

Dog obedience training

Minnesota 4-H Dog Project

If you're new to obedience training, this four-week training guide is a great place to start. Use our [training videos](#) to see what each skill looks like with various breeds.

When & where to train at home

- Choose a quiet area to work with your dog so that you can be the center of attention for your dog.
- Select a time and place to train without distractions.
- Two short training sessions are better than one long one.
- Dogs respond best when they are bored, lonely or hungry. Try to work your dog before you feed him, after being gone or if the dog has been alone for a while.
- In addition to setting aside specific time to train your dog, you will want to start making him obey you with the training techniques you are learning. Use the training methods we show you whenever you want your dog to behave with or without a training collar and leash. That's what dog training is all about.
- Dogs learn by repetition. To help your dog remember, repeat each exercise at least three times.
- Class time teaches you what to teach your dog at home. Practicing at home will bring you success.

Equipment

- Six-foot nylon or leather lead that is the right size for the dog and the handler.
 - The 4-H dog program requires a six-foot leash. We prefer a leather leash since it does not burn the hands and is easier to handle. No chain leashes.
- A leather or nylon buckle collar or training collar (choke chain).
- Participants in the Foundation and Beginner classes may also use:
 - A head halter, such as a Gentle Leader or Snoot Loop
 - A harness with a chest leash attachment, such as an Easy Walk Harness
- Treats
 - Something the dog likes, such as: pieces of hot dog, cheese or beef jerky.
 - Must be an instant treat, not something the dog has to chew for a long time.
 - Size appropriate for the dog.
- Water dish for your dog and water from home if your dog is sensitive or fussy to other water.
- A spray bottle to wet down your dog during hot weather.
- Water for yourself.

Training: Week 1

Sit

To teach your dog to sit, hold a treat in your right hand and hold the treat just above the dog's nose. Give the command to SIT. As the dog's head comes up the rump should go down into a sit. If the dog does not sit with the treat alone gently push down on their rump with your left hand as you bring the treat above their head. Say "Sit." Remember to keep your feet facing forward and dog in heel position (this is where you want their sit to be) bring hand/arm with treat all the way across your body (turn your body not your feet).

Down

To teach your dog to down; start with your dog in the sit position and hold a treat in your right hand. Hold the treat in front of their nose and bring the treat straight down to the ground between their front legs and then out a little way. Say "Down." Play peek-a-boo with treat – show them the treat then turn your hand away (upside down) – if they lose interest give them a nibble then turn hand away again repeating until they are all the way down, then turn your hand up and give treat and tons of praise when they learn this.

- Play puppy push-ups where you have them sit then down and then sit again as a fun little game. Remember to treat and praise often.

Stand

Sit your dog at your left side in heel position. Step forward with your left foot while you bring your right hand forward with a treat in front of their nose and your left hand up under their tuck-up. Say "Stand."

Releasing your dog (Praise)

After each exercise that is completed correctly, your dog needs to be released and praised. A good word for releasing your dog is "ok" followed immediately with a treat and/or praise. Releasing your dog is very important and should be done immediately upon completing something correctly.

Holding the leash

Place the loop of the leash on your right thumb or around your right wrist. Figure 8 (fold accordion style) the leash in the right hand. With the left hand, grasp the leash in front or to your left side at waist level.

Heel Position

Heel position is when your dog is at your left side, facing the same direction you are facing. It doesn't matter if your dog is sitting, standing, lying, or moving next to you, the dog is in heel position when the area from their head to his shoulder is in line with your left hip or their front legs are in line with your lower left leg.

- Note: Every exercise starts with the dog in heel position.

Heel Position

- ✓ The area from the dogs head to shoulder | |
- ✓ In line with handler's left hip |
- ✓ Close without crowding; freedom of motion
- ✓ Straight in line



Photo was handed out at Train the Trainer in 2016.

Heeling

Your dog should be sitting in heel position. The command for this exercise is "your dog's name and heel" (Fido Heel) in a pleasant voice. Start off walking by stepping out with your left foot first at an appropriate pace for your

dog in a straight line. If the dog forges ahead of you or is behind you, or heeling wide, quickly encourage them back to the correct position by using your left hand on the leash to make a correction while using your voice to remind them to heel by saying "their name, heel." Praise your dog when they are in the correct position. After walking 10 steps, stop and place your dog in a sit position as you command "Sit." Make sure they stay in heel position. If they sit off to the side, in front, or really crooked take a step forward saying straight and encourage them into the correct heel position. When they get into the heel position and are sitting straight, immediately give them a treat and praise them.

