

AIRE WAVES



North American Working Airedale Terrier Association

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Aire Fest Midwest

NAWATA Airefest

Fran Peck

The NAWATA Airefest Midwest was a blast! Held in Moline, IL (Quad Cities), we had people and Airedales from Missouri, New York, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and of course, I came in from Arizona. I think we had about 15 or so Airedales of various working stages and ages. Al Govednik, a USA Schutzhund judge gave tracking sessions,

Maugh demonstrated working the dogs in drive using tug motivation, Jean Siebert gave a SAR demo, and I helped where needed including with behavior problems. Equally important was the socializing of dogs and people. We now have faces to names and have seen the dogs, so when we have discussions about the dogs, we have a better picture of the dog.



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NAWATA Breed Survey

NAWATA Implements Two Classifications of Breed Suitability Designation: Introducing the Working Airedale Master Companion and Working Airedale Versatile Companion

To better meet the needs of the working Airedale breeder, because of changes to the international Schutzhund regulations, and because NAWATA recognizes the versatility of the Airedale Terrier, NAWATA has designed two classifications of Working Airedale Companion. The Working Airedale Versatile Companion is designed for dogs of good working ability that are not working in protection. The Working Airedale Master Companion is designed for those dogs working protection work. Requirements of the two classifications follow.

Working Airedale Master Companion

General

I. Who may hold an event

Any member of NAWATA who has demonstrated capability may apply to the NAWATA board of directors for permission to hold a breed survey event. An inexperienced NAWATA member may apply for a practice event.

NAWATA shall maintain a list of those who are experienced in holding breed survey events.

Implementation of the NAWATA Medals Program

NAWATA has implemented a medals program to honor those working Airedales and their handlers actively competing and titling in a variety of venues. The requirements for the Medals program follows.

Guidelines for Awarding NAWATA Working Airedale Medals

Purpose and Philosophy

The purpose of the NAWATA awards medal program is to encourage NAWATA members to put titles on their Airedales as well as to make Airedales available for service to mankind. The Airedale has a glorious past of working, service and sport. It is our aim to restore that heritage. Therefore this award program gives recognition to those Airedales and their owners who excel in those activities that are traditionally associated with working and service dogs.

General regulations and eligibility NAWATA

Individual members must have an NAWATA approved scorebook.

Only NAWATA approved events may be used to accrue points towards working Airedale medals. These events include all FCI compliant events held using judges approved by either NAWATA or otherwise compliant with FCI.

The SchH I and IPO I and the SchH II and IPO II scores placed on an individual dog can only be counted once. The SchH III, IPO III, FH I and FH II can be repeated so long as there are two weeks between trials. Exceptions to this rule are NAWATA national events such as the Team Competition.

Dogs that possess the SchH III or IPO III and are older than six years compete at the level of SchH II, IPO II, SchH I or IPO I so long as there are two weeks between trials. For this category, the above scores can be repeated.

A handler may trial several dogs in the same trial and receive points for each one; however, a handler may not compete with the same dog more than once in the same trial, even though the trial continues over more than one day.

Exceptions are the BH in combination with SchH I or the AD in combination with another appropriate degree.

In order to earn points the dog and handler must pass with a rating of at least GOOD. The dog must be trained and handled for the title by the applicant in order for the points to be awarded. However, if the dog changes handlers the new handler may receive points by repeating the SchH III or IPO III or FH I or FH II examinations only if the last SchH III or IPO III or FH I or FH II examination is more than one year old. The same rule applies in the case of SchH I, SchH II, IPO I, IPO II for dogs more than six years of age. The borrowing of dogs to accrue points is not allowed. Credits will be given for service dogs for search and rescue and therapy dog work. The application for an award must be accompanied by appropriate written affidavits or certificates.

The points accumulation for the awards system will be in effect retroactively beginning with June 1989, when NAWATA was first formed.

