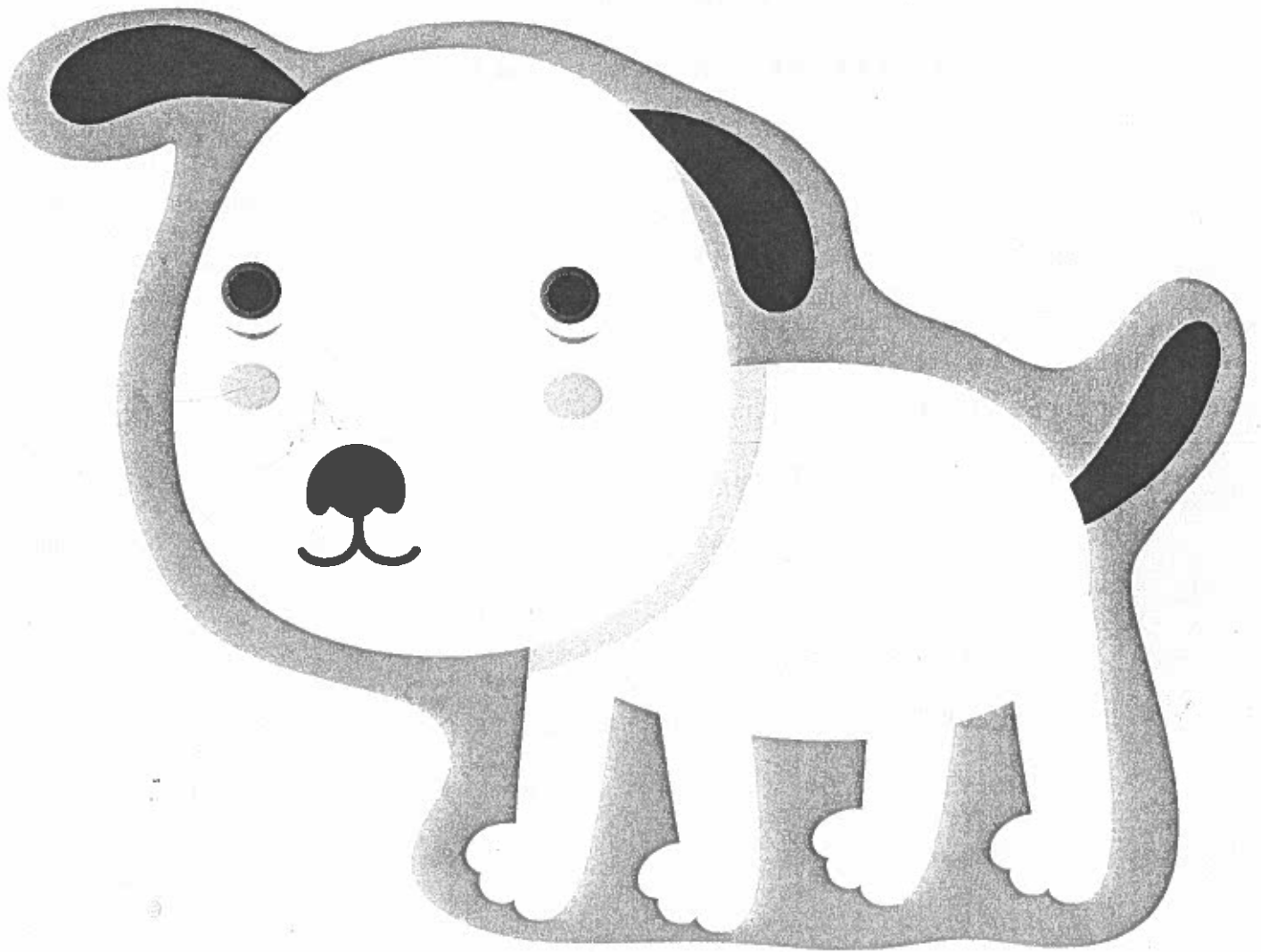


DOG



JEFFERSON COUNTY SKILLATHON GUIDELINES DOG

- Project #201D - You and Your Dog
- Project #201O - Dog Obedience
- Project #201S - Dog Showmanship
- Project #201P - Performance
- Project #201W - Working Dog

#201R Dog Resource Book is a reference book for the above projects.

STATIONS IN SKILLATHON - (4-H Age is age as of January 1 of current year)

JUNIOR (4-H Age 8, 9, 10, 11)

- Station 1: Nutrition-** Participants will be required to match feeds with the nutrients they provide.
- Station 2: Parts-** Participants will be required to match parts names with the corresponding picture.
- Station 3: Breeds -** Participants will be required to match breed names with the corresponding picture.
- Station 4: Conformation Backlines -** Participants will be required to match conformation names with corresponding pictures.

INTERMEDIATE: (4-H Age 12, 13, 14, 15)

JUNIOR STATIONS 1, 2, 3, 4 ABOVE, PLUS

- Station 5: Parts of a Dog's Skeleton -** Participants will be required to match parts of the skeleton with the appropriate names.

SENIOR: (4-H Age 16 and over)

JUNIOR STATIONS 1, 2, 3, 4 and INTERMEDIATE STATION 5 LISTED ABOVE, PLUS

- Station 6: Parasites -** Participants will be required to match a specific parasites with their description.

ALL AGES: Additional Station:

- 1.) Trip Around the Fairgrounds -** At this Station (new in 2011), participants will be required to identify the names of different animals which can be seen at the county fair. A total of 20 animals will be pictured and members can name up to eight (8) of them. They will be scored at one (1) point each, for a possible total of up to eight (8) points.
- 2.) Project Books Turned In -** All project books (new in 2011) must be turned in by the last Skillathon scheduled date. Books will be determined as "COMPLETE" or "INCOMPLETE". In order to attain Most Outstanding Skillathon Youth, books must be determined, "Complete". A "Completed" book will count as (twelve) 12 points and an "Incomplete" book will count as zero (0). Books must be checked and signed by an Advisor.

Station 1

Nutrition

**Juniors, Intermediates &
Seniors**

Background Information

Feed Nutrient Categories

Feeds are divided into these categories: water, proteins, energy (carbohydrates and fats), minerals and vitamins, each of which are briefly explained here:

Water is the most essential nutrient and the nutrient to which livestock should always have access. A mature animal's body is about 75% water. Water comprises most of the blood, it is necessary for certain chemical reactions to occur, it acts as the body's cooling system and helps regulate body heat, and it acts as a lubricant for the body's organs. Any living thing can live longer without food than without water.

Proteins are complex chemical substances from which the body tissues are built. Proteins are made up of small units called amino acids. Each species of livestock can produce some amino acids within their bodies; others must be supplied through the feed. Proteins are used by the animal to produce muscle, bone, blood, skin, fur, hair, wool, hooves and horns. Feeds that contain protein include: cottonseed meal, soybean meal, linseed meal, corn gluten meal, distillers grains and fish meal. Urea can be used by ruminant animals to make protein.

Energy (carbohydrates and fats) are used as fuel to supply energy. It helps maintain body temperature and to produce body movement. Energy nutrients not used are stored as fat until needed. Energy-supplying feeds include: sugars, grains (such as wheat, oats and barley) and corn.

Vitamins are compounds which help the body absorb and use other nutrients. Vitamins are essential for growth and are needed in small amounts by the animal. Some animals make their own vitamins within their bodies, other species cannot. Because of that, a steer should not be fed the same vitamin pre-mix as a pig. Vitamins are generally supplied in animal feed in the form of a supplement or provided by consumption of green pasture.

Minerals are used to build bones and teeth. Examples of mineral supplements include bone meal, Dicalcium phosphate, salt, trace mineralized salt and limestone.

Classifying Feed Ingredients into Nutrient Groups

(Dog Projects)

Energy (Carbohydrates & Fats)

Cereal grains

Minerals

Calcium
Phosphorus
Sodium
Potassium
Magnesium
Chloride

Proteins

Eggs
Meat
Wheat
Corn
Bone Meal

Vitamins

A
D
K
E
B
C

Water

Learn to read your dog food labels so you can be sure your dog is getting the nutrients he/she needs.

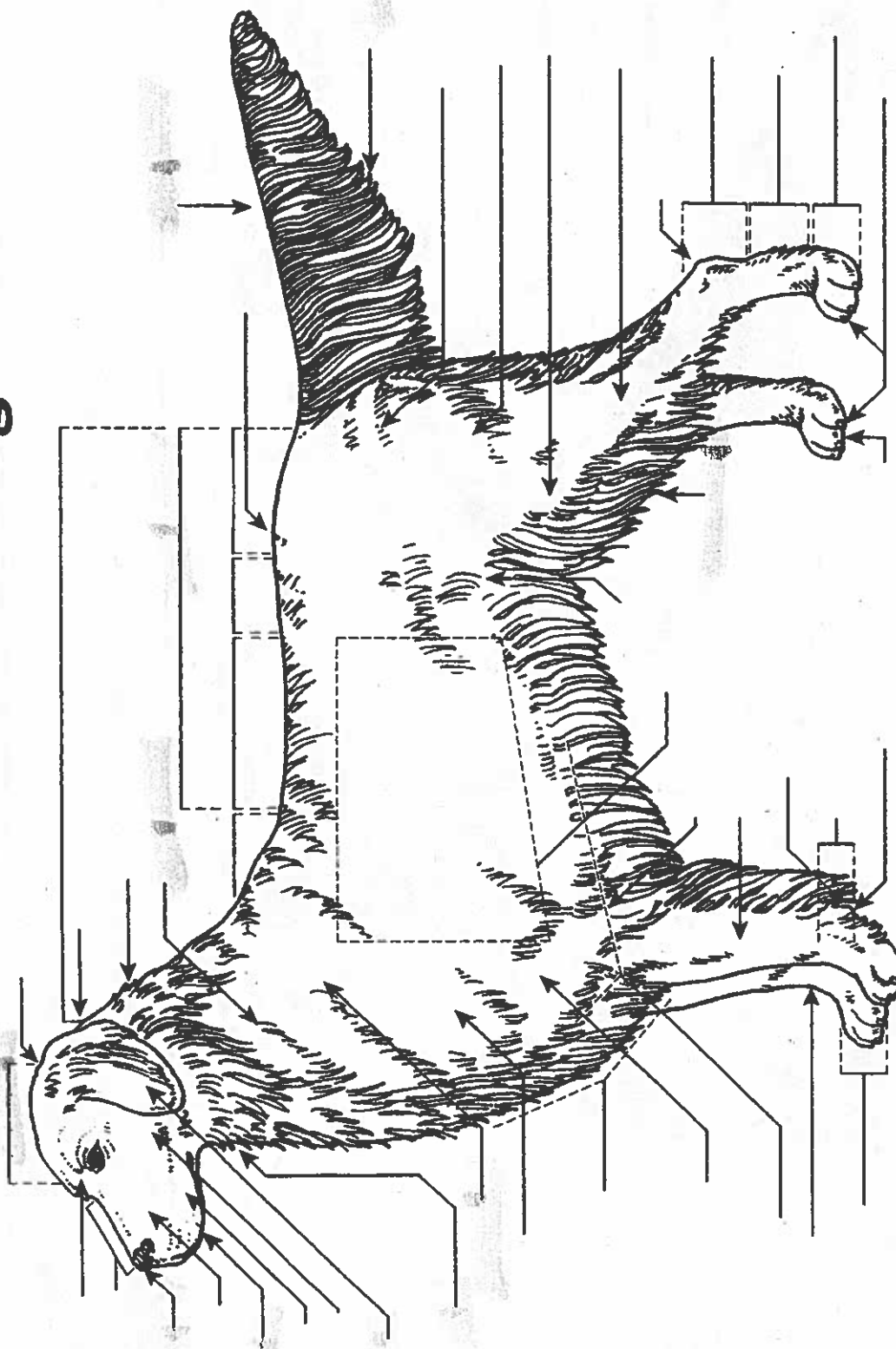
Source: Dog Resource Handbook Pages 157-159

Station 2 Parts

Juniors

Use this poster in conjunction with Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and Parts of a Dog Identification tags.