Stay

Sit your dog at your left side. Bring your right hand in front of your dog's face as you say "Stay." Count to 10 slowly and then release your dog with "ok." Repeat the exercise using "Down and Stay," and "Stand and Stay." Make sure you remain in heel position.

- Helpful tip: Do NOT give your dog a treat for stays until the end of all the work you are going to do with the stay exercises are complete. This is due to the fact that your dog may get too excited expecting a treat each time and will want to get up and move around/not stay for the whole time (you want them focused on the stay, not on the treat at the end). A calm praise is a great reward after each stay instead.
- Please do not try to go further than at your dog's side at this time.
- Training is building a foundation of blocks, one block at a time. If you move away from your dog before the dog is ready you will have problems later on in the training. Do each "stay" exercise in the same position for one week before moving further away from the dog.

Review and practice

Long Down

This is the most important exercise you will teach your dog.

- Success with the long down sets the stage for success with all your other training.
- Sit beside your dog on the floor and place him down. Be sure to use the command "Down" every time you put the dog down. Then firmly remind them to "Stay." Keep them in this position for 30 seconds. Remind them quietly "good dog" to let them know they're doing the exercise correctly. If your dog begins to get up, place them back in the down position and say "No, Stay" in a firm voice. Try not to pet your dog during the down exercise and do not lose patience.
- Remain close to your dog during the 30 seconds. Do not leave the dog's side unless you release him with "ok." At the end of 30 seconds, release your dog and praise them.

Words of Encouragement/Reminder

- Remember all dogs learn at their own pace- It can be influenced by breed, age, environment distractions and even different handlers. Do not get frustrated. Even old dogs can learn obedience.
- Use your dog's collar only for training and when you need control. Remove the collar from the dog when not training.
- Remember in training you can praise and reinforce commands – during judging you will get points off/deducted for extra commands and praise during the exercise.

Training: Week 2

Review: Sit, Down, Stand, Releasing your Dog, Holding the Leash, Heel Position, Heeling, and Stay

Heeling

Your dog should be sitting in heel position. The command for this exercise is “your dog’s name and heel” (Fido Heel) in a pleasant voice. Start off walking by stepping out with your left foot first at an appropriate pace for your dog in a straight line. If the dog forges ahead of you or is behind you, or heeling wide, quickly encourage them back to the correct position by using your left hand on the leash as a correction while using your voice to remind them to heel by saying “their name, heel.” Praise your dog when they are in the correct position. After walking 15 to 20 steps, stop and place your dog in a sit position as you command “Sit.” If using treats, every sit needs a treat. They’ll learn very quickly (stop-sit-treat). Try to be consistent demanding a straight sit; easier to train a straight sit than to retrain crooked sits.

Slow Time

As you are heeling, change your pace so you are walking slower (keep the same stride length but slow them down). Walk at least 10 feet at this pace then return to your regular heeling pace (normal). There should be a noticeable change in your dog’s pace also (from trotting beside you to walking beside you).

Fast Time

As you are heeling, change your pace so you are walking faster for small dogs or at a slow jog for big dogs. Go at this pace for at least 10 feet then return to your regular heeling pace (normal). There should be a noticeable change in your dog’s pace also (from just trotting beside you to a fast trot or running beside you).

Right Turn

While you are heeling forward, make a 90° right turn; pivot on your right foot and step forward with your left foot. Keep your dog close by you in the correct heel position. Encourage them with your voice and left hand to stay in the correct heel position.

Left Turn

While you are heeling forward, make a 90° left turn; pivot on your left foot and step forward with your right foot. Be careful not to step on your dog. You may have to tell your dog “easy” while making the turn and remind them where the correct heel position is so they do not go too far in front of you.

The command “STAY”

The command “STAY,” is an important command for your dog to learn. Using your right hand put it directly in front of your dog’s nose and say “STAY” in a firm voice. You are not “asking” for your dog to stay, you are “demanding” them to stay. They do not have an option if they “want” to stay, they need to stay! To assist your dog with this command, cross your arms in front of you. This provides the dog with an extra cue to stay from your body language. You also have to stay in a quiet position (no moving around). If you’re dancing and moving around, your dog will want to dance and move around too.

