



UPPER SNAKE RIVER VALLEY DOG TRAINING CLUB NEWSLETTER February, 2018

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**DATES TO REMEMBER**

Thursday, February 15th, 7 pm
Meeting at Papa Tom's

February 7th – Obedience and STAR Puppy Classes

April 13, 14, 15 Agility Trial at Wind River Arena

April 18th – Obedience and Agility Classes

April 29, 30 – Agility Trial

Eagle, ID – for info email desertmtmalinois@gmail.com

Register and Pay Online for classes
at <https://www.usrvdtc.org/site/shop/>

Go to <http://www.akc.org/events/> for info on trials in the area

USRVDTTC BOARD MEETING MINUTES

January 18, 2018

The regular monthly board meeting of the Upper Snake River Valley Dog Training Club was called to order by President, Marilynne Manguba, at 7:05 p.m., on Thursday, January 18, 2018, at Johnny Carino's, in Idaho Falls ID.

Steven Olson moved to approve the previous Board meeting minutes. Lucien Frederick seconded. Passed.

Board Members Present:

Marilynne Manguba
Steven Olson

Frank Mason
David P'Pool

LaDawn Moad
Lucien Frederick

Report of President: Marilynne Manguba reported on the new 2018 committee chair positions and reviewed the budget. A list was sent around for all to review.

Report of Vice President: Frank Mason reported he has reserved Tautphaus park for the July picnic.

Report of Secretary: LaDawn Moad reported AKC has approved the club licensing for AKC Scent Work.

Report of Treasurer: Report held for regular meeting

Report of Committees: LaDawn Moad presented Agility Trial Budgets for both April and October 2018. Steven Olson moved to approve the Agility Trial Budgets as presented. Lucien Frederick seconded. Passed.

Unfinished Business: None

Lucien Frederick moved to adjournment. Steven Olson seconded. Passed.

Meeting adjourned at 7:22 pm.

USRVDTTC REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

January 18, 2018

The regular monthly meeting of the Upper Snake River Valley Dog Training Club was called to order by President, Marilynne Manguba, at 7:22 p.m., on Thursday, January 18, 2018, at Johnny Cariono's, in Idaho Falls ID.

Introduction of Guests/Visitors: Marni Buer, Jennifer Lively, Rosha Adams, and Bill & Judy Grof

Members Present:

Lucien Frederick
Sun Norrell
Lois Olson
Stephanie Nielsen
Robert Martin
Cheryl Loomis

LeeAnn Chaffin
Carl Friedrich
Marilynne Manguba
David P'pool
Judy Martin
Rochelle Mason

Jim Norrell
Steven Olson
LaDawn Moad
Kelly P'pool
Duane Loomis
Frank Mason

Nicki Bowden
Melissa Meyers
Sheila Webb
Charlie Urbanski
Amy Kaiser

Jennifer Evans
Brian Meyers
Ed Vitacolonna
Matthew Johnson
Jordan French

Shel Williams
Savannah Webb
Heike Vitacolonna
Nik Johnson

Cheryl Loomis requested to change the November 2017 Regular Meeting minutes to read "Cheryl Loomis pointed out that the voting for Club Member of the Year was not valid because the names were not published in the newsletter."

Lucien Frederick moved to approve the November 2017 Regular Meeting minutes with the change per Cheryl Loomis' request. Steven Olson seconded. Passed.

Lucien Frederick moved to dispense with the Board Meeting minutes because everyone was there. Lois Olson seconded. Passed.

Report of the President: None

Report of the Vice President: None

Report of the Secretary: None

Report of the Treasurer: Suzanne Belger was absent. LaDawn Moad read the monthly and year-to-date financial reports.

Report of Committees:

Equipment: Carl Friedrich reported he has purchased eight more sand bags for the competitive equipment trailer.

Obedience Training: Heike Vitacolonna reported beginning classes are full for the winter obedience session, puppy class has openings.

Nose Work Training: Steven Olson reported the nose work class is going good.

Seminar: Marilynne Manguba reported on seminar ideas.

Video/Library: Marilynne Manguba reported she has books to help with being an instructor/assistant. If anyone is interested in a training for instructor/assistant please contact Marilynne Manguba.

Unfinished Business: None

New Business:

Marilynne Manguba would like to set up that USRVDTTC is represented at the Snake River Animal Shelter adoption days. If you are interest please contact Marilynne Manguba.

Carl Friedrich thanked Marilynne Manguba (President) and Frank Mason (Vice President) for the outstanding job they do for USRVDTC. Their names should have been present on the club member of the year list.

Marilynne Manguba presented the following changes to the Standing Rules as recommended by the Board.