Parts of a Dog



Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

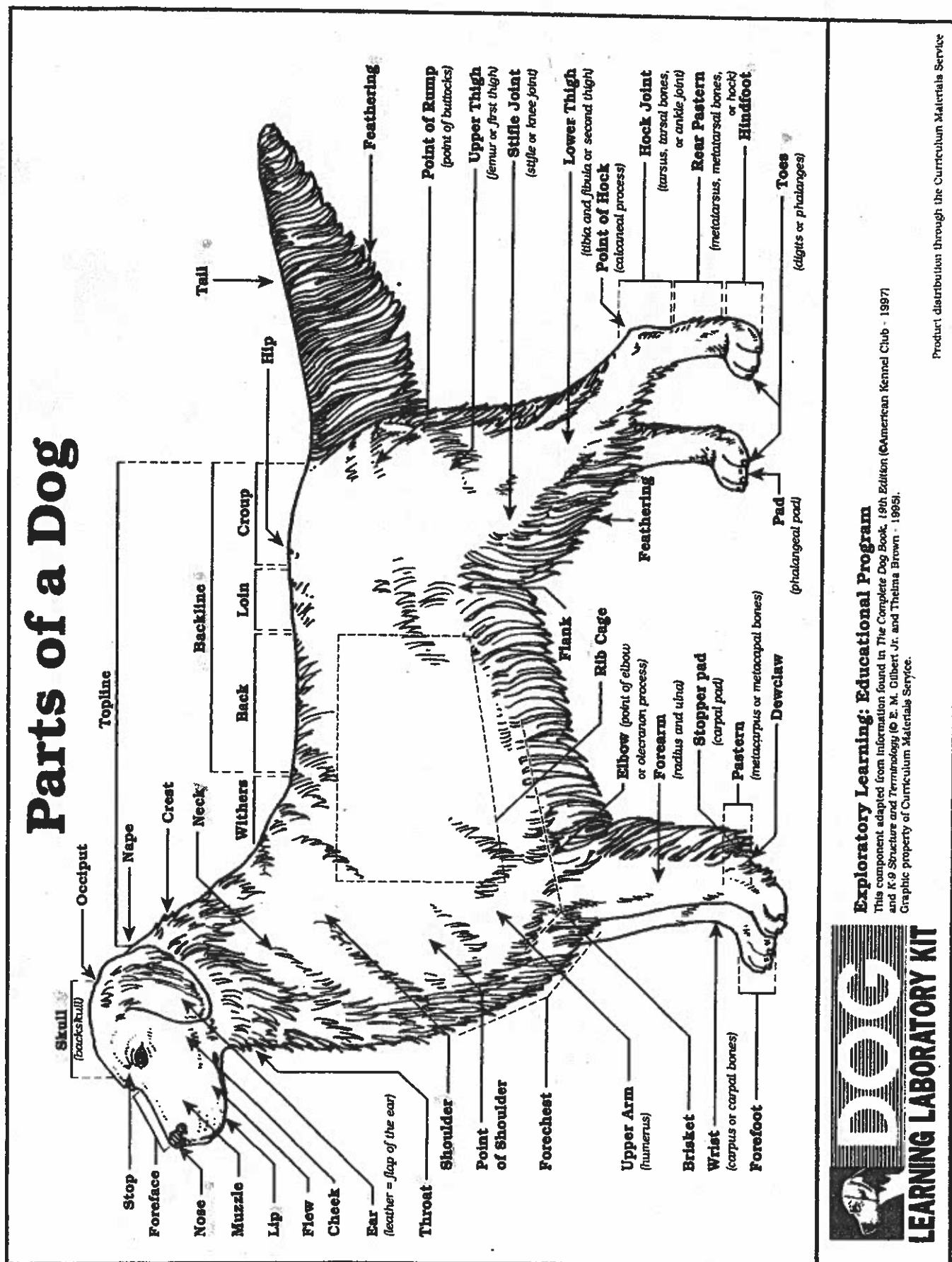
This component adapted from information found in *The Complete Dog Book*, 19th Edition (©American Kennel Club - 1997) and *K-9 Structure and Terminology* (© E. M. Gilbert Jr. and Thelma Brown - 1995).

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Use this poster in conjunction with Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and Parts of a Dog Identification tags.



Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

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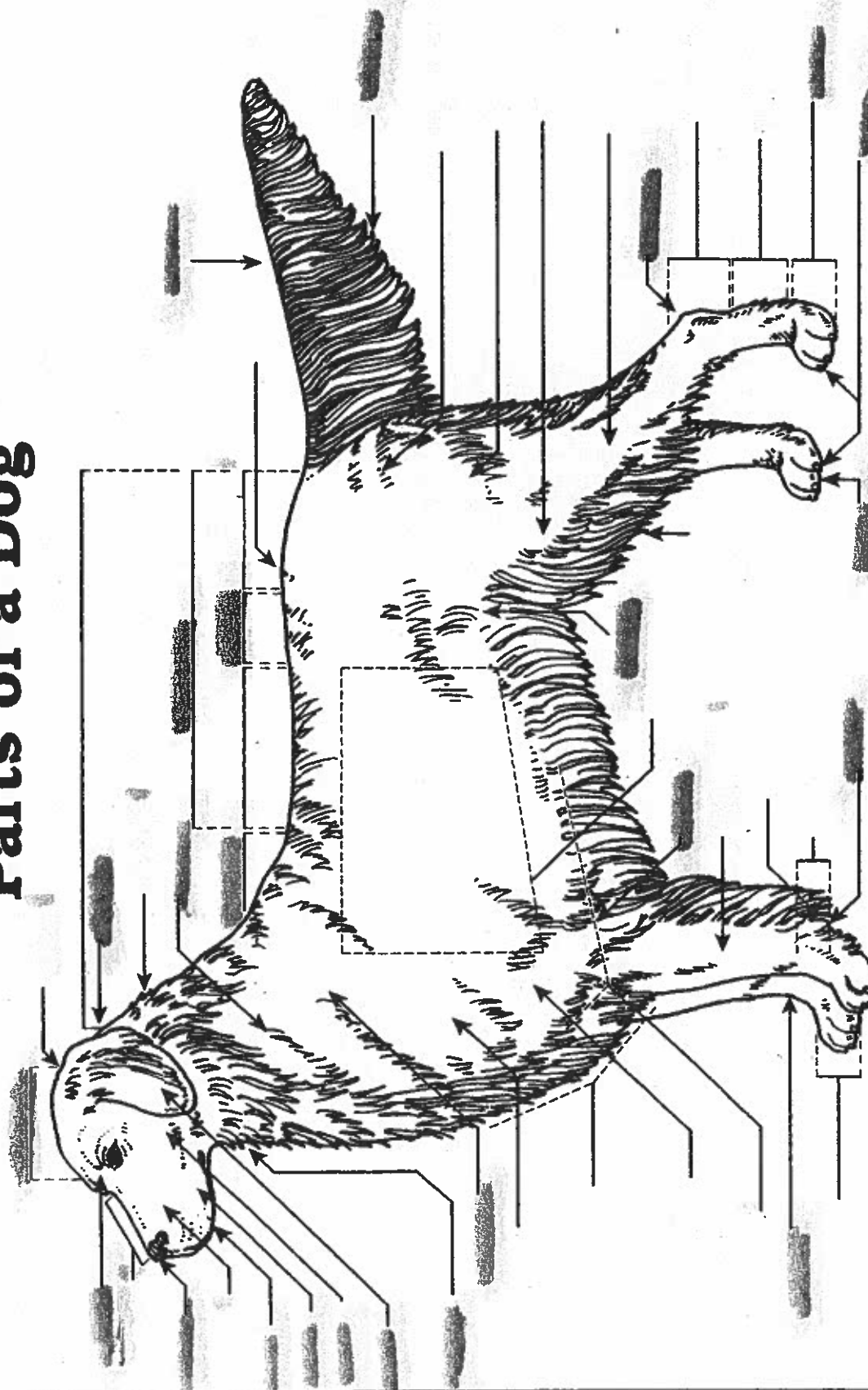
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Station 2 Parts

Intermediates

Use this poster in conjunction with **Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and Parts of a Dog Identification tags.**

Parts of a Dog

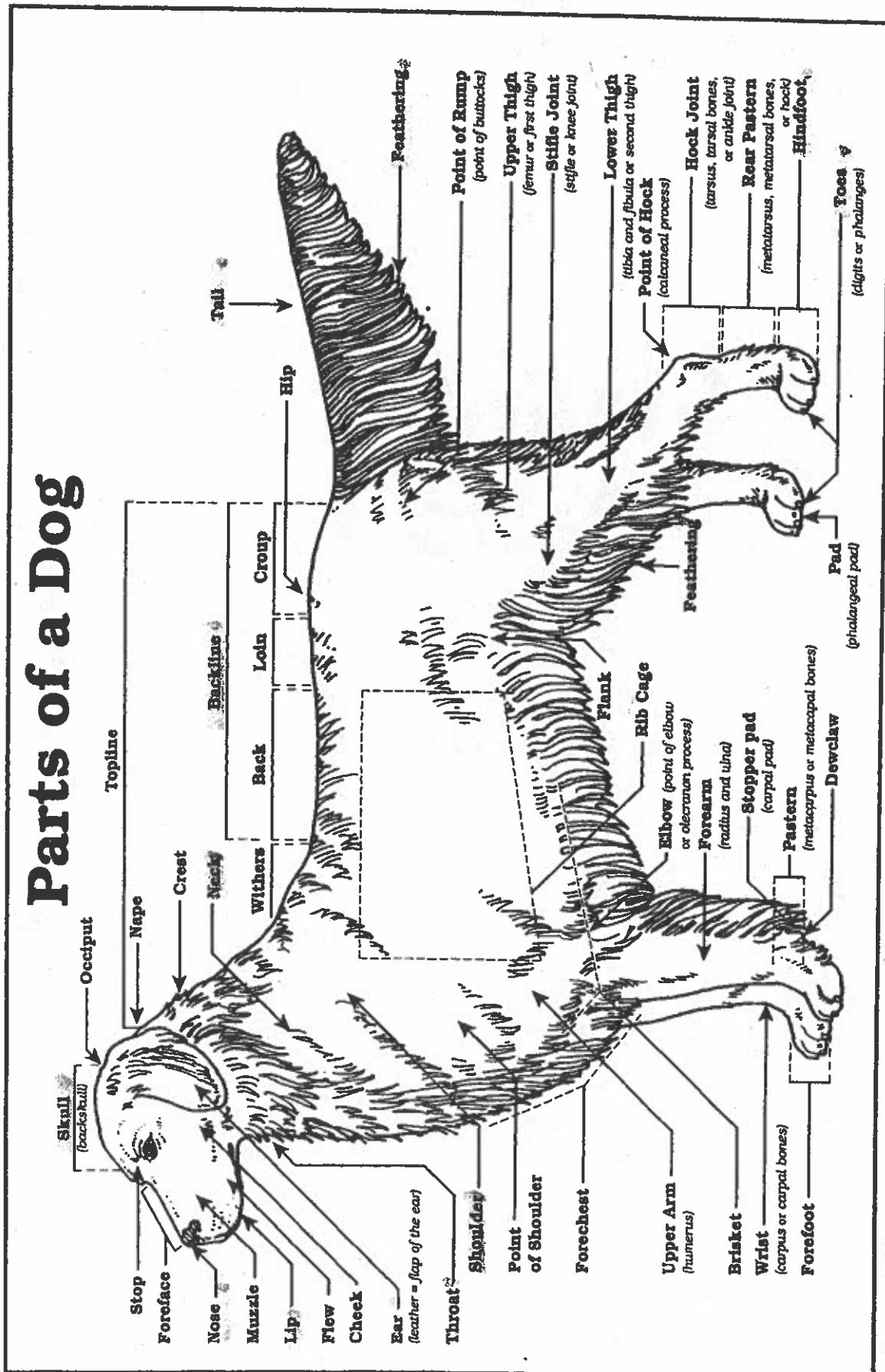


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Use this poster in conjunction with Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and Parts of a Dog Identification tags.



