

MID-OHIO NAVHDA

MID-OHIO CHAPTER OF THE NORTH AMERICAN VERSATILE HUNTING DOG ASSOCIATION

WWW.MIDOHIONAVHDA.COM



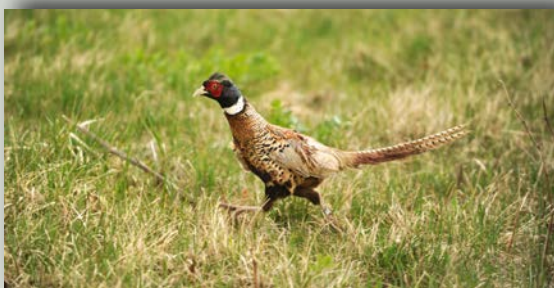
PURPOSE: NAVHDA IS A LEGALLY RECOGNIZED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO FOSTERING, IMPROVING, PROMOTING, AND PROTECTING THE VERSATILE HUNTING DOG IN NORTH AMERICA. UNDERLYING THESE AIMS IS THE DESIRE TO SERVE THE INTERESTS OF: GAME CONSERVATION BY USING WELL TRAINED, RELIABLE HUNTING DOGS BEFORE AND AFTER THE SHOT; PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BY DISCOURAGING NONSELECTIVE AND UNCONTROLLED BREEDING WHICH PRODUCES UNWANTED AND UNCARED FOR DOGS; AND THE GUN DOG HUNTER BY HELPING THE HUNTER TO TRAIN HIS DOG TO WORK BEFORE AND AFTER THE SHOT, ON LAND AND IN THE AIR. FORMED IN 1969, NAVHDA HAS HELPED THOUSANDS OF OWNERS OF VERSATILE HUNTING DOGS TO TRAIN THEIR OWN DOGS TO BECOME USEFUL HUNTING COMPANIONS. FURTHERMORE, THE NAVHDA REGISTRY IS THE ONLY REGISTRY IN NORTH AMERICA SPECIALIZING IN THE REGISTRATION OF VERSATILE HUNTING DOG BREEDS. THE NAVHDA TEST INFORMATION SERVICE KEEPS AND PROVIDES TO BREEDERS, BUYERS AND INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS THE PERFORMANCE RECORDS OF ALL THE

VERSATILE HUNTING DOGS TESTED IN THE NAVHDA SYSTEM. NAVHDA INTERNATIONAL IS THE GOVERNING

NAVHDA now has a Facebook page, the link is:

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Navhda/222638561083514#!/pages/Navhda/222638561083514?sk=wall> If you go to the facebook page and do a search on **NAVHDA International it will come up.**

Thank you...Director of Promotion..NAVHDA International...Timothy Clark



Mike Schumaker's Celestial's Chancellor Von Bismarck, "Otto"

- Male Weimaraner Born 4-3-10 (one year old Taking his NA test this spring, worked at a huntclub in Medina OH all winter and loves birds & retrieving, still working on holding his points
- Also will be competing in the show ring at Weimaraner Nationals in Ohio this May

Local happenings within our Mid-Ohio Chapter of NAVHDA

Our chapter membership doesn't just start and stop with our monthly training days. Please note the following that you may remember being sent by Matt Krejci earlier this month. Obviously the meeting has come and gone, but I am sure Matt and/or Andrew will have more information to follow about their creation of a Greater Columbus chapter of Pheasants Forever.

MON Members,
I wanted to let our membership know of the new Greater Columbus Pheasants Forever Chapter recently formed by MON members Andrew

Hopkins (President), Mark McGee (Habitat) and myself (Banquet Chair). The territory covered by this Chapter will be Franklin and Delaware counties, but we welcome new members who reside in any county in the area. We hope we will be able to raise a significant amount of money for habitat in this region so a pheasant population can be sustained in the future. Please join us at our next meeting to see what we are about and to meet Charlie Payne, our regional PF representative.

The next meeting is at Wilson Rd Golf Course near Hilliard on **Wednesday June 8th at 6:30.**

Please forward to anyone you think would be interested in PF.
Thanks!
Matt Krejci



Ron Behnke at the search water in April

NAVHDA SUPPORTERS....