Working and Service Dogs

Handlers may receive points for successfully handling dogs in other actual working dog evaluations and call-outs including Search and Rescue Dog and Police dog certification events when participation is confirmed in writing by the authorities responsible for the event.

If more than one level of evaluation is involved, the lower level is treated as SchH II and the higher level as SchH III. Where ratings are given, they will be translated into the appropriate SchH rating for the awarding of points.

If no ratings are given, the points will be awarded as in the table below.

A handler is entitled to receive points each time he certifies or re-certifies his dog and in each case when the dog actively participates in a callout.

Hunting Dogs

Handlers may receive points each time their dog achieves a title in a field trial.

Both ATCA trials and FCI trials will be counted for this purpose.

Awarding the Medals

An applicant must notify the Secretary to be considered for a Working Airedale Medal. A photocopy of the identification page and performance pages from the scorebooks of each dog used in the accumulation of points and a fee of \$25 per working Airedale medal claimed must accompany the letter of notification. The applicant must clearly indicate those scores to be used in the accumulation of points.

The official records of trial results maintained by the NAWATA member clubs will be used to verify an applicant's claim. In the case of dispute, the official records will prevail.

Types of Medals

NAWATA Working Airedale Medal Level I 10 points within two years

NAWATA Working Airedale Medal Level II 25 points within three years

NAWATA Working Airedale Medal Level III 50 points within six years

NAWATA Master Working Airedale Medal 100 points plus the Level III Working Airedale Medal

One of our major successes was watching Sara's shy girl Sophie gain more confidence throughout the weekend. Sara has also found something that Sophie seems to enjoy - tracking! Madonna and Ferris demonstrated their Schutzhund routines. They are both wonderful working dogs that make great ambassadors for the breed. Jean Siebert gave a fanstastic Search and Rescue demonstration using her Airedale, Dakota. We rounded the weekend out with a swimming lesson and session to allow the dogs to unwind. Sophie even went in! The Schutzhund club provided a cook out on Saturday, and Saturday night we went to a microbrewery for dinner - without the dogs! We intentionally left the weekend unstructured so people could feel free to socialize or work on things as they wanted or needed without being locked into a rigid schedule. For anyone who was out there, please feel free to email me or Maugh with any suggestions for the airefest next year.

Who else was there that you would know, well, Christie and Greg brought Erin and Argus from Indiana. We have all heard about Erin's accomplishments in agility, and Argus, we supported during an incident a year or so ago with a black dog at agility. Nancy Foster joined us on Friday, but had another commitment on Sat and Sunday.



Joan who has recently posted with little 11 week old "Charlie Bear" brought Charlie out. We, of course, did what any self respecting Airedale-phile would do - spoiled him rotten. What a cutie! Melanie brought Idgy. Idgy and I shared a room and bananas the whole weekend. Ellana came in from New York. She is looking to get an Airedale to work, so was there getting lots of ideas. And Sherri Glass brought her crew. We were glad to see Sherri. Sherri has been really busy with work and had to "let working dogs lie," so to speak. We added a couple of new people. Linda is from the area and has a couple of nice dogs. Her male has his SchH BH. You will probably start seeing Linda post as we gave her all the subscription emails to the lists! Dee from Chicago came in with her two. Dee has been

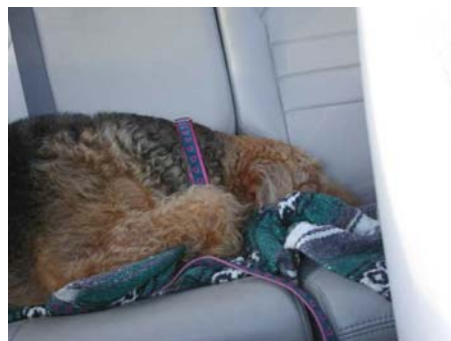
actively working them and they are really nice working Airedales. There are more of them out there than even we thought!!