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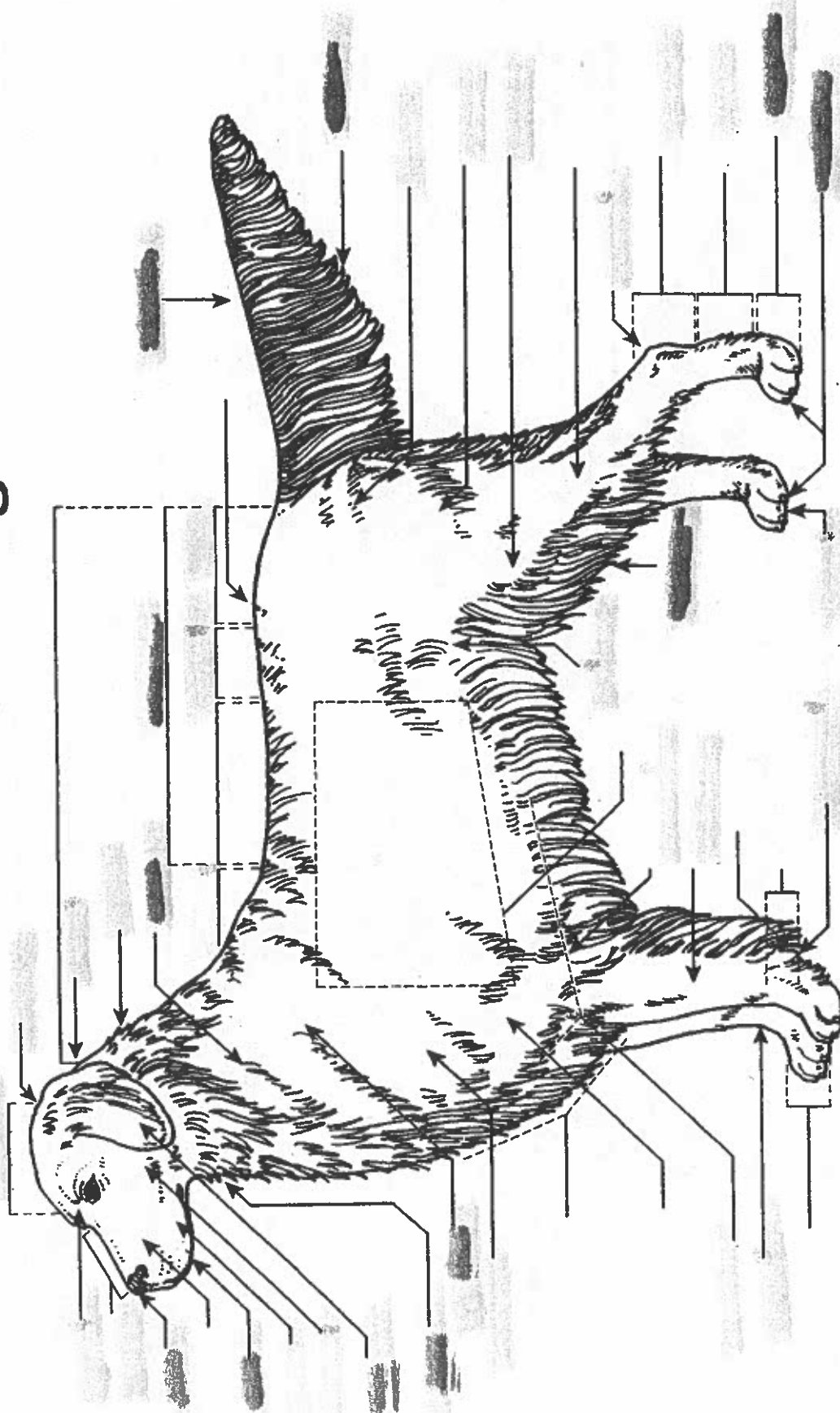
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Station 2 Parts

Seniors

Use this poster in conjunction with **Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and Parts of a Dog Identification tags.**

Parts of a Dog



Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

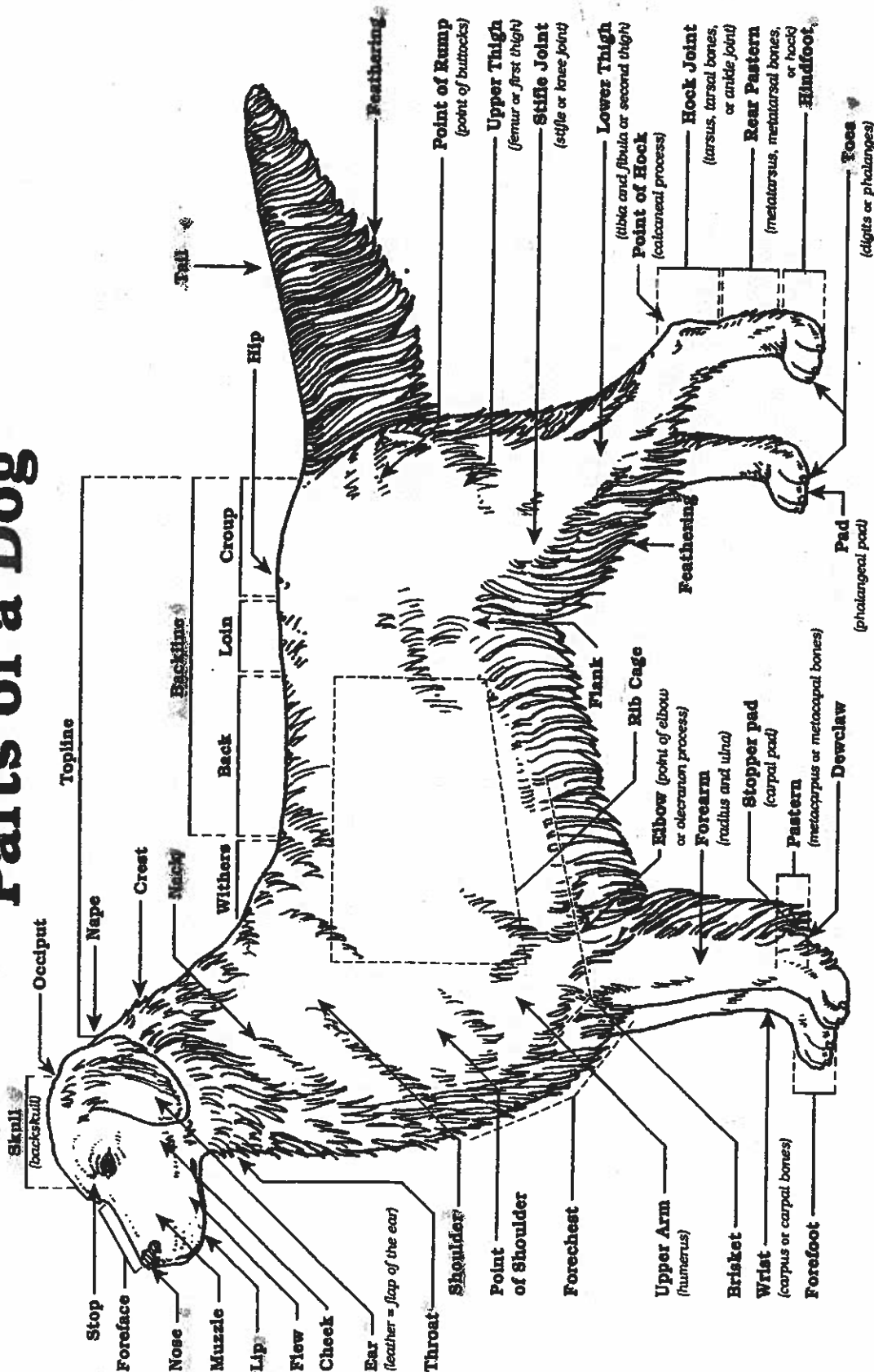
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Use this poster in conjunction with Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and Parts of a Dog Identification tags.

Parts of a Dog



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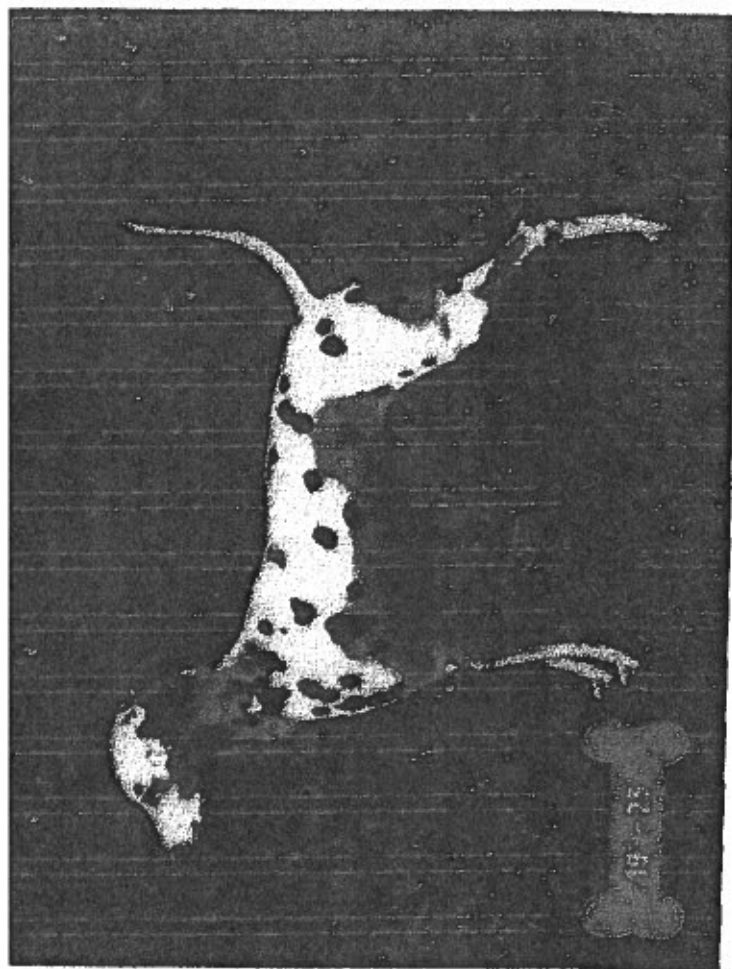
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Station 3

Breeds

Juniors



No more than 6 lbs

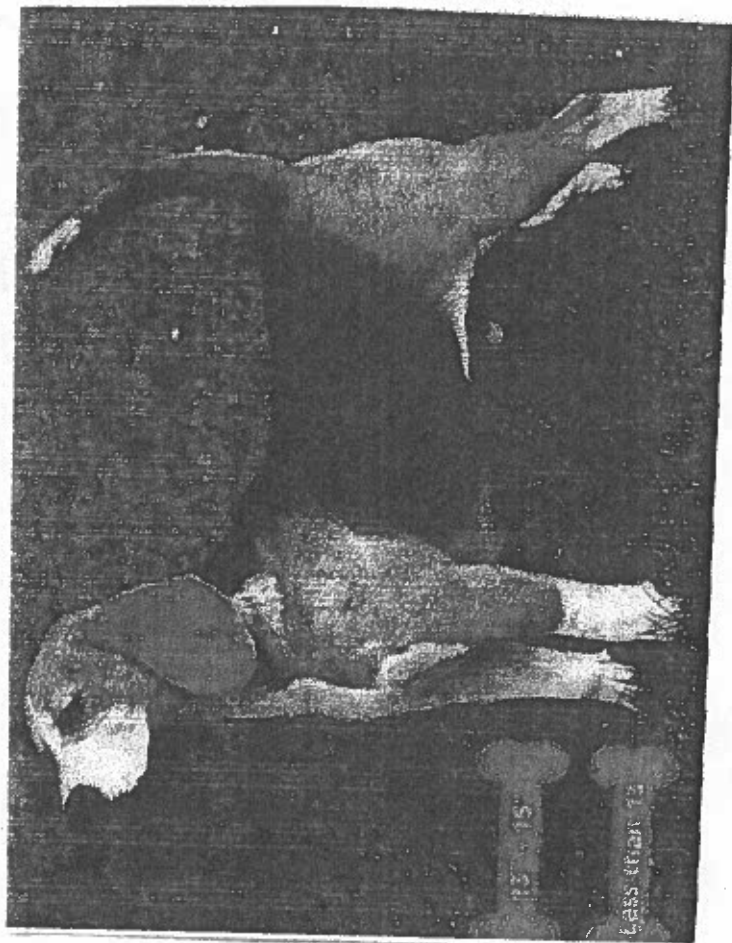


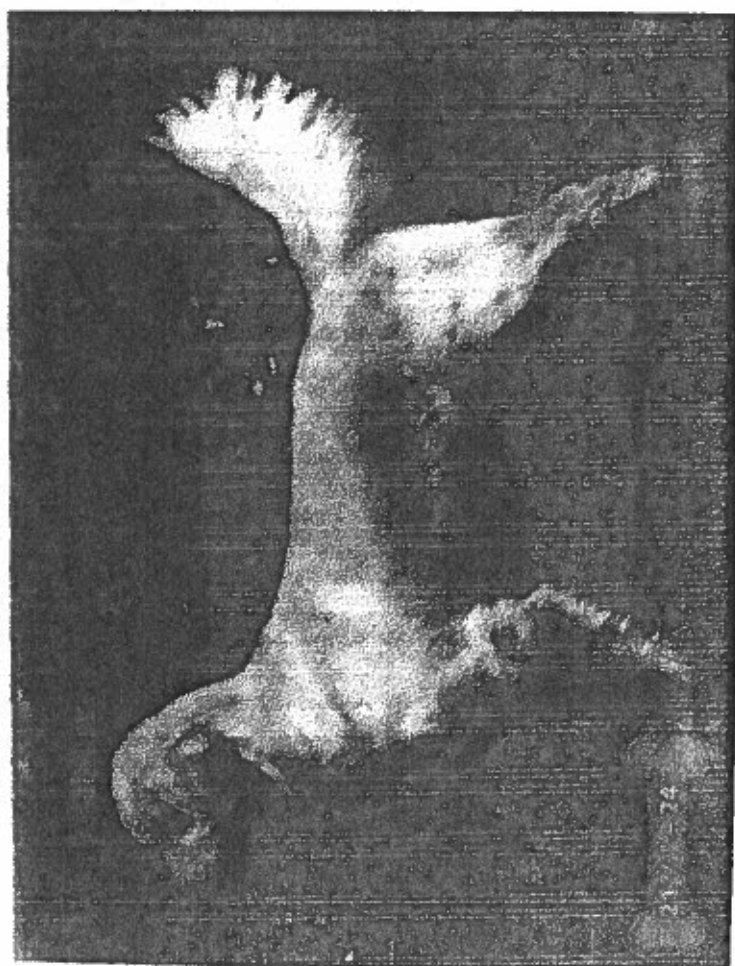
11 lbs & under

16 - 32 lbs



24 - 28"

