes, ears and teeth.

Jump In

Interview a dog groomer about the proper way to groom a dog, then outline a demonstration about grooming and present it to your helper, group or family.



some breeds need a lot of grooming.



Part of good grooming includes checking for fleas and other pests.

My Interview with a Dog Groomer

Groomer's name _____

Phone number _____

Address _____

Business name _____

What I learned about dog grooming

My Grooming Demonstration Outline

Demonstration title _____

Introduction _____

Body

Main point #1 _____

Main point #2 _____

Main point #3 _____

Conclusion _____

Props needed _____

PAWS to Consider

Discuss the answers to these questions with your helper

Speak! (Share what you did)

- Who are the dog groomers in your area?
- What was your demonstration about?

Chew on This (Process what's important)

- Why do you need to keep your dog clean and care for his teeth, ears and eyes?
 - How does talking with a groomer or veterinarian help you improve your communication skills?
-
-

Catch the Scent (Generalize to your life)

- What problems have you seen from dogs not being groomed?
 - Besides giving a demonstration, how else can you communicate what you know with others?
-
-

Point the Way (Apply what you learned)

- How will you change how you groom and care for your dog?
 - How will the demands of grooming affect which breed of dog you might want in the future?
-
-



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Grooming

HOW about this?

- There are several breeds of hairless dogs that don't need any brushing!
- Ear mites, yeast infections, plant parts and bacteria can all cause ear problems in dogs.
- Some dogs with ear problems can shake their ears so hard that they burst blood vessels in the ear *pinna*, which makes the whole ear swell up with bloody fluid.
- A dog's coat can become dry if it is bathed too often.



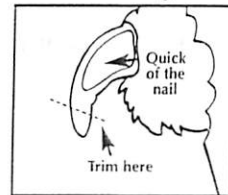
Brush, Clip, Trim and Snip

Be patient with your dog as you train it for grooming. Groom dogs on a table with a rubber mat or rug for gripping. Work for short periods of time until your dog gets used to grooming.

Only bathe your dog if he is dirty, smells bad or needs to have his skin or coat treated with a special shampoo for his health. You can wipe his coat with a damp towel between baths. If you must bathe your dog for a show, do so 48 hours before the show. Have an adult present when you groom your dog because some dogs do not like to be groomed.

Grooming Steps

- **Brush dog**, removing mats and *debris*; use a toothed rake and brush gently all the way to the skin; check behind ears, in armpits, on back legs and under tail
- **Clean matter** from eyes with a moist cotton ball
- **Clean ears** with alcohol and cotton balls
- **Brush teeth** with soft toothbrush and dog (not human) toothpaste
- **Trim nails**. Try not to cut into the *quick* (red area). If you do and it bleeds, dab a little cornstarch on to stop the bleeding.
- **Wet, bathe** with dog shampoo, rinse twice
- **Apply coat conditioner** if needed
- **Dry** with towel or blow drier set on low
- **Brush out coat**
- **Trim** according to breed or type
- **Clip** hair between toes and around foot pads
- **Praise** your dog for behaving well!



• Quick • Pinna • Debris



Begging for More

1. Help a dog groomer for a day. Note and record the many steps that professional groomers do while grooming a dog. Take a picture of you helping the groomer and attach it to this page. Remember to stay safe at all times.
2. Describe how to groom two very different dog breeds and attach your report to this page.

Dog Talk 1 Glossary



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

A

Acceptance – Consider something is true; believe or agree.

Advantage – Positive; plus; pro; strength.

Aggressive – Bold, strong or overbearing; likely to fight; hostile.

B

Bacteria – Tiny, one-celled living creature.

Balanced – Food that supplies all the important nutrients in the right amounts.

Breed – Group of animals that are very similar and have been created by special mating and selection for a certain purpose.

Breed group – Collection of breeds with a similar use or purpose, such as herding.

Breed-specific – Conditions that are more common in certain breeds.

C

Canine Good Citizens – American Kennel Club certification given to dogs that successfully complete a certain behavior and training test.

Carbohydrates – Sugars and starches in feed; sources of energy.

Carnivore – Group of animals whose diet is mostly meat.

Cataracts – Cloudiness in an inner part of the eye that interferes with vision.

Commercial dog food – Balanced dog food developed by companies based on research and dogs' needs.

Contagious – Able to be spread between individuals.

D

Debris – Dirt, leaves, mud, etc.

