

THE TALKABOUT

The official publication of the Australian Terrier Club of America, Inc

2019 - Issue 3



GCH CH Wismiss Redhawk Here Comes the Sun

Kimo & Annie



Redgundi Simply the Tops
Redgundi Kennels
Breeder: Helen Rowney
Owner: Kelly J. Martens
Date of Birth: 07/07/02
Date of Death: 09/26/17

Redgundi Wayward Lady
Redgundi Kennels
Breeder: Helen Rowney
Owner: Kelly J. Martens
Date of Birth: 09/22/92
Date of Death: 07/07/09

Two of the best Aussies who are dearly missed

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The FDA Implicating
16 Brands Of Dog Food
That May Cause Heart
Disease In Dogs

By W. Jean Dodds, DVM

36 4 Factors Portend the
Future of Conformation
Sport - Part 4

By Dr Carmen Battaglia

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What's Inside

FRONT COVER PHOTO BY: Heather Rife

INSIDE FRONT COVER PHOTO BY: Kelly Martens

INSIDE BACK COVER PHOTO BY: Heather Rife

BACK COVER PHOTO BY: Darlene Evans

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Message from the President

William I. Christensen, MD, MPH



From the minutes Of the 22 June 1916 ATCA Board Meeting in Long Beach, CA, chaired by Alexa Samarotto, President:

Membership Generation/Mentoring New Members Discussion:

- Board voted: to change the Junior Membership to say, "open through 17 years". Motion by Tammy Gaudet, 2nd by Teresa Schreeder. NOTE: This will require a bylaws change.
- Board voted: to change our membership application procedure to encourage more members. A committee will be working on the new application form, but it will only require 2 member's signatures, notification to the membership and a short waiting period. More specifics will be forthcoming. Motion by Darlene Evans, 2nd by Celeste Platte. NOTE: This will require a bylaws change.
- Discussion was held on how to make new members feel more welcome. Members will be encouraged to seek out new members whenever possible. Several other ideas were suggested.

It sounded simple enough at the time, but more than 3 years later and after much work, you should be receiving a copy of the proposed revised bylaws in the mail along with a ballot. The new bylaws do simplify the membership process and they also bring our "Junior Membership" requirements and privileges into alignment with the AKC Juniors Program. They also incorporate a provision which will allow electronic voting, which many clubs have adopted as it is both easier and cheaper than the postal system by which you will receive the current ballot. Independent companies are available which will send out the electronic ballots and tabulate the results in a confidential and secure manner. One of the unexpected benefits of the unexpectedly long development period for the new bylaws has been the increased acceptance of electronic voting by both the State of New Jersey (our state of incorporation) and the AKC. Work on the new bylaws has required periodic review by a New Jersey attorney to ensure that the bylaws conform to New Jersey corporation requirements. It has also required extensive dialogue with the AKC.

I and the board would ask you to vote "yes" on these bylaws changes. I don't really see why a member would vote no, but if there is something which disturbs you or about which you have questions, don't hesitate to email me or Vice President Grace Massey, who has been the lead board member on the process. I would like to express my gratitude to Grace, who has labored countless hours on this project, and Sherrill Yates, who has accurately re-written the updated bylaws after each series of changes. Other past and present board members have also contributed much time, including especially Alexa Samarotto and Darlene Evans, but virtually all the members of the current and previous four boards have been substantially involved.

There is just one thing. In order to vote on the bylaws changes, you need to be a member in good standing, which means that you have paid your dues. They were due on 1 July. Since the AKC, in reviewing the results of the vote on bylaws changes, considers the total number of those members voting as well as the percentage who voted for the changes, it is very important that we get as many return votes as possible. The board is making a special effort to contact each member who has not paid his or her dues, but regardless of whether you're contacted, please pay and vote.

Another change in the bylaws, requested by the AKC, who has reversed their initial opinion on this matter, is that the fiscal year will be brought into alignment with the calendar year. If the bylaws changes are approved by the membership, then dues will become due by January 1 rather than July 1, which should make it easier for everyone to remember.



Corresponding & Recording Secretary Reports

Corresponding Secretary's Report Julie Seaton Third Quarter 2019

New Clinical Trial information for Storm Phobia sent to Health Chair - Theresa Schreeder

Membership Applications:

Dana Nelson, WI

Sponsors are Muriel McMullen & Julie Seaton

ATCA members have 30 days from the publication of this edition of The Talkabout to ask questions and/or make comments regarding membership applicants.

Please send any related comments or inquiries to the Recording Secretary. After that time, the Board will vote on the applicant.

Recording Secretary's Report Sherrill Yates Third Quarter 2019

ATCA Board Teleconference Highlights, July 15, 2019

Minutes approved, emailed to membership and posted on website

- Board Action: Sherrill Yates approved as ATCA Recording Secretary, replacing Kerrie Bryan who resigned citing personal reasons.
- Board Action: Additional bylaws' revisions suggested by AKC approved. Ballots will now be sent to the membership for approval.
- Board Action: Board voted automatic yearly approval to support AKC National Championship Support Medallions up to \$500.

Kevin Cahill, Treasure, reported:

- Fiscal Year-End Financial Reports will be ready by September 1st.
- National Specialty Financial Preliminary Report provided
- Membership Dues deadline was June 30th. A list of unpaid members was provided. A 2nd email and personal contacts will go out to those on the list.
- Health – Dr. Rebecka Hess: Health Committee Chair, Teresa Schreeder, received a monthly assessment of their team's work. A genetic marker for diabetes paper has been submitted for possible publication. The team continues to work on analysis of pedigrees and calculations of degree of heritability of diabetes in Australian Terriers. Teresa has been assisting in contacting a few breeders for follow-up questions.
- New Talkabout Editor – The search for a new editor to assume the position January 1, 2020 is ongoing.
- New ATCA Website: Julie Seaton and Kerrie Bryan, Webmaster, are working on a new website and hope to have it up and running by October 1, 2019.

Other Board Activities:

Board approved: Request to allow Dr. Mei Lun Mui, DVM, University of Pennsylvania, to access AKC Australian Terrier pedigrees. Dr. Mui is assisting Dr. Rebecka Hess in her research study of heritability of diabetes in Australian Terriers.

New Members approved:

Lisa Lazar

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Lawndale, CA 90260

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ATCA Nationals, Supported Entries and Regional Specialties

2019

September 6

ATCC supports Rocky Mountain All Terrier Club, Greeley, CO

October 4

Raritan Valley ATC Regional, Hatboro Dog Club, Wrightstown, PA

October 6

Montgomery County Kennel Club, Blue Bell, PA

2020

January 2, 3

Desert Empire Terrier Club of Southern California, Palm Springs, CA

January 4, 5

Kennel Club of Palm Springs, CA

April 9, 10

Northern California Terrier Association, Sacramento, CA

April 11, 12

Sacramento Kennel Club, Sacramento, CA

May 1

Raritan Valley ATC supports Garden State All Terrier, West Windsor, NJ

May 2

Raritan Valley ATC Regional, Bucks County KC, Erwinna, PA

May 3, 4

Trenton Kennel Club, West Windsor, NJ

May 9, 10

Rio Grande Kennel Club, Albuquerque, NM

June 11

ATCA National Specialty, Starved Rock KC, Grayslake, IL

June 12

Little Fort Kennel Club of Waukegan, Grayslake, IL

June 13

Great Lakes All Terrier Association, Grayslake, IL



Australian Terrier Trust

“The AusTTrust”



*Assisting the Australian Terrier Club of America Inc.,
in supporting our breed through Health and Education*

Conversation with a Donor to the AusTrust

Kelly Martens, an Australian terrier Fancier who has owned six companion Aussies over the last 30 years, bringing the first one into her home after college and said to us “ I can’t imagine having any other breed,!” Speaks to the AusTTrust.

What inspired you to donate to the Australian Terrier Trust (“AusTTrust”).

These are wonderful little dogs and I love my Aussies. I’m on my 6th Aussie. My last two had cancer. My little girl had breast cancer. I opted for surgery when she was almost 16 years of age, it was successful, enabling her to live for about 10 months after the surgery. My last little boy was diagnosed with hemangiosarcoma and had two toes amputated. He lived for about 20 months after he was first diagnosed. For me, if anything can be done to help our Aussies and their owners deal with any of their issues, I’ll see what I can do to donate.

The year the Trust raised money for the Hemangiosarcoma Canine Foundation Study did you donate to the Trust and / or the Study?

I think I donated to the Trust and the Study that year.

What would you like the Trust to sponsor next?

Health studies. Maybe to different types of cancers common to Aussies.

Would you prefer the Trust invest in health or education...?

I think I’d prefer more of the work be done on health, but I do have a few thoughts for the Trust.

Idea 1

How can we go about getting information out to our Veterinarians?

I don’t know if many vets are familiar with Australian terriers and their health issues. Is there a good way to be able to provide information on any studies to our veterinarians?



For example- was there a way I could have gotten information from the AusTTrust about hemangiosarcoma to my vet, or could we have provided information to the Trust or elsewhere so that my dog could have been a part of the study?

Maybe the Trust can work on educating owners on what Health information to tell our Veterinarians and on How we participate in studies if we have a dog with an illness that has an on-going study.

Idea 2

Does the Trust have any easy way to access and understand health information - diagnoses, treatment, indications on what to expect, what to look out for, for many possible diseases?

For example maybe the Trust could develop a table showing the following kinds of information:

- Diagnosis / Treatment of XXXX
- What is OK to give to or do with your dog
- What not to give or do for your dog

Did you watch the videos on Australian terrier health and genetics by Dr. J Bell?

I did see the first part of Dr. Bell’s video on health and genetics. I’m not a breeder but I did find some of the information interesting.

Thank you Kelly very much for your on going support and excellent ideas for the Trust. It’s good to remember that the Trust is there for everyone Fancier, Owner and Breeder.





Health Updates – Teresa Schreeder, Health Committee

CANINE HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER

PARENT CLUB REPORTING: AUSTRALIAN TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA
 CHIC NUMBERS ISSUED OR UPDATED: Q2 - 2019

Animal	Date	New / Update	CHIC #	Reg #
TEMORA RHYTHM AND BLUES	05/09/2019	UPDATE	111772	RN27548502
THE FARM'S FINE WHINE AND SPIRITS	04/25/2019	UPDATE	118236	RN27567002
TIDEWALKER COASTAL CRUISER	06/20/2019	UPDATE	131861	DQ687140
TIDEWALKER STORM CHASER	06/20/2019	UPDATE	134497	CE602103
HORRIEGLLEN DARE TO DREAM	06/20/2019	UPDATE	137263	RN30530801

Longevity Report

Indiana - Age unknow Bladder Cancer
 Massachusetts - Age Unknown Adrenal Internal Tumor
 Missouri - 4yo Congestive Heart Failure



AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB
**CANINE HEALTH
 FOUNDATION®**
 PREVENT TREAT & CURE®

**Grant Progress
 Report Update**

Dear Canine Health Supporter,

Thank you for supporting this research program. Please click on the link below for a final update on Dr. Varela-Stokes's AKC CHF grant #02386-A.

[Download the summary.](#)

Kind regards,

Andrea Fiumefreddo, MS
 Director of Programs
 919-332-4022
andrea.fiumefreddo@akcchf.org
 AKC Canine Health Foundation

GCH CH Wismiss Redhawk Here Comes the Sun Sophie



**US AU CH Wismiss Aussome Stuart Pea x GCH CH Redhawk Live the Legend
Bred by Kerrie Bryan & Carol Sazama
Owned by Heather Rife, DVM**

This litter of 8 was a collaboration between Kerrie Bryan, Carol Sazama and Eva Campbell.

The puppies were whelped and raised by Eva Campbell, using the Puppy Culture system, and Sophie came to live with us at the age of 10 weeks.

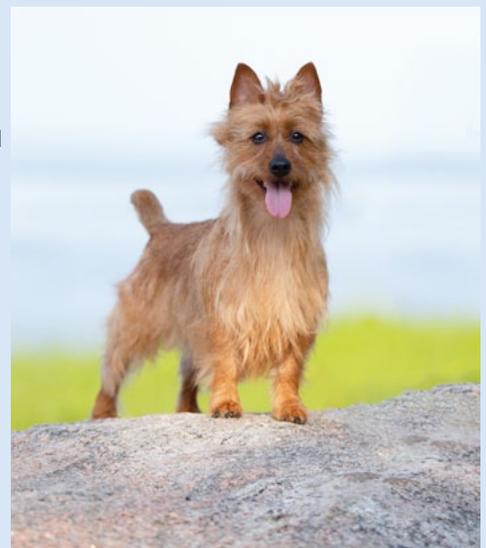
Sophie began her show career at 5 months of age winning BIS 4-6mo puppy, and has continued her winning ways in the breed and terrier group rings.

She has prevailed in the owner handler ring with very limited showing.

She is currently the # 1 Owner handled Australian Terrier with 3 OH BIS.

2019 will be a busy year as I continue to show her in confirmation shows as well as obedience and Earthdog trials. I

I hope I can add motherhood to her 2019 achievements!





Health Scoop

Protect Your Pooch from Poisonous Plants

By Jan Reisen

It's important to protect your canine best friend from plants that are poisonous to dogs. Whether you're an avid gardener or have a few potted plants on your front stoop, you should be aware that some plants might not be your dog's friend. In fact, many shrubs, trees, and flowers commonly found in the garden and in the wild are dangerous if your dog eats them. Some can cause discomfort, some will make your dog miserable, and some can even be fatal if ingested.

Shrubs That Are Poisonous to Dogs

Azalea and Rhododendron: Used in landscaping and found in the wild, the entire genus is extremely dangerous for dogs. Eating even a few leaves can cause serious issues, including vomiting, diarrhea, drooling, paralysis, shock, coma, and death.

Holly: Varieties include American holly, English holly, Japanese holly, and Christmas holly. Although some are less toxic than others, it is best to keep your dog away from any variety. Eating the leaves can result in vomiting, diarrhea, and gastrointestinal injury due to the plant's spiny leaves. Symptoms include lip smacking, drooling, and head shaking.

Hydrangea: With high concentrations of toxic substances in the flowers and leaves, ingestion, especially of the leaves and flowers, can cause lethargy, diarrhea, vomiting, and other gastrointestinal upsets.

Ivy: Although a vine rather than a shrub, ivy is a common part of many landscapes. The foliage of certain types of ivy plants is dangerous to dogs, although not usually lethal. Ingestion can result in excessive salivation and drooling, vomiting, diarrhea, a swollen mouth and tongue, and difficulty breathing.

Oleander: All parts of this popular ornamental shrub are toxic to humans and dogs. If your dog ingests the flowers or leaves, he can experience extreme vomiting, an abnormal heart rate, and even death. Other signs to look for include tremors, drooling, seizures, and weakness.

Peony: These gorgeous flowering plants contain the toxin paeonol in their bark and may cause vomiting and diarrhea if ingested in large amounts.

Sago Palm: Often used as an ornamental shrub in temperate zones, it's considered one of the most toxic plants for dogs. Every part of the plant is toxic, especially the seeds. Ingesting just a few seedpods can result in acute liver failure. Symptoms include vomiting, diarrhea and bloody stools, decreased appetite, and nosebleeds.

Trees That Are Poisonous to Dogs

Black Walnut: The tree itself isn't dangerous, but the nuts that fall to the ground can be. They start to decay very quickly and produce mold, so when a dog ingests them they cause digestive upset and even seizures.

Chinaberry: The berries, leaves, bark, and flowers of this tree all contain toxins that can result in anything from vomiting and diarrhea to weakness, slow heart rate, seizures, and shock.

Fruit trees: The fruits of trees such as plum, apricot, peach, and even avocado contain pits, and the seeds of cherries and apples contain toxins that can make your dog sick and are choking hazards. Even if they only eat the fruit, eating too much can cause diarrhea.