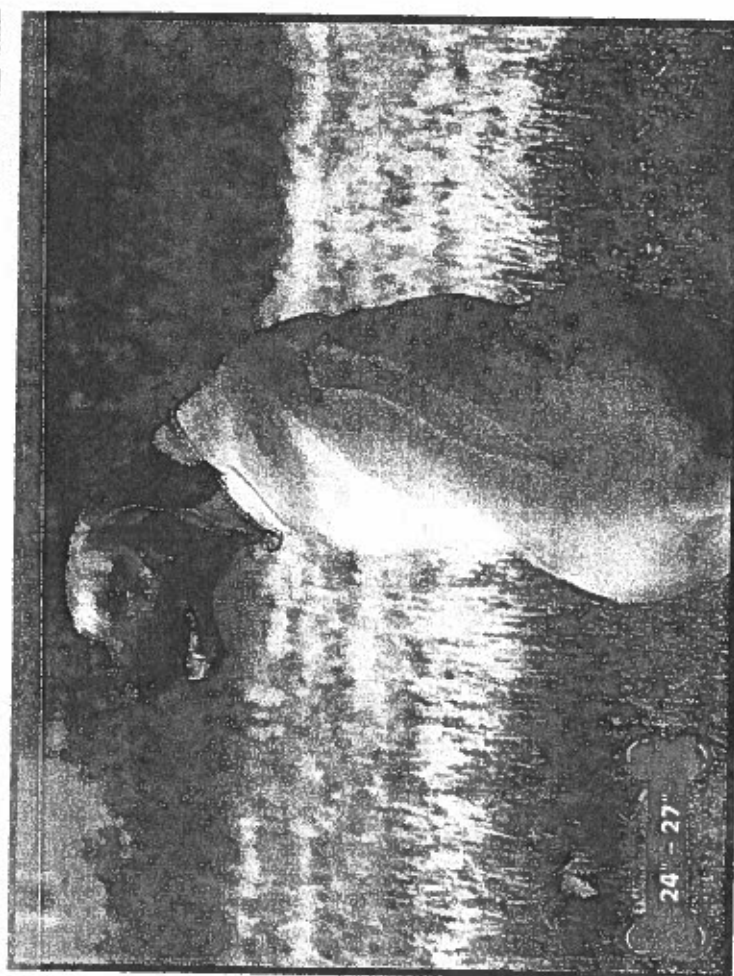
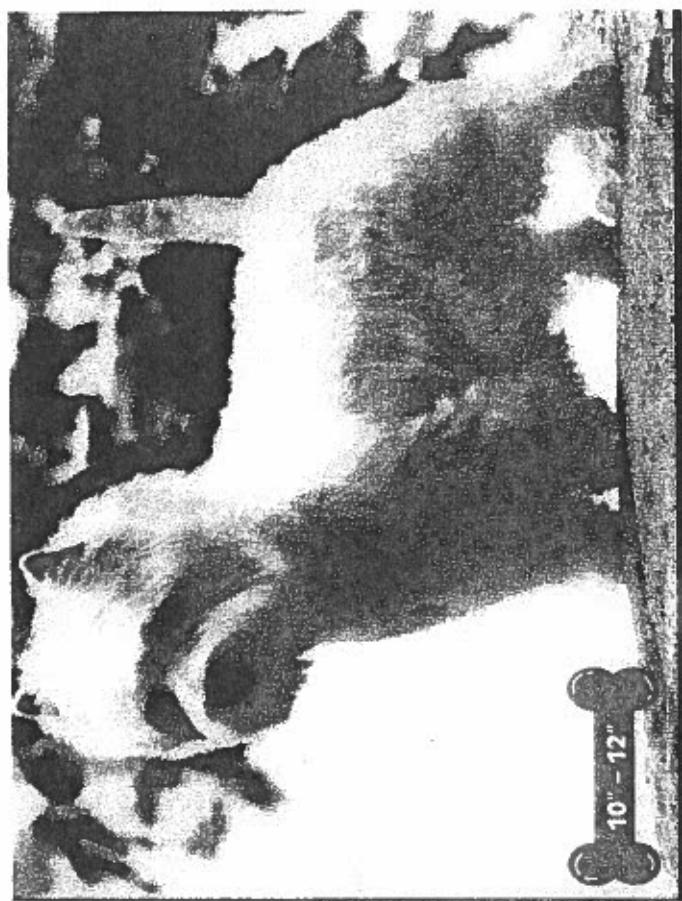


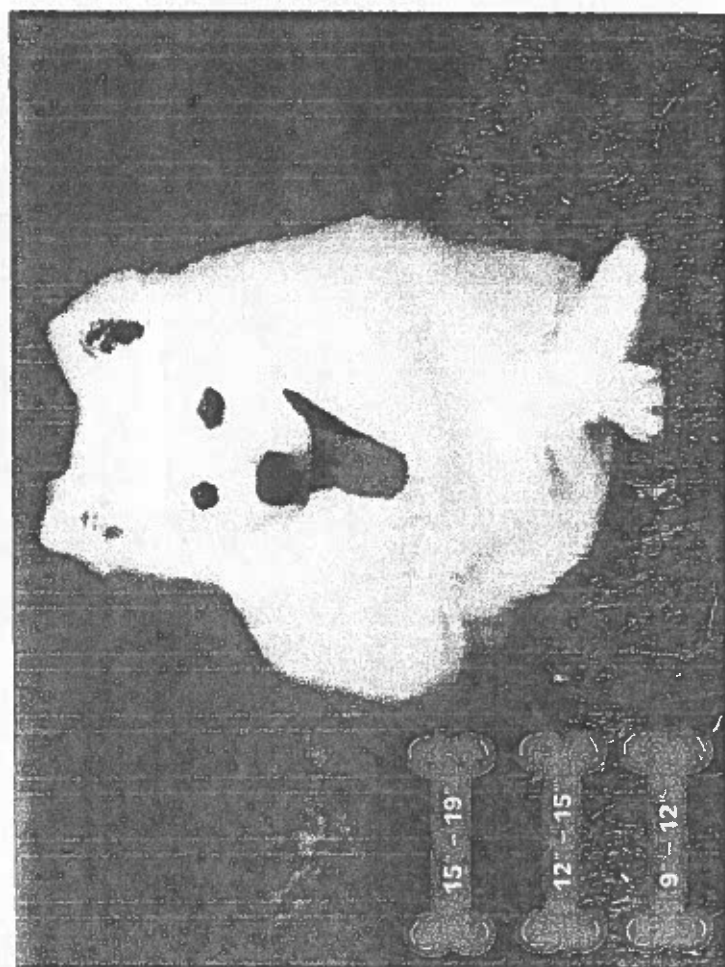
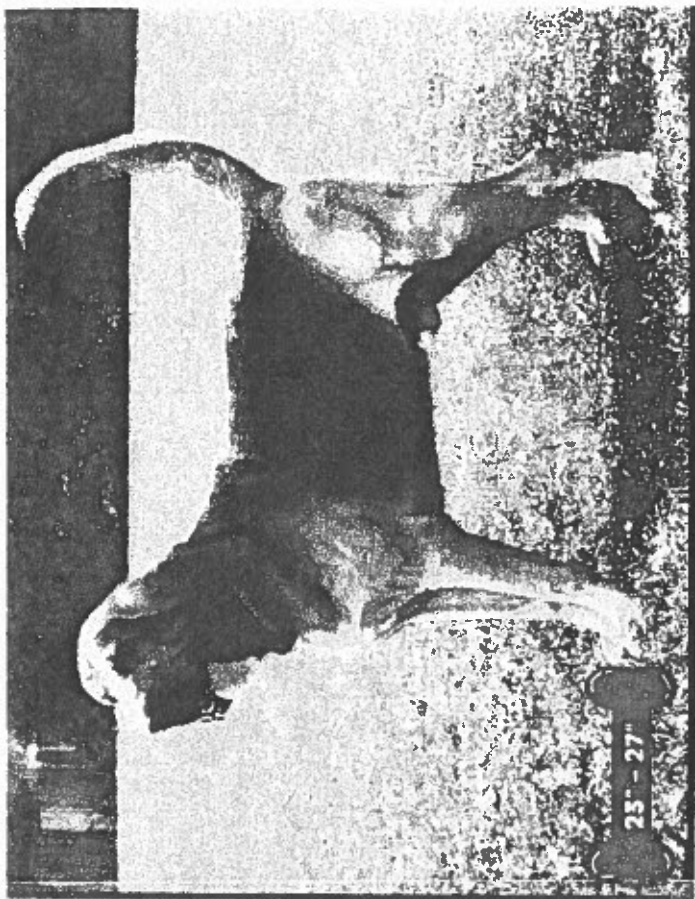


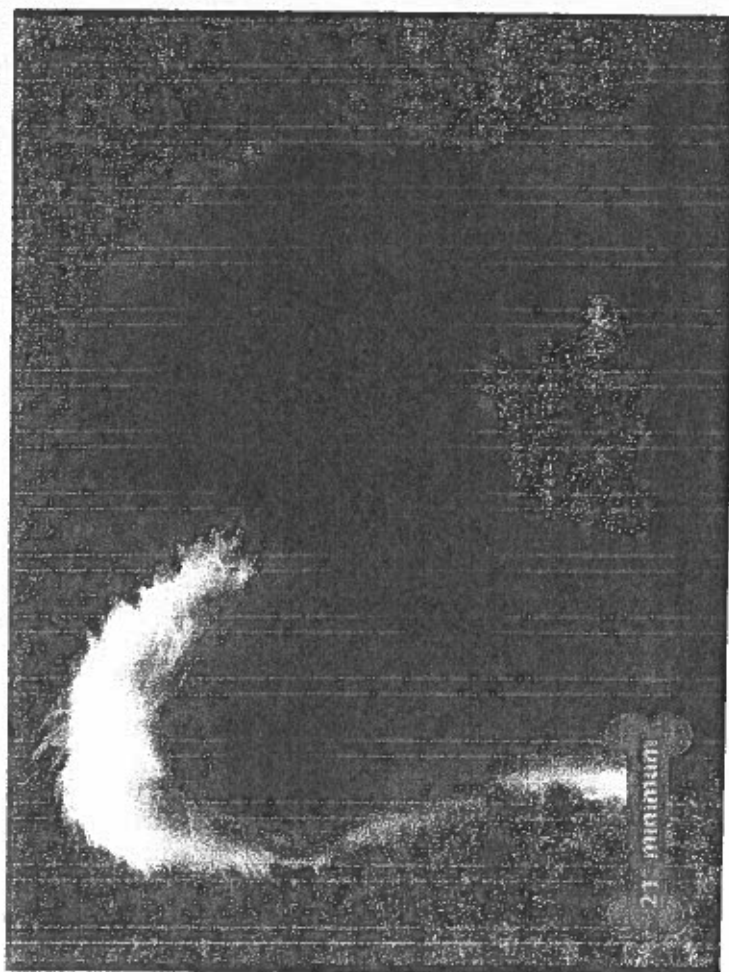
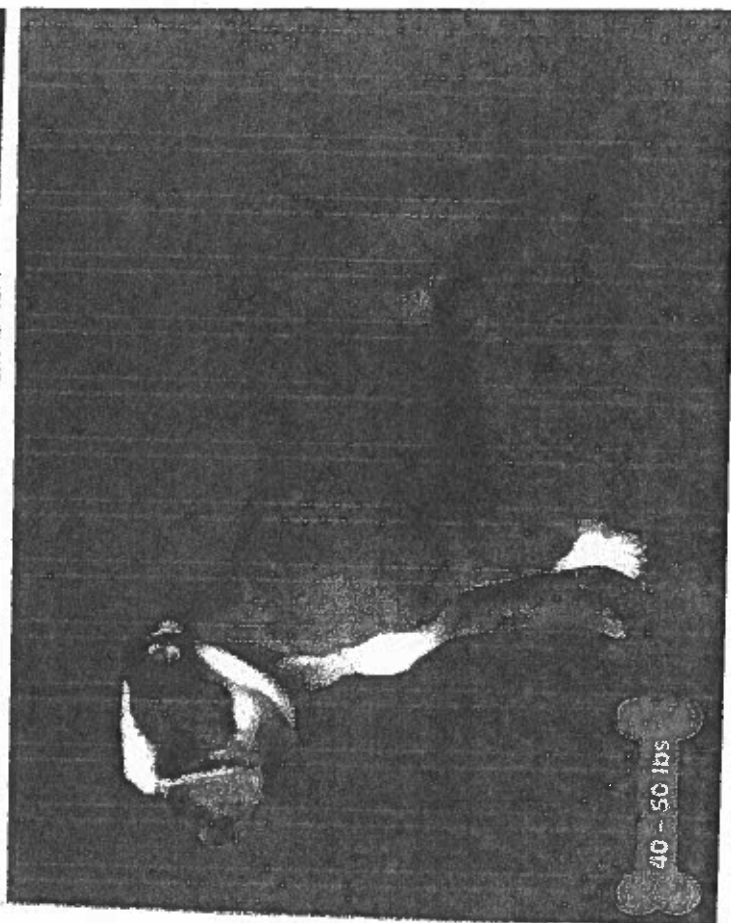
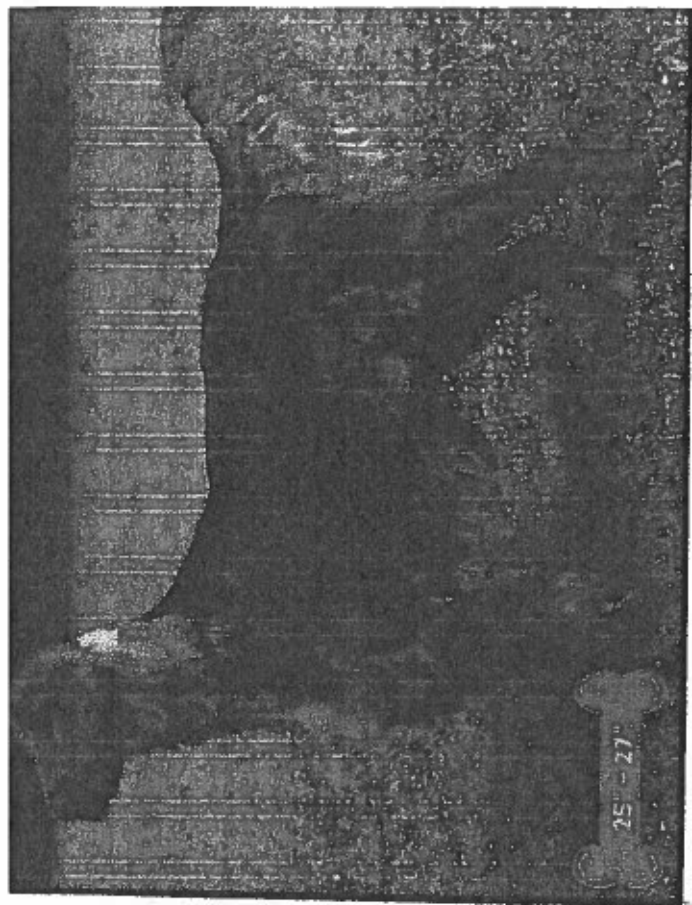
Station 3