Denial – Refusing to accept something that is true.

Depression – Feeling of sadness and hopelessness.

Diarrhea – Loose or watery stool (feces).

Disadvantage – Negative; minus; con; weakness.

E

Energy – One of the major food nutrients; usually provided by fats and carbohydrates.

Environment – Surroundings.

Euthanize – Painlessly end an animal's life.

External parasites – Pests that live on or in an animal's skin or coat and do harm.

F

Fictional – Made up; not real.

G

Glucose – Basic form of sugar needed by body cells to work.

Grief – Feelings of loss; mourning for something or someone that has died or been lost.

Guarantee – Promise of quality, health or performance.



H

Hip dysplasia – Disorder of the hip joint where the hip ball is poorly seated in the joint socket; more common in certain breeds.

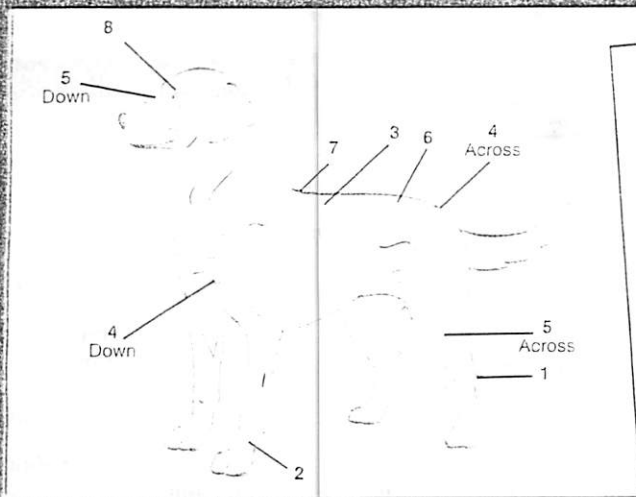
Hock – Sharp angled joint in the dog's hind leg; its heel or tarsus.

House soiling – Urinating or defecating indoors.

I

Internal parasites – Pests that live inside an animal and do harm.

Dog Parts Crossword Fun

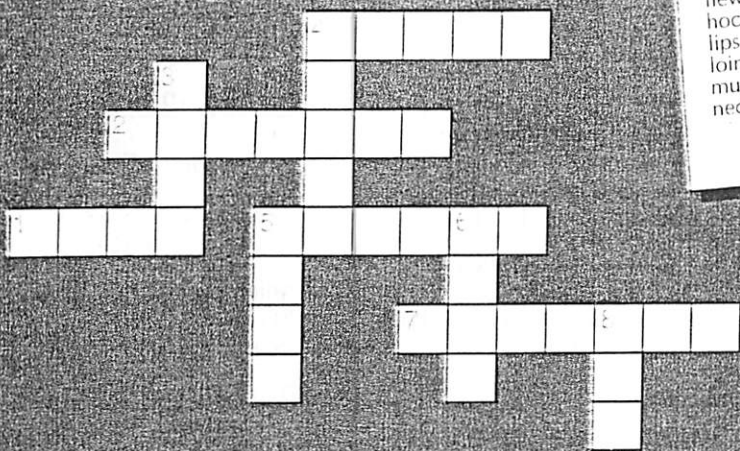


Parts of the Dog Word Find

Word Bank

back
brisket
chest
crest
croup
elbow
eye
feathers
flank
flews
hock
lips
loin
muzzle
neck

nose
occiput
pad
pastern
paw
rump
skull
stern
stifle
stop
tail
thigh
toes
tuckup
withers



M

Microchip – Tiny computer chip put under the skin to identify an animal.

Minerals – Natural substances such as iron, calcium, sodium, etc. needed in small amounts for life, health and growth.

Mixed breed – Dog that does not belong to a specific breed; often the result of accidental breeding.

N

Nutrients – Substances needed for life; include water, protein, vitamins, minerals and sources of energy.

Occiput (AH-suh-put) – Highest point at the top and rear of a dog's skull.

P

Pinna – Flat part of a dog's outer ear.

Posture – Body position; pose.

Protein – Food nutrient essential for life; made up of amino acid building blocks.

Q

Quick – Living inner portion of a nail, with blood and nerve supply.

S

Stop – Part on a dog's skull between the eyes where the base of the nose meets the forehead.

Submissive – Timid, meek. not a fighter.

T

Tattoo – Ink put under the skin for permanent identification.