Horse Chestnut (Buckeye): This tree contains saponin, which causes vomiting and diarrhea, dilated pupils, affects the central nervous system, and can also lead to convulsions and coma.

Japanese Yew: All varieties, from the dwarf to the giant trees, contain dangerous toxins that can be fatal to dogs. Symptoms include tremors, vomiting, difficulty breathing, and seizures. Because of their bright green leaves and red berries, they are popular holiday decorations – but they should not be used in homes where dogs live.

Other nut trees: As a general rule, nuts aren't safe for dogs. Avoid letting your dog eat the nuts from almond, pecan, hickory, walnut, or other nut trees. Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal problems and intestinal blockage. Also, there are toxins in walnuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, and hickory nuts that can cause seizures or neurological symptoms if your dog eats them.

Flowers and Bulbs Poisonous to Dogs

Autumn Crocus: These fall-blooming plants contain colchicine, which is extremely toxic, causing gastrointestinal bleeding, severe vomiting, kidney and liver damage, and respiratory failure. Symptoms might be delayed for several days, so don't wait to seek veterinary attention if your dog has ingested any part of this plant.

Begonia: Often used in containers, these tubers can cause mouth irritation and difficulty swallowing when ingested.

Chrysanthemum: These common flowers contain lactones and pyrethrin, which cause intestinal irritation. While not lethal, eating any part of the plant can result in vomiting, diarrhea, excessive drooling, skin rashes, and loss of coordination.

Daffodil: Ingesting any part of the plant, especially the bulb, can cause severe vomiting, drooling, tremors, respiratory distress, convulsions, and heart problems.

Foxglove: All parts of these tall beautiful flowers, from the seeds to the petals, are extremely toxic to dogs. Ingestion can cause cardiac failure and even death.

Geranium: All varieties of this common container plant are poisonous to dogs. The symptoms include lethargy, low blood pressure, skin rashes, and loss of appetite.

Iris: Ingesting any part of the plant can cause skin irritation, drooling, diarrhea, vomiting, and lethargy.

Lily: With so many different varieties of lilies, it's hard to remember which are dangerous and which are relatively benign. Some — for example, daylilies — are extremely toxic to cats, but cause only gastrointestinal upset in dogs. Others, such as the calla lily, release a substance that burns and irritates a dog's mouth and stomach, and symptoms can be mild to severe.

Lily of the Valley: Symptoms of ingestion include diarrhea, vomiting, a drop in heart rate, and cardiac arrhythmia.

Tulip and Hyacinth: The bulb is the most toxic part, but any part of these early-blooming flowers can be harmful to dogs, causing irritation to the mouth and esophagus. Typical symptoms include excessive drooling and vomiting. If many bulbs are eaten, symptoms may include an increased heart rate and irregular breathing. With care from a vet, dogs usually recover with no further ill effects.

Where to Get Help if You Think Your Dog Ate a Poisonous Plant

The AKC Vetline offers 24/7 access to trained pet care professionals and licensed veterinary staff who offer assistance with questions about poisoning, as well as general healthcare issues concerned with illness, injury, nutrition, and when a dog should be examined by a veterinarian. It's very important to remember that the hotline is not a substitute for veterinary care.

According to American Kennel Club Chief Veterinary Officer Dr. Jerry Klein, the best cure is prevention. He recommends that you survey your yard and identify any plants that may be dangerous. Then restrict your dog's access to them. And when in doubt, seek professional help. "The most common mistake pet owners make is to wait to see if the dog becomes ill before contacting the veterinarian," says Dr. Klein.

My Dog Ate a Toxic Plant — What Should I Do?

If you suspect your dog has eaten something toxic, follow these steps:

1. Contact your vet or AKC Vetline as soon as possible. Or call the Pet Poison Helpline (855-764-7661) for accurate advice. *(You will be charged a fee when you call the helpline).*
2. Try to identify the plant by taking a sample or a photo or by collecting the dog's vomit in a plastic bag.
3. When you reach the vet or helpline, provide as much information as possible, including:
 - The suspected plant and the time of ingestion.
 - Your dog's weight.
 - Any symptoms your dog is showing.
4. Under no circumstances should you induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by the vet. Specific plant poisons require specific treatments, and vomiting can make some cases worse.
5. Don't fall for the myth that dogs instinctively avoid dangerous plants. While it is sometimes true of animals in the wild, dogs have no ability to distinguish between safe and unsafe plants. 🐾

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Favorite Dog-Friendly Frozen Treats to Make at Home:

Frozen green beans, banana chunks, strawberries, blueberries, and peach chunks are a quick treat. If you're purchasing packaged frozen items from the grocery store, be sure to read the labels to ensure there is no added Xylitol.



Combine ripe banana, pumpkin or sweet potato and plain yogurt (see note below) or coconut milk together and freeze in a mold or ice cube tray.

Use a blender or food processor to puree watermelon, cantaloupe or honeydew. Fill ice cube trays or silicone molds and freeze.

You can also use the pureed melon to make "ice cream" by stirring frozen yogurt (see note below) or coconut milk into the pureed fruit and freeze in a freezer-safe bowl.

Fill an ice cube tray with pureed bananas and add a dollop of fresh ground peanut butter on top and freeze. The best way to make sure the peanut butter you use is Xylitol-free is to use only fresh ground peanut butter, often available at natural food stores.

Combine grilled chicken, yogurt (or chicken broth), and cooked carrot in a food processor and freeze.

Fill your dog's favorite chew toy with one of the above recipes and freeze for added chew time.

Along with the above fun treats, enjoy summer months with your dog with plenty of activity and fresh, clean water for hydration.

****Yogurt Note:** While yogurt is a dairy product and it's best to steer clear of dairy with dogs, fresh plain yogurt with good bacteria is often easier for dogs to tolerate. To avoid dairy altogether, substitute coconut milk (read the label to look for xylitol or other harmful ingredients).



REPORT OF THE AKC DELEGATE

10-11 June 2019

Newark, New Jersey

William I. Christensen, MD, MPH, Delegate

Canine Health Committee:

Dr. Diane Brown distributed copies of the 2019 AKC Canine Health Foundation Research Grants Portfolio, Volume 3. Abstracts of 38 new grants, representing 2.5 million in funding are presented in 23 project areas. Also included are all currently active CHF research grants, for a total of \$10.3 million in active research. Although published quarterly, the list is updated continuously on line: <http://www.akcCHF.org/research/our-research/> Click on the addendum to the 2019 Research Portfolio.

Copies of the 2018 Annual Report were also distributed. AKC/CHF has nearly doubled research grant funding since 2014, with \$2.7 million in 39 grants awarded in 2018 alone. In 2018 five clinician/scientist/fellows have been supported as have six theriogenology residents. Bios of these individuals as well as a Foundation financial report are available at: <http://www.akcCHF.org/about-us/Financials/>

The first prospective study on the suspected association between diet and dilated cardiomyopathy has been funded. A multi-institutional team of veterinary cardiologists and nutritionists will prospectively screen a large population of apparently healthy dogs for dilated cardiomyopathy and will compare the frequency of heart disease occurrence with the frequency of boutique, exotic ingredient, or grain-free diets. See <http://www.akcCHF.org/research/research-portfolio/2661.html>

Previous research initiatives in tick-borne infections and epilepsy are continuing. New grants have been awarded for atopy and for immune-related hemolytic anemia. These subjects are of greater pertinence to small breeds. A clinical trial, stimulated by the finding that propranolol may enhance the effectiveness of chemotherapy in human angiosarcoma, will investigate the applicability of this approach to hemangiosarcoma in dogs. Preliminary findings are encouraging. Recipients of emails from AKC/CHF are opened at a frequency of 41% as compared with an average for non-profit veterinary health foundations of 15%. This demonstrates the recipients' engagement with the topics addressed and the appropriateness of their content to the target audience.

Another positive quality measure is the maintenance of a 4-star rating from Charity Navigator.

Registration is now open for the 2019 AKC Canine Health Foundation Conference, 9-11 August 2019 in St. Louis. This year registration is open to anyone interested, subject to availability. Register at: <http://www.akcCHF.org/news-events/events/educational/national-parent-club-canine-1.html>

Dr. Brown has been reaching out to Parent Clubs, and especially to the younger people. She attended a Spinone Italiano national and was pleased to be contacted by juniors who were being educated by that club. The club asked students to discuss some topics with her and have her sign-off on attendance sheets. At an English Springer Spaniel event, following the show, the juniors and attendees were asked to review a series of educational posters and answer questions on each. Clubs who wish to have materials specifically designed for their breeds or health interests may contact the AKC/CHF and have these materials shipped to them. Stat sheets on various infectious diseases and other health issues can be downloaded and reprinted (with permission and

attribution to the AKC/CHF). <http://www.akcCHF.org/canine-health/top-health-concerns/top-health-concerns.html> The health liaison newsletters are sent out quarterly.

Alan Kalter, Delegate and former AKC Board Member, reported on the ad hoc sustainability committee meeting held the evening prior. Between 2008 and 2018 there has been a 25-30% decrease in the number of litters being whelped yearly, representing a decrease of approximately 30,000 available puppies. The number of breeders has decreased due to cultural and financial issues as well as time available and government regulations. He stated that 2/3 of puppies being registered today are from first-time or "casual" breeders. More people need to be breeding dogs, and he advocated that educational efforts be directed to breeders or potential breeders, like those used to educate judges. Breeder education committees established by Parent Clubs would help promulgate best breeding practices to potential and first-time breeders. Canine Health Committee Marcy Zingler suggested that the sustainability committee send a letter to all Parent Clubs asking what have proven to be successful elements in their Breeders Education Committee efforts. This would be a good beginning for ongoing communication on this topic.

Dr. Carmen Battaglia presented additional data on the steady decline in AKC conformation entries as well as the steady increase in limited registrations. Breeders set an all-time 25-year record in 2017 by registering 121,227 puppies with limited registration. 26% of breeders in the fancy, 69% of other breeders, but only 5% of commercial breeders used this option. He believes that this may well result in two different "types" of a breed depending on who is doing the breeding and that the overall quality and genetic variability of the breed will therefore decrease.

AKC Executive Vice President Mark Dunn commented on AKC Board Chairman William Feeney's creation of an ad hoc committee for exploring additional testing opportunities which might be offered to AKC registrants as a result of a change in the AKC genetic testing platform. This change would allow testing for the potential risk of appropriate genetically based health issues, in addition to the current one for determining parentage. Dr. Gerald Bell of Tufts will chair the committee. Committee members include Dr. Michael Green and Dr. Julia Allwood, a post-doctoral scientist at N.C. State University, who is currently working for the AKC. Canine Health Committee members on the new Board committee include Susan Hamil and Eddie Dziuk. The committee intends to produce a white paper on the subject within one year.

Eddie Dziuk reported on the 4th International Partnership for Dogs (IPFD) workshop held in Windsor, England last week. He and Susan Hamil attended, as did Dr. Diane Brown from AKC/CHF. Also attending were Dr. Gerald Bell and delegates from the OFA. Rather than lectures by experts, the workshop consisted of reports developed by groups assigned to one of 5 topics.

The first topic was "Concept of Breed," meaning the sustainability of low-litter, low-entry breeds. The European approach seemed to be creating genetic diversity by occasional crossing other breeds into the line.

The second topic was "Supply and Demand." Dr. Courtney Croney, a livestock expert from Purdue, gave a well-received presentation on her research into the best practices for commercial breeders.

The third topic, "Phenotypic exaggeration," rapidly degenerated to a discussion of the "brachycephalic" breeds and the occasional accompanying "Brachiocephalic Obstructive Airway Syndrome (BOAS)." The "animal welfare" representatives are pushing for the elimination of brachycephalic dogs through a breeding prohibition.

The fourth topic concerned the development of breed-specific health improvement strategies and the fifth, the ongoing "harmonization of genetic testing" project.

Eddie Dziuk also gave a brief CHIC update. More than 1000 DNA samples have been collected and submitted to the OFA from various spring national specialties. He stated that it was likely that an echocardiogram would soon be required for the advanced cardiac clearance of a dog, in addition to the clinical exam now required.

AKC Executive Vice President Keith Frazier presented a report on veterinary outreach activities under the direction of Mari-Beth O'Neill. Future appearances will be at the Therio Conference 2019, 24-27 July in Savannah, GA; the AVMA meeting in Washington, D.C. 2-6 August; the 2019 Canine Health Foundation National Parent Club Canine Health Conference in St. Louis, MO, 9-11 August; and the N.Y. Veterinary Conference 2019 in NYC, 7-8 November, to be held at the Javits Center.

AKC will provide \$25,000 to offset the hotel and meal costs for veterinary students and theriogenology residents attending the St. Louis National Parent Club Canine Health Conference. \$35,000 has been awarded to veterinary students during 2019 in the form of scholarships ranging from \$1000 to \$5000 each for students attending 12 different veterinary schools.

A variety of suggestions were then offered by committee members and guests as to how to grow the outreach to veterinarians.

AKC Board Member Steven Hamblin suggested that program templates be developed for the education of veterinary students as well as local veterinarians and securing their involvement by inviting them to attend and hosting them at local dog shows.

Canine Health Committee member Eddie Dziuk suggested that such a presentation be extended to agricultural students as well as veterinary students.

Canine Health Committee Dr. Sophia Kaluzniacki suggested that veterinary technician students and vet techs be included as well.

Chair Susan Hamil asked that the various current forms of veterinary outreach be described in detail accompanied by the educational methods and materials used and that information be submitted to her for review and consolidation by the Canine Health Committee. Mari-Beth O'Neill/Keith Frazier were to provide information on the "lunch and learn" and veterinary conference presentations, Eddie Dziuk on his work with veterinary students, especially involving their attendance at dog shows, and Anne Bowes on her work with Ladies' Dog Club members in educating Tufts veterinary students at dog shows.

An appeal was then made to members of the Canine Health Committee to consider working on the organization of this material so that it could be documented and promulgated.

Chair Susan Hamil suggested to Board Member Steven Hamblin that the various brachycephalic breeds might consider working together to create a proactive presentation which would accentuate the positive health aspects of these breeds. This would place the airway problems in a more realistic framework.

Parent Clubs Committee:

Not attended due to conflict with Canine Health Committee.

Delegates Meeting:

The Forum was presented by Doug Ljungren, AKC Executive V.P. of Sports and events.

During 2018, the AKC clubs held 216,000 events, comprising 3.2 million entries and 25 different sports activities. Among the Title Recognition Programs, Barn Hunt and Dog Diving entries increased by 106,000, the largest yearly increase in 15 years. 24,987 Trick Dog titles were awarded during 2018; the Therapy Dog title also continued to be popular.

Confirmation entries decreased for the 15th straight year. However, since these were down only by 366 entries = 0.2%, there is some hope that the downward slope is flattening out. Junior Showmanship, however, showed a 5.8% increase in juniors participating, the largest growth in 12 years. Confirmation B-matches, which had declined between 2010 and 2017, seemed to be flattening out. The 4-6-month puppy class continues to increase in popularity. 28% of those exhibiting are new to the sport, and 80% of those participating in the puppy class go on to regular confirmation classes. The National Owner Handled Series is increasingly popular and becoming more competitive.

Agility has stopped growing after 6 years of continuous growth. This is attributed to the large number of competing organizations offering this sport.

Obedience entries have decreased for the past 6 years at a rate of -3.1% per year. Rally, on the other hand, increased by 14,100 entries during 2018. Rally entries have continued to grow since this sport was separated from obedience in 2013.

Traditional performance entries, which are "hunting-based activities" continued to decline at a rate of -1.1% per year. This would appear to reflect overall social trends, with decreasing involvement in hunting. Gun licenses have decreased since the 1980's.

Modern performance events, including CAT, Fast CAT and Scent Work are increasingly popular. During 2018 there were 79,000 entries in Scent Work, which has now displaced Rally as the 4th most popular sport.

CGC, which was made a title in 2013, increased by 21% during 2018. AKC has been successful in holding off the competition in this area.

