

April 1, 2007 – The following is an addendum to the Minnesota 4-H Dog Showmanship Rules and Guidelines and is effective for the 2007 4-H State Dog Show. This addendum will be added to the *Minnesota 4-H Dog Showmanship Rules and Guidelines (BU-08209 - Revised 2004)* the next time the bulletin is revised.

Training and Showing 4-H Dogs on the Table

Introduction

- ⇒ The use of the table is completely optional.
 - Even if a breed is listed under the “usually tabled” section, 4-H members, parents, & leaders should consider the ability of the 4-H member and the size of the dog when deciding if a 4-H member should use the table or not.
- ⇒ A list of dogs in each group that are usually tabled and those that are not is included.
- ⇒ All 4-H members, regardless of the size of their dog, should review this addendum so that they are familiar with the placement of the table in the ring and where to stack their dog on the floor when there is a table present in the ring.

The Table

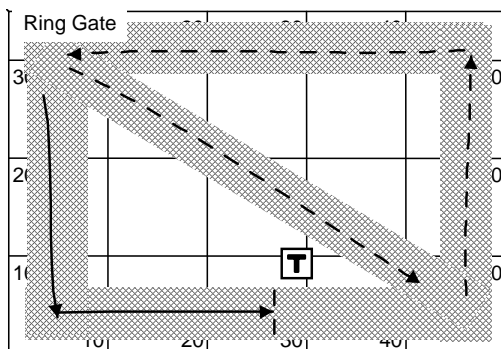
The showmanship table is a regular grooming table without the grooming arm. They can be purchased through many pet supply stores, pet supply catalogs, or on-line. The suggested table size is 18 inches wide and 30 inches long. The standard height is 30¾ inches or 31 inches high. If you are planning on making your own showmanship table, make sure you have a non-slip material on top.

Trainers

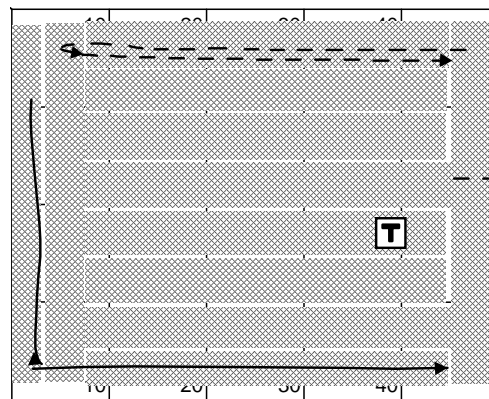
The trainer will assume approximately the same position as the judge while training the 4-H'er to present his/her dog on the table.

Table Location in the Ring

There is no hard fast rule for the placement of the table. It should be placed sensibly (see drawings for location). For instance, it should not be in out-of-the-way places which create a lot of wasted time walking. It is imperative that the mats must be kept clear for doing patterns and that the traffic around the ring must flow freely. Even in practice, you will need to consider where the 4-H'er will line up when they return from going around the ring. Handlers waiting in line must wait in a location in which the judge's view of the dog will not be blocked. The table should be placed so the exhibitor can conveniently place his/her dog on the table as their turn comes.



Here is one of several possible ring layouts for Showmanship. The table is included here so that you will know where it can be placed within your ring. The solid lines are places where you could have the "line" of dogs wait for their turn for individual examination and individual gaiting. The dotted line represents potential areas for the individual gaiting pattern.



Here is yet another option. This option features the ability to call the dog from the line-up so the judge can watch the handler stack their dog individually and ask knowledge questions with a bit more privacy than in the line-up. A straight down and back gaiting pattern is used.

Judge's Position While Dog is Being Placed on the Table

The handler always works on the side of the table that is between the table and the mats or ring barrier. The judge generally is on the side of the table closest to the center of the ring, and occasionally may stand on either of the ends of the table. The judge should never be examining a dog from the side of the table located between the mats or ring barrier and the table.

The dog is stacked according to the breed. The judge will usually observe from the middle of the ring, getting a side view of the dog. Once the side has been observed, the judge will proceed to the front of the table, may ask the 4-H'er to show the bite, and will then check the grooming. The judge will check the grooming from the front and then step to the "judge's side of the table" **NOT** the handler's side of the table. When finished, the judge will direct the 4-H'er to do the desired gaiting pattern.

