

Dog Advancements Requirements for the 4-H Dog Silver Award

Skill and Knowledge Requirements (can be done verbally or in writing)	Date	Approved
1. Explain how you should approach a strange dog.	_____	_____
2. Name the basic types of sporting dogs.	_____	_____
3. What is a common disease for dogs that frequent dog parks or are professionally kenneled. How can you protect your dog from it?	_____	_____
4. Complete worksheet: "Skeleton of the Dog"	_____	_____
5. Explain two different methods of rewarding (praising) a dog and which would be your preferred method for use on your own dog.	_____	_____
6. Share information about an upcoming dog event at a club meeting.	_____	_____
7. Explain what traits would be important for your dog to possess if he were to do the job for which he was bred (or choose a breed similar to your dog if you have a mixed breed).	_____	_____
8. If you were a dog breeder, what requirements would you have, if any, for those wishing to purchase your puppies?	_____	_____
9. Learn the symptoms of one dog disease and explain them.	_____	_____
10. Complete worksheet: "Nutritional Analysis"	_____	_____
11. Choose a bad habit your dog has that you'd like to change (barking, chewing, jumping on people, pulling on leash, etc.) and explain a method of modifying the behavior.	_____	_____
12. Research Leptospirosis vaccination. Does your veterinarian recommend it in our area? Why or why not?	_____	_____
13. Identify your dog's bite, ears, backline, and tail conformation.	_____	_____
14. Teach your dog a <u>new</u> trick and show it to your club.	_____	_____
15. What is ringworm and how is it transmitted? How do you control it?	_____	_____
16. Learn about a dog-related law in your city, county, or state. If there is a license law in your area, find out how the revenue is spent.	_____	_____
17. What happens when a dog is picked up by a dog control officer? How many days would you have to reclaim your dog? What happens if you don't go get it?	_____	_____

- 18. Tell how you would travel with your dog. Include preparation before travel and what to do during travel. _____
- 19. What can you do to protect your dog from a dog attack? _____
- 20. Choose a breed of dog that has a different coat type than your own, research how it is groomed, and explain the process to your leader. _____
- 21. Choose one AKC dog group (other than non-sporting) and discuss the similarities in build, temperament, and purpose between the breeds. _____
- 22. Find out how much medical insurance would cost for your dog. What would it cover? _____

Personal Development Requirements (leaders may approve one alternate)

- 1. Give a demonstration or illustrated talk to your club (Min. 3 minutes). _____
- 2. Attend a Junior Dog Advisory Meeting or volunteer at a non-4H dog related event. _____
- 3. Complete the 4H-Dog Project Record. _____
- 4. Develop educational materials that your club can use to learn about dogs (ie: Breed ID flash cards, a dog diseases board game, etc.) _____
- 5. Participate in a community service project _____

Name of club member

Date

Approved by club leader

Approved by dog advisory

Date

Date

Nutritional Analysis

Match the letter of the dog food to the group it's designed for.

A:

Protein	25.42 %
Fat	14.28 %
Carbohydrates	45.4 %
Fiber	1.92 %

_____ **Puppies:** Except for when a mother is nursing, no other stage of life requires as much energy and nutrient intake as growth.

B:

Protein	24.15 %
Fat	10.17 %
Carbohydrates	50.2 %
Fiber	2.96 %

_____ **Weight Control:** For less active dogs and dogs prone to undesired weight gain, low fat dog food has less fat and higher fiber to help the dog fill full.

C:

Protein	28.07 %
Fat	16.95 %
Carbohydrates	41.81 %
Fiber	2.06 %

_____ **Adult:** A standard well balanced diet is needed for the dog's mid-adult years.

D:

Protein	18.21 %
Fat	7.9 %
Carbohydrates	57.7 %
Fiber	4.57 %

_____ **Senior:** Older dogs do have similar nutritional needs as their younger counterparts. Since weight control is a common concern in older dogs, their food generally has slightly more fiber and fewer calories.

- Carbohydrate-rich foods are the primary source of energy for all body functions.
- Fat is the body's major energy storage system. If the body cannot use all the energy from foods eaten, then it may turn it into fat for later use.
- Protein is needed for growth and regular repair of the body.
- Fiber-containing foods help the body feel full.

Skeleton of the Dog

1. What is the ankle joint on a dog called? _____
2. The Cranium houses the brain. The brain controls all movement of the dog. What bones house the spinal cord which carries the nerve actions to the body? _____
3. What are the vertebrae of the neck called? _____
4. What are the vertebrae running along the back of the rib cage called? _____
5. What are the vertebrae of the tail called? _____
6. The front legs move at the shoulder joint. What bones make up this joint? _____
7. What type of joint is the elbow joint? _____
8. What are the vertebrae between the ribs and pelvis called? _____
9. What are the toe bones called? _____
10. The upper leg bone is the largest in the body. What is it called? _____
11. What type of joint connects the upper leg bone to the pelvis? _____
12. Two bones run from the Humerus and the wrist. What are they called? _____
13. What bone connects the hind legs to the vertebrae to help the dog walk? _____
14. The knee joint connects the upper and lower leg. What is this joint called? _____
15. What two bones run from the knee joint to the ankle? _____
16. What are the lower and upper jaw bones called? _____
17. What bones protect most of the inner organs? _____
18. What is the eye socket called? _____

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|---|----------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|
| A | Mandible and Maxilla | G | Rib Cage | M | Thoracic |
| B | Humerus and Scapula | H | Ball and Socket | N | Phalanges |
| C | Tibia & Fibula | I | Hinge Joint | O | Stifle |
| D | Pelvis (Os Coxae) | J | Hock | P | Vertebrae |
| E | Coccygeal | K | Lumbar | Q | Cervical |
| F | Orbit | L | Radius and Ulna | R | Femur |