For the country, the number of all breed shows has increased by 6 shows during the last 8 years. However, this varies by region. Shows in the Northeast have decreased by 12, in the Southeast by 1, and in the Upper Midwest by 3. On the other hand, shows have increased by 17 in the West, and by 5 on the West Coast. During this time 9 new all-breed clubs have formed and 23 have dissolved. In 2011 the AKC became concerned that new all-breed clubs were taking entries away from established clubs and tightened the requirements for new clubs. This year the policy was loosened slightly. New all-breed or group clubs must be 300 miles away from the nearest all-breed or group show on any day of the cluster. 71% of group shows are now held with all-breed shows; 65% of specialty shows are now held with all-breed shows.

Fruits & Vegetables Dogs Can and Can't Eat

To encourage the formation of new regional specialty clubs, these are now membership-based rather than distance-based. The requirement for B-matches has been dropped and the time required for approval shortened by half. Larger territories are allowed for less common breeds.

On account of the large variation between the number of shows per year available within 200 miles of Philadelphia (49 per year) and those available in the Rocky Mountain West (16 per year), 15 clubs have been granted permission to hold a 3rd show each year. Most of these clubs are in Colorado, New Mexico, or south Florida.

Last year's change which allowed one point for the Best of Winners if only one class dog and one class bitch were entered has resulted in an absentee rate decrease of 50% in those shows where it applied.

The Report of AKC Board Chairman William J. Feeney was to be emailed.

The President's Report consisted of a presentation by Brandi Hunter, AKC V.P. of Public Relations and Communications and Melissa Olin, Director of Digital Marketing. The AKC.org website receives 8 million visits/month. Facebook video views on the AKC site number 28 million to date. There are 4.4 million followers on Facebook and 4.2 million who "engage." The AKC is seen in "positive" at a rate of 88%.

The Chief Financial Officer's Report was delivered by Joseph Baffuto, Chief Financial Officer.

Total revenues as of April 30, 2019, the first 4 months of the AKC fiscal year, were \$26.670 million, as compared with \$25.112 million for the same period in 2018. Expenses were \$23.879 million with a 2018 4-month figure of \$25.112. Operating income was therefore up by \$1.788 million, as compared with \$819,000 for the first 4 months of 2018. Of the \$555,000 increase in total revenues during the first 4 months of 2019, dog registrations accounted for \$192,000, litter registrations \$203,000, pedigrees \$188,000 and sports and events \$347,000.

For the first four months of 2019, litter registrations were 85,797 (+3%); dog registrations were 213,102 (+2%).

Investment gains for the first 4 months of 2019 were \$10.845 million, representing a return of 10.7%. Total assets year-to-date are \$180.013 million with total liabilities of \$109.736 million.

Votes of the Delegates:

The Champlain Valley Kennel Club was approved as a new member club.

Five amendments to the Rules Applying to Dog Shows were approved. These represented changes in format in one and changing of the italicized portions of certain sections (recommendation) to non-italicized (part of the rule) in four.

One amendment to the Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Retrievers was approved. This ended the possibility for dogs to run as the first dog of a series more than once at the same stake at the same trial. 🐾

My report is not intended to be an official report of the business conducted by the various delegate committees or by the official Delegate Meeting. Summaries of the minutes for all meetings are posted on the AKC website. If you need the full official minutes for a committee meeting or a transcript of the actual Delegates Meeting, I can access these and forward them to you.

Apples

Yes, dogs can eat apples. Apples are an excellent source of vitamins A and C, as well as fiber for your dog. They are low in protein and fat, making them the perfect snack for senior dogs. Just be sure to remove the seeds and core first. Try them frozen for an icy warm weather snack.

Avocado

No, dogs should not eat avocado. While avocado may be a healthy snack for dog owners, it should not be given to dogs at all. The pit, skin, and leaves of avocados contain persin, a toxin that often causes vomiting and diarrhea in dogs. The fleshy inside of the fruit doesn't have as much persin as the rest of the plant, but it is still too much for dogs to handle.

Bananas

Yes, dogs can eat bananas. In moderation, bananas are a great low-calorie treat for dogs. They're high in potassium, vitamins, biotin, fiber, and copper. They are low in cholesterol and sodium, but because of their high sugar content, bananas should be given as a treat, not part of your dog's main diet.

Blueberries

Yes, dogs can eat blueberries. Blueberries are a superfood rich in antioxidants, which prevent cell damage in humans and canines alike. They're packed with fiber and phytochemicals as well. Teaching your dog to catch treats in the air? Try blueberries as an alternative to store-bought treats.

Cantaloupe

Yes, cantaloupe is safe for dogs. Cantaloupe is packed with nutrients, low in calories, and a great source of water and fiber. It is, however, high in sugar, so should be shared in moderation, especially for dogs who are overweight or have diabetes.

Cherries

No, dogs should not eat cherries. With the exception of the fleshy part around the seed, cherry plants contain cyanide and are toxic to dogs. Cyanide disrupts cellular oxygen transport, which means that your dog's blood cells can't get enough oxygen. If your dog eats cherries, be on the lookout for dilated pupils, difficulty breathing, and red gums, as these may be signs of cyanide poisoning.

Cranberries

Yes, cranberries are safe for dogs to eat. Both cranberries and dried cranberries are safe to feed to dogs in small quantities. Whether your dog will like this tart treat is another question. Either way, moderation is important when feeding cranberries to dogs, as with any treat, as too many cranberries can lead to an upset stomach.

Cucumbers

Yes, dogs can eat cucumbers. Cucumbers are especially good for overweight dogs, as they hold little to no carbohydrates, fats, or oils and they can even boost energy levels. They're loaded with vitamins K, C, and B1, as well as potassium, copper, magnesium, and biotin.

Grapes

No, dogs should never eat grapes. Grapes and raisins (dried grapes) have proved to be very toxic for dogs no matter the dog's breed, sex, or age. In fact, grapes are so toxic that they can lead to acute sudden kidney failure. Always be mindful of this dangerous fruit for dogs.

continued on page 44

AKC Gazette Column - by Grace Massey

About the AKC Breed Columns:

The Breed columns are a time-honored feature of the AKC Gazette. Each columnist is appointed by a breed's national parent club, which preserves the breed's standard and helps to educate breeders, judges, and the public about the breed's history, function, and possible health issues. A national parent club is comprised of dedicated breeders and fanciers, and it represents many years of collective experience in the breed. Columnists are asked to write about topics of interest to the fancy in general as well as those of specific interest to judges and devotees of the breed.

Australian Terrier Breed Column August 2019 Issue

Volunteer!

Do you enjoy your Australian Terrier? Have you ever thought about how much effort is expended by the Australian Terrier Club of America (ATCA) toward being a "steward of the breed," and about what you can do to help?

The short answer is *volunteer your time*.

"How?" you might ask.

To answer this, we first need to understand the activities of our breed club. Led by the ATCA Board of Directors, the club's primary purpose is "to encourage and promote quality in the breeding of purebred Australian Terriers and to do all possible to bring their natural qualities to perfection."

According to our club constitution, this includes encouraging members and breeders to strive toward the standard, approved by the board and our members, of "the true type of Australian Terrier as the only standard of excellence by which the Aussie shall be judged."

This is done through education. The ATCA Judges' Education Committee (JEC), composed of our most experienced breeder members, educate the American Kennel Club judges of this standard. Once approved by the AKC, the judges will adjudicate to provide an independent assessment of how well our breeders are doing of meeting the standard as they display their finest Aussies in specialty shows, sanctioned matches, obedience trials, earthdog tests, and the like. The ATCA Constitution describes these events as another primary purpose of the ATCA and regional specialty clubs, and members around the nation, provide the labor necessary to organize and conduct them and any other activities that "demonstrate the qualities of the breed in a favorable light."

The JEC and the ATCA Members Education Committee (MEC) work to provide educational programs for our members to better understand the standard and structure of the Aussie during national specialty week. Also during specialty week, the Awards Committee recognizes the accomplishments of our members with their dogs. Public education about the Aussie occurs each year, around the nation, through member participation in "Meet The Breeds" gatherings.

The editor of the ATCA's quarterly *Talkabout* newsletter gathers articles written by members and specialists about all aspects of owning, breeding, showing, and loving our Aussies (including articles by the JEC and MEC). Also included is the quarterly Australian Terrier breed column originally written for the AKC Gazette by our breed and guest columnists. The Health Committee conducts health surveys, understands and promotes health research, and disseminates their findings to our members. In addition, they monitor longevity and incident reports sent in by Aussie owners and publish the results of these reports and all their findings in the newsletter and on the ATCA website. The website, maintained by our webmaster, contains all information pertaining to the Aussie and ATCA, including the standard and working documents, breeder referral, archived *Talkabout* issues, notices to the membership and the general public, the Aussie Store, and much more. The Aussie Store (<https://www.australianterrier.org/store.html>) provides items for sale, including the Illustrated Standard, a grooming DVD, and the ATCA Calendar (all created by members to create revenue for the club).

A list of all ATCA committees and their chairs are on the website. Contact one of them or the chair of a show or event and offer your "services." The more you volunteer, the more you learn—and the more you learn, the sooner you too can help be a "steward of our breed"!



A Case For Sustainability

By Vicki McKee

In the pursuit of securing a future with Australian Terriers, health of the breed is an imperative. As we have stated before the Australian Terrier is a healthy breed overall.

The Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) operates the Canine Health Information Center (CHIC). The CHIC database is publicly available at www.ofa.org. Their motto is, "Health tested parents for healthier puppies."

CHIC partners with AKC parent clubs to establish protocols for canine health screenings. CHIC establishes and maintains a central canine health information system, providing breed specific canine health information. A canine that is CHIC certified has been screened and is negative for every disease recommended by the AKC parent club for that breed.

It is a permanent record, available for research, to breeders and to the public. CHIC certified testing counts toward breeder of merit requirements to certify applicable health screens are performed on breeding stock. Please note, this testing could also be done outside of the CHIC Database for breeder of merit.

The ATCA as the parent club for Australian terriers requires the following health screens/tests for Australian Terriers:

1. Eye examination
2. Thyroid (autoimmune thyroiditis)
3. Patella Luxation

Looking through the data (thru December 2018) the report on AT health screening

Screen/Test	AKC Breed Rank	Percent positive	Total # Evaluations
1 Eye Exam	166	0%	174
2 Thyroid (autoimmune thyroiditis)	71 of 114 breeds	2.8%	286
2 Patella Luxation	3 of 136 breeds	19.5%	329

1. Eye Exam

The eye exam is comprised of a series of tests and is proctored by CERF (Certified Eye Registration Foundation) on behalf of ORA. It is performed by a certified ophthalmologist. The canine's eyes must be dilated for this test and you know at the end of the exam is it a pass or fail. The ophthalmologist sends the paperwork to CHIC. Of 174 total evaluations 0 Australian terriers have failed the eye exam. An AKC breed rank of 166 is wonderful for the Australian Terrier eye health.

2. Thyroid (autoimmune thyroiditis)

The Thyroid (autoimmune thyroiditis) test is a blood test to determine if a canine is making enough hormone (thyroxine) to control metabolism. Thyroxine controls the ability to turn food into fuel for the body. Dogs with hypothyroidism will usually display weight gain, hair loss, and skin problems. The blood test can diagnose an animal before the start of symptoms. Treatment is inexpensive, usually a daily pill. Australian terriers breed rank is 71 of a 114 AKC breeds tested. 2.8% positive in a population of 286 canines tested.

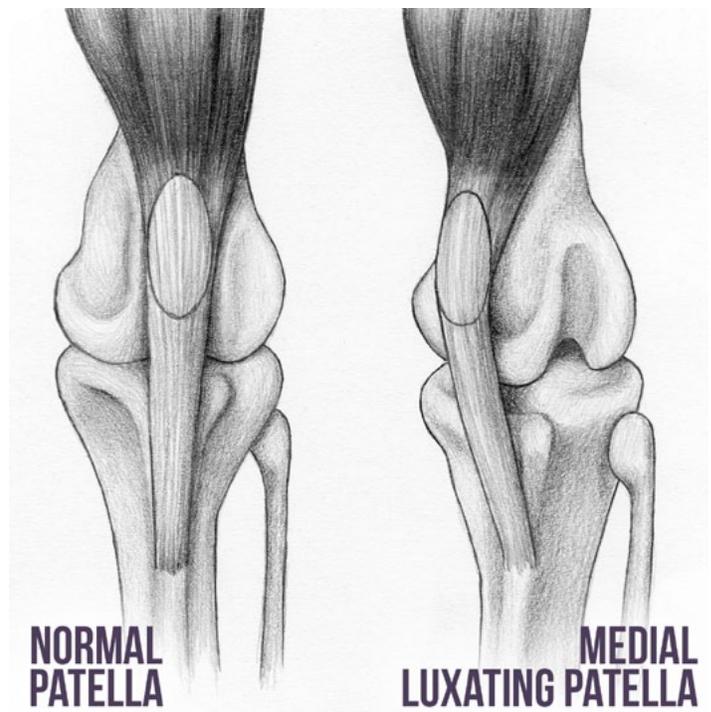
3. Patella Luxation (PL)

Patella luxation (PL) is an exam performed by the general veterinarian where the knees are examined. Paperwork is returned to the breeder/owner and then submitted to the CHIC database. PL is congenital, an orthopedic disorder in which the patella (knee cap) moves or luxates out of position in the trochlear groove. Australian terrier AKC breed ranking for PL is 3 of 136 breeds, 19.5% positive with 329 animals tested. The only AKC breeds with a higher occurrence rate of PL are: the Pomeranian (33.2%) and the Yorkshire Terrier (20.1%).⁹ The AT number has increased from 16.4% in 2014 to 19.5% in 2019. If we do nothing as breeders the percent of PL is not likely to decrease.

A Deeper Look at Canine Patella Luxation

PL is a complicated inherited disorder. It is a chronic ailment that is both costly and painful for the canine. In Europe, other breeds of dogs have suffered higher rates of PL than Australian Terriers and parent clubs have executed strategies to successfully lower the percentage of PL. These strategies include: screening, intentional breeding programs, genetic testing and estimated breeding value (EBV) calculations specifically for PL. The success of the Dutch Flat-Coated Retriever club will be later, after better understanding what causes PL.

Overtime pedigree dogs have been selected to be bred by physical and behavioral traits (phenotypic traits). Champion sires have been repeatedly bred. Genetic bottle necks have occurred from global events such as WWII in which very few breeding pairs of a pedigree dog were left to sustain the breed.⁵ In-breeding and line breeding are used for selection. All of this in combination, over generations and years, has led to a specific selection of genetic variation in a breed.



Patellar Luxation explained:

Patellar luxation (PL) is a congenital orthopedic disorder in which the patella (knee cap) moves or luxates out of position in the trochlear groove. PL is sub-categorized by the direction that the knee cap slips: medial (toward the middle of the body) and lateral (toward the outside of the body). Medial patella luxation (MPL) is the most common form diagnosed in small breed dogs.

PL is diagnosed in the clinic as the veterinarian examines the dog and is graded 0-4:

- Grade-0: Zero luxation or zero movement out of the trochlear groove. Loose luxation is also placed grade-0. Loose luxation is described in the research as a patella that can be clinically manipulated to the edge of the trochlear ridge, but not manipulated out of the groove.
- Grade-I: The patella can be manipulated out of position clinically but will return to normal position when released.
- Grade-II: The patella can luxate out of the groove with flexing and normal rotation.
- Grade-III: The patella naturally luxates out of the groove most of the time. Clinically the patella can be moved into position, but when released it returns naturally out of position.
- Grade-IV: The patella luxates all the time and cannot be clinically manipulated into the groove.

