



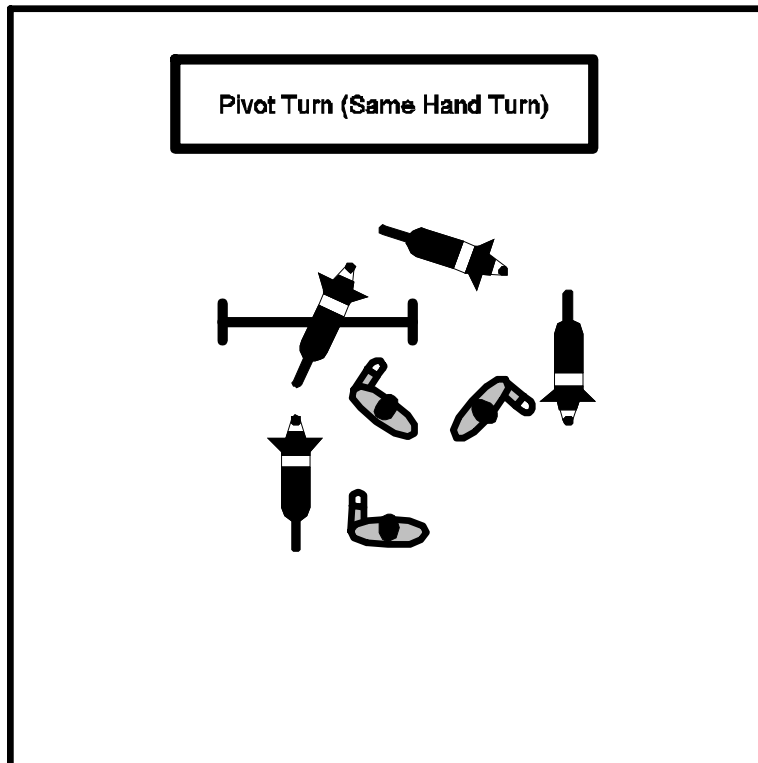
PBH Agility

Guide to Single Jump Practice

Pivot Turn

The pivot turn, also known as the same hand turn or the wrap, is the most basic turn in agility. The dog starts and ends the jump on the same lead hand.

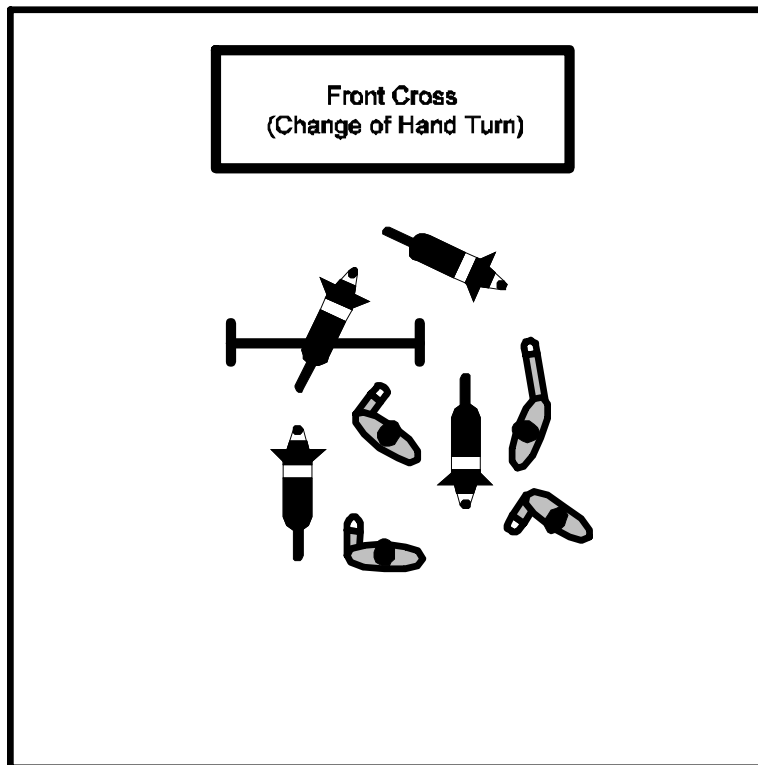
1. Start with the dog on the left and step towards the jump signaling the dog to jump with your left hand. You should not need to pass the jump or put your hand over the bar to get the dog to jump. If you do, add a target or throw a toy to the far side of the jump to encourage the dog to jump ahead of you over the jump.
2. As the dog jumps, rotate clockwise to keep the dog on your left hand and offer a second toy or treat to the dog as they land to encourage them to come back to you after the jump.
3. Make sure that the reward (toy or treat) comes from the left hand.
4. Practice equally with the dog on the left and right sides (the dog will be jumping counter-clockwise when it is on the right lead hand).