Tuck up – Part of a dog's body where the belly rises up to blend with the hind quarters; where dog's body narrows below its loin; its waist.

V

Vaccinated – Has been given injections to help prevent certain sicknesses.

Virus – Tiny, non-living particle that can invade host cells and cause disease.

Vitamin – Natural substance needed for life, health and growth in very small amounts; usually provided by foods.

W

Withers – Highest point of a dog at the top of its shoulders.



www.n4hcc.org/dog

Terminology

4-H Dog Publications

Dog 1 *Wiggles and Wags*
4-HCCS BU-08166

Dog 2 *Canine Connection*
4-HCCS BU-08167

Dog 3 *Leading the Pack*
4-HCCS BU-08168

Dog *Helper's Guide*
4-HCCS BU-08169

See back cover for ordering information

Dog Learning Laboratory Kit

The Ohio State University
Curriculum Materials Service
1114 Chambers Road
Columbus, OH 43212-1702

Books

The Complete Dog Book

American Kennel Club staff
Howell Book House, 1998

The Complete Dog Book for Kids

Noreen E. Baxter
Howell Book House, 1996
ISBN 0-87605-460-2

How to Teach Your Dog to Talk

Captain Haggerty
Simon & Schuster, 2000
ISBN 0-684-86323-5

Animal Volunteers

Mary R. Burch
Howell Book House, 2003
ISBN 0-7645-6709-8

Therapy Dogs: Training Your Dog to Reach Others

Kathy Diamond Davis
Dogwise Publishing, 2002
ISBN 1-929242-05-0

Dogs: The Ultimate Care Guide

Matthew Hoffman
Rodale Publishing, 1998
ISBN 1-57954-244-1

Dog Agility

Margaret H. Bonham
Barron's Publishing, 2000
ISBN 0-7641-1439-5

Positive Perspectives

Pat B. Miller
Dogwise Publishing, 2004
ISBN 1-929242-15-8

Canine Massage

Jean-Pierre Hourdebaigt
Dogwise Publishing, 2004
ISBN 1-929242-08-5

Complete Dog Care Manual

Bruce Fogle, D.V.M.
DK Publishing, 1993
ISBN 1-56458-168-3

Happy Dog: How Busy People Care for Their Dogs: A Stress-Free Guide for All Dog Owners

Arden Moore and Lowell Ackerman
BowTie Press, 2003
ISBN 1-931993-02-5

The Well Mannered Dog

Matthew Hoffman
Rodale Publishing, 1999
ISBN 1-57954-260-3

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Forrestal Publishing Company
ASIN B0006ROFZ8

Legacy of the Dog

Yamazaki Kojima
Chronicle Books, 1993
ISBN 0-8118-1069-0

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Jean Craighead George
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ISBN 0-446-39120-4

The Tellington Touch

Linda Tellington-Jones
with Sybil Taylor
Penguin Books, 1988
ISBN 0-670-82578-6

The Dog Owner's Question and Answer Book

Don Harper
Barron's Publishing, 1998
ISBN 0-7641-0647-3

Kids + Dogs = Fun

Jacqueline O'Neil
Howell Book House, 1996
ISBN 0-87605-754-7

How to Speak Dog

Stanley Coren
Simon & Schuster, 2000
ISBN 0-7432-0297-X

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Bruce Fogle, D.V.M.
DK Publishing, 1995
ISBN 1-56458-989-7