PL is an animal health concern as it can result in lameness, arthritis and pain. Dogs have been described as skipping a step or breaking gait. Bearing weight is not typical when the patella luxates out of joint. As the patella returns to position within the groove, the dog returns to a weight bearing stride. A dog with a PL grade III or IV has an abnormal gait and or posture.² The disease can stagnate at a certain grade or worsen over time as the dog ages. Osteoarthritis is a potential secondary development in dogs affected with PL as they age. PL is a costly and chronic condition in dogs.

Treatment for dogs with PL ranges from physical therapy to surgical correction depending on the clinical presentation and grade of PL. No difference in occurrence of PL in purebred dogs versus mix-breed dogs.¹ PL is either congenital, developed during growth, or a result from a traumatic event.¹¹

Inheritance of PL:

Inheritance of PL is not as easy as coat color for Australian terriers. In this example, red is the dominant breed color and blue tan is the recessive. PL is inherited but in a complicated way.

When selecting for physical breed standard traits (phenotypic), complicated inheritance disorders, like PL, can be inadvertently selected and propagated within the population. While not intentionally selecting for PL, animals have a certain genetic load for the disease. The genetic load, plus environmental factors may make a certain animal PL positive while others will remain PL negative. When bred together with another dog carrying a genetic load for PL, the offspring may be more likely to be PL positive. Not every offspring will be PL positive from the same litter, they all carry a genetic load for PL.

PL has a complicated genetic inheritance that is not fully understood in the scientific community. There are multiple genes involved, potentially multiple genetic combinations, and environmental influences.¹¹ At this time, it is believed that PL in dogs has a polygenic inheritance

pattern. A dog with PL is not necessarily bred from a dog that had PL. PL is observed in dogs bred from parents with and without PL. Environmental factors (sex, weight, neuter status, exercise levels) also play a role in the development of PL but are less clearly defined.

Research work is early, but in a review of publications scientists believe two chromosomes (7 and 31) carry genetic disposition to PL. These two chromosomes have been indicated in genome wide studies in flat-coated retrievers.⁸ The regions of DNA that most strongly identified with PL are related to the production and mutations of protein Tenascin R. Interestingly, a similar protein, Tenascin XB is indicated to be involved similarly with humans.

Tools to reduce the prevalence of PL:

In a study published in 2016 that focused in England, PL was observed in 1.3% of 210,824 cases over a five year period.¹⁰ In this study, dogs that were female, neutered, or below average weight for the breed standard were at higher risk of PL, as were dogs that had medical insurance. 11 breeds were found in England to have higher percent PL than mix breed dogs.

Breeding strategies have helped reduce the rate of PL in Dutch Flat-Coated Retrievers. From 1990-2007, 23.6% Dutch Flat-Coated Retrievers were diagnosed with PL. A PL heritability factor of 17+3% was calculated for this population. Breeding with one affected parent increased PL in offspring by 45% compared to breeding with 2 unaffected parents.⁷ The breed club endorsed a screening program, eventual selection away from PL breeding stock, and the prevalence was decreased from 28 to 18% over time. The prevalence of PL stagnated at 18% in Dutch Flat-Coated Retrievers.

Table 1. Dutch Flat-Coated Retriever effect of PL breeding. 7

Parent Combinations	Number of trios	% PL positive
PL-0 x PL-0	963	18.8
PL-0 x PL-0 loose	521	19.4
PL-0 loose x PL-0 loose	144	20.1
PL- positive (1-4) x PL-0 or PL-0 loose	844	27.6

During 1992-1998, nearly 17.5% of Dutch Flat-Coated Retriever breeding pairs had one parent with PL, and in over 50% of the breeding pairs at least one dog was unknown and had not been screened for PL. During this time, "Dogs with PL were not necessarily excluded from breeding." There were other phenotypic and heredity disorders being considered in breeding programs that did not rule dogs with PL out. By 1998, most breeding dogs were screened and by 2002 there was a decline in the use of PL dogs for breeding purposes.

A percentage of dogs diagnosed with PL are caused by other factors (environment) that are largely unknown. PL-0 dogs could carry a large genetic load for PL but have never been exposed to environmental conditions to trigger the condition. These dogs could still have offspring that are PL positive.

There is evidence that calculating the Estimated Breeding Values (EBV) may add additional value to reduce the occurrence levels of PL in Dutch Flat-Coated Retrievers. EBVs are calculated from statistical models combining pedigree relationships with PL classifications. It is a generational approach that has had some success with complex inheritable diseases. There are many considerations and trade-offs to be made when selecting breeding partners, not just PL status. EBVs should be used in conjunction with these phenotypic considerations. It is suggested to select first based on EBV and then look at other desirable traits from within the EBV pool to make the final breeding decision.

A Timeline of Puppy Teething

Have a new puppy?! Congratulations!

Whether this is your first dog or it's been a long time since you've owned a puppy, there's a lot to learn about what to expect and how to handle certain changes in your dog as he ages. Here, we are focusing on the teething process. (Yes, puppies have baby teeth that fall out, just like human babies!) We've compiled a puppy teething timeline so you know exactly what to expect as your furry friend grows into his adult body.

Weeks 2 to 4:

Your puppy will still be with his mother and breeder when his baby teeth start coming in. At this point, his eyes will have opened and he'll still be nursing.

Weeks 5 to 6:

By now all of your puppy's baby teeth should have come in. Dogs usually have about 28 baby teeth total. Around this time, the breeder will likely have already or will be in the process of weaning the puppies in the litter as they learn to eat moist, soft puppy food.

Weeks 12 to 16:

This is the time when you may start to find little crumb- to rice-sized teeth around your home as your puppy's baby teeth start to shed and permanent adult teeth emerge. Anyone who has ever cared for a teething baby knows this process is painful! You should offer your puppy safe chew toys, like a Kong or Treat Pod toy, at this point in his development.

This period is also important for socialization — that is, getting your puppy used to new experiences in a low-stress situation. There's a lot involved in this process, but since we're on the topic of teeth here, this is a good time to start touching your puppy's mouth, outside and in. (Be careful that he doesn't nip you — those remaining puppy teeth are razor sharp.) By doing this, you'll be setting your puppy up to be able to enjoy (or at least tolerate) getting his teeth brushed.
dog with tooth brush

6 Months and Older:

By the time, your puppy is about six months old or so, all of his puppy teeth should have fallen out, and his adult teeth should have grown in. In general, adult dogs have about 42 teeth (fun fact: that's about 10 more than people!). If you notice any baby teeth remaining, make sure to let your veterinarian know as they may need to be removed.

Keeping the Teeth Healthy

Now that your puppy has a full mouth of pearly white chompers, your job is to keep them that way.

By brushing your pup's teeth regularly, you can prevent or decrease the need for veterinary cleanings, which usually require anesthetizing the dog.

Certain foods, treats, and other products are available to help reduce plaque. Look for products that have a seal of approval from the Veterinary Oral Health Council. [A list is available here.](#)

Good luck on guiding your new puppy through these exciting first few months of his life!

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EBV calculations are routinely used in livestock breeding selection for years. It is more accurate than phenotypic selection alone. Accuracy is achieved by completeness of lineage, in both directions, for the condition being evaluated. Both multi generation inheritance and offspring diagnosis is important to the EBV calculation. EBVs can change overtime as the animal has progeny and the information is added to the calculation. We would specifically see changes overtime to EBVs in PL because PL can degenerate over time and worsen in the animal.

Conclusion

In reviewing the CHIC database, the Australian Terrier is a healthy dog. Patella Luxation (PL) is an orthopedic concern at 19.5% with 329 evaluations performed. If we screened a greater number of our ATs would the percentage be less?

Through the research examined in this article, there is evidence that PL prevalence has been successfully reduced in other purebred dogs through parent club involvement and selective breeding strategy over time. The first steps are education, screening, and awareness.

More advanced considerations include selective breeding strategies including EBV. It is unclear how to quantitate the disease genetic load of an animal, but EBV can help. Genetic research into the disease is early and many things can still be learned about PL.

This article is designed to start a conversation within the ATCA club and breeders of Australian terriers. I encourage you to read the research articles found in the bibliography. Where do the ATCA suggested testing strategies fit into your breeding strategy? Does your kennel actively breed away from PL? Should it be? Together, with focus and effort, we could make a difference to reduce the prevalence of PL in Australian terriers in the United States. 🐾

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Australian Terrier National Specialty



**WE'RE ON A
MISSION
FROM DOG**

**2020
CHICAGO**

**JUNE 8TH - JUNE 14TH
GRAYSLAKE, IL**

The STANDARD broken down



This issue we will focus on:

The Head of the Aussie

Head - The head is long and strong. The length of the muzzle is equal to the length of the skull.

Expression - Keen and intelligent

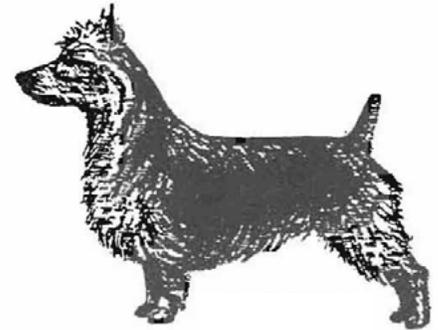
The distance from the tip of the nose to the stop is equal to the distance from the stop to the occiput. The expression is confident, alert, showing keen awareness of surroundings.



Correct



Incorrect
Snipey Muzzle, lack of chin



Incorrect
Head too small for body



Correct



Incorrect
Snipey muzzle



Incorrect
Muzzle too short

Eyes - dark, brown to black (the darker the better), keen in expression, set well apart. Rims are black, oval in shape.

Faults - Light-colored or protruding eyes.

Eyes rims are oval or almond in shape. Rims lacking pigmentation, with liver-colored pigmentation, or excessive black pigmentation are incorrect.



Correct

Note fill between & beneath the eyes



Incorrect

Set too close together



Incorrect

Too round



Correct



Incorrect

Too large, too round



Incorrect

Protruding, Bulging, too large

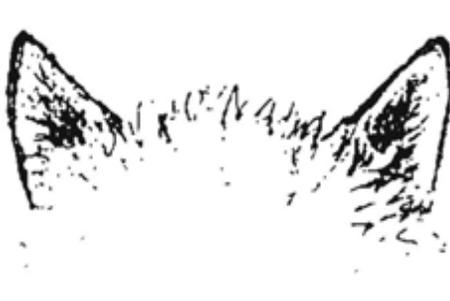
Ears- Small, erect and pointed; set high on the skull yet well apart, carried erect without any tendency to flare obliquely off the skull.



Correct



Correct



Incorrect
Set low, too wide apart



Incorrect
Round tips



Incorrect
Set too close

Nose- Black. A desirable breed characteristic is an inverted V-shaped area free of hair extending from the nose up the bridge of the muzzle, varying in length in the mature dog.

The leather on the nose is the black, hairless area which narrows as it goes from the nose back toward the eyes. It generally develops after middle age.

Lips - Tight and dark brown or black-rimmed.

Bite- Scissors with teeth of good size.

The correct bite has upper incisors fitting over the lower incisors, The teeth are evenly spaced, not crowded. The two jaws line up, one directly over the other.



Incorrect
Level



Incorrect
Overshot



Incorrect
Undershot

Skull - Viewed from the front or side is long and flat, slightly longer than it is wide and full between the eyes, with slight but definite stop.

Muzzle - Strong and powerful with slight fill under the eyes. The jaws are powerful.

The skull is flat, not rounded (domed.) The muzzle is strong, not narrow.



Correct
Flat skull



Correct
Flat skull



Incorrect
Domed Skull



Incorrect
Domed Skull

Blue-Green Algae and Dogs: Symptoms and Prevention

By Miranda Carney

On August 9 and 10, the news shocked dog owners across social media: three dogs died after playing in a pond in Wilmington, North Carolina, while another died after a swim in Lake Allatoona, Georgia. And just the week before in Austin, three different dogs died after playing in a lake that is now closed.

What led to the deaths of all seven dogs? Likely, liver failure was brought on by ingesting water contaminated with toxic blue-green algae.

What's Going on With Dogs and Blue-Green Algae?

On Facebook on August 9, Melissa Martin of Wilmington, North Carolina shared the passing of all three of her dogs:

"At 12:08 AM, our dogs crossed the rainbow bridge together. They contracted blue-green algae poisoning and there was nothing they could do. We are gutted. I wish I could do today over..."

The following day, Morgan Fleming of Marietta Georgia posted:

"This morning we thought, it's so hot! Let's go to the lake! We took our sweet Arya to the lake and had the best day playing ball and swimming around! About 30 minutes later on the drive home, we noticed her making weird noises and she threw up and pooped in the car. We called our vet on the drive and they suggested we take her in. By this point, our girl couldn't even stand..."

Both posts have since been shared thousands of times on social media.

A local veterinarian's office in Wilmington sent out an email warning pet owners that dogs who ingest algae often face death.

"Please be aware of the current bloom of blue-green algae in our area. Blooms of blue-green algae can be toxic to canines and most often fatal. If you feel your pet has been in contact with blue-green algae please rinse with freshwater and seek veterinary help immediately," the email reads.

That said, the so-called "algae" is not actually a type of algae but a bacteria known as cyanobacteria. Cyanobacteria isn't visible to the naked eye, but it often gives the appearance of algae when it clumps together in bodies of water. This bacteria is often found in non-flowing freshwater during hot seasons with little rainfall. Toxic algae can also grow in backyard pools and decorative ponds if they aren't routinely cleaned.

How Do Dogs Ingest Blue-Green Algae?

Dogs more than other animals are vulnerable to ingesting the toxic algae because of their tendency to play in the water. If your dog is a fetcher and catches tennis balls or other round-shaped toys, this can lead to greater water ingestion and even water intoxication. Dogs may also lick the toxic bacteria off their fur or paws.

Can Humans Be Harmed by Blue-Green Algae?

When high concentrations of these cyanobacteria toxins are consumed, they can poison not only domestic animals like dogs but humans as well.

What Causes Blue-Green Algae?

- Nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen
- Stable, slow-moving, or stagnant water
- Hot temperatures
- Intermittent exposure to high light intensity

Tips to Avoid Blue-Green Algae Poisoning:

- Keep your dog leashed around bodies of water, especially if the water appears dirty, foamy, or has mats on the surface of the water.
- Don't let your dog drink out of ponds and lakes
- Harmful algae blooms, which can be blue, vibrant green, brown or red, are sometimes mistaken for paint floating on the water. Be aware the toxins aren't always visible.
- Toxic algae often stink, sometimes producing a downright nauseating smell, yet animals may be attracted to the smell and taste of them, according to the EPA.

What Do I Do if I Know my Dog Has Been Exposed to Blue-Green Algae?

Rinse your dog off immediately with clean water if he comes in contact with blue-green algae. Call your veterinarian immediately.

Signs/Symptoms Your Dog May Have Ingested Blue-Green Algae:

Symptoms, which usually arise anywhere from 15 minutes to several days after exposure may include:

- Diarrhea or vomiting
- Drooling
- Neurologic signs such as:
- Weakness
- Disorientation/confusion
- Collapse/unconsciousness
- Seizures
- Breathing difficulties

If any of these signs occur, contact your vet immediately. If caught early enough, your vet may be able to flush out the toxins before your dog becomes completely affected.

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Coming soon to the ATCA
store for purchasing the
print and T-shirts!

Wherever
you go,
I will
follow....
(bathroom included)

“STUCK ON YOU!”

Australian Terriers
Not just another pretty face

The Australian Terrier Club of America
www.australianterrier.org

A Blast From The Past

by Susan Saulvester

*George Washington Never Slept Here
(but we did!!)*

The father of our country spent a cold winter camped at Valley Forge and ATCA members spent a hilariously recalled weekend at a motel in King of Prussia named the George Washington Lodge. This motel was built in the 1958 as a family- oriented place for visitors to the Valley Forge area to stay. It was the host hotel for the ATCA 1988 specialty. This was a long time before GPS and the motel was precariously located where the PA Turnpike and the Schuylkill Expressway merged. If one missed the Route 202 exit, the next stop was Connecticut! Of interest, in 1962 there was a devastating fire destroying one wing of the hotel resulting in the death of one guest. Maybe it became haunted?? In 1973, it was the scene of a small Watergate-like wiretapping scheme that got some local officials in hot water. It was demolished soon after and now a Super Walmart is on the site.