Front Cross

The front cross, also known as the change of hand turn, is one of the most important ways to change sides during a sequence. The dog starts the jump on one lead hand and ends the jump on the other lead hand.

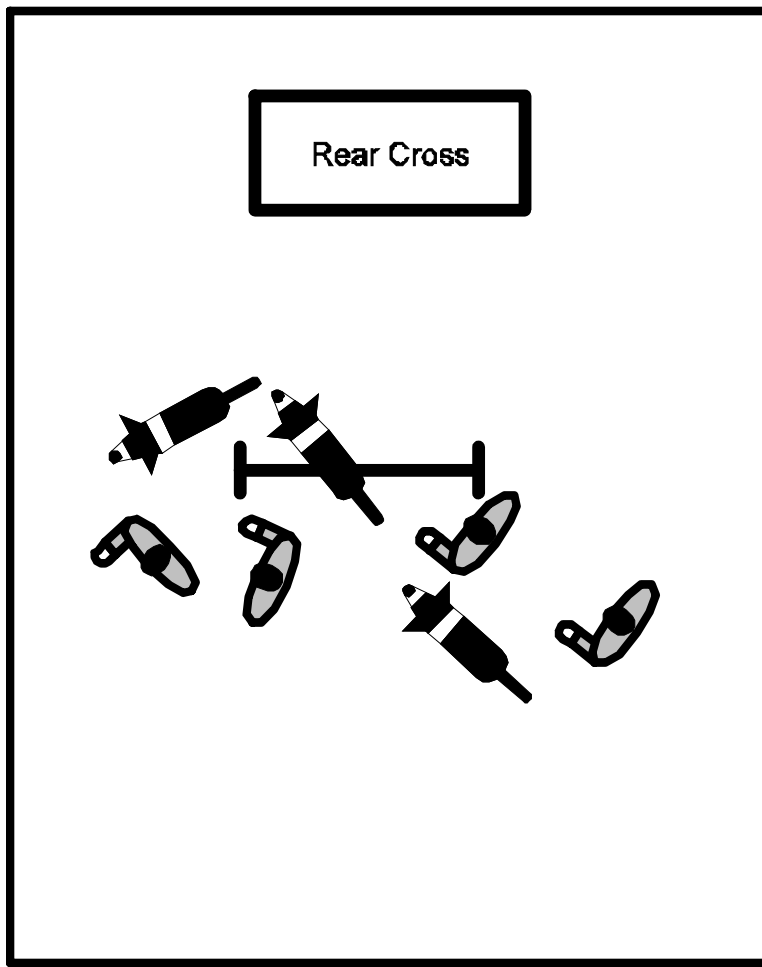
1. Start with the dog on the left and step towards the jump signaling the dog to jump with your left hand. You should not need to pass the jump or put your hand over the bar to get the dog to jump. If you do, add a target or throw a toy to the far side of the jump to encourage the dog to jump ahead of you over the bar.
2. As the dog jumps, rotate counter-clockwise and start to raise your right hand, using a second toy or treat to encourage the dog to come back to you after the jump.
3. Make sure that the reward (toy or treat) comes from the right hand.
4. Practice equally with the dog on the left and right sides (the dog will be jumping counter-clockwise when it is on the right lead hand).



Rear Cross

The rear cross is a very useful turn, especially for handlers who are much slower than their dogs, or when a sequence does not allow the handler to get into position for a front cross. The most important thing to remember about performing the rear cross is that the handler must be behind the dog.

1. Start with the dog on your left, away from the jump, at an acute angle to the jump. Step towards the jump with your left foot and signal with your left hand for the dog to jump ahead of you. A target on the far side of the jump will help the dogs to move ahead.
2. As soon as the dog commits to the jump, step behind the dog, changing sides. The dog should jump the jump, land going counter-clockwise and come back around the jump to your right hand.
3. Make sure to reward using the right hand.
4. Repeat moving the target further around the jump until no target is needed.
5. Repeat starting with your dog on the right.



Counter-Hand Turn

The counter-hand turn is not used as often as many of the other turns, but can be a very useful tool, especially when you can not get ahead of your dog on course to be able to perform a front cross. In this turn, the dog turns away from the handler and switches lead hands prior to taking the jump.

1. Start with the dog on your left positioned next to the jump.
2. Step forwards with the dog on the left. As you pass the jump, step towards the dog with your right foot and bring your right hand in front of the dog.
3. As the dog turns away from you towards the jump, step behind the dog so that the dog is now on your right.
4. As the dog jumps, rotate counter-clockwise using your right hand with toy or treat to encourage the dog to come back to you after the jump.
5. Make sure that the reward (toy or treat) comes from the right hand.
6. Practice equally with the dog on the left and right sides (the dog will be jumping clockwise when you start with the dog on the right).