Breeds

Intermediates



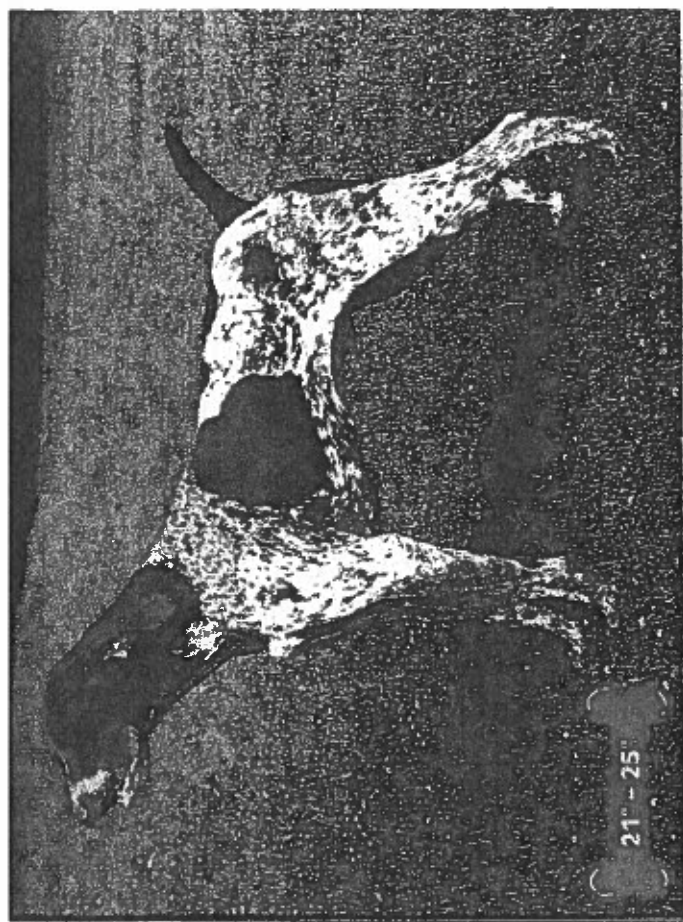




Station 3

Breeds

Seniors





24" - 28"



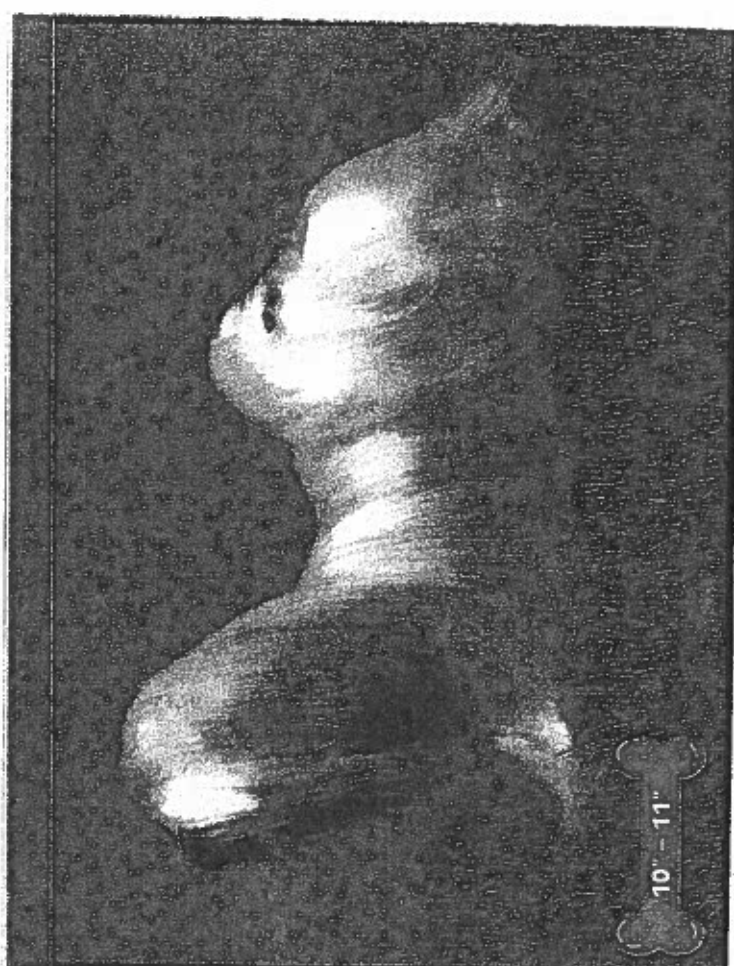
9 1/2" - 10"



23" - 27"



17" - 19"



Station 4

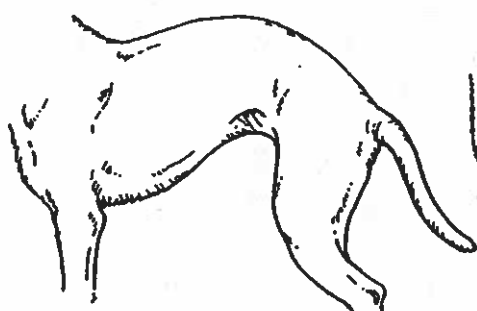
Confirmation

Backlines

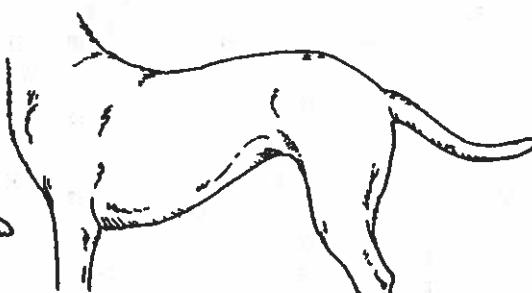
Use this chart in conjunction with Match the label to the correct (backline) conformation diagram situation task statement and Conformation - Backlines Identification tags.



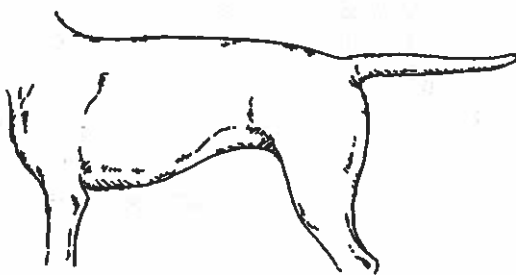
Conformation Backlines



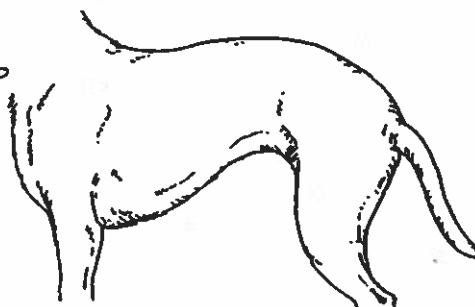
Camel



Hollow



Level



Roach



DOG

LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

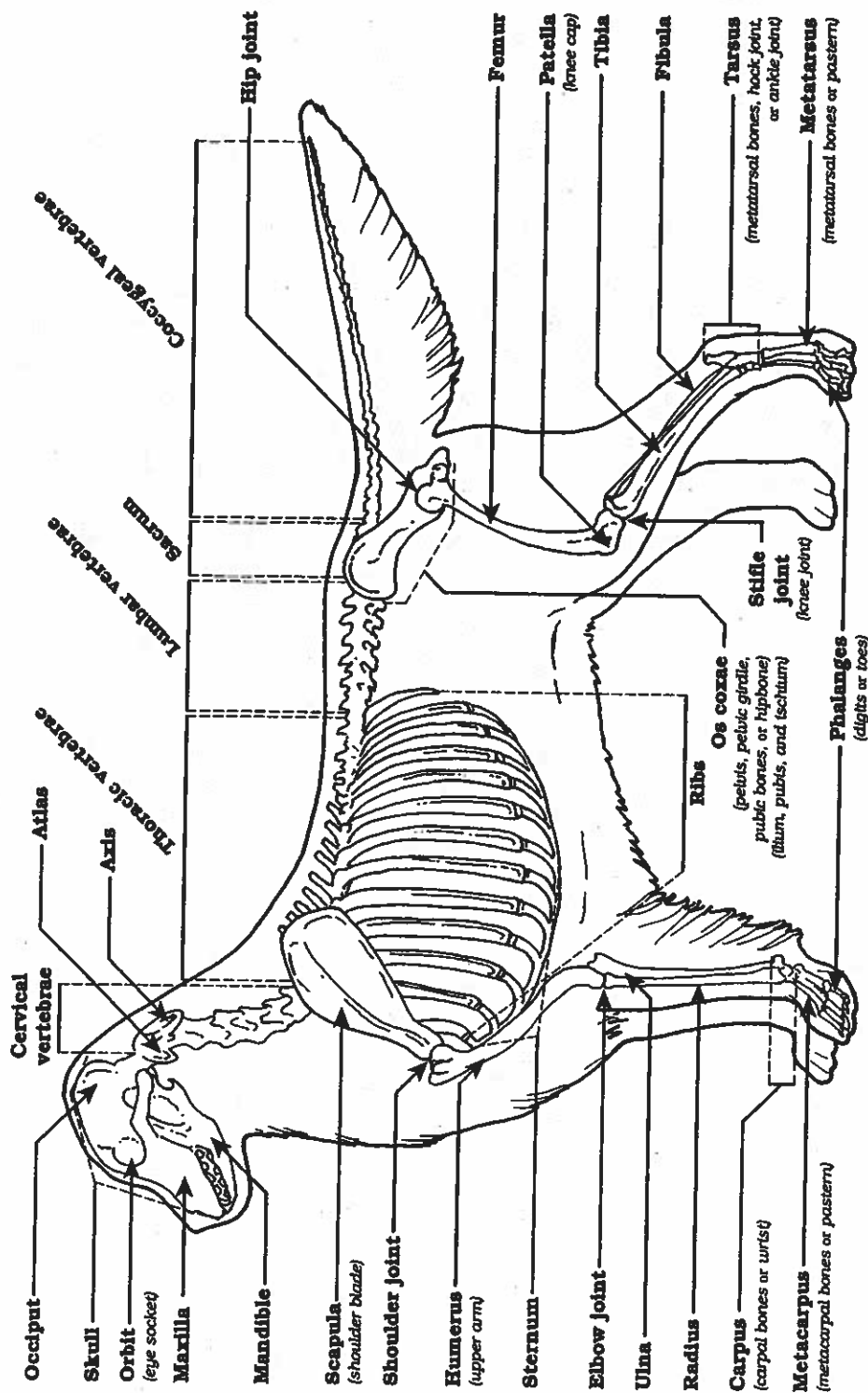
This component adapted from materials used by Judy Conrad, Extension Agent,
4-H Youth Development, Ohio State University Extension - Pickaway County.
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Station 5
Parts of the Dog's
Skeleton
(Intermediates & Seniors
Only)

Use this poster in conjunction with Match the correct skeletal names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and Skeleton of the Dog Identification tags.