Placing the Dog on the Table

When it comes to tabling dogs that are not used to being tabled, don't expect perfection right away. When working with dogs that are not used to being on the table, be patient. This takes some training for the dog to get used to. Use praise, and occasional treats, to help the dog to feel more comfortable.

The dog should be carefully lifted onto the table and then stacked. The front feet are placed near the center front edge of the table. The front feet (toes) of the dog should be at the edge of the table but not on the metal edging around the table. It takes some practice to get your dog accustomed to this. If you do not have a grooming table to practice on, use a picnic table or other sturdy table, placing a rubber bath mat on it for traction. It is permissible to carefully lift a small breed by its chest and gently set it into position. Never use a dog's tail to lift it up on the table. Great care should be taken when lifting the dog down from the table as some dogs may get excited and try to jump. **Note:** Whippets are shown on the table. They jump onto and off of the table – do not lift them unless the dog is unable/unwilling to jump onto the table.

Table Presentation

- ⇒ Refer to the Minnesota 4-H Dog Showmanship Rules and Guidelines on how to stack your dog.
- ⇒ The end of the lead should be over the handler's shoulder – not usually held in the hand. It is also acceptable to hold the lead in the hand.
- ⇒ The dog's head should be up and the dog should remain quiet and still in order for the judge to go over it for grooming.

Breeds Usually Shown and Not Shown on the Table (breeds current as of 2/2007)

Non-Sporting Group

usually tabled:

- ⇒ American Eskimo
- ⇒ Bichon Frise
- ⇒ Boston Terrier
- ⇒ French Bulldog
- ⇒ Lhasa Apso
- ⇒ Lowchin
- ⇒ Poodle (Miniature)
- ⇒ Schipperke
- ⇒ Shiba Inu
- ⇒ Tibetan Spaniel
- ⇒ Tibetan Terrier

not tabled:

- ⇒ Bulldog
- ⇒ Chinese Shar-Pei
- ⇒ Chow
- ⇒ Dalmatian
- ⇒ Finnish Spitz
- ⇒ Keeshond
- ⇒ Poodle (Standard)

Sporting Group

usually tabled:

- ⇒ Cocker Spaniels
- ⇒ English Cocker Spaniels

not tabled:

- ⇒ American Water Spaniel
- ⇒ Brittany
- ⇒ Chesapeake Bay Retriever
- ⇒ Clumber Spaniel
- ⇒ Curly Coated Retriever
- ⇒ English Springer Spaniel
- ⇒ English Setter
- ⇒ Field Spaniel
- ⇒ Flat-Coated Retriever
- ⇒ German Shorthaired Pointer
- ⇒ German Wirehaired Pointer
- ⇒ Golden Retriever
- ⇒ Gordon Setter
- ⇒ Irish Setter
- ⇒ Irish Water Spaniel
- ⇒ Labrador Retriever
- ⇒ Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever
- ⇒ Pointer
- ⇒ Spinone Italiano
- ⇒ Sussex Spaniel
- ⇒ Vizsla
- ⇒ Weimaraner
- ⇒ Welsh Springer Spaniel
- ⇒ Wirehaired Pointing Griffin

Herding Group

usually tabled:

- ⇒ Cardigan Welsh Corgi
- ⇒ Puli
- ⇒ Shetland Sheepdog
- ⇒ Pembroke Welsh Corgi
- ⇒ Swedish Vallhund – will be admitted to AKC Herding Group on June 27, 2007

not tabled:

- ⇒ Australian Cattle Dog
- ⇒ Australian Shepherd
- ⇒ Beauceron – will be admitted to AKC Herding Group on June 27, 2007
- ⇒ Bearded Collie
- ⇒ Belgian Malinois
- ⇒ Belgian Sheepdog
- ⇒ Belgian Tervuren
- ⇒ Border Collie
- ⇒ Bouvier des Flandres
- ⇒ Briard
- ⇒ Canaan Dog
- ⇒ Collie (Rough and Smooth)
- ⇒ German Shepherd Dog
- ⇒ Old English Sheepdog
- ⇒ Polish Lowland Sheepdog

Working Group

none of the working group are tabled:

- ⇒ Akita
- ⇒ Alaskan Malamute
- ⇒ Anatolian Shepherd
- ⇒ Bernese Mountain Dog
- ⇒ Black Russian Terrier
- ⇒ Boxer
- ⇒ Bullmastiff
- ⇒ Doberman Pinscher
- ⇒ German Pinscher
- ⇒ Giant Schnauzer
- ⇒ Great Dane
- ⇒ Great Pyrenees
- ⇒ Greater Swiss Mountain Dog
- ⇒ Komondor
- ⇒ Kuvasz
- ⇒ Mastiff
- ⇒ Newfoundland
- ⇒ Neapolitan Mastiff
- ⇒ Portuguese Water Dog
- ⇒ Rottweiler
- ⇒ Saint Bernard
- ⇒ Samoyed
- ⇒ Siberian Husky
- ⇒ Standard Schnauzer
- ⇒ Tibetan Mastiff

Hound Group

usually tabled:

- ⇒ Basenji
- ⇒ Beagles – both 13” and 15”
- ⇒ Dachshund (Standard and Miniature)
- ⇒ Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen
- ⇒ Whippet (see “Placing the Dog on the Table”)

not tabled:

- ⇒ Afghan
- ⇒ Basset
- ⇒ Black and Tan Coonhound
- ⇒ Bloodhound
- ⇒ Borzoi
- ⇒ Foxhound, American
- ⇒ Foxhound, English
- ⇒ Greyhound
- ⇒ Harrier
- ⇒ Ibizan
- ⇒ Irish Wolfhound
- ⇒ Norwegian Elkhound
- ⇒ Otterhound
- ⇒ Pharaoh Hound
- ⇒ Plott Hound
- ⇒ Rodesian Ridgeback
- ⇒ Saluki
- ⇒ Scottish Deerhound

Toy Group

all toy dogs are usually tabled:

- ⇒ Affenpinscher
- ⇒ Brussels Griffon
- ⇒ Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
- ⇒ Chihuahua
- ⇒ Chinese Crested
- ⇒ English Toy Spaniel
- ⇒ Havanese
- ⇒ Italian Greyhound
- ⇒ Japanese Chin
- ⇒ Maltese
- ⇒ Manchester Terrier (Toy)
- ⇒ Miniature Pinscher
- ⇒ Papillon
- ⇒ Pekingese
- ⇒ Pomeranian
- ⇒ Poodle (Toy)
- ⇒ Pug
- ⇒ Shih Tzu
- ⇒ Silky Terrier
- ⇒ Toy Fox Terrier
- ⇒ Yorkshire Terrier

Terrier Group

usually tabled:

- ⇒ Australian
- ⇒ Bedlington
- ⇒ Border
- ⇒ Cairn
- ⇒ Dandy Dinmont
- ⇒ Glenn of Imaal
- ⇒ Lakeland
- ⇒ Manchester (Standard)
- ⇒ **Miniature Bull**
- ⇒ Miniature Schnauzer
- ⇒ Norfolk
- ⇒ Norwich
- ⇒ Parson Russell (formerly known as the Jack Russell)
- ⇒ Scottish
- ⇒ Sealyham
- ⇒ Smooth Fox
- ⇒ Skye
- ⇒ Welsh
- ⇒ West Highland White
- ⇒ Wire Fox
- ⇒ **RAT TERRIER** (although not an AKC breed, it should be tabled)

not tabled:

- ⇒ Airedale
- ⇒ American Staffordshire
- ⇒ Bull
- ⇒ Irish
- ⇒ Kerry Blue
- ⇒ Soft Coated Wheaten
- ⇒ Staffordshire Bull

Miscellaneous Class (not an AKC group)

As of January, 2007, these breeds make up the Miscellaneous Class:

usually tabled:

- ⇒ Pyrenean Shepherd
- ⇒ Swedish Vallhund (As of June 27, 2007, will be admitted to the Herding Group)

not tabled:

- ⇒ Beauceron – (As of June 27, 2007 will be admitted to the Herding Group)
- ⇒ Dogue de Bordeaux
- ⇒ Red Bone Coonhounds
- ⇒ Norwegian Buhund

Special thanks to Kathy Francis for the listing of dogs tabled and not tabled.