Unfortunately because of the heat in Arizona, I was not able to fly either of my dogs, but we are scheduling the event next Spring such that I can get my dogs in and out of Arizona, which means that you southwest and west coast people will be able to bring YOUR dogs, too! We are starting the planning of next year's airefest now and should have dates soon. As soon as we have dates for next Spring's event, we'll post the information. If you weren't there, you missed a fun time.

By the way, we have a few shirts left over - not many - so if anyone wants one email one of us and we'll see you get one. They are really nice. The shirts have an Airedale flying a biplane and "NAWATA Airefest Midwest" on them. I think there are a couple of larges and a couple of XLs left.

For those who might be interested in joining NAWATA, we are looking to gain a NAWATA representative in each state so we have someone we can refer people to for Airedale working dogs. One of the things that came up time and again was the difficulty that people have because they don't have other Airedale people around with whom to train, and nobody understands the Airedale temperament and personality like another Airedale person. Contact me, Maugh, or Melanie if you are interested in being a NAWATA rep in your state. So look for info on next Springs Event and make plans to be there. It was a BLAST!

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II. Posting the event

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III. Proceeds

The proceeds for the event go to NAWATA. The person or group holding the events can deduct expenses but must furnish a report to the Treasurer of NAWATA within 14 days after the event has been held.

Conformation Part :

1. An area will be marked off by ropes or traffic cones. It shall be large enough for gating the dog from side, rear and front. (e.g. 40 yards square).
2. Each dog will go into the ring alone.
3. Each dog shall be measured at the withers with an approved wicket.
4. Each dog will be examined individually by the judge and a breed survey form will be filled out. All questions must be answered.

Performance Part :

1. A field with at least one blind or hiding place is required. A helper who is qualified to do a Schutzhund I routine is required. A .22 caliber pistol is also required. Four volunteers for the moving group are also required.
2. The obedience pattern is the standard heeling on lead pattern for the BH. The handler takes the dog to the basic position. The handler then heels forward at uniform pace for a distance of 40 paces. Then an about turn is made, 10 steps normal, 10 steps fast, 10 steps slow, 10 steps normal,

Training and the Clicker- a Perspective By Maugh Vail and Fran Peck

Note on the Authors:

Maugh Vail has trained and competed in AKC obedience and Schutzhund. She has trained and titled Airedales to the level of CDX, TD, Schch 3, IPO 3 and trained certified for Search and Rescue. Fran Peck has trained and competed in Schutzhund. She has trained and titled dogs to the level of SchH 3. She has recently broadened the scope of her attention to service dog training, therapy dog and behavior problem solving.

Dogs are living creatures. They have emotional needs like we do. They enjoy outlets for these needs that include fun, playful activity for their bursts of energy, food and comfort for when they are hungry and tired. Most remarkable about the dog is its love for communication. It is this feature that leads us to form such close bonds with our dogs.

All good training requires a healthy relationship between the owner and the dog. The communication must be clear but also warm and friendly. A dog can be trained to do almost anything if you create an atmosphere of enjoyment.

On the other hand, to excel in their work, dogs must also learn to deal with stress. For example in Schutzhund, the dog in protection must withstand and win over the pressures of the helper. The obedience dog must be able to focus on the exercise at hand and ignore the noise and distracting movements of dogs and people outside the ring. The Search and Rescue dog must learn to work in an adverse environment, which may include temperature extremes, loud noises, and a most unfriendly terrain. The hunting retriever dog must learn to do his job in all kinds of scenarios and terrain and weather conditions.

A well-trained dog, ready for competition and/or certification manifests the following traits regardless of training venue:

1. Confidence in the work
2. Reliability under adverse conditions and distractions
3. Trust in his handler

To these ends the training process itself had essentially 3 phases:

1. Learning the exercise
2. Developing reliability under adverse conditions and distractions

TRACKING FOR AIREDALES

MAUGH VAIL

This is the first installment of a multipart series written by Maugh Vail. Maugh's exploits are legendary in the working Airedale circles. She has the most owner trained and titled Schutzhund III Airedales in the United States. She is currently working Madonna, and her current Schutzhund III dog is Turk.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this manual is to adapt some of the more popular tracking training methods specifically to the Airedale. The emphasis here will be on footstep tracking to obtain a result where the dog is sure of the track it is following.