Helpful tips

- Do NOT give your dog a treat for stays until the end of all the work you are going to do with the stay exercises are complete. This is due to the fact that your dog may get too excited expecting a treat each time and will want to get up and move around/not stay for the whole time (you want them focused on the stay, not on the treat at the end). A calm praise is a great reward after each stay instead.
- In the beginning aspects of training the stays, you will want to remind your dog that they are doing well with the stay (they are not moving out of the position you are working on whether that is the sit, stand, or down.) You can do this by quietly saying “good dog, good stay.” If they go to move from the position you left them in, in a firm voice remind them to “sit/stand/down (whichever you are working on), stay.” As you

progress you will want to wean your dog off of these reminders; as during judging you will get points off/deducted for extra commands and praise during the exercise.

Sit for Examination

Foundation Class Exercise

Start with your dog sitting in the heel position. Tell your dog to "STAY." Have someone go over your dog by offering the back of their hand to be sniffed and then go over the head and place the palm on top of their head. Then have them walk away. Your dog should remain sitting the entire time through the exercise. You can also practice this exercise alone. Tell your dog to "STAY" and pivot in front of your dog. Offer the back of your hand to be sniffed and then go over the head and place the palm gently on their head while quietly saying "good dog, good stay," but if they go to move remind them in a firm voice to "sit, stay." Return to heel position and praise them. If your dog moves, remind them to stay. If your dog moves from the sit position, start the exercise over.

Stand Stay

Starts in Beginner Class as a Stand for Examination in Heel Position

Tell your dog to "STAND." Before you give the "stay" command press lightly down on your dog's withers; if your dog wants to change their stance they will at this time. Then say "STAY." Have someone go over your dog by offering the back of their hand to be sniffed and then go over the head and touch the top of their head, withers, and rump. Then have them walk away. Your dog should remain standing the entire time through the exercise. You can also practice this exercise alone. Tell your dog to "STAY" and then gently touch your dog's head, withers and rump gently while reminding them in a quiet voice "good dog, good stay," but, if they go to move, remind them in a firm voice to "stand, stay." Return to heel position and praise them. If your dog moves, remind them to stay. If your dog moves from the stand position, start the exercise over.

Sit Stay

See [obedience rulebook](#) for progression of sit stay at higher levels.

Tell your dog to "SIT" and "STAY," pivot directly in front of your dog moving your right foot first, count to 10 and pivot back to heel position. If your dog moves, remind them to stay in a firm voice. If your dog gets up from the sit position, start the exercise over.

Down Stay

In Beginner Class, exercise is done in the heel position, then see [obedience rulebook](#) for progression of down stay at higher levels.

Tell your dog to "DOWN" making sure to not move your feet or touch the ground in the process and then tell them to "STAY" and stand back up straight in heel position. For levels above beginner, pivot directly in front of your dog moving your right foot first, count to 10 and pivot back to heel position. If your dog moves, remind them to stay in a firm voice. If your dog gets up from the down position, start the exercise over.

Review and practice

Long Sit

Sit your dog and sit in a chair next to him. Keep your dog in the sit position for 30 seconds. Place them back into a sit if they start to get up or lie down by reminding them to sit and stay. After 30 seconds release your dog and praise them.

Long Down

Place your dog in a down position and sit in a chair next to them. If you are not ready to sit in a chair, remain on the floor with them (Week 1 review and practice). Keep your dog in the down position for 45 seconds. Place them back into a down position if they start to get up by reminding them to down and stay. After 45 seconds release your dog and praise them.

Reminders

- Remember to PRAISE and PLAY with your dog after each exercise.
- Remember in training you can praise and reinforce commands – during judging you will get points off/deducted for extra commands and praise during the exercise.

Training: Week 3

Review weeks 1 and 2

Heeling

Your dog should be sitting in heel position. The command for this exercise is “your dog’s name and heel” (Fido Heel) in a pleasant voice. Start off walking by stepping out with your left foot first at an appropriate pace for your dog in a straight line. If the dog forges ahead of you or is behind you, or heeling wide, quickly encourage them back to the correct position by using your left hand on the leash to make a correction while using your voice to remind them to heel by saying “their name, heel.” Praise your dog when they are in the correct position. After walking 15 - 25 steps, stop and place your dog in a sit position as you command “Sit.” Also practice your Slow Time, Fast Time, Right Turn, Left Turn and About Turn while heeling.