Skeleton of the Dog



Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

This component adapted from information found in *The Complete Dog Book*, 19th Edition (©American Kennel Club - 1997) and materials found in *The Anatomy of the Domestic Animals* (Sisson and Grossman - ©W. B. Saunders Company - 1953).

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Station 6

Parasites

Seniors Only

Common Internal Parasites - Descriptions

Roundworm

The most common of the internal parasites. Adults live in the small intestine and range in length from 4 to 18 cm. They may be passed in the stool and look like thin spaghetti. They may cause mild vomiting and diarrhea, with round, curled, white-pink worms being passed. Puppies may become infected while in the fetal stage and have adult worms in their intestines at the age of only two weeks. A puppy infected with a heavy load of *T. canis* worms will have a dull coat and potbellied appearance. It will either suffer weight loss or not gain weight well. It may cough, hiccup, and could even suffer from convulsions.

Hookworm

This adult worm is 10 to 20 mm long and lives off blood in the small intestine, causing severe anemia and diarrhea in a puppy or young dog. Small and hair-like in shape, the blunt anterior end is bent dorsally. The body is reddish because of being a bloodsucker. The larval stage of this parasite can cause skin irritation, especially between the toes, in dogs that lie on damp, dirty bedding.

Whipworm

This worm, which lives in the cecum and large intestine, is 45 to 75 mm long in the adult stage. The anterior three-fourths of its white body is very slender and threadlike, and the remainder is quite thick. These worms can cause diarrhea with enough bleeding to produce anemia. They usually occur in young dogs kept in filthy conditions. They are most common in warm climates. The dog will drag its rear along the ground because of the irritation caused by these worms.

Tapeworm

This flat, segmented worm is 15 to 80 cm long in the adult stage. Cysticercoids (larvae) attach to the walls of the small intestine. This worm infestation is most commonly noticed by finding small, dried egg sacs like rice grains in the hair around the anus. They can also be seen moving in the dog's feces. There are two species of this worm, *Dipylidium caninum* and *Echinococcus granulosus* *Taenia*. *Dipylidium* spends a part of its life cycle in the flea and *Taenia* spends a part of its life cycle in the rabbit or mouse. The dog must ingest an infected flea, rabbit, or mouse to become infected.

This slender roundworm is 120 to 310 mm long in the adult stage. Adults live in the pulmonary artery and the right ventricle of the heart. Many worms are usually found together in a tangled mass. They are spread from dog to dog by mosquitoes. The female heartworms release living larvae (microfilariae) directly into the dog's bloodstream. These larvae are then removed from the infected dog's bloodstream by the mosquito. After developing in the mosquito for 10-14 days, the larvae are transmitted to another dog when the mosquito takes another blood meal. They develop further, taking about six months to reach the heart as mature worms. Dogs with this infestation have a shortness of breath and shallow cough, and tire easily.

Common External Parasites - Descriptions

Flea

This mahogany-colored, bloodsucking parasite is 1 to 2.5 mm long as an adult. Females lay about 10 eggs at a time and may lay several hundred during their lifetime. Their life cycle can be completed in about three weeks, but could take as long as two years, depending on temperature and humidity. They spend most of their indoor life in carpets and upholstered furniture. Some dogs are allergic to the saliva left in the bite wound and scratch excessively. This parasite may cause anemia, transmits tapeworm and other diseases, and causes great irritation. The small black specks found in the dog's hair are the fecal droppings of this parasite.

Louse

This parasite is about 2 mm in length as an adult. It buries its mouth parts in the skin of the dog and sucks blood. Engorged with blood, it appears oval, grayish-to-blue, and moves sluggishly on the surface of the skin in the dog's coat. This irritation causes scratching, which may lead to skin problems. A high infestation may cause anemia due to the blood sucking. This parasite lays its eggs in the dog's coat, attaching them firmly to the hair. The eggs, called "nits", are light-colored and waxy-looking.

Tick

Dogs acquire these parasites by running through wooded areas, tall grass, shrubbery, etc. These parasites vary in size and shape. They may be brownish or red in color, flat in shape, and no longer than 1/4 inch; or, when engorged with blood, they may appear as large as coffee beans and gray in color. They are more prevalent in late spring and summer and in warm climates. These bloodsucking parasites can cause anemia, paralysis, Lyme disease, or Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Both Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain spotted fever can be transmitted to humans by infected parasites.

Mite

This microscopic parasite burrows into the skin causing severe itching and thickening of the skin. Affected areas, especially elbows and tips of ears, become scabby, crusty, and itchy. There are hair loss and body sores. The "mouse odor" given off by the skin may be noticeable. Infection can spread rapidly from dog to dog and also may be transmitted to humans.

Station 7
Trip Around the
Fairgrounds
& Turn in Book

All Ages

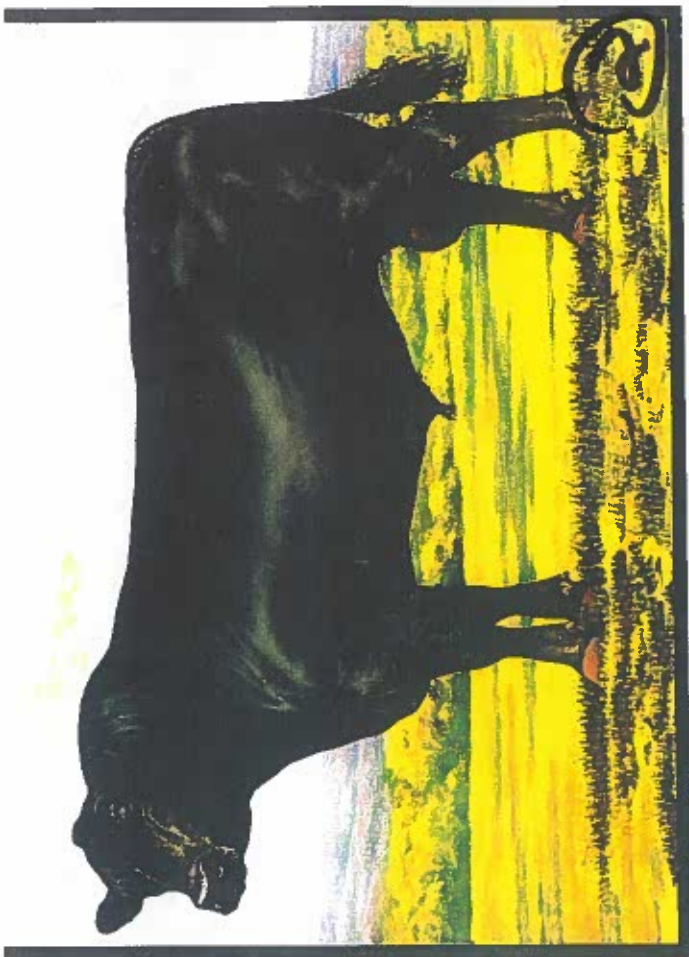
Trip Around the Fairgrounds

In this Skill-A-Thon station, you will be taking an imaginary walk around the Jefferson County Fair. On this walk, you will see many of the animals that you would actually see at the fair.

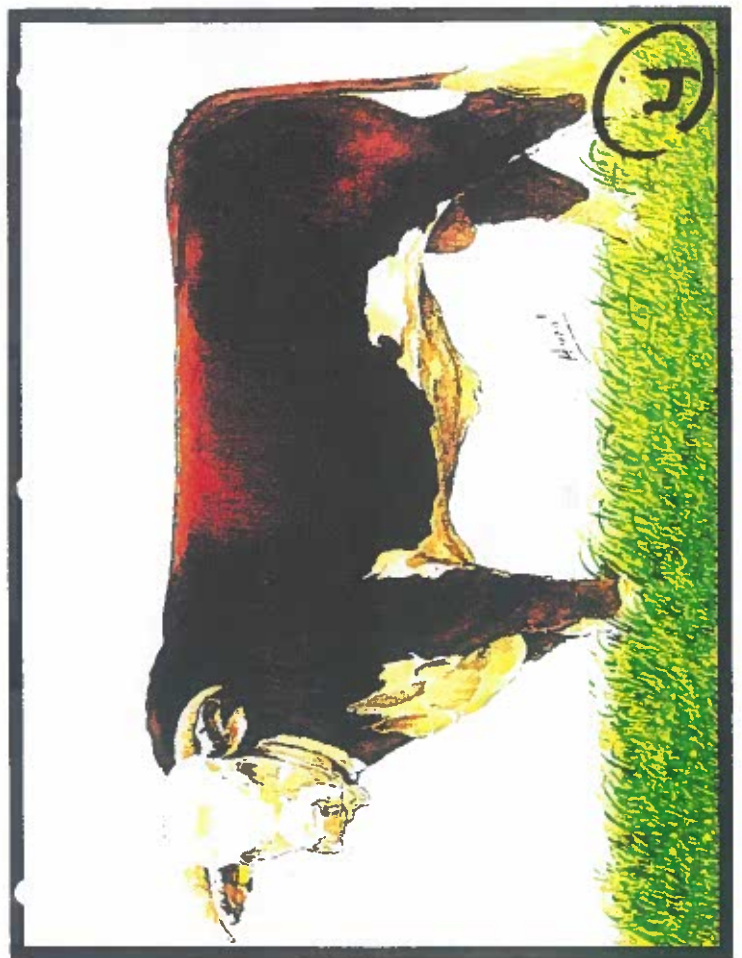
Your job is to identify eight of the animals you see. On your score sheet, you will have a list of 24 blank spaces. Identify the animal by putting the name of its breed on the correct number on the sheet.

You can only identify eight and you won't get any extra credit if you name more.

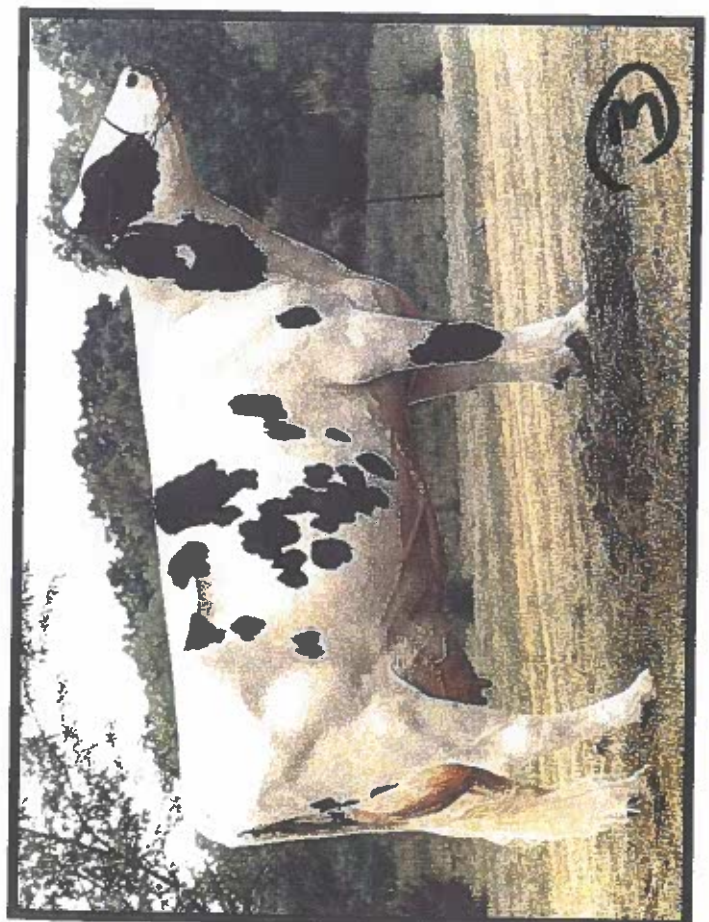
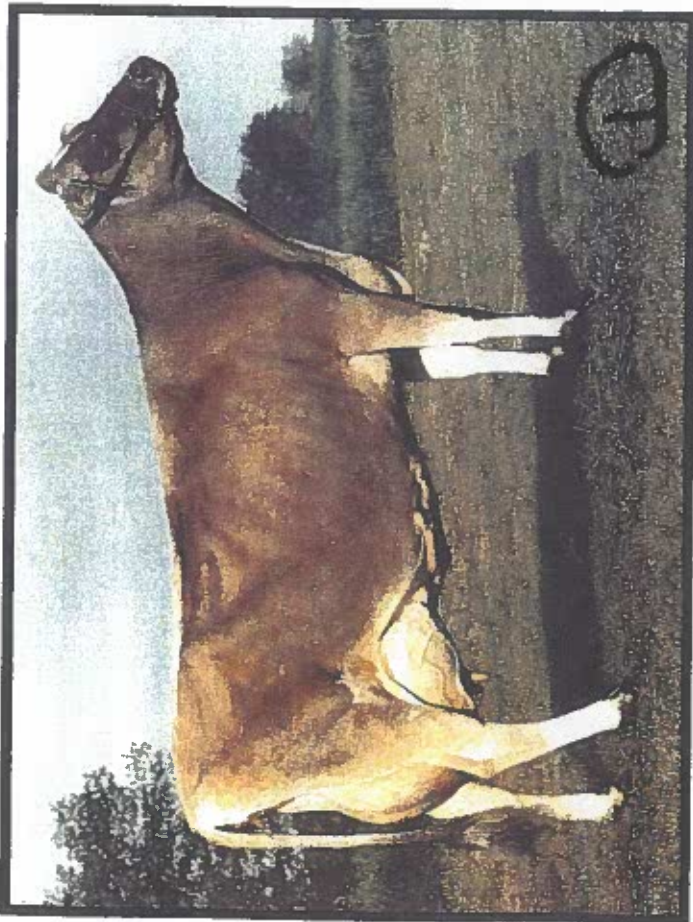
Good luck!



