



DOG RECORD
Dr. Clint Rusk, Extension Specialist - 4-H Youth
and the State 4-H Dog Advisory Committee
Record for Year _____



4-H 390-W
Revised 1998

Member's Name _____ Date of Birth _____
Month Day Year

Complete Mailing Address _____
R.R., Box, Street City State Zip

County Township _____ Telephone _____ Yr. in 4-H _____
You show in (including this yr.)

Level of obedience training attempted (check one):		Auxiliary Activities (check all that apply)
_____ First Year-Section A	_____ Fourth Year-Section A	_____ County Drill Team
_____ First Year-Section B	_____ Fourth Year-Section B	_____ Novice Showmanship
_____ First Year-Leader Dog A	_____ Fifth Year-Section A	_____ Junior Showmanship
_____ First Year-Leader Dog B	_____ Fifth Year-Section B	_____ Intermediate Showmanship
_____ Second Year-Section A	_____ Sixth Year-Section A	_____ Senior Showmanship
_____ Second Year-Section B	_____ Sixth Year-Section B	_____ Other (List)
_____ Third Year-Section A	_____ Veteran's	
_____ Third Year-Section B		

Information about Your Dog

Previous training of dog (level and location) _____

Dog's Name _____ Date of Birth _____ Breed (s) _____ Sex _____

Rabies Shot _____ Parvovirus _____ Distemper _____ Hepatitis _____ Leptospirosis _____
Date Date Date Date Date

Kennel Cough (Bordetella) _____
Date

Date project was started: _____ Date project was completed: _____

Summary of Expenses and Time

Feed Cost	_____
Health Care & Veterinary Expenses	_____
Equipment & Supplies	_____
Miscellaneous Expenses	_____
TOTAL	_____

(OPTION)

Place
a picture
of you and
your dog
here

Total hours spent in training, grooming and exercising _____

I have reviewed this record and believe it to be correct.

Signature of Leader _____ Date _____ (Beginning)

Signature of Leader _____ Date _____ (Midway)

Signature of Leader _____ Date _____ (Conclusion)

DOG MANAGEMENT WORKSHEETS

- 1. The following tables are designed to be a diary of expenses and should be completed on the day of each purchase.
Use additional sheets as necessary.
- 2. If you have more than one dog, prorate the cost and enter only the portion used by this dog.
- 3. Transfer the total to the Summary of Expenses.

FEED COST

TOTAL FEED COST				

EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES: (Leash, collar, comb, brush, dish, toys, beauty aids, dog house, etc.)

TOTAL COST				

HEALTH CARE & VETERINARY EXPENSES:
(Shots, neutering, medicine, routine check-up, etc.)

TOTAL FEED COST		

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:
(Dog tax, transportation, clipping and grooming, etc.)

TOTAL COST		

Workshops and/or clinics in which you have participated with your 4-H dog this year

Date	Topic(s)	Location

Shows/exhibits in which you have participated with your dog this year

Date	Location	Class	Score	Placing	Premiums

Time Record

Month	Hours Spent Training	Hours Spent Grooming	Hours Spent Exercising
TOTALS:			
			GRAND TOTAL

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Angulation. Angle made by bones at a joint, as “shoulder angulation” or “hock and stifle angulation.”

Apple Head. Rounded or domed skull.

Bat Ear. Carried erect, rounded tip.

Beard. Tuft of hair under the jaw or chin.

Belton. Two colors on one hair, as Orange Belton or Blue Belton in English Setters.

Bite. Said of the teeth. Perfect bite usually means that the upper and lower front teeth meet evenly, or like the blades of scissors.

Blaze. Streak of color between the eyes.

Brindle. Streakings of color on a darker ground color.

Brisket. The chest or rib cage between and just behind the front legs.

Canine Teeth. The four sharp-pointed cutting teeth, sometimes called “tusks.” Upper canines are called the “eyeteeth.”

Chops. Lower cheeks.

Clip. The pattern or style of clip placed on a dog, such as a Poodle.

Close-Coupled. Dog with a short loin and back.