MID OHIO CHAPTER OFFICERS

BILL REVERCOMB

78 Spring Street
Newark, Ohio 43055
740-323-2938
rbrev@roadrunner.com
president

BARRY SPRAGUE

2778 Banner Lane
Columbus, Ohio 43224
614-475-6356
barrysprague@sbcglobal.com
vice president

MATT KREJCI

8462 Invergordon Court
Dublin, Ohio 43017
614-659-0713
matthewkrejci@hotmail.com
treasurer

ANDREW HOPKINS

2821 Greeley Court
Lewis Center, Ohio 43035
740-548-7279
andrew_w_hopkins@yahoo.com
test secretary

RON BEHNKE

7362 Twp.Rd. 150
West Liberty, Ohio 43357
937-666-2491
4binks@embarqmail.com
training coordinator

HEATHER HAUSER

2861 Wellesley Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43221
614-481-4487
hashauser9@hotmail.com
publications/website
<http://hashauser9.fototime.com>



Mid-Ohio NAVHDA's training day is July 9th!

Because the first Saturday of the month training day falls during the Fourth of July holiday weekend, this month's training day is delayed to the following weekend. I hope this change of date makes it more convenient for everyone to celebrate with family and friends and still have time to fit in a little training and camaraderie with your Mid-Ohio friends and training partners.

Mid-Ohio NAVHDA member information.....

Would you like your kennel information posted on our newsletter? Do you have pending litters or ones 'on the ground'? Do you have any 'tid-bits' you would like to share or training successes or strategies worth opening dialogue? Please send this type of information to me or any suggestions to making our chapter even better, please email me at hashauser9@hotmail.com.

Mid-Ohio NAVHDA

request: I have been asked to supply some photographs to David Norquist for a photo essay about the Natural Ability tests. He would like one person to show all aspects of the test and the handler needs to be a woman. The dog also needs to be reliable to actually complete each part successfully. I will most likely have contacted some before this newsletter is out, but if not, please contact me of your availability. It doesn't need to be completed in one day, but that would be preferable for lots of reasons....weather, dress.....I also need some to volunteer as judges to do the physical aspect part of the test....coat, teeth, etc. I will avoid faces since the 'judge models' will not be actual judges. A feasible option is to have a significant other (spouse) to model as a handler. hh



Chris Hall handling his dog during the NA water in April 2011 tests.

"ASPEN"



Utility Tests

Ron Behnke, owner and handler of Aspen, continues to shine in any of the NAVHDA tests. Whether handling his own dog(s) or a client's dog, he exemplifies calm in demeanor, assuredness in his dogs, and the knowledge that they are ready for the tests/tasks at hand. To witness Ron and the dog(s) he may handle is truly watching a team that has 'dotted the "i's" and crossed all the "t's".

For the health of your dog: Dog Watch....October 2010

The Keen Senses of the Canine

Your dog's view of the world enables her to explore her environment much more thoroughly than we can.

Consider this: Dogs hear and smell things that humans completely miss, but did you know that they have the ability to tell the difference in the fingerprints of identical twins?

Dog's sense of smell is a thousand times better than humans.

Sense of Smell Many four-legged animals including dogs have a keen sense of smell and are macrosmatic which means they have a greater level of olfactory function with a complex nose design, as well as a large olfactory lobe in the brain. The sense of smell is a dog's most highly developed sense. Smells are a form of communication, a way to mark territory and a method of tracking friends and enemies.

Dogs use the sense of smell and taste to determine desirable and undesirable food. The sense of smell also helps dogs find mates; one of the chemicals the male smells is mphB or pheromones. Additionally, a canine's more developed sense of smell is linked to situational or environmental stimuli.

Sense of Sight Dogs depend on their eyesight to capture prey, to move around in their world and to recognize their owners, among other things. "Dogs learn best through observing their mothers and siblings, and through repetition and praise. But their visual acuity isn't very good. Human vision is 20/20, dogs are 20/80 and a horse is 20/200.

Dogs' sense of sight is completely different than humans. Their eyes are built differently for distance and motion viewing. Dogs have good distance vision and different receptors, seeing better in the dark. Dogs are masters of compensation, with no



Dan Spence
with "Maggie"
on point

better example than a dog that's been sighted from birth and loses its sight. "A blind dog will change how it relates to the world. They can do incredibly well without sight as long as you don't change their environment.

"Dogs hear between 20 and 40,000 hertz and humans hear at 20 to 20,000 hertz. Dogs aren't necessarily more sensitive in hearing, but their auditory threshold is more sensitive and they can hear much more than we can." The reason for this, according to Dr. Houpt, is that dogs can hear at higher frequencies to track rats and mice. Hearing and the sense of balance are in the same organ, the ears.

Dogs can feel pressure, pain, and temperature via their skin and have a finely developed sense of touch via the hairs, whiskers and nerve endings that cover their bodies. "Whiskers are a minor part of their anatomy now. Humans protect dogs, so they don't need their whiskers as much. If dog owners trim whiskers, it will impair their sense of touch around that area, but the whiskers will grow back."

Socialization in the first few weeks of life can be critical for sensitivity to touch.

