

MID OHIO NAVHDA JUNE/JULY 2010 NEWSLETTER



From me...

PLEASE NOTE THAT JULY'S TRAINING DAY IS SATURDAY, JULY 10!! HAVE A WONDERFUL FOURTH OF JULY AND STAY SAFE!! I sent out an email about quail available from Scott Reber and Mill Creek Hunting Preserve. Contact him directly for your bird needs.

Probably the most entertaining part of the NAVHDA tests is the track. No, not the entertainment of great dog work, but the entertainment provided by the judges or in this case the 'bird handler'. In this case, Jeff helped to make the judges look good. Generally in this past spring's test, the pheasants tracked fairly straight.

No, the hand peeking out on the edge of the right frame is not a mistake. It hopefully gives the audience the comic relief of what is happening.

While I wasn't there at the last training day and will not be for the next few (?), I was told that Ron had great pointers for the use and reuse of training birds. We are lucky to have such wonderful dog trainers within our membership. Thanks Ron!

Another couple of items:

- I do not know if we had officially congratulated Tate and Hayley on the birth of their first child, so to be official.....CONGRATULATIONS!!!
- This past April Bill had received a nice note and donation to our chapter from Joan Seiple. She and her family made the donation in honor/memory of her husband Maurice Seiple, an avid hunter. "We would like to make a donation to NAVHDA in honor of Maurice Seiple who recently passed away. While he did not belong to your organization, he was an avid hunter in his youth and a great follower of the spirit....." How wonderful and appreciated by all of us. It is particularly touching to feel that an organization can continue the spirit of a wonderful man. This highlights what we should all know anyway....being outside, being with friends, being conservationists of not only the wildlife around us, but the 'conservationists' of the sport is important and so worthwhile.

- As of this writing, there has been no formal resolution to the ODNR restrictions to the Delaware Wildlife Area. I thought a recent description or available options for our chapter from Andrew were succinct and quite good/easy to follow.

"In a normal year I would be asking for volunteers for the fall test, but this is no normal year. I would like to gauge the Mid-Ohio membership's interest in testing this fall. We are trying to work out the details with ODNR. As it stands we have a few options I will outline below.

Scenario 1 - ODNR accepts our changes and we are able to get a duck search pond into the Field Trial Area.

Option A - Have our normal 2 day NA/UPT/UT test

Option B - Have an NA only test (1 or 2 days)(1 day will probably lose money as we need to bring judges from out of the area)

Option C - Skip a fall test. As pointed out at the meeting, many tests are going unfilled. If we hold a two day test and can't fill it, we will certainly lose money. Tests are not big revenue generators, but they should come close to breaking even.

Scenario 2 - ODNR does not accept our requests and we can't get a duck search pond into the Field Trial Area

Option A - Have an NA only test

Option B - Skip Fall Test

Option C - Find Private ground and hold test.(May be too late to get solidified)

What I would like to hear from everyone is if they are planning to run a dog at our test. I think it is important for the chapter to help the membership. If there is good interest from within the chapter, then we should work to provide that service the members that keep the chapter going.

Please send me the number of dogs and what test you plan to run at our fall test.

Let me know if you have any questions."



For the health of your dog....

From your friendly lurking Veterinarian/ show dog person--

I've been a lurker for a while--lots of interesting discussions!

Sorry, but I can't let this one go...

I've been a vet for 17 years (wow--time does go fast...) and felt the need to let you all know that there is no truth to the conclusion that ice cubes or ice water causes bloat.

This story has been going around for many years now, and has been the subject of discussion frequently amongst vets whenever it reappears on the internet.

The original version of this letter named a specific veterinarian, , who did not exist. His "name" has since been removed from the post.

Bloat is caused by the stomach filling with gas and dilating because it cannot empty for any one of a multitude of reasons. More often than not, the stomach has shifted position before the large meal, etc is fed and it cannot empty itself normally. Or it shifts after the meal, with the same result. If you think about what ice water does, according to the vet that supposedly saw this dog, the stomach should spasm, causing constriction of the muscles. This is totally contrary to what bloat is. Theoretically, if this is going to do anything to the dog, it will cause him to vomit, not bloat. And especially if the ice is given on an empty stomach, as was done in this case, there is nothing in the stomach to cause the bloat!