202



194



Holstein

This breed is the most popular of the dairy cows and also the largest. They are black and white, but may be red and white. They are known for producing the most milk of all the dairy breeds.

Hereford

This breed was developed in England and brought to the United States. They have red bodies with white faces.

Jersey

These dairy cows are the smallest cows in size and produce milk that is the highest in fat and protein. They are fawn colored with or without white markings.

Angus

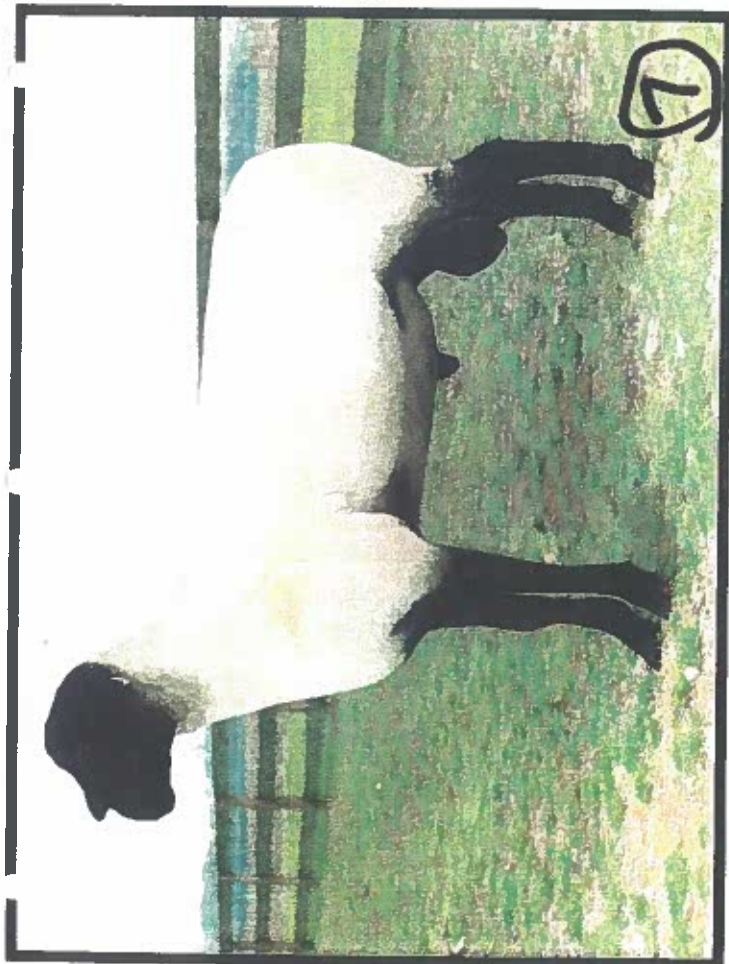
This breed originated in Scotland. They are polled with a black, smooth coat.



249



24



7

Suffolk

This polled breed with black head and legs has the most number of purebred registrations in the U.S.

They grow quickly and are known for their meatiness.

2

Paint

This breed of horse originated in the United States. The name refers to its spotted or two-tone pattern- white with one additional color. They are used as stock, pleasure, race, or show horses.

8

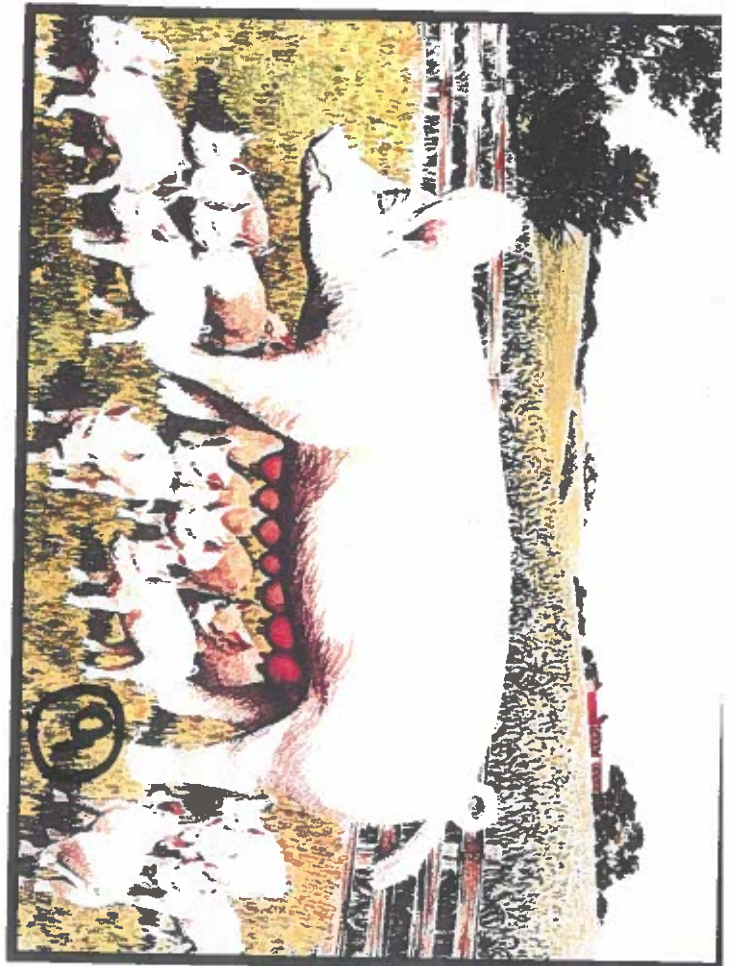
Boar

This breed is known because of their sturdy legs which allow them to move easily through rugged terrain and to withstand a wide range of climatic conditions.

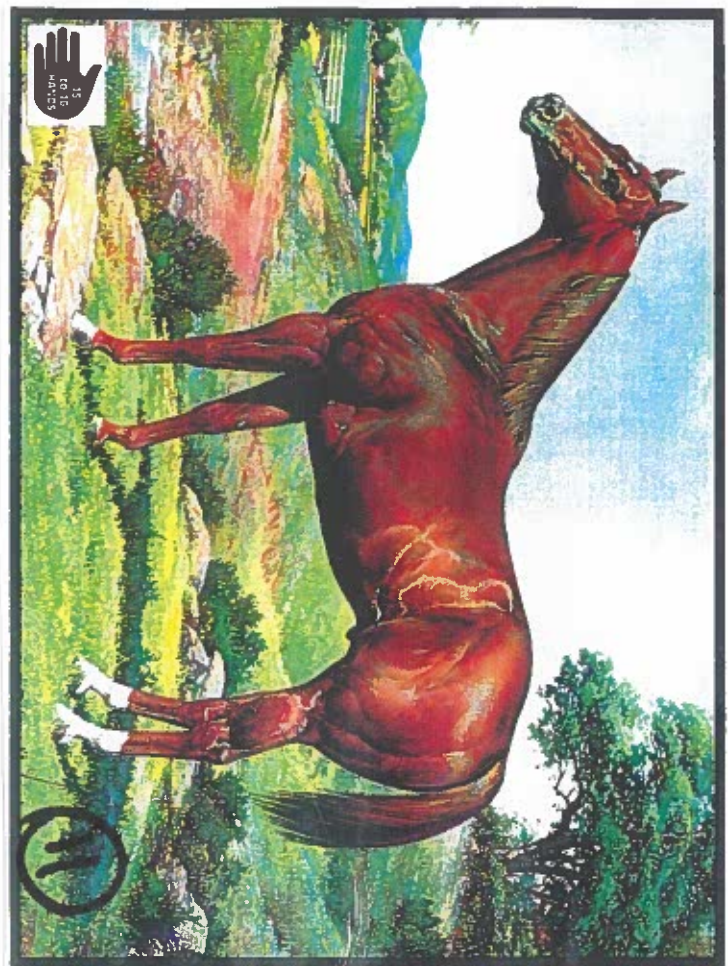
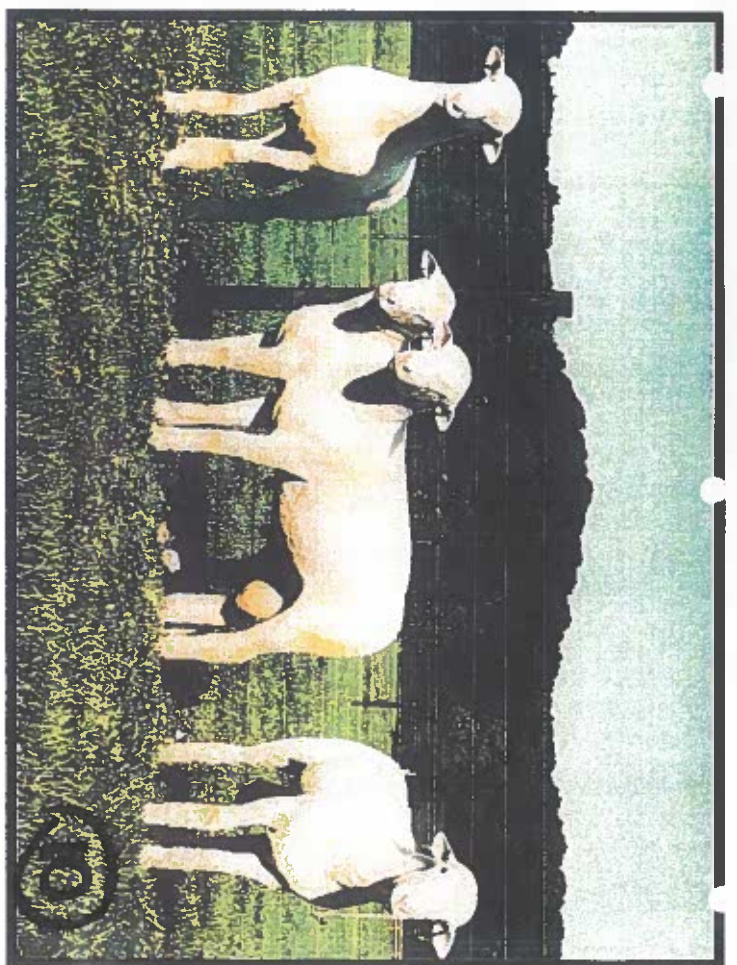
9

Pygmy

This dwarf breed of goat originated in Africa and the Caribbean. They are only 16-22 inches tall. They can be white caramel, caramel, gray agouti, black agouti, and charcoal agouti.



72



11

Quarter-horse

This breed originated in the United States and was named for its quarter-mile racing speed. They can be chestnut, palomino, black, brown, gray, or roan. They are powerfully built and quick on their feet.

12

Yorkshire

These animals have long, large-framed white bodies with erect ears. They produce large litters and are good mothers.

13

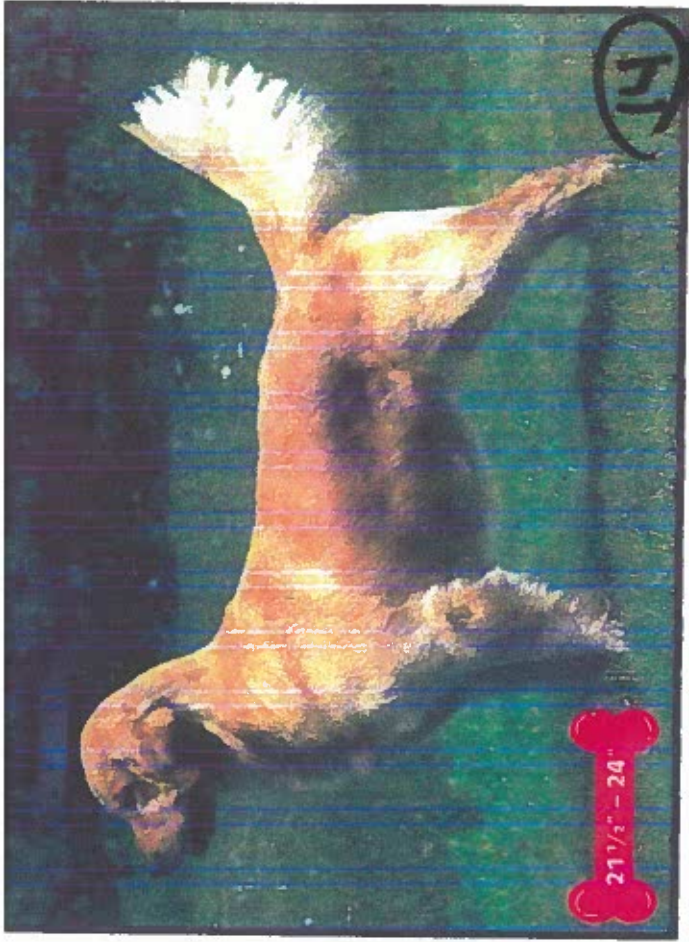
Hampshire

These animals have black bodies with a white belt around the shoulders and both front legs. They have erect ears and heavy muscles.

