# Dog “Work”

## Obedience

## Working at Fun

## Using the Nose

## Assistance

## Martial Arts

## Pulling Stuff

## Therapy

## Hunting

## Agriculture

## Walking

Obedience

## AKC

## Tests a dog's ability to perform a prescribed set of exercises. You must score >50% of the points for each exercise & get a total score of at least 170/200. Each time your dog passes, it gets a “*leg*” toward a title. Three legs gets the title at that level. There are 3 levels (each is more difficult than the one before it):

## Novice (CD)

## Exercise Points

## 1. Heel on leash & Figure 8 40

## 2. Stand for examination 30

## 3. Heel free 40

## 4. Recall 30

## 5. Long sit 30

## 6. Long down 30

##  Maximum Score 200

## Open (CDX)

## Exercise Points

## 1. Heel Free & Figure 8 40

## 2. Drop on Recall 30

## 3. Retrieve on Flat 20

## 4. Retrieve Over High Jump 30

## 5. Broad Jump 20

## 6. Long sit 30

## 7. Long down 30

##  Maximum Score 200

## Utility (UD)

## Exercise Points

## 1. Heeling & Signal Exercise 40

## 2. Scent Discrim. - Artic #1 30

## 3. Scent Discrim. - Artic #2 30

## 4. Directed Retrieve 30

## 5. Moving Stand & Exam 30

## 6. Directed Jumping 40

##  Maximum Score 200

## Schutzhund

## There are also 3 levels (I, II, & III).

## Involves tracking, obedience, & protection

## Obedience Exercises

##  Schutzhund Level Exersize I II III

## On Leash Heel 15 10 --

## Off Leash Heel 20 15 10

## Sit in Motion 10 5 5

## Down in Motion/Recall 10 10 10 (running)

## Walking Stand -- -- 5

## Running Stand /Recall -- -- 10

## Retrieve on Flat 10 10 10

## Retrieve over Jump 15 15 15

## Retrieve over A-Frame -- 15 15

## Send Away with Down 10 10 10

## Down under distraction 10 10 10

##  Total 100 100 100

## Comparison

## AKC

### Typically indoors.

### Ring is 40x50”.

### Distractions are intense with dogs & people crowded into a small area.

### Jumps are low & relative to dogs height.

### Dumbbell is small.

### Figure 8 has 2 people.

### Typically can use hand signals or words.

### Scent discrim. task.

## Schutzhund

### Always outdoors.

### Ring is a football field.

### Distractions are minimal. But have Gunshots & Honoring dog

### Jumps are 1 meter for all dogs. A-frame retrieve.

### Larger dumbbells.

### Figure 8 has group of ≥4.

### Typically can only use words.

### Tracking phase.

## Classes

## Basic - Manners & socialization to dogs & people

## Advanced

### Positions - sit, down, stand & stays

### Recalls

### Walking without pulling

## Competition - Basic

### Retrieves

### Send aways

### Jumps

## Competition - Advanced

### Directed retrieves & jumping

### Scent discrimination

## Rally - less formal and perhaps more practical.

Working at Fun

## Dancing

## [Agility](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5Cmplonsky%5CGoogle%20Drive%5CWeb%5CPsych%5Cs%5C275%5CAgility.ppt)

## Description

## Originated in 1977 in England; came to US in 1986.

## A timed event involving a handler-dog team that must negotiate obstacles in a precise order & style.

## Have various jump heights (e.g., AKC has 8, 12, 16, 20, & 24”) depending on dogs height & age (older dogs sometimes run in the *“preferred”* class where they jump one height lower than usual).

## Several organizations are involved & each has slightly different rules (& in some cases obstacles).

## Organizations:

### AKC - American Kennel Club

### UKC - United Kennel Club

### USDAA - U.S. Dog Agility Association

### NADAC - North American Dog Agility Council

## Obstacles & Courses (Run Clean, Run Fast!)

### Levels:

### Novice - 13-15 obstacles.

### Open - 16-18 obstacles.

### Excellent - 18-20 obstacles.

### Classes:

### *Standard* – all equipment.

### *Jumpers (JWW)* – no contacts (or table)

## Contact obstacles - A-Frame, Dog Walk, Teeter, Table

## Non-Contact obstacles - Jumps, Tunnels, Weaves

## Air Dogs

## Flyball

## Racing & lure coursing

## Backpacking

## Bicycling

## Skateboarding

Using the Nose

## Drugs

## Tracking

## SAR

## Disaster

## Avalanche

## Travel

## Arson

## Bombs

Assistance

## History

## Guide DogsMorris Frank (a blind, 19 year-old from Nashville, TN) went to Switzerland in 1928 & brought back the 1st Guide Dog (named Buddy). A year later he started a school called *Seeing Eye, Inc.*

## Hearing DogsIn ≈1968, the 1st Hearing Dog was recognized. Shortly thereafter, the first hearing dog school was formed.