Slow Down Steps

Slow down steps are performed when the judge says halt and you want your dog to stop and sit beside you properly. When you stop immediately your dog does not have time to prepare itself to stop immediately and sit. It would be the same thing as if someone stopped immediately in front of you and expected you to stop without running into them. However, since they stopped immediately you are more than likely going to run into them instead. So, after the judge says “Halt,” you need to take 1-3 slow down steps to prepare your dog to stop and sit properly beside you (if too many slow down steps are taken, they may confuse this with the slow time). Consistency also helps with this, for instance always bring your left foot up last; if the dog is watching your left leg/foot and it stops the dog will know to stop and sit.

About Turn

The about turn is performed by doing a “T” pattern with your feet in place. Sit your dog in heel position (on your left side). Say your “Dog’s Name and Heel” and take two steps forward then start your “T” pattern. 1) Plant your right foot first then 2) cross it with your left foot across the top so your left foot’s arch is at your right foot’s toes. 3) Then turn your right foot around in place so your right foot’s heel is now at your left foot’s arch. 4) Then step out with your left foot (small step out so your dog can stay with you in heel position). Take a few steps forward and then halt (sit your dog).



Figure 8

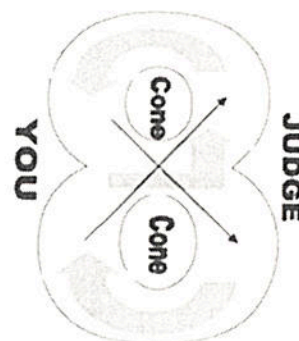
The purpose of the Figure 8 exercise to teach your dog changes in pace while going in a Figure 8 pattern. The dog must stay in the heel position as you walk in the Figure 8 pattern.

When the dog is between you and the cone (dog on the inside) the dog will not be covering as much ground as you, so the dog will have to go slow. Sometimes you have to remind the dog where the heel position is so you can say "their name, heel" and remind them where the position is or you can also use the word "easy."

When you are between the dog and the cone (dog on the outside) the dog will be covering more ground than you, so the dog will have to speed up. Sometimes you have to remind the dog where the heel position is so you can say "their name, heel" and remind them where the position is or you can encourage them around the outside by saying "come on, come on."

To begin teaching this exercise start so you are lined up across from the judge. Stand 3 feet back from the center of the pattern with your dog sitting in heel position. Start the exercise by going to the left first (the side your dog is on). Walk around the cone reminding your dog where the heel position is and saying "easy" if need be.

Then cut through the center of the pattern and walk around the other cone reminding your dog where the heel position is and saying "come on, come on" if needed. Then cut back through the center and start the pattern over again and continue with the pattern until the judge says "Halt." Continue making the pattern several times, halting occasionally throughout.



Return around your dog

After the stay exercises (in beginner and above) you will need to return around your dog. To return around your dog step out with your right foot and start to walk back toward your dog. When you get to your dog go to your right to circle around your dog, while staying close to them. As you are walking around your dog remind them to STAY.

Walk behind your dog and return to heel position so your dog is on your left side and your lower legs are in line with your dog's front legs (heel position). If they get up while you are returning to them, sit/stand/down them (whichever position you are working on) and remind them to stay, and then leave them again and perform the exercise again.

- Something that may assist with this exercise is telling them to stay and just walking circles around them in both directions while reminding them to stay the whole time.

Helpful tip

Do NOT give your dog a treat for stays until the end of all the work you are going to do with the stay exercises are complete. This is due to the fact that your dog may get too excited expecting a treat each time and will want to get up and move around/not stay for the whole time (you want them focused on the stay, not on the treat at the end). A calm praise is a great reward after each stay instead.

Stand Stay for Examination

Starts in Graduate Beginner

Tell your dog to "STAND" and "STAY." Let out half of your leash and cross your arms. Step out with your right foot, walk away from your dog (do not back away as you will have points deducted for that during judging), and go 3 feet (half the leash) in front of your dog. Turn to the left toward your dog and face them. Train your dog from the beginning that you will be turning your back to them as you walk away. You can keep an eye on them by looking over your shoulder to see if they break their stay and/or a correction needs to be made quickly. Count to 10 and then return around your dog to heel position. If your dog moves, remind them to stay. If your dog moves from the stand position, start the exercise over. Once they are performing a solid stay at 3 feet (half the leash) continue to a further distance until you reach the full 6 feet of your leash. The dog has to successfully complete the exercise



consistently before moving further away. Don't move too far away from your dog before they are ready as you are training for success (remember building a foundation of blocks, one block at a time).