14

Dorset

This breed of sheep can be polled, scurred, or horned and are known for producing more than one lamb crop per year.



12

Cornish

This breed of chicken originated in England. Comb, wattles, and earlobes are bright red. Beak is short, stout and curved. Skin is yellow and plumage is white

13

Border Collie

This herding breed is black and white with or without tan points. They are 18 to 22 inches tall at the withers. They have an athletic build. They are intelligent, alert, and affectionate.

14

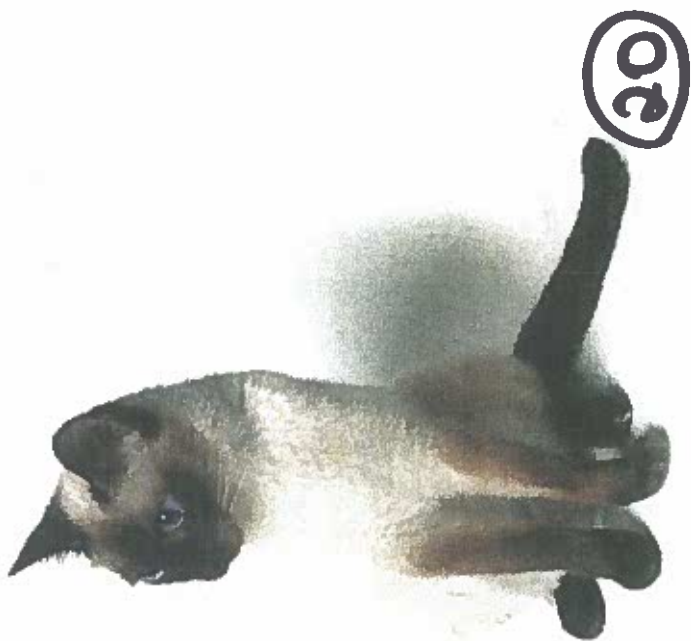
New Hampshire

This breed of chicken shows off its comb, wattles, and earlobes which are all bright red. They are competitive and can be aggressive. Skin is yellow and plumage is chestnut red.

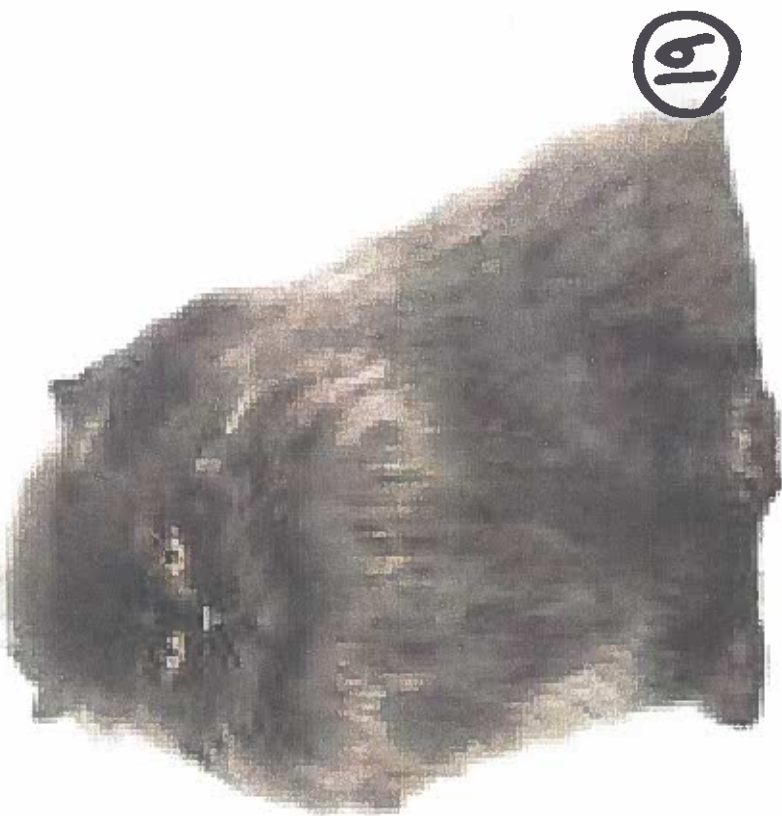
15

Golden Retriever

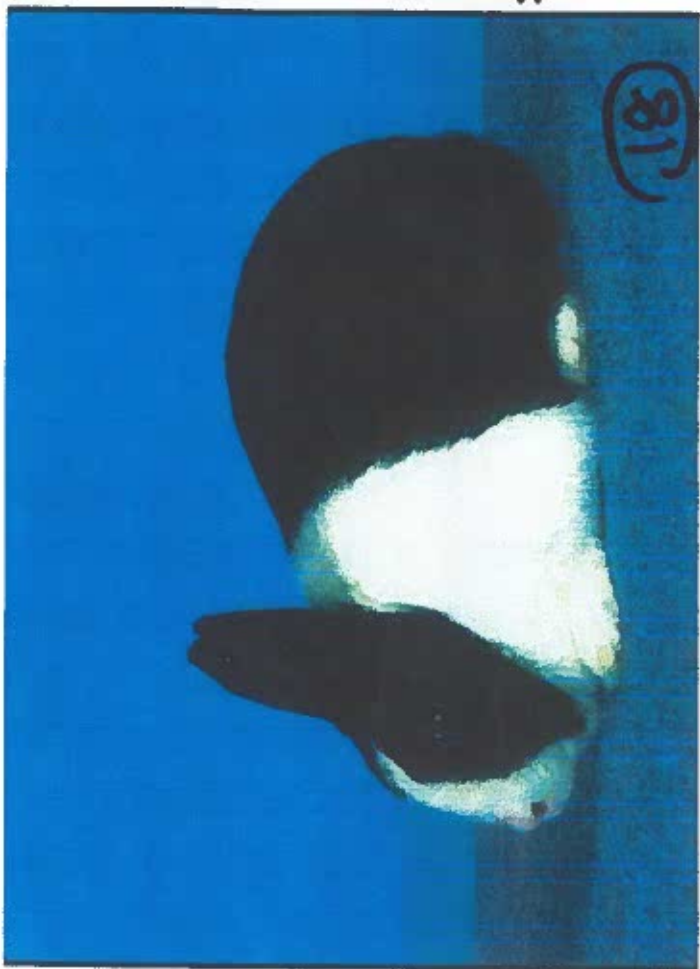
This sporting breed originated in England. The coat is rich, lustrous gold of various shades. They are gentle and loyal and serve as great pets. They are often used as guide dogs for the blind.



20



19



18



17

18

Persian

The Persian is a long-haired cat characterized by its round face and shortened muzzle. It has been the most popular breed of cat in the United States for many years.

50

Siamese

This is one of the most recognized of all the Oriental cats and the most popular of all short-haired cats. They have long slender bodies, a triangular face and are known for their blue eyes.

14

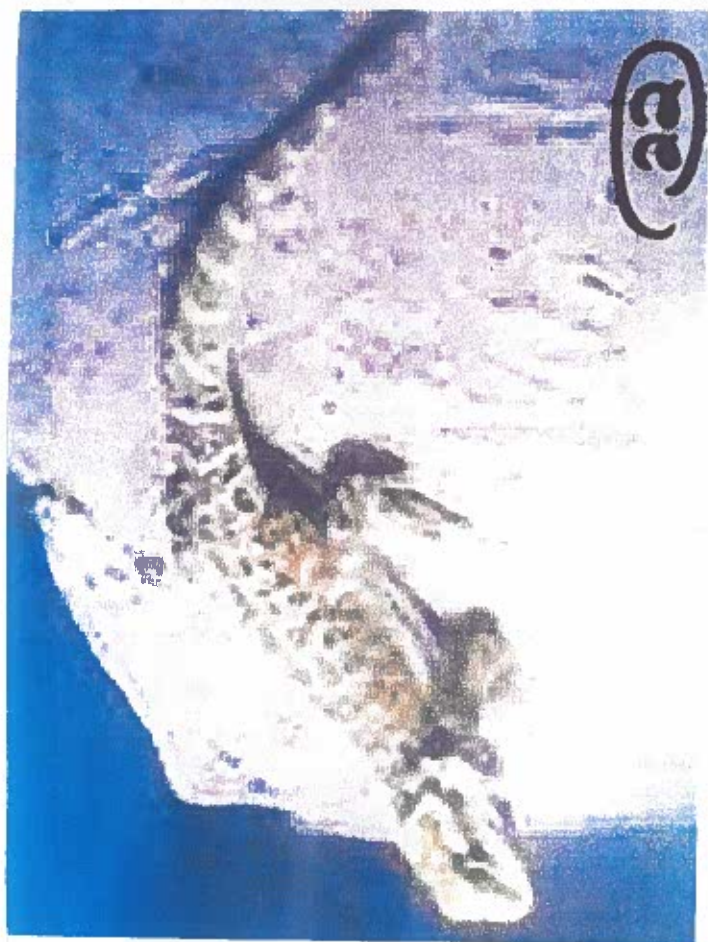
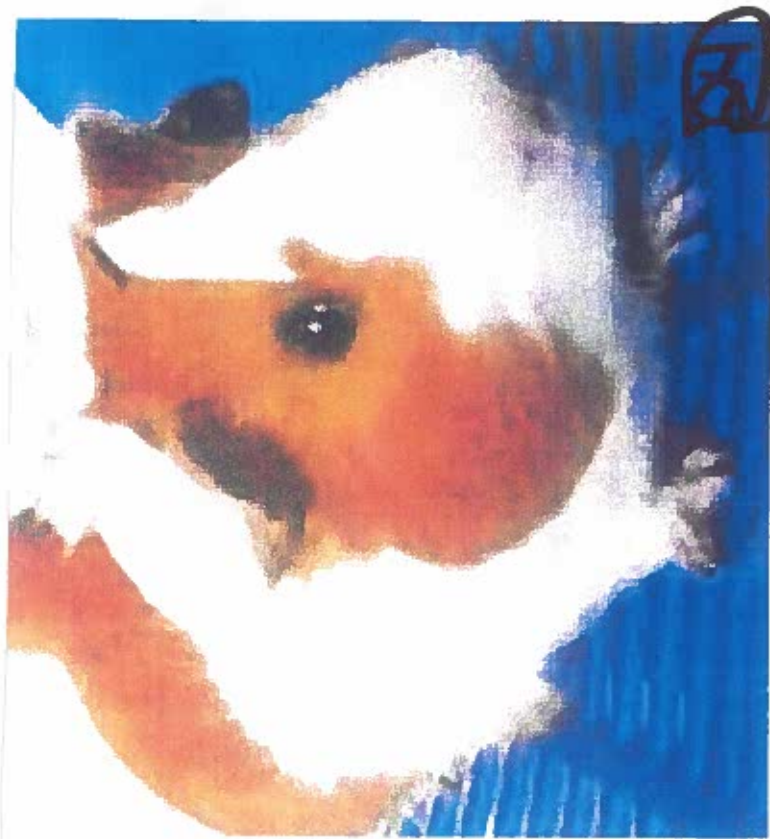
Holland Lop

This small breed has a massive head with long ears and a flat nose. They are small with a mature weight of only 3 to 4 pounds.

18

Dutch

This breed is usually black and white with a white blaze going from the ears to the nose. Mature weight is 3 ½ to 5 ½ pounds. They are exhibition use.



Chinchilla

Chinchilla are about the same size as a small to medium-sized rabbit. They can live 10-15 years. They are not very cuddly but they will jump on you if in the area you are in. They are nocturnal- up all night and sleep all day.

Guinea Pig

Guinea pigs are also called cavies. They are rodents, not pigs. They are popular as household pets and are very easy to care for. Guinea pigs may wheek (whistle), purr, whine, squeal, chirp or chatter. They are considered fun as pets.

Garter Snake

The garter snake is one of our most common snakes. They can grow up to four feet long. Their color patterns vary, but they almost always have three yellow stripes and a checkerboard pattern between the stripes. They are harmless to humans.

Bearded Dragon

These are great lizard pets. They don't get too large, eat a wide variety of foods, are active during the day, and are gentle pets. They are inexpensive and readily available.