Sense of Taste Unlike cats, dogs can taste sweetness. And they have preferences, just like humans. In addition to the ability to taste sweet things, dogs also can taste sour and salty things. Dogs' taste buds tell them that sweet is a safe taste. Unfortunately, this can get them into trouble.

Dogs are known to eat things that aren't necessarily good for them. "They will eat feces but we don't know why they do it," says Dr. Houpt. "Low-residue diets tend to encourage this behavior by making their stool finer."

The Aging Dog and His Diet...

Research shows that a diet rich in antioxidants may help cognitive abilities in older dogs. Here's why.

As your dog ages, his cognitive abilities will also show signs of aging. Declines in learning and memory can start as early as seven years of age. More outward signs of cognitive dysfunction often aren't observed until the dog is at least eleven years old.

Antioxidants and Free Radicals

Oxidative stress occurs when free radicals (harmful chemicals produced by the body) damage the body at the cellular level. When free radicals are present in the brain, they damage neurons. Damaged neurons cause learning and memory problems. Antioxidants are nutrients or other food additives that arrest or 'tie up' free radicals and thereby limit their ability to cause damage. In the case of aging dogs, antioxidants could, therefore, be a factor in halting the decline of the brain. Tests and the results were conclusive: a diet enriched with antioxidants does improve an aging dog's ability to learn and remember.

The antioxidant diet that was used consisted of a standard dog food supplemented with an antioxidant blend of tomatoes, carrot granules, citrus pulp, spinach flakes, the equivalent of 800IUs of vitamin E, 20 milligrams per kilogram of vitamin C and two mitochondrial cofactors-lipoic acid and carnitine. The additive effect of the antioxidant-fortified diet was equivalent to increasing human dietary intake from three daily servings of fruits and vegetables to five or six. Interestingly this same diet made no difference in young dogs. This could mean that the older brain is more susceptible to oxidative stress; however, little is known at this point about why younger brains show no marked response to antioxidants.

Berry, Berry Good Another nutritional component that is showing promise in limiting cognitive aging is found in certain berry fruits. Anthocyanins, plant pigments that give berries their rich colors, were eaten by primitive humans in great quantities to protect against a variety of ills.

Anthocyanins, among other components, showed specific effects on receptors in the brain.

Another study performed at Tufts University of Veterinary Medicine, showed that polyphenolic compounds (flavonoids), which are present in many fruits and vegetables but are particularly high in blueberries, are able to cross the blood-brain barrier and accumulate in various brain regions important for learning and memory.

Feeding You Dog What does all of this mean to your aging dog, and how should your dog's diet be adapted? Whatever you do, don't simply supplement your dog's current diet on your own. For example, high levels of vitamin E can cause problems....

Dr. Kallfelz feels that if you are feeding a good-quality diet and your senior dog's health is fine, the dog doesn't require a different diet.



Training tips:

Article written by Bryan Bilinski

- In training your dog, keep vocal communication to a minimum has numerous added benefits. In the early stages of walking young puppies, for example, it is best to walk silently. This teaches the pup to keep its eye on you better. Later on, when you are making a turn to go a different direction or if the pup gets behind, you can give him a little 'hup' or whatever signal you choose. Thus, you begin to teach a pup that the voice is there to guide and help.
- The trainer, no matter how innocently and well intentioned, tries to talk to, soothe or 'whoa' the pup in an effort to facilitate the point and, instead, interrupts the dog's concentration and plants the seeds of uncertainty. A dog flagging is an outward display of this uncertainty. Of course, flagging has genetic causes too, but often it is man-made. Nurture factors can worsen or lessen a genetic problem. When you are introducing a dog to birds-and in a variety of other situations that are new to the dog-it is usually better to fault on the side of silence. Let the pup "figure it out". If a dog is having trouble figuring something out, find a way to show the pup.
- From the canine point of view, HOW you talk to your dog is more important than what you actually say, though the two should never be completely separated. Tone and vowels are what the dog really hears.
- In training, your dogs deliver your commands in the same tone whether you're close to your dog or the dog is at a

distance from you. The dog needs consistency, close and distant, in order to understand.

From the November/December, issue of the Pointing Dog Journal:

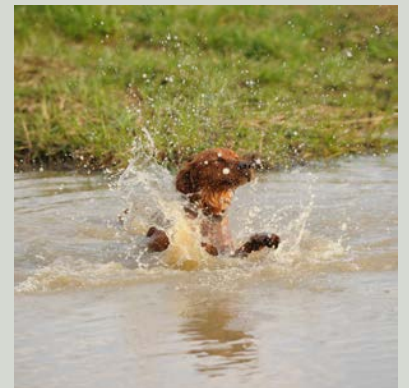
What's a Bird Dog Supposed to Do?:

...First and foremost, a bird dog should hunt with and for us.