Also--your muscles spasm if you jump into cold water when you are warm, in part, because there is a large blood supply to your muscles. The blood supply to your stomach is very different as is the type of muscle.

Think about it--do you ever drink ice water? Especially on hot days? Do you feel your stomach spasming or stretching? Why would dogs be different?

I think these are great forums for passing on information, anecdotes, stories, etc, but we need to be a little careful before we take some of these stories as fact.

Ever in doubt, ask your vet! I'm sure he/she would have told you the same thing.

Thanks and back to lurking!!

Dr. Jeanne



This was sent in to Let's Discuss Judging list and I thought it was extremely valuable, especially since so many of us are field training or going to outdoor dog shows and as noted, permission has been given to cross-post by the author, a veterinarian:

GREAT ADVICE ON HEAT RELATED ISSUES IN DOGS.

Avoiding Heat Related Injuries in Dogs

Nate Baxter DVM

The first thing that needs to be understood is that dogs and people are different enough that most of the info cannot cross lines. I do not profess to know what the appropriate procedures for people other than what I learned in first aid.

Dogs do not lose enough electrolytes thru exercise to make a difference, but if the dog gets truly into heat stroke the physiology changes will make them necessary. BUT oral replacement at that point is futile, they need intravenous fluids and electrolytes and lots of it.

Cooling: Evaporative cooling is the most efficient mean of cooling. However, in a muggy environment, the moisture will not evaporate so cooling does not happen well. I cool with the coldest water I can find and will use ice depending on the situation. The best way is to run water over the dog, so there is always fresh water in contact with the skin. When you immerse a dog in a tub, the water trapped in the hair coat will get warm next to the dog, and act as an insulator against the cool water and cooling stops. If you can run water over the dog and place it in front of a fan that is the best. Misting the dog with water will only help if you are in a dry environment or in front of a fan. Just getting the dog wet is not the point, you want the water to be cool itself, or to evaporate.

For MOST situations all you will need to do is get the dog in a cooler environment, i.e. shade, or in the cab of the truck with the air conditioning on (driving around so the truck does not overheat and the AC is more efficient). Up to a couple of years ago, I was very concerned about my dogs getting too hot in the back of my black pickup with a black cap. New white truck fixed a lot of that problem. When I had one dog I just pulled the wire crate out of the car and put it in some shade and hopefully a breeze. But having 2 dogs and running from one stake to another, that was not feasible. So I built a platform to put the wire crates on, this raises the dog up in the truck box where the air flow is better. Then I placed a 3 speed box fan in front blowing on the dogs with a foot of space to allow better airflow. I purchased a power inverter that connects to the battery and allows the 3 speed fan to run from the truck power. It has an automatic feature that prevents it from draining the battery. When I turned that fan on medium I would find that the dogs were asleep, breathing slowly and appeared very relaxed and comfortable in a matter of 20 minutes or less, even on very hot muggy days.

Alcohol: I do carry it for emergencies. It is very effective at cooling due to the rapid evaporation. It should be used when other methods are not working. You should be on your way to the veterinarian before you get to this point. We recommend using rubbing alcohol, which is propylene alcohol, not ethyl, for those of you not aware. So do not try to drink it. Alcohol should be used on the pads and lower feet area where there is little more than skin and blood vessels over the bones. Use a little bit and let it evaporate, you can use too much as some is absorbed through the skin. There are concerns about toxicity, but you have to get the temperature down.

I purchased those cooling pads that you soak in cold water, but found that the dogs would not lay on them. I would hold them on the back of a dog that just worked to get a quick cool, but have not used them for years. I also bought a pair of battery operated fans but found them pretty useless. Spend your money on the power inverter and get a real fan.