Sit Stay

See [obedience rulebook](#) for progression of sit stay at higher levels.

Tell your dog to "SIT" and "STAY." Let out half of your leash and cross your arms. Step out with your right foot, walk away from your dog (do not back away as you will have points deducted for that during judging), and go 3 feet (half the leash) in front of your dog. Turn to the left toward your dog and face them. Train your dog from the beginning that you will be turning your back to them as you walk away. You can keep an eye on them by looking over your shoulder to see if they break their stay and/or a correction needs to be made quickly. Count to 10 and then return around your dog to heel position. If your dog moves, remind them to stay. If your dog moves from the sit position, start the exercise over. Once they are performing a solid stay at 3 feet (half the leash) continue to a further distance until you reach the full 6 feet of your leash. The dog has to successfully complete the exercise consistently before moving further away. Don't move too far away from your dog before they are ready as you are training for success (remember building a foundation of blocks, one block at a time).

Down Stay

In Beginner Class, exercise is done in the heel position, then see [obedience rulebook](#) for progression of down stay at higher levels.

Tell your dog to "DOWN" and "STAY." Let out half of your leash and cross your arms. Step out with your right foot, walk away from your dog (do not back away as you will have points deducted for that during judging), and go 3 feet (half the leash) in front of your dog. Turn to the left toward your dog and face them. Train your dog from the beginning that you will be turning your back to them as you walk away. You can keep an eye on them by looking over your shoulder to see if they break their stay and/or a correction needs to be made quickly. Count to 10 and then return around your dog to heel position. If your dog moves, remind them to stay. If your dog gets up from the down position, start the exercise over. Once they are performing a solid stay at 3 feet (half the leash) continue to a further distance until you reach the full 6 feet of your leash. The dog has to successfully complete the exercise consistently before moving further away. Don't move too far away from your dog before they are ready as you are training for success (remember building a foundation of blocks, one block at a time).

Review and practice

Long Sit

Three times this week sit your dog and sit in a chair next to him. Keep your dog in the sit position for 45 seconds. After 45 seconds release your dog and praise them.

Long Down

Three times this week place your dog in a down position and sit in a chair next to them. Keep your dog in the down position for 1 minute. After 1 minute release your dog and praise them.

Reminders

- Remember to PRAISE and PLAY with your dog after each exercise.
- Remember in training you can praise and reinforce commands – during judging you will get points off/deducted for extra commands and praise during the exercise.

Training: Week 4

Review: Weeks 2-3

Heeling

Your dog should be sitting in heel position. The command for this exercise is “your dog’s name and heel” (Fido Heel) in a pleasant voice. Start off walking by stepping out with your left foot first at an appropriate pace for your dog in a straight line. If the dog forges ahead of you or is behind you, or heeling wide, quickly encourage them back to the correct position by using your left hand on the leash to make a correction while using your voice to remind them to heel by saying “their name, heel.” Praise your dog when they are in the correct position. Practice stopping, change of pace, and turns.

Exercise Finish

After each exercise that you and your dog perform the judge will say “exercise finish.” This is when you praise your dog and give them a treat during practice. Remember in the ring you will only be able to praise your dog as treats are not allowed in the ring.

Recall

The purpose of the recall is to leave your dog and then have them come to you when they are called. Tell your dog to wait and step out with your right foot. Walk to the end of your leash and turn to the left towards your dog. Wait for the judge to say “call your dog,” and say “your dog’s name, come” (Fido come) in a pleasant voice. Gather your leash as the dog comes to you and guide them to sit in front of you with their nose in line between your legs. To assist your dog, a treat can be held in front of you in line between your legs. Once the dog has come to you, have them sit straight in front of you. Once they are sitting straight, give them a treat and then tell them to stay and return around them. Once you have returned to heel position, praise them. Practice the recall and finish separately. If you practice them together your dog may want to anticipate the finish when the whole exercise is performed together in the ring (you will get points deducted for this).

Finish

The purpose of the finish is to teach your dog to go to heel position when sitting in front of you. There are two types of finishes: the finish where the dog goes around you or the swing finish where the dog swings to your left side. Practice the finish and recall separately. If you practice them together your dog may want to anticipate the finish when the whole exercise is performed together in the ring (you will get points deducted for this).