## Service DogsIn 1983, a woman named Jean King who was confined to a wheel chair had a Turkish sheep guard dog (named Shakti) trained as a Service Dog.

## Overview of Types

## Guide/Leader Dog: Serves as an aid to the mobility of a person who is blind.

## Hearing/Signal Dog: Serves to alert a person who is deaf or hearing impaired to specific sounds.

## Service/Mobility-Assist Dog: Trained to the individual requirements of a person with a physical disability. Most retrieve all kinds of objects, flip light switches and/or open doors, etc.

## Seizure Response Dog: Warns others when a person has a seizure & *may* come to predict oncoming seizures.

## Therapy Dog: Uses range from visiting hospitalized people to being a companion dog for a person with a disability. Is technically not an A-Dog.

## Hidden Benefits

## A dog’s presence may make a person appear more likable (Rossbach & Wilson, 1992).

## Adults with disabilities who use wheel chairs were greeted with more smiles & conversations from passersby when they were accompanied by a service dog as compared to those not so accompanied (Hart, Hart, & Bergin, 1987; Eddy, Hart, & Boltz, 1988).

## Similar effects were observed in children both on school playgrounds & in shopping malls (Mader, Hart, & Bergin, 1989).

## Guide - can be a life changing experience.

## Service

## General DescriptionTrained at PAWS for ≈ 6 months & then in home (with FI) for another 6 months.

## Specifics

### Basic Obedience (home/public)

### Service - training is customized.

#### Retrieve almost anything.

#### Flip light switches, open & close doors, pull a wheel chair, etc.

## Examples Tasks - Retrieval & Transport

### Put cans in a recycling bin & things in the garbage.

### Object to/from a location (e.g., brush from/to a shelf).

### Pulling things (wheelchair, clothing to undress).

### Tissue from box & then to garbage.

### Get dropped items (keys, gloves, pencil, coins, etc.).

### Pays cashier & retrieves purchased item.

## Examples Tasks - Object Manipulation

### Bell #1 to go outside, bell #2 for water.

### Pull open drawer, cabinet, or fridge.

### Push open a door & pull it closed.

### Turn a light on/off.

### Press an elevator or “open door” button.

### Lift arm onto wheelchair arm rest (where control is).

### Come out of/go into a crate (& close door behind).

## Signal

## General DescriptionTrained at PAWS for ≈ 2 months & then in home (with a Field Instructor) for another 2 months.

## Specifics

### Basic Obedience- (home & in public).

### Sounds

#### Door Knock & Bell

#### Telephone Rings (2 types)

#### Smoke Alarm

#### Alarm Clock

#### Intruder

#### Baby Crying

#### Microwave Ring

K9 Martial Arts

## Three reasons dogs learn this:

### Police/Military Purposes

### Personal Protection

### Breeding Tool/Sport (Schutzhund)

Pulling Stuff

## Sledding - Mush, Whoa, Gee, & Haw - I

## Contrary to common belief, mush is not typically used. It is believed to be too soft a sound. Some of the common commands:

### Hike (All Right, Let's Go): Gets the dogs moving

### Gee: Turn right

### Haw: Turn left

### Come Gee, Come Haw: 180O turn in either direction

### Easy: Slow down

### Whoa: Halt or stop the dogs

### Line Out: Tells lead dog to get all dogs in line, straight in front of sled

## Here is one account of Eskimo usage:

### mush although may shout whit (A whip of rawhide is used by the driver for urging on the dogs).

### gee, yew, ouk, or owka: to turn to right

### chaughh, haw, euh, or ra: to turn left

### kurri: to go faster

### howh, howh: to gather the dogs

### hah or ho: to stop

## As one can see, there is little uniformity; the sound depends upon one's nationality and to what the dogs are accustomed.

## The general theme is: Go, Stop, Right & Left.

## Skijoring

## Carting

## Weight Pulling

## Skateboarding

Therapy

## Dogs are faithful, playful, loyal, and enjoy our company. Just being with a dog makes people feel good.

Hunting

## Birds

## Marking

## Rabbits

## Fox

## Other Animals

Agriculture

## Herding - work with the shepherd to move the livestock.

## Livestock Guarding Dogs (LGDs) - protect the flock.