Watching temperature: If you feel your dog is in danger of heat injury, check its temp and write it down. Keep checking the temp every 3 minutes. I recommend to get a "rectal glass thermometer. The digital ones for the drug store I have found to be very unreliable, Don't forget to shake it down completely each time, sounds silly, but when are worried about your companion, things tend to get mixed up. This is VERY IMPORTANT**once the temp STARTS to drop, STOP ALL COOLING EFFORTS. The cooling process will continue even though you have stopped. If the temp starts at 106.5, and then next time it drops to 105.5, stop cooling the dog, dry it off, and continue monitoring. You will be amazed how it continues to

go down. If you do not stop until the temp is 102, the temp will drop way too low. I cannot emphasize this point enough.

When the dog is so heated that it is panting severely, only let it have a few laps of water. Water in the stomach does not cool the dog, you just need to keep the mouth wet so the panting is more effective.

Do not worry about hydration until the temp has started down. A dog panting heavily taking in large amounts of water is a risk of bloat.

Due to the heavy panting they will swallow air, mixed with a large amount of water they can bloat. Once the temp is going down and panting has slowed to more normal panting then allow water. The dog will rehydrate it self after temp is normal. If the dog has a serious problem and even though you have gotten the temp normal, get the dog to a vet, as it can still need IV fluids and some medication. Also, a case of heat stroke can induce a case of hemorrhagic gastroenteritis (not parvo), with a ton of very bloody diarrhea and a lot of fluid and electrolyte loss. These cases need aggressive treatment.

The best method of treatment is prevention. Learn to watch your dog, and see the changes in the size of the tongue, and how quickly it goes down. Learn your dogs response to the different environments, and be careful when you head south for an early season hunt test or trial. I have been to Nashville at the end of May, only 5 hours away, but the difference in temp and humidity did effect the dogs as they were used to more spring weather in Ohio. Try different things in training to help the dog cool and learn what works better. Another very important point ** Do not swim your hot dog to cool it then put in put in a box/tight crate. Remember, evaporation can not take place in a tight space, and the box will turn into a sauna and you will cook your dog.

Carry a stake out chain, and let the dog cool and dry before putting it up. I demonstrated this lesson this spring with my 10 month old pup. After doing a 15 minute session in yard drill on a warm 70+ degree day, she was panting pretty hard and was pretty hot. She was OK but it was time to stop. Just for the heck of it I took her temp. She was 103.6, above normal but too bad for a dog that had just finished working. In my back yard I have a 300 gallon Rubbermaid tub filled with water. I took her to it and she jumped in and out 3-4 times. She appeared totally improved, tongue was much smaller, and eyes brighter and her full spring was back into her step. So I re-took her temp and it was 104.2, so even though she looked better she was hotter. This is a perfect lesson to show not get a hot dog wet and then put them in a box. The water on her skin caused the blood vessels to constrict, decreasing blood flow to the skin. Therefore the hot blood was shunted back to the dog's core and retained the heat. You may have felt the same thing, after exercising but still being very warm, take a shower and get cooled off but as soon as you turn the shower off you start sweating again.

I know this is a bit long, but hopefully this is easy to understand and helps provide some useful information.

Remember: Prevention, learn your dog. It is worth the time and effort.

Nate Baxter, DVM



Some changes happening to other tests....

The only description of the test is in the AKC hunting test regulations:

"The Water Test shall be judged by two approved field trial or hunting test judges. The dog shall retrieve a dead game bird from the water after a swim of about 20 yards to the bird. The handler shall stand (6) six feet from the water, and the dog must demonstrate its willingness to enter the water, to swim, and to retrieve, at the direction of its handler without being touched or intimidated. Style shall not be considered. The dogs shall not be placed, but shall either pass or fail."

A dog only has to pass it once to be certified, and must be certified to earn a SH or MH. It's supposed to go into effect for Spinoni in January. The other breed that requires this is the German Wirehaired Pointer, so a water test might be offered at a GWP or Spinone event. Other questions?

Jan (SCOA)

Miscellaneous....