Communicating with Your Dog

Ted Baer
Barron's Publishing, 1989
ISBN 0-7641-0758-5

Good-Bye My Friend

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Dog: The Complete Guide

Sarah Whitehead
Metro Books, 1999
ISBN 1-5866-3072-5

The Puppy Report: How to Select a Healthy, Happy Dog

L. Shook
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ISBN: 1-55821-140-3

Barron's Encyclopedia of Dog Breeds

D. Caroline Coile & Michele Earle-Bridges
Barron's Educational Company
1999
ISBN 0-76415-097-9

Dog Magazines

Dog Fancy

Subscription Department
P.O. Box 53264
Boulder, CO 80328-3264

Dog World

300 West Adams Street
Chicago, IL 60608

Dog Organizations

AKC Headquarters

260 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016

AKC Operations Center

5580 Centerview Drive
Raleigh, NC 27606

United States Dog Agility Association

P.O. Box 850955
Richardson, TX 75085

Livestock Guard Dog Association

Hampshire College
P.O. Box FC
Amherst, MA 01002

UKC Performance Activities

100 East Kilgore
Kalamazoo, MI 49001

American Sighthound Field Association

P.O. Box 1293-M
Woodstock, GA 31088

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

2300 E Nifong Boulevard
Columbia, MO, 65201-3856

Pet Organizations

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

424 East 92nd Street
New York, NY 10128

Animal Welfare Institute

P.O. Box 3650
Washington, DC 20007

Delta Society

289 Perimeter Road East
Renton, WA
98055-1329

Humane Society of the United States

2100 L Street NW
Washington, DC 20037

World Society for the Protection of Animals

P.O. Box 190
29 Perkins St.
Boston, MA 02130

Pet Food Resources

Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc.

400 SW 8th Avenue
P.O. Box 148
Topeka, KS 66601-0148

Iams Customer Service

7250 Poe Avenue
Dayton, OH 45414

Ralston Purina Company

Checkerboard Square
St. Louis, MO 63164

Veterinary Organizations

American Veterinary Medical Association

1931 North Meacham Road
Suite 100
Schaumburg, IL 60173-4360

Dog Project Online Contents

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- Goals, Educational Standards
- User Feedback

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- More Fun Activities
- Interactive Games
- Internet Links
- Career Opportunities
- Gallery: Youth Project Photos

4-H Club Resources

- Helper's Guide Activity Facts
- Supporting Material
- Project Meeting Ideas
- Field Trip Ideas
- Internet Links
- Fair Classes, Score Cards
- Achievement Certificates
- National Events or Activities
- Club Ideas and Highlights
- Service Learning Suggestions

Educator Resources

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- After School Program Activities
- Worksheets/Handouts
- Internet Links

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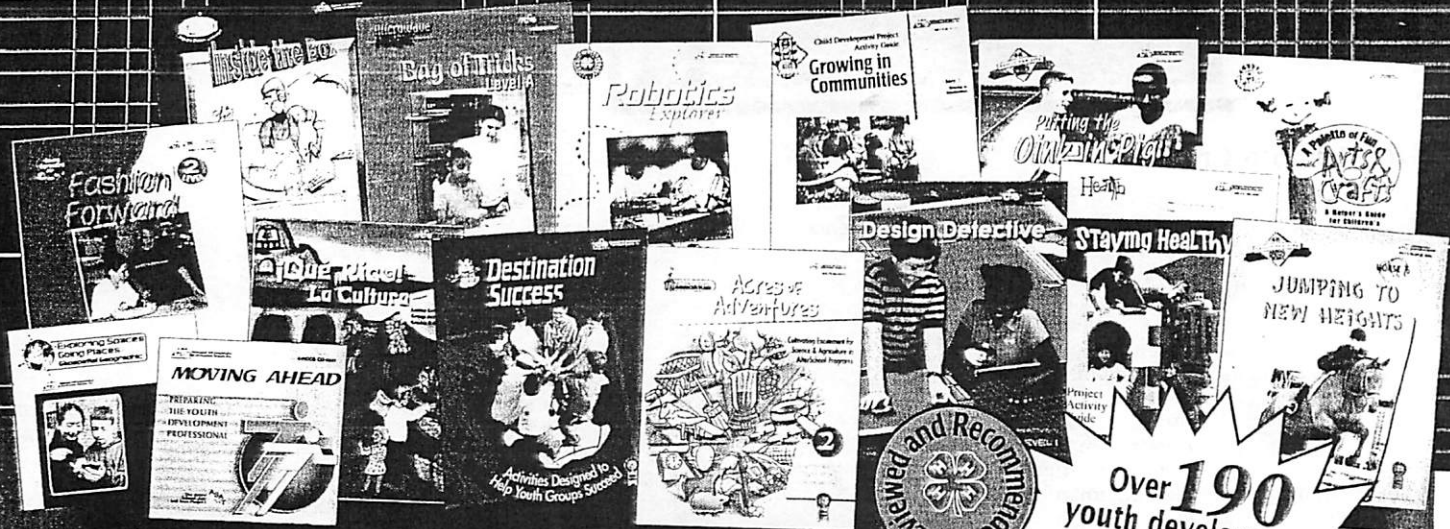
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Dog 1 Wiggles and Wags



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Essential Learning Models: Pfeiffer, J. L., & Jones, J. L. (2000).
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