Around Finish: Tell your dog to wait and step directly in front of them; stepping out with your right foot first. Use the command “your dog’s name, heel” (Fido heel). Step back with your right foot and have your dog go around you switching the leash in your hands behind your back (from right to left). Guide your dog to the heel position and have them sit in the heel position.

Swing Finish: Tell your dog to wait and step directly in front of them; stepping out with your right foot first. Use the command “your dog’s name, heel” (Fido heel). Step back with your left foot, guide your dog to your left side and have them turn into you, towards your left leg. Guide your dog to the heel position and have them sit in the heel position.

Helpful tip

Do NOT give your dog a treat for stays until the end of all the work you are going to do with the stay exercises are complete. This is due to the fact that your dog may get too excited expecting a treat each time and will want to come up and move around/not stay for the whole time (you want them focused on the stay, not on the treat at the end). A calm praise is a great reward after each stay instead.

Stand Stay

For levels Graduate Beginner and above.

Tell your dog to "STAND" and "STAY." Let out half of your leash and cross your arms. Step out with your right foot, walk away from your dog (do not back away as you will have points deducted for that during judging), and go 3 feet (half the leash) in front of your dog. Turn to the left toward your dog and face them. Train your dog from the beginning that you will be turning your back to them as you walk away. You can keep an eye on them by looking over your shoulder to see if they break their stay and/or a correction needs to be made quickly. Count to 30 and then return around your dog to heel position. If your dog moves, remind them to stay. If your dog moves from the stand position, start the exercise over. Once they are performing a solid stay at 3 feet (half the leash) continue to a further distance until you reach the full 6 feet of your leash. The dog has to successfully complete the exercise consistently before moving further away. Don't move too far away from your dog before they are ready as you are training for success (remember building a foundation of blocks, one block at a time).

Sit Stay

See [obedience rulebook](#) for progression of sit stay at higher levels.

Tell your dog to "SIT" and "STAY." Let out half of your leash and cross your arms. Step out with your right foot, walk away from your dog (do not back away as you will have points deducted for that during judging), and go 3 feet (half the leash) in front of your dog. Turn to the left toward your dog and face them. Train your dog from the beginning that you will be turning your back to them as you walk away. You can keep an eye on them by looking over your shoulder to see if they break their stay and/or a correction needs to be made quickly. Count to 30 (in Foundation this is only to a count of ten, however, you should always practice a little longer than what the count is going to be in the show ring) and then return around your dog to heel position. If your dog moves, remind them to stay. If your dog moves from the sit position, start the exercise over. Once they are performing a solid stay at 3 feet (half the leash) continue to a further distance until you reach the full 6 feet of your leash. The dog has to successfully complete the exercise consistently before moving further away. Don't move too far away from your dog before they are ready as you are training for success (remember building a foundation of blocks, one block at a time).

Down Stay

In Beginner Class, exercise is done in the heel position, then see [obedience rulebook](#) for progression of down stay at higher levels.

Tell your dog to "DOWN" and "STAY." Let out half of your leash and cross your arms. Step out with your right foot, walk away from your dog (do not back away as you will have points deducted for that during judging), and go 3 feet (half the leash) in front of your dog. Turn to the left toward your dog and face them. Train your dog from the beginning that you will be turning your back to them as you walk away. You can keep an eye on them by looking over your shoulder to see if they break their stay and/or a correction needs to be made quickly. Count to 30 and then return around your dog to heel position. If your dog moves, remind them to stay. If your dog gets up from the down position, start the exercise over. Once they are performing a solid stay at 3 feet (half the leash) continue to a further distance until you reach the full 6 feet of your leash. The dog has to successfully complete the exercise consistently before moving further away. Don't move too far away from your dog before they are ready as you are training for success (remember building a foundation of blocks, one block at a time).

Review and practice

Long Sit

Three times this week sit your dog and sit in a chair next to him. Keep your dog in the sit position for 1 minute. After 1 minute release your dog and praise them.

Long Down

Three times this week place your dog in a down position and sit in a chair next to them. Keep your dog in the down position for 1.5 minutes. After 1.5 minutes release your dog and praise them.

Reminders

- Remember to PRAISE and PLAY with your dog after each exercise.
- Remember in training you can praise and reinforce commands – during judging you will get points off/deducted for extra commands and praise during the exercise.

We're here to help

Questions? Contact your local Extension 4-H educator.