The subject of this weekend came up among old timers while at the Colorado Specialty in May. How times and host hotels have changed! Marilyn Harbans' mom Genevieve Yates came with her and stayed back at the motel during the day. There was no antenna on her TV (before cable!) and only snow showed up. So they took a metal table knife and some tin foil and made an antenna so she could get somewhat of a picture. During the day she walked to the office for coffee and washcloths. She was told that they only did laundry Sunday through Thurs. and coffee was at the restaurant next door. So a trip to Walmart was made to purchase personal use washcloths. Her room also had no heat. And no door knob. Beverly Bailey and her three roommates traded rooms with Marilyn's mother because Bev said with four of them and dogs in the room no one would dare come in. Marilyn had puppies with her and they brought all sorts of interesting things our from under the bed (and Marilyn did not elaborate what those might have been.)

Nell Fox came to breakfast saying the lights in her room would not turn off. She called for maintenance and when the man came, after a few attempts, he climbed up and unscrewed the lightbulb. Problem solved. The bathroom in Susan Saulvester's room, which had no window, also had no light fixtures. Not missing light bulbs, the fixtures had been forcibly removed from the wall, leaving gaping holes. It was creepy to shower in pitch dark or try to do hair and make- up in darkness.



From Sue Bachman, who said Mel McGowan couldn't find her room key and it was found that one key opened all the doors. Typically one might walk their dogs early in the AM when it was still dark in their PJ's. Sue says that it was discovered that the motel parking lot was the shortcut to the freeway during early morning rush hour and there we were, under dressed, with cars whizzing, by endangering us and the dogs.



Aussies had 8 AM judging and Carol Sazma took it upon herself to knock on the room doors early to make sure members from other time zones were up, but apparently not all the doors she knocked on belonged to club members who needed to attend early ring times.

Three moms were our hospitality workers that weekend: Ruth Weinstock, Rosetta Samarotto, and Genevieve Yates. This was before motel rooms like the one in Colorado had small refrigerators and microwaves and nice meeting and hospitality rooms. However, there was a hot tub in the hospitality room(which leads one to wonder exactly what type of fun took place in there) and Alexa, " an unseen gremlin" emptied the motel ice machine morning and night to fill the hot tub to store our food and the hot tub became a cold tub.

Ruth Weinstock always brought her famous Kugel (Noodle) Pudding, the recipe of which is included, as no early ATCA weekend was complete without this.



Ruth Weinstock's Kugel Pudding

Ingredients:

1 pound Penn Dutch Medium Noodles
3 cups milk
7 eggs
1 pint sour cream
1 pint small curd cottage cheese
1 1/4 cup sugar
2 T vanilla
1/2 pound sweet butter
1 cup raisins
1 cup pineapple, drained
Frosted flakes and cinnamon for topping

Directions:

Cook noodles 8-10 min in salted water
Drain and place back in pot.

Add eggs, beaten with sugar, milk, sour cream, cottage cheese, vanilla, raisins and pineapple.

In a small flat pan melt 1/4 lb butter

Add noodles and top with frosted flakes and cinnamon

Dot with remaining butter

Bake at 350' for 30-40 minutes
Allow to cool before cutting



A Trip Down Memory Lane



BOB Phoenix Specialty 1998



BOB 1993 CO Specialty w/Marilyn Harban



BOB 2004 w/Susan Duncan



Riverwalk Cruise San Antonio Specialty



Trophy Table Supported Entry CO Specialty weekend 1993



Tampa Specialty early 80's



BOW Phoenix Specialty 1998



After a night at Riverwalk San Antonio Specialty



Annual banquet, 1980's w/Nell Fox



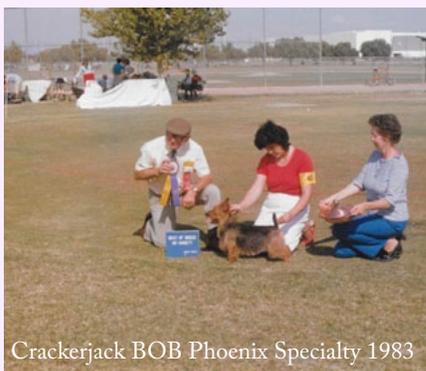
BOB Supported Entry Devon 1994



BOB Chief Solano Specialty 1991



MCKC Specialty



Crackerjack BOB Phoenix Specialty 1983



MCKC Specialty w/Judge Olga Schmid - 1980's



High in Trial and our first OTCH dog



BOB, BOW, BOS, WD, WB at Chief Solano CA Specialty



Trophy Table MCKC w/Amy and Jean Jones 1980's



Veteran Dog 1993 CO Specialty



BOB class Phoenix Specialty 1983



BOB 1997 - Grayslake IL

HEMOPET RESPONDS TO THE FDA IMPLICATING 16 BRANDS OF DOG FOOD THAT MAY CAUSE HEART DISEASE IN DOGS

by W. Jean Dodds, DVM

On June 27, 2019, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) named 16 brands of dog food that may cause heart disease in dogs. The specific heart condition is called dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM). This release has caused national and international concern bordering upon hysteria, without any admitted good reason for listing these food brands. In our opinion, the listing of specific brands was premature and unwarranted.

Bear in mind, the FDA did not name a specific product(s) under its brand name, but an entire brand that was mentioned ten or more times by pet companion parents or veterinarians that submitted case reports of dogs diagnosed DCM. There was no scientific basis for this rationale, simply frequency. The listed products are most frequently of the so-called grain-free type.

The FDA's investigation has been happening since 2014, but received nationwide attention after the agency's first public notice in July, 2018. This investigation has turned into a saga with multiple parties weighing in over the past year that is causing mass confusion to pet companion parents.

Hemopet and Dr. Dodds will attempt to break down the situation, present the FDA's latest findings and provide our response.

The veterinary cardiologist from the University of California Davis – who focuses on heart disease in Golden Retrievers – a breed he personally has — gave many interviews implicating grain-free diets as a cause of heart disease in dogs. The pet food industry and several veterinarians have pushed back.

**“In our opinion,
the listing of specific
brands was premature
and unwarranted”**

THE NUTRITIONAL SCIENCE

Taurine is an essential amino acid for dogs. At this time, taurine is not considered an essential food-sourced amino acid for dogs. Taurine is synthesized in the liver from the amino acids cysteine and methionine, which should provide sufficient quantities to meet dogs' metabolic needs.

MAJOR MOMENTS THAT HAVE HAPPENED THUS FAR

June 4, 2018

A veterinarian at Tufts University wrote an article and notified the FDA stating her belief that grain-free dog food can cause DCM in dogs.

July 12, 2018

The FDA issues an alert describing the potential link between grain-free diets and DCM in dogs. Veterinary cardiology and nutrition researchers from the veterinary schools at the University of California at Davis (UCD) and the University of Florida (UF) are also believed to have brought this concern to the attention of the FDA.

July 29, 2018

Dr. Dodds and Hemopet stated this sort of announcement was premature and pointed out other canine DCM studies that should be considered during the investigatory process. Since then, this article is Hemopet's fifth commentary on the subject.

July 12, 2018-November 30, 2018

The veterinary cardiologist from the University of California Davis – who focuses on heart disease in Golden Retrievers – a breed he personally has — gave many interviews implicating grain-free diets as a cause of heart disease in dogs. The pet food industry and several veterinarians have pushed back.

December 1, 2018

An article from the above researchers titled, “Diet-associated dilated cardiomyopathy in dogs: what do we know?” appeared in the *Journal of American Veterinary Medical Association* (JAVMA).

The article referenced a retrospective study of 48 dogs diagnosed with DCM by the UF researcher. The JAVMA commentary stated, “Notably, however, some dogs improved after a diet change from one grain-free diet to another, and this finding, along with the differences identified between dogs fed various BEG diets (boutique, exotic-ingredient, and grain-free), suggested that DCM was not necessarily tied to the grain-free status of the diet.”

Another study – conducted by the UCD researcher – involved 24 golden retrievers with documented taurine deficiency and DCM was also referenced. Limitations to the study included a lack of standardization across all cases, so researchers could not clearly identify any treatment-specific differences from their results.

Ultimately, the authors of this JAVMA article speculate that “exotic” ingredients are causing the rise of DCM in dogs. They include kangaroo, duck, buffalo, salmon, rabbit, venison, lamb, bison, fava beans, peas, tapioca, barley, lentils, peas and chickpeas as example ingredients.

The authors write:

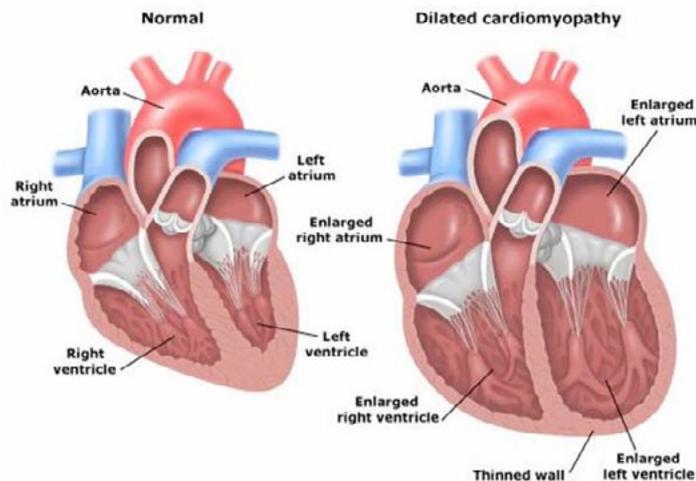
“The apparent link between BEG diets and DCM may be due to the grain-free nature of these diets (ie, use of ingredients such as lentils, chickpeas, or potatoes to replace grains), other common ingredients in BEG diets (eg, exotic meats, flaxseed, fruits, or probiotics), possible nutritional imbalances, or inadvertent inclusion of toxic dietary components. Or, the apparent association may be spurious.”

February 19, 2019

The FDA updated its findings of its ongoing research into the matter.

June 27, 2019

The FDA provided further updates on its ongoing research into DCM and replaced the February 19th posting with the June 27th findings.



- “Before the July 2018 DCM Update, FDA/Vet-LIRN had tested multiple products for minerals and metals (calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, iron, cobalt, copper, zinc, selenium, iodine) and amino acids including taurine, cysteine, and methionine. That product testing did not reveal any abnormalities”. – FDA
- “The average percent protein, fat, total taurine, total cystine, total methionine, total methionine-cystine, and resistant starch content on a dry matter basis (in other words, after removing all moisture content) were similar for both grain-free labeled and grain-containing products”. – FDA
- “Nearly all the grain-free products had methionine-cystine values above the minimum nutritional requirement of 0.65 percent for adult maintenance food for dogs published in the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) Official Publication”. – FDA
- “Additional food testing is in progress”. – FDA

STANDOUTS FROM THE FDA’S JUNE 27, 2019 REPORT

This latest status report by the FDA is lengthy and has caused undue alarm among the public and veterinarians. We have summarized the statements and findings that stood out. If we directly quote the FDA, we will put its acronym after the statement.

- “Based on the data collected and analyzed thus far, the agency believes that the potential association between diet and DCM in dogs is a complex scientific issue that may involve multiple factors”. – FDA
- “For the purposes of this investigation, the FDA defines a “case” as an illness reported to FDA involving a dog or cat that includes a diagnosis of DCM”. – FDA
- “We did not include in these numbers the many general cardiac reports submitted to the FDA that did not have a DCM diagnosis. However, this case information is still valuable, as it may show heart changes that occur before a dog develops symptomatic DCM”. – FDA
- Between January 1, 2014 and April 30, 2019, the FDA received 524 reports of DCM (515 canine reports, 9 feline reports).
- DCM is recognized as a genetic condition with a nutritional component typical in larger breed dogs. However, the FDA received confirmed DCM diagnoses for small and medium size breeds. For this investigation, the FDA received a disproportionate amount of reports about Golden Retrievers (95) due to breed-specific social media groups and activities that have raised awareness of the issue, and encouraged owners and vets to submit reports to FDA.
- 452 reported dog food formulations were of dry (kibble).
- 90% of the products were labeled as grain-free.
- Of the grain-free category, 93% had peas or lentils, 89% contained peas, 62% had lentils, and 42% contained potatoes or sweet potatoes.
- “Animal protein sources in the reported diets varied widely, and many diets contained more than one protein source”. – FDA
- Per animal sources, chicken was identified 113 times; lamb, 98; salmon, 72; white fish, 65; kangaroo, 58; turkey, 57; beef, 47; pork, 24; venison, 21; duck, 20; bison, 20; egg, 18; vegetarian, 7; rabbit, 4; goat, 1.

FDA UPDATE ON VET-LIRN

Vet-LIRN is the FDA’s section geared to veterinarians and provides more technical information.

Diagnosis and Findings

The best way to diagnose DCM in dogs is by measuring taurine in the blood and with an echocardiogram. Oftentimes, DCM is diagnosed by taurine measurement alone with either whole blood, plasma or both. Taurine status is based on reference ranges established by laboratories.

According to the FDA Vet-LIRN, 176 dogs diagnosed with DCM and without DCM had both tests run. Of those diagnosed with DCM:

- 51 dogs had low taurine status (either whole blood and/or plasma)
- 38 had normal taurine status
- 27 had high taurine status

Further Work

The FDA is working with Chesapeake Veterinary Cardiology Associates (CVCA), which operates multiple clinics in the Mid-Atlantic region. Once DCM is diagnosed, CVCA will collect blood (whole blood and plasma), urine, feces, DNA swabs, and food, if the pet is not receiving any supplements (e.g. taurine, cystine, or methionine) and is still eating a diet labeled “grain-free.” They will repeat these tests at various intervals.

In essence, we agree with the FDA that the association between diet and DCM in dogs is a complex scientific issue that may involve multiple factors. However, we think the FDA is causing public panic and overt veterinary concern by not presenting definitive conclusions but implying risk by inference in listed certain pet food brands.

Vet-LIRN is also collecting food associated with each CVCA case and will test each diet for:

- protein, fat, moisture
- crude fiber, total dietary fiber, soluble fiber, insoluble fiber
- total starch, resistant starch
- free and total cystine, methionine, and taurine

The work with CVCA was mentioned in the public version of the report. The FDA elaborated on another separate investigation:

“Vet-LIRN has contracted with a network lab to collect blood (whole blood and plasma), urine, feces, and DNA from healthy dogs without a known breed predisposition to DCM for comparison. The dog must also be consuming a grain-containing primary diet that meets the following criteria:

- not be labelled “grain-free”
- consuming the diet for at least 1 year before the samples are collected
- animal proteins are from either cattle, swine, poultry, and/or fish
- no more than 2 legume, pulse, or potato (including sweet potato) ingredients that must appear after the animal and grain ingredients
- the diet formulation was verified to be nutritionally adequate by animal feeding tests using AAFCO procedures

The blood and urine samples will be tested similarly to those collected in the cases from CVCA collaboration and compared to the values from the dogs diagnosed with DCM. As of April 30, 2019, Vet-LIRN has collected samples from 11 healthy dogs. The results are being tested and evaluated.”

Treatment

The Vet-LIRN page alluded to treatment, “According to recheck echocardiograms in the medical records, some pets with DCM improved after veterinary treatment (medications), diet change, and taurine supplementation, while others improved with appropriate veterinary care and diet change alone.”

HEMOPET RESPONSE

Many pet companion parents would like us to give our thoughts as to the cause of DCM in dogs. We also have our speculations. Since so much speculation has already occurred without conclusions, we will not get involved at this point, as we do not want to lead anyone down the wrong path.