A track is a scent record on the ground that is made when a person walks somewhere, like through a field or park. When a person walks, he crushes any vegetation in his path and also sheds skin rafts and other natural odors. Since the human has a natural temperature of 98.6 F, he is a walking chimney and is constantly emitting scent as well as leaving the path of crushed vegetation in his wake.

The discipline of tracking concentrates on the path of crushed vegetation, which is a record of the actual footsteps that the person took. So if the person doubles back out of the field, the tracking dog will follow all the footsteps and not be misled by the person's change of direction. An important thing to realize about a track is that the tracklayer is no longer present. The track consists of a record of where he went, not where he is. Tracking is essentially an evidence finding activity. It is not finding people, rather finding where people went. Put another way, there is no active human scent source present on the track, just the self-activating record caused by the bacteria in reaction to the ground disturbance.

Tracks can also be created when a person walks through a plowed field. There is bacteria in the soil which becomes more concentrated at the points where the person's foot has made contact with the ground. It is also thought that it is the bacteria released by the crushed vegetation that is primarily responsible for the odor of the track made through vegetation.

The figure below illustrates the difference between the track and the body or personal odor that is left behind when a person walks through an area. Notice that the personal odor is blown to the side of where the person actually walked. As time goes on, the personal odor particles can be blown entirely away, leaving only the footprint record as witness that a person was there. Or,

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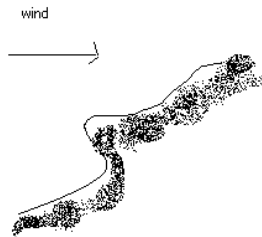
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2. The obedience pattern is the standard heeling on lead pattern for the BH. The handler takes the dog to the basic position. The handler then heels forward at uniform pace for a distance of 40 paces. Then an about turn is made, 10 steps normal, 10 steps fast, 10 steps slow, 10 steps normal, right turn, 10 steps, right turn, 20 steps, about turn, 10 steps, and sit. 10 steps, left turn and into the group.
3. The handler shall take the dog into the moving group on lead. The handler shall go around at least two people and sit at least once.
4. For the tie-out the dog shall be tied at a designated place on the training field or park (e.g. by a tree) and the handler must go out of sight for 1 minute.
5. Gun shots
The gun shy test shall be administered from a distance of 30 feet with the handler walking (no

the particles can pool around trees and buildings, leaving a scent mirage, i.e. a scent image whose source cannot be readily determined. A way to look at it, ground scent stays concentrated in the footprints of the person, whereas personal odor is air-borne.



A dog's natural tendency is to follow both scents. However, when the two scents part company, most dogs will tend to follow the air scent because it is easier. However, it is also highly misleading over time. Thus a special effort must be made to train the dog to follow the track scent and to ignore the airborne scent.

Experts speak of the "track sure dog", the "fringe follower" and the "trailing dog". Tracking training has as its goal to create the "track-sure" dog. This latter dog is able to sort out the tracking scent from the airborne scents and to follow it under all circumstances. This manual has as its goal to set forth a program for training a dog to be track-sure.

Now a few words to the skeptics. First, I have trained dogs for Search and Rescue work as well as for tracking. In Search and Rescue the assumption is made that there is a live person who continues to generate scent. In contrast, as we have seen, the track is simply a living record of where a person has walked, not necessarily where he is. The activity of tracking is more a kind of forensic reconstruction of where a person has been. The activity of search and rescue has as its goal to find and rescue a person who is lost and possibly injured.