Conformation. The structure and form of a dog as defined by its standard.

Cow-Hocked. Said of a dog whose rear pasterns and paws point outward with the hock joints close to each other.

Crop. Refers to trimming of a dog’s ears.

Croup. The area of the back where the tail joins the body.

Cur. A mongrel dog of no breed identity.

Dam. The mother of puppies. The male is the “sire.”

Dewclaws. Useless, extra toes set higher on the leg than useful ones and on the inside. Some breeds require two such extra toes on each hind leg.

Dewlap. Loose fold of skin under the chin of some dogs.

Dish-faced. When the top jaw line is concave--the opposite of Roman-nosed.

Dock. To shorten or remove a dog’s tail.

Down In Pastern. Said of a dog whose pastern is weak, making a pronounced angle between the paw and front knee.

Feather. Fringe of hair on legs and tail.

Fiddle Front. Bowed front legs, with elbows out from body, knees close together, and toes pointing out.

Flews. Loose-hanging lips, as in Bulldogs.

Front. Said of the chest and legs of the dog when viewed from the front.

Gait. Method of walking. Used as a command, as “gait your dog.”

Grizzle. Gray, or pepper-and-salt colors.

Haw. The red membrane around the eye.

Height. The perpendicular measurement of the dog from the ground to the highest point of the shoulders or withers.

Hock. Joint formed by second thigh and back pastern.

In-breeding. Breeding of closely related animals, such as mother to son, brother to sister.

Incisors. Front teeth of each jaw between the canines.

Knee. Foreleg joint between elbow and foot. Hind-leg joint between tibia and femur.

Leather. The ear flap of hounds and spaniels.

Litter. Puppies born to a bitch in one group.

Loins. The sides between the ribs and hipbones.

Mask. Dark color on the muzzle, as in Boxers, Great Danes.

Merle. Gray base color with darker center, as Blue Merle Collies.

Muzzle. The jaws, lips and nose.

Neuter. An animal who’s sexual organs have been removed.

Occiput. Bump at the top rear of the skull in most breeds.

Out at Elbows. Elbows turned out from body.

Pad. Horny cover of the paw cushion.

Pastern. Part of foreleg between knee and foot, or between the hock joint and paw of the hind leg. Plume. Feathering of the tail. Said of Pekingese, Collies.

Pom-pom. Ball of hair left on end of the tail of Poodles.

Prick Ear. Ear carried erect.

Puppy. By usage, any dog under one year old.

Ring Tail. One that curls into a ring at the end.

Rose Ear. Ear which folds back to expose part of inner ear.

Sable. Black or very dark brown. Often a lighter shade at base with black tips.

Screw Tail. Kinky, twisted tail.

Shelly. A flat, narrow body and insufficient depth of chest.

Sickle Tail. Tail curved up into sickle fashion.

Smooth Coat. Short, flat coat.

Snipy. Narrow, short muzzle insufficient to balance skull.

Spay. To remove ovaries and prevent having puppies.

Splay Foot. A flat foot with toes spread, little cushion, and often with nails growing crookedly.

Squirrel Tail. Curving forward over the back.

Stand-Off Coat. The outer coat stands straight out from the body.

Stern. The tail.

Stifle. The joint formed by the upper and lower thighs.

Stop. The area between the eyes and between the skull and muzzle.

Straight Shoulders. Poor angulation of shoulder bones.

Sway-Back. A concave top line between withers and hips.

Testicle. The sperm producing organ of the male dog.

Tri-color. Dogs of three colors, usually black, tan, and white.

Tuck-up. Abdomen drawn up tight to loins.

Tulip Ears. Carried erect with tips falling forward.

Undershot. Under jaw longer than upper, projecting lower teeth beyond upper. The opposite of overshot.

Walleye. Blue eye as in Blue Merle Collies, Harlequin Danes, Dalmatians. Sometimes called china eye.

Withers. Top of shoulder blades at junction of neck.

Books for Reference: *The Complete Dog Book (1972), published by the American Kennel Club, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010.*
The Dog Dictionary by Edwin Megargee.

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