In essence, we agree with the FDA that the association between diet and DCM in dogs is a complex scientific issue that may involve multiple factors. However, we think the FDA is causing public panic and overt veterinary concern by not presenting definitive conclusions but implying risk by inference in listed certain pet food brands.

As companion pet parents, we are pleased the agency is taking a multi-pronged approach. But, we believe that premature biases have become ingrained (sorry — pun intended).

As taxpayers, we are pleased with the transparency. As companion pet parents, we find the report translucent – not transparent.

Indeed, so much conflicting or partial information is being tossed out there that we too are confused.

We note that this group of researchers is speculating on exotic ingredients like kangaroo, but chicken was the most common protein identified by the FDA – 113 times.

Plus, we know that some dogs are improving with veterinary treatment, taurine supplementation and diet change, OR veterinary treatment and diet change, OR even with no diet change. However, we are not receiving the specifics. The agency only mentions a couple of case studies in its latest report.

Again, the findings offer no scientific conclusion. The FDA clearly needs to continue to find out more information, but we urge that this agency only release conclusions and not premature commentary that can lead to confusion, panic, and decisions that are not best for the health of our pets.

Bias

The FDA admits that they received a bias with respect to information regarding Golden Retrievers diagnosed with DCM.

The FDA does not admit that the agency itself established any bias from the outset. On July 12, 2018, the agency pointed to grain-free diets as the possible culprit of DCM. This focus caused panic, so many of the pet companion parents feeding grain-free foods had their dogs tested. This led to a disproportionate amount of cases that were grain-free fed being reported when compared to dogs fed diets that were grain-containing.

Additionally, the FDA only requested reports of dogs that had DCM. So, if your companion dog was tested for DCM with both an echocardiogram and blood testing but did not have any heart condition, you or your veterinarian might not have submitted the report. Even though the FDA basically disregarded these reports, the agency did still collect and use them.

No matter what, if you have had your dog tested, we suggest submitting your companion dog’s results to the FDA – no matter what the results were.

Continuing Bias

Hemopet is pleased the FDA has dedicated resources to this issue. As we said, the multi-pronged approach still seems rather biased and segmented.

Remember that the Vet-LIRN has contracted with a network lab to collect blood (whole blood and plasma), urine, feces, and DNA from healthy dogs without a known breed predisposition to DCM for comparison. The dog must also be consuming a grain-containing primary diet.

Why is the agency not requesting the same laboratory work of healthy dogs without a known breed disposition for DCM that are eating grain-free diets? Thus far, this sample size seems relatively small and a control group is nonexistent.

Why is the agency not actively requesting laboratory work of dogs diagnosed with DCM, without a known breed disposition to DCM, and that were eating grain-containing diets at the time of diagnosis? Will more than one laboratory be analyzing the whole blood and plasma taurine levels? Will the diet of these analyzed samples be double-blinded until after the laboratory assay results are compiled?



LET'S DISCUSS



WHAT WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

First, we would like the FDA to review previous studies into the connection between DCM and specific diets. We want the agency to enlist the help of the researchers who have conducted these studies.

Here are five:

- Sean J. Delaney and his team found, “The lowest whole blood concentrations were seen in dogs fed lamb or lamb meal and rice diets. Plasma methionine and cysteine concentrations were lower in dogs fed diets with animal meals or turkey, and whole grain rice, rice bran or barley.”
- Kwang Suk Ko and Andrea Fascetti, “Rather than rice, dietary beet pulp showed the most significant effect in lowering plasma and whole taurine concentrations, in part, by decreasing the protein digestibility (sulfur amino acid bioavailability), by enhancing fecal excretion of bile acids and possibly, by enhancing degradation of taurine by the gut microflora in dogs.”
- Robert Backus, “The difference in taurine status between Newfoundlands and Beagles appears explained by differences in de novo taurine synthesis. On the bases of metabolic body weight and liver weight, the Newfoundlands had less than half of the taurine synthesis rates of Beagles.” All dogs were fed the same lamb and rice food.
- Sherry Sanderson, “Results revealed that dogs fed protein-restricted diets can develop decreased taurine concentrations; therefore, protein-restricted diets should be supplemented with taurine. Dietary methionine and cystine concentrations at or above AAFCO recommended minimum requirements did not prevent decreased taurine concentrations. The possibility exists that AAFCO recommended minimum requirements are not adequate for dogs consuming protein-restricted diets. Our results also revealed that, similar to cats, dogs can develop DCM secondary to taurine deficiency, and taurine supplementation can result in substantial improvement in cardiac function.”
- Secondly, we believe taurine measurement reference ranges should be revisited, reevaluated and possibly revised. AAFCO may need to change its minimum requirements for methionine, cystine and possibly taurine as well.

Finally, we would like to see a more wholistic approach to the role of the interaction of foods in the gut, gut microbiome, and relevant genetic disposition(s).

Clearly, DCM is more complicated than meets the eye.

HEMOPET SUGGESTIONS

Remember, the FDA did not offer any conclusions, simply findings and rather vague suggestions.

If you've stopped feeding grains to your companion dog, think back to the many reasons why you stopped. It could be to prevent leaky gut syndrome, to help curb food sensitivities or intolerances to a particular grain, to maintain optimal weight in your dog, etc.

If you are concerned, have your veterinarian take a blood sample to measure the methionine, cysteine and taurine levels in both whole blood and plasma, and send it to a diagnostic laboratory experienced with the appropriate reference ranges for circulating taurine. If the levels are lower than normal for dogs, please discuss the appropriate next steps with your veterinarian. As well, please send the information on your dog, including the food you are feeding, breed, health, age and weight to the FDA no matter what the results are. You and your dog would potentially be helping millions of other dogs. 🐾

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BRADMAN

GCH Wismiss Redhawk Every Day's a Rainbow

at the ATCA National Specialty weekend 2019



Best of Breed – ATCC Regional Specialty June 1, 2019

Thank you judge Judy Daniels



Terrier Group 4 - Thank you judge Bruce Schwartz



NOHS Group 1– Thank you judge Karen McFarlane

Handled by Kerrie Bryan

Owners— Kerrie Bryan & Carol Sazama

Breeders - Kerrie Bryan & Carol Sazama

ATCA Futurity

The ATCA Futurity will be held on Wednesday, June 10th, 2020 with the Stone City KC show
The Futurity is exclusively for the competition of puppies and juniors between 6 months and 24 months of age.

Futurity Judge: Ken Murray

- The Futurity is open to all breeders of AKC registered Australian Terriers in good standing with the American Kennel Club.
- Puppies and juniors eligible for the Futurity must be out of nominated bitches and nominated litters. The puppy nomination form must also be completed for those puppies/juniors selected for entry.
- Bitch, litter and puppy nomination forms are available for download on the ATCA website. Send all nomination forms to Sue Bachman, Futurity Chairman. They need not all be sent together since puppies may not be old enough to evaluate for entry at the time other nomination forms are completed. Send your nomination forms NOW or as soon as you can so we have an idea of what the entry will be.
The last date for receiving nomination forms is **May 10, 2020.**
- The Futurity is designed to pay for itself. The bitch nomination form must be accompanied by a check for \$50. If the litter is nominated, a check for \$25 must accompany the litter nomination form. If a puppy or junior from the litter is nominated, a check for \$10 must accompany the puppy/ junior nomination form.
Rosettes, cash awards, medallions, trophies will be presented to the breeder and the owner of the sire of the winners.
- To enter the Futurity, puppies/juniors must be entered in a regular conformation class and the appropriate Futurity class as an "additional" class at the ATCA National Specialty they were nominated for and are eligible for.
- Puppies/juniors are eligible to be shown in one Futurity only.
- Champions of record are eligible.

The breeder/owner must show the dog.

Dogs shown in the Futurity may not be shown by professional handlers, members of their family or their employees unless such person is the breeder/owner of the dog entered.

- Futurity classes will be divided according to age and sex:
 - o Dogs 6-12 months Bitches 6-12 months
 - o Dogs 12-18 months Bitches 12-18 months
 - o Dogs 18-24 months Bitches 18-24 months

The winner of each class will compete for Best Dog and Best Bitch in Futurity.

- The Futurity Committee will prepare the Futurity catalog. We need a 3 generation pedigree of the entered puppy/ junior and a photo, if possible, for the catalog.

Send nomination forms and checks to:
Sue Bachman
6829 Pleasants Valley Rd, Vacaville, CA 95688
phone: 707 451-8377
Questions?
email Sue at: suebachman@att.net

4 Factors Portend the Future of Conformation Sport

“If You Can’t Measure It, You Can’t Improve It”

by Dr. Carmen Battaglia

Part 4

Background

Historically the conformation sport has been the primary venue used by breeders and exhibitors to observe stud dogs, brood bitches and the results of breedings along with the progress and development of their breed. Over several decades, with the growth of low entry breeds (LE), the decline in show entries and the increased use of Limited Registrations (LR's), the conformation sport has lost much of its attraction for these purposes. Related to these concerns is the noticeable decline in the number of breeders who use a breed standard when selecting breeding stock. When these factors are combined, they can, and are, causing serious problems for many breeds and the future of the stud book.

Conformation Sport

For the reasons previously identified in Parts I, II, III, this was a data-driven study that focused on the fourth factor known to impact the conformation sport and the stud book. The focus of the three previous reports was on: declining registrations, low conversion rates, Low Entry Breeds and shrinking gene pool populations. The data used and explanations given were previously published in past issues of the Canine Chronicle. A further review of the data also showed a connection between the size of gene pool populations and the implications for breed health, especially in those breeds that are unable to grow and expand (Bell). The concern has been growing and the number of low entry breeds and the increasing use of limited registrations needs to be reviewed.

We begin this report with the understanding that the registration process is at the heart of many of the problems and influencing the future of many breeds and the conformation sport. For several years declining registrations have negatively impacted the stewardship of breeds, club memberships, the loss of breeders who use a breed standard and show entries. Until recently, little attention has been paid to their impact. With this as background, this fourth data-driven study will focus on the third kind of registration which is the breeder's tool called the Limited Registration (LR).

Limited Registration (LR)

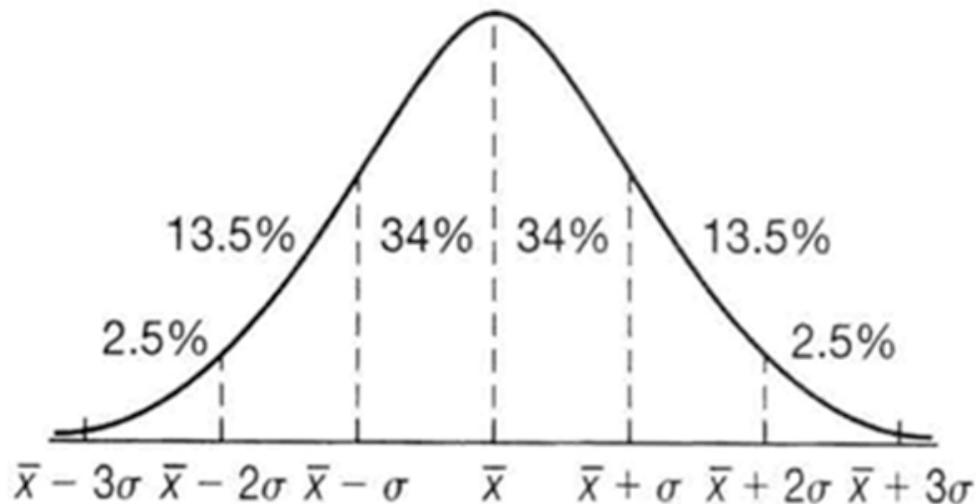
For more than a century the breeding of purebred dogs has produced many healthy forms of breed improvements. Most were the result of a lot of little experiments. Some failed but others succeeded and were copied. Success varied widely from breed to breed and most depended on the creativity and imagination of many dedicated breeders. Over these many years, policies and practices changed along with breeder and owner attitudes. The idea for a third kind of registration was born in 1989 when breeders requested help with pups known to have disqualifications and or serious health or breed faults. Breeders asked for a procedure that would allow dogs to be registered, but restricted and limited from breeding and competition in the conformation sport. In 1993 the request was approved, and AKC began to keep records on the use of LR's. In the first year of use, 371 puppies were registered with an LR. By 2016, the cumulative number of dogs placed on an LR had surpassed one million. No records are available for dogs sold on an LR that are not registered however, some estimate this number to be equal to those registered. Table 1 shows the steady growth of LR's over the past 25 years. Since 2011, the growth in the use of LR's has become especially troubling, and in 2017, breeders set an all-time record high with 121, 227 LR's for the year.

Table 1. Limited Registrations by Year

Litter Registration Year	Revoked	# Limited
1993	35	371
1994	74	275
1995	102	406
1996	190	631
1997	244	893
1998	301	1,790
1999	851	23,070
2000	1,765	75,037
2001	1,815	77,987
2002	1,578	80,237
2003	1,572	87,813
2004	1,653	99,464
2005	1,570	85,742
2006	1,486	78,867
2007	1,422	76,173
2008	1,480	76,767
2009	1,538	73,670
2010	1,283	69,769
2011	1,407	73,108
2012	1,392	74,760
2013	1,479	78,611
2014	1,501	84,432
2015	1,328	94,600
2016	829	106,212
2017		121,227

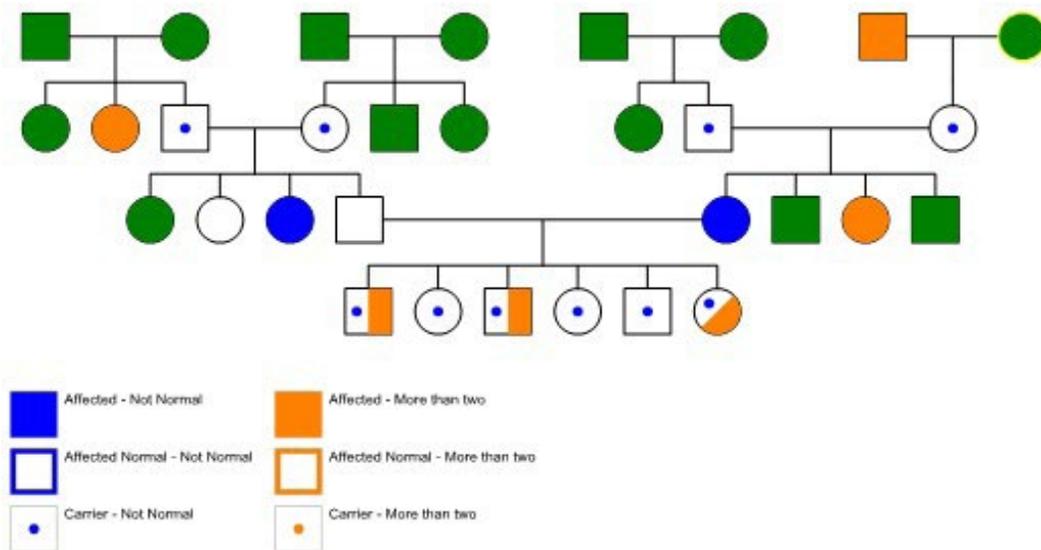
The cumulative growth of LR's over 25 years has contributed to the decline in a breed's population size, number of breeders and show entries. Because the growth in the number of LRs exceed those expected, the Bell Curve was used to determine the statistical likelihood that pups with disqualifications, serious breed faults or health problems would occur in a breed population. Using the Bell Curve, the distribution of the very best and worst specimens in a breed are expected to fall in the range of 4% – 6% as seen in Figure 1. Dogs expected to be average in quality fall in the range of 68%. Because the actual number of LR's is significantly greater than what is expected, one can conclude the presence of a breeder/ buyer bias.