In the case of Search and Rescue, air scenting is encouraged and taught. The dog is not on a lead and is encouraged to pursue an airborne scent to its live source. The person is much like a chimney or candle which is generating an odor that disperses into the air and is carried by air currents. This is a different activity. In this country there is no "sport" based on this kind of scent work. That is contrary to Switzerland, where dogs can be titled in "Disaster Dog 1,2", "Area Search Dog 1,2,3" and have 3 parts to their test much like the Schutzhund trials. It is a pity that there is no sport based on the dog's capability to find humans based on the airborne scent that they generate. Air scenting and search and rescue will not be further covered here.



training tools, e.g., the e-collar. With this in mind, what we propose here is an alternative to the current use of the clicker in training the advanced competition dog.

1. Learning the Exercise / Developing Confidence : clicking, treating, praising

This is the area that most clicker training books and videos address. But let us put the clicker into a larger setting. Dogs learn best when they understand how we are trying to communicate with them. The dog is taught initially that when he hears the clicker, he gets a treat. To make this effective the dog must be really hungry and the food should be something that he can easily eat without becoming distracted, e.g. fresh hot dogs cut into half-nickel size pieces.

Most obedience exercises can be introduced this way. A good way to start is to reward the dog for looking up at you. Just wait for the dog to look up at you, click and treat. Be careful with those hands! Bring the hand with the food in it up to your face and then down to the dog – to teach him to keep looking at your face, not your hand. As the dog catches on, you can put your hands behind your back and finally hold them out like a cross, so that the dog can see the hand with the treat but is still required to look at your face. Remember in treating to always bring the hand up to your face and then to the dog – to keep him focused on your face. He will remember your face as the last thing he looked at before he got the treat. That is what we want.

As time goes on, make him pay attention for longer periods of time before clicking and treating. You can now introduce a praise word – “gooooood” – said gently and softly to let him know that he should keep doing what he is doing and that the click and treat are soon coming. This teaches him to develop focus and it will be the key diminishing the use of the clicker much later.

When we do this, the clicker is now assuming the role of a release. Ultimately we will use the clicker to signify a successful exercise and a release with treat and play.

The clicker is an excellent tool in this phase of training an exercise, where developing confidence is important.

2. Developing Reliability under Adverse Conditions: introducing a “no” word

Now we must proof the behavior. To develop reliability we must teach the dog more exactly what we want and what we don't want.

To begin with, teach the dog to be able to take a correction. To do this, put the dog on a training collar and lead. I personally like a prong collar for this, because they release faster than choke chains. Here I just hang out with the dog and then I give a slight pop with the lead, click and treat!

I emphasize, slight! If you ever find yourself in a situation where you have to give anything other than a slight pop, then your dog is in overload and your communication has broken down. Back

command) with his dog in a direction away from the source of the shots.

6. Stable Temperament

The handler shall have his dog by his side (sitting, standing, down). A crowd of people shall converge on handler and dog from all directions until they are less than a foot away from handler and dog. The judge shall shake the handler's hand. If the dog shows aggression during this exercise, he cannot proceed to the protection part.

7. Protection.

The handler shall be on the field with his dog at his side. A helper will come out from a blind 30 feet away and threaten the dog. Then the helper will run into the blind. The handler will let the dog pull him towards the blind. At the judge's signal the helper will come out of the blind and attack. The dog is to defend against the attack. The dog need not grip the sleeve; however *any sign of unsureness or fear results in failure of this exercise.*



Working Airedale Versatile Companion

General

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off, put the dog in his crate and start thinking. After a week or so of this exercise, lead pop, click and treat, the dog now knows that when he feels the lead pop, he is about to get a treat. Most of the time he will now look at you because he is expecting the treat. Now you have a powerful attention-getting tool and you can use it to train for distractions.

This is the time to introduce distractions – people and dogs. Dogs have a critical distance at which they can handle this. What we want to do is gradually decrease that distance, so that if another person or dog is 3 feet away, our pupil is still focused on us. So experiment and find the distance at which your dog is mildly distracted but not hysterical and not indifferent. When he looks away at the distraction say “no” and give a slight pop on the lead. When he looks at you, click and treat.