- This means they go the direction we go, hunt the way we want to hunt, and look up to us as their boss—they're not supposed to hunt for themselves.
- The dog's job is to use the ground in front of where we're walking and to scout out the fence lines, wooded edges, thick clumps of brush, and crop edges—any place that may hold birds. This is where the partnership part of our relationship comes into play. We give the dog a general direction to work in, and then we trust the dog to look for birds—do its job.
- As long as the dog is going with us, we need to leave it alone to do its job and refrain from calling, whistling, or otherwise directing it within that range...
- The dog's job is to smell birds and ours is to shoot birds.
- Do not over handle your dog in the field. When the dog is focused on finding birds and running to the front while the handler is constantly trying to direct it, two things happen. First, the dog is distracted from its job; second, it erodes the dog's self-confidence. Let your dog do its job and don't interfere unless it

steps outside the guidelines of its job description.

- A common mistake made by hunters is thinking the dog needs to get closer to the bird in order to know where it is, and often dogs are encouraged to move within sight of it. This is not a good thing because birds tend to flush when pushed. A dog that gets within sight of game before pointing it is likely to flush the bird, costing you a shot. Anything a dog does that costs you a shot is something it shouldn't have done. This is why it must remain completely motionless once on point, since any movement may well send the bird flying or running. This means no flagging the tail, no whining or sounding off, and no looking around. Intensity on point goes hand in hand with being motionless and is what causes that tail to stay perfectly still; the dog's body will appear to have frozen in place when it stops. This increases the likelihood of the bird staying put long enough to be flushed by the hunter.



Recipes of the month:

Quail Helenka

8 quail
Salt and pepper to taste
16 blue prunes
16 strips of bacon
4 cups brown sauce (see following recipe)
4 cups Hotel Stuffing (see following recipe)

Wash quail and season cavities with salt and pepper. Stuff two blue prunes in each and wrap one bacon strip over the top. Wrap one bacon strip around each quail.

Bake in 375* oven for 40 minutes. Place one-ounce brown sauce or gravy on small mound of dressing and place one quail on top. Repeat for the other quail. HINT: you may also use squab for this recipe. Serves 4.

Brown Sauce

3 oz. (6 tbsp.) butter or margarine	6 cups beef stock
4 cups diced onion	¼ cup tomato puree
½ cup diced celery	4 bay leaves
½ cup diced carrots	1 tsp. salt
2/3 cup all-purpose flour	½ tsp black pepper

In a heavy saucepan, heat butter to a fast bubble. Sauté vegetables until onion are clear. Add flour and cook over low heat for 2 minutes, stirring often with a wooden spoon or rubber spatula. Heat stock and add to base, stirring slowly and constantly. Add tomato puree, bay leaf, salt and pepper. Cook for ½ hour. Adjust flavor and consistency to taste. Strain through a fine strainer and serve.

Schumacher Hotel Sweet Roll Stuffing

We recommend cutting this recipe in half for the Quail Helenka recipe

12 cups cubed dry sweet rolls, doughnuts or breads	
Poultry parts	
2 qt. water	
2 cups diced onions, divided	1 cup eggs (about 3)
2 cups diced celery, divided	½ cup milk
2 bay leaves	1-1/2 tsp. chicken base
½ cup butter	2 tsp. poultry seasoning
2 cloves garlic, minced	1 tsp. dry thyme
12 oz. sausage meat	1 tsp. dry sage
2 cups chicken stock	1 tsp. black pepper

Cube sweet rolls, doughnuts or breads into 1" cubes. Boil poultry parts including neck, heart, gizzard, and wings with 2 quarts water, 1 cup diced onion, 1 cup chopped celery and 2 bay leaves. (Do not use poultry livers.) Boil until meat is tender and ready to fall off the bone. Strain, remove poultry parts, and pick meat from wings and neck. Combine with heart and gizzard. Cool and grind. Save stock but discard bay leaves.

Melt butter to a fast bubble in a frying pan. Add remaining onions and celery. Add garlic and sauté until transparent. Add sausage, cover and cook until sausage is done. Set aside to cool.

Blend remaining ingredients together with a wire whisk. Place all ingredients together in a large bowl and let sit for 20 minutes. Mix gently to combine. Be careful not to over mix or you may lose the identity of the various cubes.

Bake stuffing in a covered buttered baking dish for 2-1/2 hours at 350*.

Recipe by Chef John Schumacher from Wild Game Cooking Made Easy



Have a spectacular, safe, fun-filled Fourth of July and we will see you for July's training day on the 9th of July!!!!!!