Figure 1. Bell Curve



To better understand the breeder/buyer bias, three approaches were used. The first involved a review of the efforts made by research organizations whose mission is to help breeders make improvements via funded canine research grants. This review included the financial support provided by: AKC Canine Health Foundation and Morris Animal Foundation (\$95 million), Nestle Purina Pet Care (\$14 million) and Zoetis (\$1.9 million). These research efforts, when taken together, have produced many notable accomplishments and a large number of successes. The second review involved the widespread use of the Symbols pedigree (Figure 2) which researchers and breeders use to identify and track health problems, carriers and affected individuals. This pedigree is also used to advance the evaluation of behavior problems, gender and family issues, and as a way to control the management of many canine health disorders.

Figure 2. Symbols Pedigree



Note: color codes show clear and affected ancestors. Dots indicate a carrier.

When these efforts are taken together, one would expect fewer, rather than more, dogs with DQ's, severe breed faults and health problems.

the behavior of puppy buyers or as a means to require more money for a fully registered pup. The list of faults and non-health reasons given was small and not worrisome.

The next step was to review the data previously reported in Parts I, II and III, which included the impact of LE breeds, low conversion rates and the declines of entries at dog shows. Table 2 represents an alpha listing of all breeds in the stud book. Each breed's data is based on three average years (2013,14,15). Column headings allow the reader to track 10 specific factors that are related to the problems confronting the conformation sport. For example, Affenpinscher's are ranked 129th, with the registration of 54 litters that produced 144 pups of which 116 or 80.1% were registered. Nine of these 116 pups, or 8% were placed on LR's, 22 were bred and 53 entered in one of the 1,424 All-Breed shows. 🐾

The Rally Championship

by Sherry Cooper

Rally is fun, challenging and, at times, even frustrating! To earn the RACH, the team has to first earn the RN, RA, and RE titles, with the team qualifying three times at each level, earning a score of at least 70 points out of 100. After earning the RE title, the team works to earn the Rally Master and RAE titles. Both of these require qualifying 10 times, again with a score of at least 70 points out of 100. If both of these are earned at the same time in the same trial, a "triple Q" is earned. Twenty triple "Q"s are required to earn the RACH. Additionally, a total of 300 points must be earned, with at least 150 points earned out of the RM class. The points awarded are a result of scores being earned from 91 to 100. Once the total number of triple "Q"s equal 20, 150 points are earned from the Master class and a total of 300 points are earned, the title of RACH is awarded.



Kaylee has earned all the rally titles, including the coveted Rally Championship title! During this time, the BN, CD, and CDX obedience titles were earned. Additionally, the titles of CH, CGC, CGCU, and CGCA, BCat, and TN were earned, proving that the Australian Terrier is truly versatile!

My thanks to Jeanne Popovits for introducing me to Kaylee's breeders, Sue Bachman and Theresa Schreeder for this remarkable girl, CH RACH Ryba's MyTime for Serenity CDX, BN, RM5, RAE2, BCat, CGCA, CGCU, TN, aka Kaylee!



As a puppy she was shown in conformation earning majors by my daughter, Cindi Cooper. At the CA National Specialty, June, 2016, Kaylee won Reserve Winners Bitch. By the time she was 18 months old, we knew she was the dream of a lifetime, earning her first leg in Rally Novice at the National Specialty, Purina Farms, Missouri, June 1, 2017. Since then we have been on the trip of a lifetime! We went from one leg in Rally, 2017, to earning more titles than I ever dreamed of, competing her Rally Championship in 2019.

While earning her Beginning Novice title, we complete the Rally Novice title, one leg for her Companion Dog title, and the Rally Advanced title all in one weekend! After showing 9 times, all three basic levels of Rally were completed. January, 2018 we earn the last leg for her CD. Moving up to Rally Master, Kaylee earns her first High Combined in Rally at Nationals in Asheville, NC, May 26, 2018. We also earn the CGC, CGCU, and CGCA, while in Asheville.

Coming home, I decide to go further with Kaylee, and train her for the coveted Rally Master Championship, training for the CDX title at the same time. We earn her first Rally Master and Rally Advanced Excellent title the same weekend, August, 2018. While taking a break from Rally, we earn her BCat title. We then go back to Rally and complete the required 20 triple qualifying score for the Rally Championship. Rally Master 2 and Rally Advanced Excellent 2 were completed in December, 2018! Her breed Championship was finished by Kelli Dahlberg in February, 2019, and so was her CDX! Since then, we have been on a roller coaster of fun, passing with high and low scores in the Master class and in the Open B class. We finished her Rally Championship on June 14, 2019 with a placement in the Master class.



BANDIT
 RBIS GCHS CH TEMORA STEAL MY HEART CA TKN

A Rising Star...
 The No. **ONE** Australian Terrier All-Systems through July 2019



Marshfield Area Kennel Club
 07/21/2019
 Mrs Anne Savory Bolus
 Group 1
 Dr Steve Keating
 RESERVE BEST IN SHOW



THANK YOU JUDGES!~

Do Dogs Actually Use Color Vision?

Dogs prefer using color information over brightness in their conscious choices

by Stanley Coren PhD., DSC, FRSC

The belief that dogs are color blind, in the sense that they see the world only in black and white and shades of gray, is a common misconception. In a series of painstaking and extended measurements Jay Neitz at the University of California, Santa Barbara, established that dogs do have color vision (see here). However the range of colors that dogs see is much more limited than the range of colors that we humans see. This is because human beings have three different types of color receptors (the cones in the retina) each of which is tuned to a different range of wavelengths, while dogs have only two types of color receptors (and many fewer of these proportionally). This means that dogs can still see colors, but their visual world is reduced to yellows, blues, and shades of gray. Furthermore the reduced number of cones in the canine retina may indicate that the colors that dogs see are not as intense. In the figure below you can compare what a human being might see to what a dog might see.



What a Human Sees

What a Dog Sees

Most researchers understand that color vision in dogs is useful because it helps to allow them to see things which might be difficult or blurry because their extreme farsightedness puts near objects out of focus. However because of dogs' limited range of color vision, the majority of scientists have long believed that they seldom choose to use color information to discriminate between objects. The guess is that dogs rely upon the brightness or darkness of the objects rather than color when making decisions.

You might think that if an animal has a particular sensory ability, they would certainly use it when making conscious choices. However this is far from always the case. For example, compared to dogs humans have a limited ability to discriminate scents. However we still use information gathered by our nose even if it is not at the conscious level. Thus scientists have shown that there is a pheromone (that is a biological scent) that is given off by babies and young children. Humans, especially women, respond to that odor in a protective and affectionate way. For example if women are shown a series of photographs of children, some of which have been smeared with this pheromone, they will judge the photographs with the scent as being more attractive, even though they are not consciously aware of the scent. Similarly there are sex related pheromones which make adults more attractive to one another even though we are not consciously aware of them, and, as you might guess, perfume manufacturers take advantage of this by using them as additives.

Because the question of how much dogs use color vision was unresolved, Anna Kasparson, Jason Badridze and Vadim Maximov, researchers from the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, and Ilia State University in Tbilisi, decided to see if dogs consciously choose to use the color vision information that is available to them, and whether they would prefer to use color over brightness information. This work is described in a recent paper in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B.

The experiment itself was rather simple in concept, although it took extended testing. They started out by printing four pieces of paper colored dark yellow, light yellow, dark blue, and light blue. They chose these colors because they contained two different visual dimensions which dogs ought to be able to discriminate, namely the color (yellow or blue) and the brightness (dark or light). In the training phase of the experiment the dogs were presented with two boxes, each containing a bit of meat, but only one of these was unlocked. A colored card, either dark yellow or light blue was propped up in front of each box. For each dog one of these cards was designated as correct and was associated with an unlocked box from which he could get the treat. Each dog received 10 training trials every day for nine days. The dogs learned this discrimination quickly and at the end of the training period all of the dogs were performing virtually perfectly. Testing took place over the next 10 days. In the middle of the usual practice sessions on one trial the cards were changed so that now one was a dark blue and the other a light yellow. Suppose that the dog had been trained so that the dark yellow was correct. The researchers reasoned that on this test trial when presented with a light yellow and a dark blue, if the dog was making his choices based upon brightness alone he would select the dark blue, however if the dog was actually using the color information consciously then he would still choose the yellow even though it was now the brighter one of the pair.

The results were unambiguous. All of the dogs went for the color-based choice more than 70% of the time and six out of the eight dogs chose it 90 or 100% of the time. Contrary to what many scientists might have predicted, the dogs were clearly basing their choice on the color associated with getting the meat reward rather than whether the card was dark or light. This means that dogs were using color information as the basis of their conscious choices.

This is a small but useful increment in our knowledge of how dogs see and process their world. It tells us that we can use different colors as training aids and cues for our dogs. But we have to choose our colors correctly. Choosing a red versus a green color will only confuse our dogs because that pairing does not fit in with the color discriminations that dogs can easily make. Still it is nice to know that the dog's-eye view of the world is more colorful than many of us had believed before.

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Aussie Brags



GCHS CH Temora Steal My Heart
RESERVE BEST IN SHOW!
Marshfield KC

Thank You Judge Anne Savory Bolus for the Grp1
Thank You Judge Steve Keating for the RBIS
bred by Julie Seaton & Jose Franceschi
owned by Dana Kruezfeldt
presented by Jacqueline Johnson



GCH CH Samabel Banjopats Ain't Over Till It's Over CAA
Yogi took Group 4 at both Burlington Kennel Club shows
July 20, 2019 Judge: Mrs. Loraine Boutwell (pictured)
and July 21 Judge: Mrs. Anne Katona
Bred by Alexa Samarotto and Claudia Coleman
Owned and handled by Kevin and Diane Cahill

**Send in Your
Braggs!.....
We want to know
what you are doing
with your Aussie!**



CanGCH AMCH Dreamtime's Bollywood Kanti CGN CAA RN
And
Can/AMGCH Tidewalker's Diamond Glory CGN RN
Each Accomplishing a High in Trail over two days of Advanced Rally
Owners Caren Holtby and Alan Hannebauer Handling

How To Camp With Your Dog

by Duncan McKee

We love our pets. They are a part of the family and leaving them at home when you go on vacations can have you end up feeling guilty. There is one type of vacation that dogs are welcomed and sometimes even encouraged: Camping. Camping and hiking trips are made that much better with our furry friends bounding along on the adventure. On public lands though, there are different sets of rules depending on the destination. Dogs are often welcome on developed campgrounds and hiking trails, however, back country may have different regulations than what you expect! Before you camp with your dog, make sure to do the proper research and make it an enjoyable trip for all.

Is My Dog Ready For This Kind Of Trip?

Before you even consider a camping trip with your dog, be honest with yourself, is your dog prepared for this kind of trip? There is no shame leaving Fido with a responsible friend or family member. Some dogs are either the wrong breed or not properly trained to be taken out into the wilderness.

Breeds

Not all dogs of one breed are the same. You cannot generalize a dog's temperament based on their typical "breed behavior". The common trope against pit bulls is the prime example. One of the gentlest and most good natured dogs I have ever met was a 4 year old pit bull. That being said, not all parks feel that way. It is important to check and make sure that the breed of your dog is allowed where you are going. Sometimes they will not allow "aggressive breeds" which unfortunately often includes pit bulls. This is especially true in any private parks!

Activity Level

What type of camping will you be doing? Will there be a lot of sitting around a campfire and talking, or is your group planning on doing lots of hiking, biking, and swimming? Make sure to take your dog into the equation. A 10 year old english bulldog is probably not realistically going to be able to keep up on a high activity trip. If your pup is coming along, plan to match your activity level to what they will be able to handle. If the type of trip is not something your dog would realistically enjoy, it may be a good idea to look for a dog sitter.



Basic Commands

Does your dog respond to basic commands? This is a very important question to be honest on. If your dog is in danger or is starting to venture off too far, it needs to quickly respond to commands. There is an endless list of commands for your dog to know, but some critical ones are:

Come: The dog needs to come back when asked to

Sit: Sit down and stay still until I say it is okay otherwise (lay down is also good but not as necessary in my opinion).

Drop it: If the dog has something in its mouth, it needs to release it on command.

Okay/Alright: All good, you can continue as before.



This is a short list of the MOST necessary commands that need regular responses. Other ones would be nice to have. If your dog does not very regularly respond to these commands, it may be time for a brush up lesson before your trip so it does not endanger itself or others.

Where Is My Dog Allowed?

There are different regulations depending on where you go. While this guide is a good place to start, always make sure to double check with the specific park or camp area you are visiting to see the regulations. The last thing you want is to have to turn around with a disappointed family and pet in tow!

National Parks

There are very few National Parks that will not allow you to visit with your dog. Any developed areas or lodging is typically fair game for any of our pets. However, they also do not want you to leave your dog alone on a campsite. It has to stay by your side at all times while you are at the national park.

It becomes a little dicier if you intend on going deep into the back country. You can often not camp in the back country with dogs. There are very few, if any, exceptions to this rule. It is important to follow this because these rules are in place to protect certain species that your dog may intentionally or unintentionally disturb or harm. Make sure if you intend on backpacking or heading into more rugged territory that you check with your park and see the regulations. If you are unsure, check out this [National Park Service](#) map to see what your park's rules are!

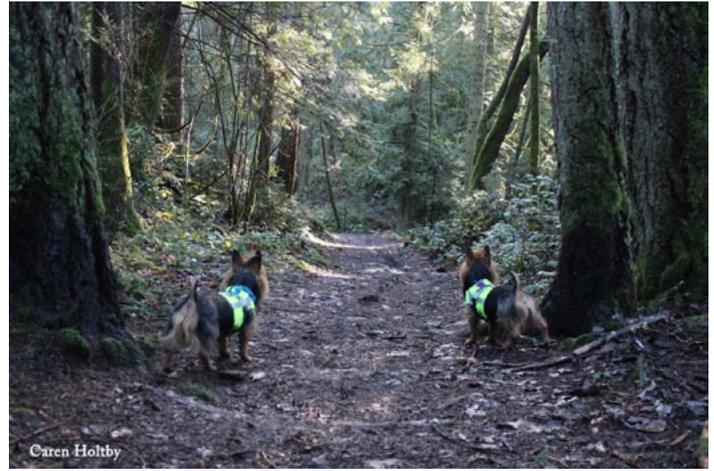


State Parks

The rule is almost the same as with National Parks. Dogs are almost always fair game in any developed campground and hiking territory, it is only when you head into the back country that regulations prevent it.

Many State Parks feature beaches which can be fun for the whole family, except your dog. This can vary by state and it is important to check, but it may be best to leave your furry friend at home. A good rule of thumb to think about if you are

unsure whether or not it is allowed: dogs are welcome where cars are welcome. Campgrounds and some hiking trails are fair game, beaches and back country are probably off limits.



Have pet specific medical supplies

It is always important to think ahead and prepared when camping or hiking. When a pet comes along on the trip, it requires extra preparation. Pet first aid kits can be bought at nearly every pet store and are an essential piece of your toolkit. There may be a lot of overlap with human first aid kits, but it is important to have the pet specific first aid book to show how to deal with emergency situations that will differ with your pet compared to humans.

Bring a tether and stake

Many dogs are comfortable and well behaved off of a leash. You would be able to trust them to not run off or cause trouble. However, many campgrounds and camp areas require dogs to be secured to the campsite. You will not want to be holding a leash for the entire duration of your stay, and you will not want to tie your dog down with a standard 4-6ft leash. You can find long leashes anywhere from 15-50 ft long. It is going to depend on how big your camp area is, but a 20-30 foot long leash should be enough room for your dog to move without letting it get too far off.



Top Tips For Camping Or Hiking With Your Dog

So, you have found a good campsite or camp area that will allow your dog. How do you actually go about preparing to bring them there?

Book a pre-trip vet visit

Once you have officially secured your site or route, take your dog to the vet for a checkup. This is especially important if it has been a while since the last visit. While at the appointment, ask your vet specific questions about the location you are heading to see if there are any known risks. The vet will make sure your dog is healthy enough for the trip. You should also ensure that they check if your dog's flea and tick medication is up to date, as there will most likely be a lot more where you are headed!