Again, if you must really give him a man-handling pop, the distraction is too intense and too close. Increase the distance from the distraction.

Over time the dog will become desensitized to the distraction. But you must have patience with this method. It will take weeks.

It is, however, a very effective method for dealing with problems such as dog aggressiveness and other focus problems. The dog learns that by ignoring the “adverse” things around him, he can win.

The product you end up with is a confident dog who can focus. He becomes indifferent gradually to the adverse environment we have placed him in. We can proof such things as the retrieve, various jumping exercises, even tracking this way. Thus the dog gradually learns to work away from us as well and keep his focus.

To effectively proof the dog we must be certain that the dog is not successful in accomplishing any sort of substitute behavior for the behavior we want. For example let’s say that we send the dog to retrieve and it runs over to play with another dog. Too late! The dog has already learned a behavior that it will want to repeat whenever possible. Now we have a problem of having to work on extinguishing a behavior. Extinguishing a behavior can take strong compulsion – correction that can be viewed as punishment by the dog. The best way to avoid this is to avoid the situations in which a dog can possibly be successful in any other way than we want. So have a long line on him until he is sufficiently desensitized to his environment. If you continue to have problems, go back to the desensitization process. It is my view that most people who have problems, e.g., in agility, have skipped this step or cut it short.

For example, if the dog is looking around when doing a retrieve in the presence of distractions, this may be avoidance of the retrieve or it may be that the dog has not been sufficiently desensitized to the distractions. Work on

each separately. Avoidance is a confidence problem. Back up. Make certain the dog is confident in the retrieve and able to handle the distraction under a simpler exercise. Move the distraction out further away or remove it entirely if necessary. Then work up to the stage where the dog can handle the exercise under a faint, remote distraction. But always look for that confidence. The confidence is the key to the dog’s working on his own and maintaining focus on his own.

This technique has been so successful with Madonna that she is totally reliable off lead in almost any situation. And she has no problem working away from me.

3. Maintaining a Training Level

Remember that the food (or toy) is the primary reinforcer. By the time you are ready to compete, the dog has gone through the above two phases with a number of exercises, e.g. heeling, retrieving, the sit and the down and the recall.

Now we must make certain that the dog does not get bored. This is an excellent time to get out the clicker again and do something different. End each training session with something new and fun. For example teach your dog to walk into a chalk circle or to get up on a bench. Just let the dog do it and then click and treat. This stimulates the dog’s mind. He will wonder what he did in order to get the treat. Both your dog and you will have fun. It is a great stress reliever for you both when you have worked so hard for your trial or certification.

In the case of my dogs, I switch them off the “click and treat” to prey (tug toy and ball) when the exercises are sufficiently precise and I want to put in the animation. So I use a tug or ball instead of food. I still use a “release” word or sound just as I would use the clicker – for example “ch-ch” or some such sound. The same training pattern is present: a “yes” word for keep doing what you are doing and you will soon experience a release with reward; a “no” word and lead pop for stop doing what you are doing or you won’t get a reward. The release itself is the reward.

If the exercise begins to get sloppy, I go back to food and the clicker for a while. Some trainers are of the belief that you should never go back in your training. Returning to the foundation work is often critical to refresh the exercise for the dog. As an example, I do not use statistics everyday; so I do not keep up on all of the different tests and when they are to be used. When I need to run statistics tests, I will go back into my references and refresh my memory. Your dog may need to refresh every now and again. Additionally, exercises get sloppy for a variety of reasons. One very common reason is the handler gets sloppy in their enforcement of the exercise. Going back and working on the early stages is as much a benefit for the handler as the dog.

If an exercise falls apart, let it go for a week or too and then go back to the primary reinforcers. Every now and then I give my dogs a track with food in every footstep – just how they learned it. Every now and then I go back to the very attention-click-treat exercises with which we began our obedience training. It never hurts to renew this fundamental association between focus, click and treat that has served as the foundation of this training.