From the July 2007 issue of Your Dog Magazine:

How to ace the Good Citizen test by Liz Palika:

Gone are the days when dogs were allowed to roam their neighborhoods. Now dogs are kept behind fences or inside the home. While this keeps dogs safe, it comes with a price. It isolates them from people and other dogs. The result is often misbehavior. The AKC provides the Canine Good Citizen program (CGC). It is a series of 10 exercises that evaluate manners around people and other dogs, and the ability to handle distractions, noise, and friendly strangers. The program can deepen the owner-animal bond and more. The program started in 1989. Practice the CGC exercises in a relaxed setting. Practice using positive reinforcement with praise and treats as rewards. The exercises are as followed:

- Exercises 1, 2, and 3: Accepting a stranger approaching the owner, accepting a greeting and touch
- Exercises 4 and 5: Walking on leash and walking while being distracted
- Exercises 6 and 7: Mastering the Sit, Down, Stay and Come cues
- Exercises 8 and 9: Reacting to a single distraction, then several
- Exercise 9: Adds other distractions
- Exercise 10: Being separated from the owner

Training tips....

From the July/August Pointing Dog Journal 2007

Training Tip by George Hickox....Thorndike's Basic Laws:

Edward Thorndike (1911-1965) performed sundry experiments relating to how dogs' performances are enhanced through trial and error. Thorndike is recognized as the founder of the study of instrumental learning. In other words, Thorndike studied how animals learned to solve problems and to prevent problems.

A dog's response to certain stimuli-whether a command, a bird, a perceived threat, or an offer of a reward-is learned through trial and error. If a behavioral response gains something for the dog, the behavior becomes strengthened; if it results in a negative consequence for the dog, the behavior is weakened.

One pattern of consistent behavioral responses dogs learn is based on cause and effect.

Another form of learned behavior is base on how the dog perceives he can control his world. Through trial and error, the dog establishes how his behavior is the cause of gains and losses

Once a dog learns that a certain behavior works for him, the behavior may be difficult to extinguish.

Thorndike's findings are summarized in his three basic premises:

- The law of effect: a specific response followed by a positive reinforcement is stamped in. A response followed by a negative reinforcement is weakened.
- The law of exercise: A learned response is cemented through use and is diminished through the lack of use over time.
- The law of readiness: This refers to the degree of willingness, the state of readiness to which the dog is prepared to respond. If a dog is unprepared to an act, but forced to do so, he experiences negative reinforcement. It can be as simple as an overweight, out of shape dog asked to run a long jaunt in the fields.

The ideal time to develop the exhibited personality and behavioral patterns we seek is during the critical learning years of "puppyhood".



Recipes of the month...

Loaded Potato Salad

2 pounds cooked and quartered red-skin potatoes
¼ cup diced celery
¼ cup green peas
½ cup minced cooked applewood bacon
½ cup chopped hard-cooked eggs
2 Tbsp. whole-grain mustard
1 Tbsp. dijon mustard
1 Tbsp. minced parsley
1 ½ cups mayonnaise
1 ½ cup tsps. Black pepper
1 tsp. salt
½ cup shredded cheddar
½ cup crispy fried onion rings

Combine all ingredients and mix well.

Bloody Mary Shrimp Shooters

12 16-20 count shrimp, peeled and deveined

1 qt. water

2 Tbsp. pickling spice

1 tsp. ground celery seed

1 tsp. salt

½ cup V8 vegetable juice

½ tsp. ground celery seed

1 Tbsp. prepared horseradish

1 Tbsp. Grey Goose vodka

½ tsp. cumin powder

1 tsp. black pepper

½ tsp. salt

2 dashes Tabasco sauce

¼ cup ketchup

Bring 1 qt. water to a boil, and add pickling spices, 1 tsp. celery seed, and 1 tsp. salt. Add shrimp, and cook 2-4 minutes until shrimp are cooked through. Strain and cool. In a large bowl, combine vegetable juice, ½ tsp. celery seed, horseradish, vodka, cumin, pepper, ½ tsp. salt, Tabasco sauce and ketchup, and mix with a whisk.

Fill 12 shot glasses with 1 oz. of sauce each. Add 1 shrimp, and garnish with a 2-inch celery stick, if desired.