Elysia Whitehead

Decide where they will sleep

Where will your dog sleep? In your tent or your car? There is likely to be wildlife roaming about at night, and often, camp rules require that the dog sleeps with its owner. It is very important because leaving your dog outside could be dangerous for it, and the last thing you want is for them to have a run-in with a skunk!

Bring collapsible water and food bowls

Picking out easily carried water and food bowls is a great idea for camping and hiking. It is convenient for you as well as makes it easier for your dog to eat or drink out of as opposed to any make-shift dishes. There is a wide range of great options. I normally only bring one dish and it doubles for both a food and water dish, though every dog is different!

Don't forget pick-up bags

Please apply the leave no trace principles to your dog as well. Bring bags to pick up their poop and keep the area clean for the next visitors. It makes it a more enjoyable experience for all and leaves the least amount of impact on the environment.

Camping With Your Dog

Bringing your dog while camping is a very rewarding experience! Like all things, it is important to think ahead and prepare, but your furry friend will love to be a part of the adventure. 🐾

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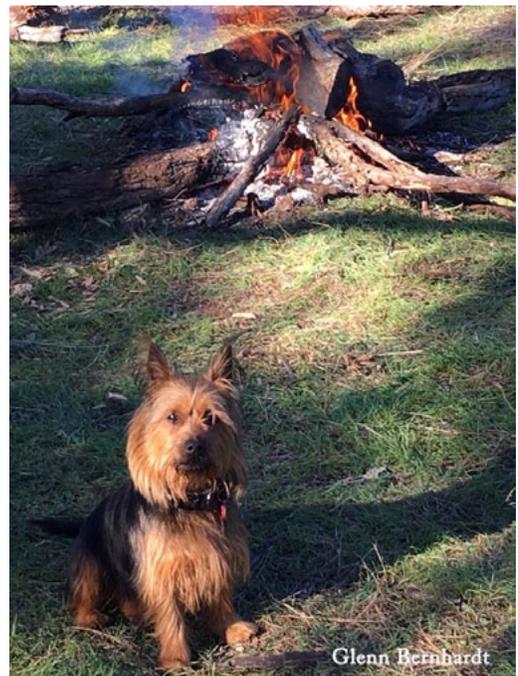
Trine Forrisdal



Andrew Marley



Jennifer Tucker Stork



Glenn Bernhardt

AKC New Titles

This is a listing of New Titles
May 2019 to June 2019

May 2019

CHAMPION

CH Santan Ryba Blue Moon Hugo

Breeder: Joy Miller & Ann Ridenour

Owner: J Popovits & T Schreeder & S Bachman

CH Temora Blackrange Welcome To The Dark Side

Breeder: Julie Seaton

Owner: Angela Smith-Tilot

CH Temora I Walk The Walk

Breeder: Julie Seaton & Jacqueline Johnson

Owner: Julie Seaton & Jacqueline Johnson

CH The Farm's Spirit Of Rock And Roll

Breeder: Sheila Dunn

Owner: Nancy Tibbett & Lisa Orr

CH Tidewalker Coastal Cruiser

Breeder: Caren Holtby

Owner: D Pattern & C Holtby & A Hannabauer

GRAND CHAMPION

GCH CH Roachan's Hedge Fund King

Breeder: Ann Roache & Gayle Roache

Owner: Anne Roache & Gayle Roache

GRAND CHAMPION BRONZE

GCHB CH Temora Steal My Heart CA TKN

Breeder: Julie Seaton & Jose Franceschi

Owner: Dana Kruetzfeldt

OBEDIENCE TRIAL CHAMPION

CH OTCH Temora Keeping Stride UDX6 OM9 GN GO

Breeder: Julie Seaton

Owner: Cindy Burgess

RALLY NOVICE

GCHS CH Redsky Come Fly With Me To Ryba BN RN CGC

Breeder: Elaine Strid

Owner: Thalia Rott

COMPANION DOG

Dunham Lake Sticky Beak CD PCDX BN RM NAP NJP CHCA CGCU TKP

Breeder: T Goiffon & E Goiffon & L Goiffon

Owner: R McCaulley & T Goiffon & E Goiffon

CANINE GOOD CITIZEN

Gracie B CGC

Breeder: Chris Kowitz

Owner: Dianne Bordelon

BCAT

Ryba's Mytime For Serenity CD BN RM RAE BCAT CGCA CGCU

Breeder: Susan Bachman & Teresa Shreeder

Owner: Cynthia Cooper & Sherry Cooper

CH Temora Stryke While The Iron Is Hot BCAT RATN CGC

Breeder: Julie Seaton

Owner: Marvyl Grinney & Catherine Grinney

June 2019

CHAMPION

CH Acebreeders Queen B

Breeder: Erin McGlynn

Owner: T Schreeder & S Bachman

CH Horriglen Hot To Trot

Breeder: TJ Fenton & D Fenton

Owner: Kathleen Mayich

CH Redwing Shoot The Moon

Breeder: Susan Duncan

Owner: Susan Duncan

CH The Farm's Start The Fire

Breeder: Sheila Dunn

Owner: Sheila Dunn

GRAND CHAMPION

GCH CH Jovi's Bellagio

Breeder: Vivien Gilli

Owner: Vivien Gilli

GCH CH Shastakin Killara's Flying Eureka!

Breeder: Z Van Wyck Dr Ropp & E Krom

Owner: A McGroarty & F McGroarty & M McGroarty

GRAND CHAMPION BRONZE

GCHB CH Samabel Silver Bullet

Breeder: A Samarotto & C Coleman

Owner: A Samarotto & C Coleman

GRAND CHAMPION SILVER

GCHS CH Temora Redi When You Are

Breeder: Julie Seaton

Owner: Judy O'Brien

GCHS CH Temora Steal My Heart CA TKN

Breeder: Julie Seaton & Jose Franceschi

Owner: Dana Kruetzfeldt

RALLY CHAMPION

CH RACH Ryba's Mytime For Serenity CD BN RM RAE BCAT CGCA CGCU

Breeder: Susan Bachman & Teresa Shreeder

Owner: Cynthia Cooper & Sherry Cooper

RALLY MASTER 3

GCHB CH Christhill First Lady Marie Geneva CD BN GN RM3 RAE3 CGC TKN

Breeder: Kreg Hill & William Christensen

Owner: Kreg Hill & William Christensen

BCAT

CH Johmanda's Scooby Doo For Arista RA CA BCAT CGCA TKN

Breeder: Kim Floyd

Owner: P Levy & S Martinez

The Farms Magic Quest

Breeder: Sheila Dunn

Owner: Laurie Fite

OPEN AGILITY JUMPER

Northern Lights Artic Trouble RE OA OAJ ACT2

Breeder: C Vaught & M Wilson

Owner: C Vaught & M Wilson

COURSING ABILITY

Killara's Legacy's Promise CA

Breeder: A McGroarty & F McGroarty & M McGroarty

Owner: A McGroarty & F McGroarty & M McGroarty

Killara's Rock The Red Legacy CA

Breeder: A McGroarty & F McGroarty & M McGroarty

Owner: P McGroarty & A McGroarty & F McGroarty & M McGroarty

CANINE GOOD CITIZEN

GCH CH Temora Rhythm And Blues CGC

Breeder: Julie Seaton

Owner: Nancy Tibbett

CH The Farm's Spirit Of Rock And Roll CGC

Breeder: Sheila Dunn

Owner: Nancy Tibbett & Lisa Orr

Vegetables

Mango

Yes, dogs can eat mangoes. This sweet summer treat is packed with four different vitamins: A, B6, C, and E. They also have potassium and both beta-carotene and alpha-carotene. Just remember, as with most fruits, remove the hard pit first, as it contains small amounts of cyanide and can become a choking hazard. Mango is high in sugar, so use it as an occasional treat.

Oranges

Yes, dogs can eat oranges. Oranges are fine for dogs to eat, according to veterinarians, but they may not be fans of any strong-smelling citrus. Oranges are an excellent source of vitamin C, potassium, and fiber, and in small quantities, the juicy flesh of an orange can be a tasty treat for your dog. Vets do recommend tossing the peel and only offering your dog the flesh of the orange, minus any seeds. Orange peel is rough on their digestive systems, and the oils may make your dog literally turn up their sensitive nose.

Peaches

Yes, peaches are safe for dogs to eat. Small amounts of cut-up fresh or frozen peaches are a great source of fiber and vitamin A, and can even help fight infections, but just like cherries, the pit contains cyanide. As long as you completely cut around the pit first, fresh peaches can be a great summer treat. Skip canned peaches, as they usually contain high amounts of sugary syrups.

Pears

Yes, dogs can eat pears. Pears are a great snack because they're high in copper, vitamins C and K, and fiber. It's been suggested that eating the fruit can reduce the risk of having a stroke by 50 percent. Just be sure to cut pears into bite-size chunks and remove the pit and seeds first, as the seeds contain traces of cyanide. Skip canned pears with sugary syrups.

Pineapple

Yes, pineapple is safe for dogs to eat. A few chunks of pineapple is a great sweet treat for dogs, as long as the prickly outside peel and crown are removed first. The tropical fruit is full of vitamins, minerals, and fiber. It also contains bromelain, an enzyme that makes it easier for dogs to absorb proteins.

Raspberries

Yes, dogs can eat raspberries. Raspberries are fine in moderation. They contain antioxidants that are great for dogs. They're low in sugar and calories, but high in fiber, manganese, and vitamin C. However, they do contain small amounts of xylitol, so limit your dog to less than a cup of raspberries at a time.

Strawberries

Yes, dogs can eat strawberries. Strawberries are full of fiber and vitamin C. Along with that, they also contain an enzyme that can help whiten your dog's teeth as he or she eats them. They contain sugar, so be sure to give them in moderation.

Tomatoes

No, dogs should avoid tomatoes. While the ripened fruit of the tomato plant is generally considered safe for dogs, the green parts of the plant contain a toxic substance called solanine. While a dog would need to eat a large amount of the tomato plant to make him or her sick, it's better to skip tomatoes all together just to be safe.

Watermelon

Yes, dogs can eat watermelon. It's important to remove the rind and seeds first, as they can cause intestinal blockage, but watermelon flesh is otherwise safe for dogs. It's full of vitamin A, B-6, and C, as well as potassium. Watermelon is 92 percent water, so it's a great way to help keep your dog hydrated on hot summer days.

Asparagus

No, dogs should not eat asparagus. While asparagus isn't necessarily unsafe for dogs, there's really no point in giving it to them. It's too tough to be eaten raw, and by the time you cook it down so it's soft enough for dogs to eat, asparagus loses the nutrients it contains. If you really want to share a veggie, something more beneficial is probably best.

Broccoli

Yes, broccoli is safe for dogs to eat in very small quantities and is best served as an occasional treat. It is high in fiber and vitamin C and low in fat. However, Broccoli florets contain isothiocyanates, which can cause mild-to-potentially-severe gastric irritation in some dogs. Furthermore, broccoli stalks have been known to cause obstruction in the esophagus.

Brussels Sprouts

Yes, dogs can eat Brussels sprouts. Brussels sprouts are loaded with nutrients and antioxidants that are great for humans and dogs, alike. Don't overfeed them to your dog, however, because they can cause lots of gas. Cabbage is also safe for dogs, but comes with the same gassy warning!

Carrots

Yes, dogs can eat carrots. Carrots are an excellent low-calorie snack that is high in fiber and beta-carotene, which produces vitamin A. Plus, crunching on this orange veggie is great for your dog's teeth (and fun).

Celery

Yes, celery is safe for dogs to eat. In addition to vitamins A, B, and C, this crunchy green snack contains the nutrients needed to promote a healthy heart and even fight cancer. As if that wasn't enough, celery is also known to freshen doggy breath.

Green beans

Yes, dogs can eat green beans. Chopped, steamed, raw, or canned – all types of green beans are safe for dogs to eat, as long as they are plain. Green beans are full of important vitamins and minerals and they're also full of fiber and low in calories. Opt for low-salt or no-salt products if you're feeding canned green beans to your dog.

Mushrooms

No, dogs should avoid mushrooms. Wild mushrooms can be toxic for dogs. While only 50-100 of the 50,000 mushroom species worldwide are known to be toxic, the ones that are poisonous can really hurt your dog or even lead to death. Washed white mushrooms from the supermarket could be OK, but it's better to be safe than sorry; skip the fungi for Fido all together.

Onions

No, dogs should never eat onions. Onions, leeks, and chives are part of a family of plants called Allium that is poisonous to most pets. Eating onions can cause your dog's red blood cells to rupture, and can also cause vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, and nausea.

Peas

Yes, dogs can eat peas. Green peas, snow peas, sugar snap peas, and garden or English peas are all OK for dogs to find in their bowl on occasion. Peas have several vitamins, minerals, and are rich in protein and high in fiber. You can feed your dog fresh or frozen peas, but avoid canned peas with added sodium. 🐾

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AKC Top Dogs

January 1, 2019 to July 31, 2019

AKC Online Stats*

Conformation Breed Totals (Top 10)

1	GCHS CH Temora Steal My Heart CA TKN	116
2	GCHS CH Ludlu's Marshmallow Attack	101
3	GCHB CH Araluens Gamblers Delight - Lets Get Lucky	85
4	GCH CH Wismiss Redhawk Every Days A Rainbow	81
5	GCHB CH Samabel Silver Bullet	73
6	GCHS CH Aka Inu Jaskarin Circo Massimo	71
7	GCH CH Roachans Hedge Fund King	64
8	GCHG CH Arista Redskys Love Is All There Is BCAT CGC TKA	59
9	GCHB CH Blue Moon And Rybas Anna Babanna	57
10	GCH CH Dreamtimes Sweet Treat	55

Conformation All-Breed Totals (Top 10)

1	GCHS CH Temora Steal My Heart CA TKN	1466
2	GCHS CH Ludlu's Marshmallow Attack	853
3	GCHB CH Samabel Silver Bullet	423
4	GCH CH Rybas And The Beat Goes On For Tera-K RN	303
5	GCHS CH Blue Moon Boston Pops	286
6	CH Temora Blackrange Welcome To The Dark Side	276
7	GCHS CH Temora Redi When You Are	233
8	GCHB CH Araluens Gamblers Delight - Lets Get Lucky	158
9	GCHG CH Temora Say It With Bacon	154
10	GCH CH Wismiss Redhawk Every Days A Rainbow	146

Conformation Owner/Handler - NOHS (Top 10 - 2019)

-Starting from October 11, 2018 up to July 31, 2019

1	GCH CH Wismiss Redhawk Here Comes The Sun	490
2	GCH CH Samabel Banjopats Ain T Over Till It s Over CAA	475
3	GCHB CH Horrieglen Dare To Dream FDC CA BCAT CGC TKN	450
4	GCH CH Dreamtimes Sweet Treat	265
5	Dunham Lake Sticky Beak CD PCDX BN RM NAP NJP CGCA CGCU TKE	245
6	GCH CH Aka Inu Witchblade Red Sonya RN BCAT CGC	230
7	GCHG CH Arista Redskys Love Is All There Is BCAT CGC TKA	215
8	GCH CH Samabel Luv That Augie At Marblearch	195
9	GCHS CH Temora Steal My Heart CA TKN	155
10	GCH CH Samabel Star Spangled Girl	145

Agility MACH Competition** (Top 5)

**Sorted by the Score (Double Q's X 10) + MACH points

1	CH Roachan's Rockin' Block Party BN RN MX MXJ NF CGC TKN
2	CH Redhawk Braveheart RN AX AXJ NF CGC

Obedience Competition (Top 10)

1	CH OTCH Temora Keeping Stride UDX7 OGM GN GO RN
2	Dreamtime Hocus Pocus UDX2 OM2 RM RAE THDX CGCA TKA

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Heather Rife owner and breeder

Forever in my heart

CHICO



Teddy's pic 19

GCH CH RYBA'S A DAY AT THE RACES

RYBA KENNEL REG.

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