Finally, I would like to deal with the issue of using “negative” corrections/punishment. This means we punish the dog by failing to reinforce the behavior. A dog that has been trained to expect a release and a reward can be very effectively trained by this method. For example if a dog goes out and pounces on the dumbbell, you can say no, go out and get the dog and most important not let the dog complete the exercise. This is a punishment to the dog. Throw the dumbbell again. With Madonna it took 20 times before she finally went out and got it properly (she was probably too tired to do otherwise). Immediately I said my “yes!” word and when she came back to me, immediate release – click and treat or ch-ch and ball. Yes, the 20th time she merely trotted out. But after a week of this she got her speed back and now she does a very happy and precise retrieve. There was no compulsion. The method only works, however, with a dog that has been trained in the above manner and conditioned to respect a reaction from his handler when completing an exercise. It is in this that traditional use of the clicker breaks down. The dog and handler only communicate with the use of the clicker. Disapproval is withheld so the dog does not learn to expect reactions from the handler, either positive or negative. Dogs are very social creatures and very verbally communicative. To withhold verbal communication from the dog and make him guess as to which behavior is the correct behavior is counter to the dog’s communication style.

In conclusion, it is hoped that this article has pointed out the virtues of using the clicker in training. It is, however, our belief that the clicker is another training tool and works best when it is integrated into a coherent and total training program. Traditional use of the clicker without verbal communication, both positive AND negative, becomes ineffective with increasing complexity of competition exercises in many venues, e.g., Schutzhund. Incorporation of the use of the clicker in a total training program can provide a marker of wanted behavior and signal the release for a treat and/or toy. The clicker is also an excellent training tool in the confidence-building stage of training, and can provide a powerful addition to attention and focus because the dog expects a release and reward when he hears the click. Like any other training tool, the clicker has its place in the toolkit. Hopefully, we have just supercharged your clicker work!

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1. A field with at least one blind or hiding place is required. A helper who is qualified to do a Schutzhund I routine is required. A .22 caliber pistol is also required. Four volunteers for the moving group are also required.
2. The obedience pattern is the standard heeling on lead pattern for the BH. The handler takes the dog to the basic position. The handler then heels forward at uniform pace for a distance of 40 paces. Then an about turn is made, 10 steps normal, 10 steps fast, 10 steps slow, 10 steps normal, right turn, 10 steps, right turn, 20 steps, about turn, 10 steps, and sit. 10 steps, left turn and into the group.
3. The handler shall take the dog into the moving group on lead. The handler shall go around at least two people and sit at least once.
4. For the tie-out the dog shall be tied at a designated place on the training field or park (e.g. by a tree) and the

handler must go out of sight for 1 minute.

5. Gun shots

The gun shy test shall be administered from a distance of 30 feet with the handler walking (no command) with his dog in a direction away from the source of the shots.

6. Stable Temperament

The handler shall have his dog by his side (sitting, standing, down). A crowd of people shall converge on handler and dog from all directions until they are less than a foot away from handler and dog. The judge shall shake the handler's hand. If the dog shows aggression during this exercise, he cannot proceed to the protection part.

7. FreeScenting : Article.

A field 150 x 300 is needed for this exercise. There objects are placed in the field by walking well outside of the perimeter and tossing the objects. The objects sit for 10 minutes. The handler sends his dog off lead to find the articles. It is required to find 2 of the 3 articles in 15 minutes.

The handler may only walk down a line which bisects the field lengthwise. He may send his dog in a zigzag pattern or he may just let the dog search for himself.

The dog does not need to give any prescribed indication as long as it is evident that he has found an article.

Articles shall be real use articles such as billfolds, gloves, key rings or glasses cases. Articles larger than these cannot be used.

Handler may encourage his dog, he may call his dog back for a restart etc. But handler must remain on the middle line.

8. Hunting : Pheasant Wing

The above test shall be conducted with 3 pheasant wings, placed in the manner described above. Dog must find 2 out of 3 in 15 minutes. Same rules apply as above.