- ~~(p) **Shock Collar Committee** — this committee, consisting of three Club members (one shall be the Training Director, who shall be chairman), shall be responsible for approving use of the collar by Club members. Use of the shock collar shall be approved by two of the Shock Collar Committee members prior to its use by a Club member. Non-Club members are not allowed the use of the collar. A waiver shall be signed by the Club member wishing to use the collar at the time the collar is checked out from the committee. The shock collar shall be returned to the Shock Collar Chairman after the expiration of two weeks.~~
 - Steven Olson moved to approve the removal of the shock collar. Seconded by Lucien Frederick. Passed.
- (u) **Scent Work Trial Chairperson** – this committee, consisting of one or more Club members, shall have primary responsibility for the Club's scent work trials. The Scent Work Trial Chairperson shall hire judges, set trial dates, secure a site for the trial, arrange for a grounds chairman, coordinate with other committees as required, and assure the Scent Work Trial Secretary has the information necessary to perform the duties of his/her position.
- (v) **Scent Work Trial Secretary** – this position need not be filled by a Club member unless combined with the Scent Work Trial Chairperson. A request for volunteers will be made at the beginning of each year. If no volunteers are available, the position of Scent Work Trial Secretary will be opened to bid. Secretaries will enter into a detailed contract and agree to provide a detailed invoice. The Scent Work Trial Secretary shall perform all duties as prescribed in the AKC Red Book, *Show/Trial Manual, A Guide for Planning AKC Dog Shows and Scent Work Trials*.
 - Shel Williams moved to add Scent Work Trial Chairperson and Scent Work Trial Secretary. Robert Martin seconded. Passed.

○
3.10 AWARDS. Awards shall be made at the Awards Banquet to Club members:

- who obtained Obedience, Tracking, Rally, Agility, Scent Work, CGC or Trick Dog titles during the year.
 - Jennifer Evans moved to add Scent Work, CGC or Trick Dog Titles. Jordan French seconded. Passed.
- (b) Club Member of the Year Award. This award is for a member who has done something outstanding for the Club during the preceding year. Nominations are required for consideration and must be made by a member in good standing. The nominations must be submitted to the Newsletter Editor no later than the deadline for the November issue for publication in the November newsletter. Club Member of the Year award will be voted on by the members attending the November meeting.
 - Shel Williams moved to change the American Kennel Club Good Sportsmanship to Club Member of the Year. Jennifer Evans seconded. Passed

Marilynne Manguba reported the trailer wrap is in the designing stage. Hopefully we will have it completed for the April classes.

Membership applications read in for membership: Rosha Adams, Judy & Bill Groff, Jennifer Lively.

New Members voted in: Kelleen & Scott Minor and Amanda & Taylor Williams, Jonna & Sally Young.

Heike Vitacolonna moved to Adjourn. Jordan French seconded. Passed.

Meeting adjourned at 7:56 pm

When It Comes to Dog vs Cat Brains, It Looks Like We Have a Clear Winner

At least in terms of neuron count.

MIKE MCRAE

30 NOV 2017

Ever since humanity split into dog and cat people, we've been arguing over which one of our beloved companions is a smarter species.

This latest study mightn't be the last word on the matter, but for those who think more neurons means more intelligence, it looks as if dogs stand out among carnivores for having a remarkably dense cerebral cortex.



An international team of researchers analysed the wrinkled outer layers of the brains of a variety of carnivorous animals - including dogs and cats - to determine whether the demands of hunting prey mean a higher count of cortical neurons, adding brain power where it counts.

On one hand, it would seem like a no-brainer – hunting prey requires special behaviours that you'd imagine would be neurologically taxing.

But those extra brain cells come at a cost, and not every hunt results in an energy-boosting kill.

To compare the brains of different animal species, it's not enough to just weigh their grey matter, because we have to take into account their relative body-and-brain sizes.

Even looking at brain size as a ratio – something called an [encephalisation quotient](#) – can fail to provide the big picture when it comes to the details of brain anatomy and intelligence.

Counting the cells, on the other hand, is thought to provide a better match for determining relative amounts of processing power.

"I believe the absolute number of neurons an animal has, especially in the cerebral cortex, determines the richness of their internal mental state and their ability to predict what is about to happen in their environment based on past experience," [says neuroscientist Suzana Herculano-Houzel](#) from Vanderbilt University in the US.

[Past studies](#) have compared the 'neural packing density' in the brains of our favourite carnivorous pets, estimating that cats have about 300 million neurons, roughly doubling the 160 million of dogs.

But now it seems we might have been a little hasty handing the trophy to cats.

The team looked at eight different meat-eating animals, analysing one or two representative specimens of ferret, mongoose, raccoon, cat, dog, hyena, lion, and brown bear.

Based on their results, dogs have closer to 530 million neurons, compared to the 250 million of cats.

What's more, dogs had the most neurons of any carnivore, even though they didn't have the largest brains.

The researchers had hypothesised carnivore brains should have more neurons in their cerebral cortex than their prey. It turns out, there wasn't much of a difference at all.

The ratio of neurons to brain size in most carnivores was roughly equivalent to that of herbivores, suggesting the hunted needed about the same level of brain power to escape as the hunters needed to catch them.

If anything, the pattern reversed for larger carnivores – bigger meat eaters, such as brown bears, had comparatively fewer neurons for their size. In fact, while ten times larger than most cats, the two animals shared the same number of cortical neurons.

"Meat eating is largely considered a problem-solver in terms of energy, but, in retrospect, it is clear that carnivory must impose a delicate balance between how much brain and body a species can afford," [says Herculano-Houzel](#).

Being bigger might help when it comes to catching food, but that doesn't translate into needing to be smarter. Thinking is hard work that doesn't always help pay for itself.

So is it time to give dogs their due?

"I'm 100 percent a dog person," Herculano-Houzel confesses, "but, with that disclaimer, our findings mean to me that dogs have the biological capability of doing much more complex and flexible things with their lives than cats can."

Capability might not necessarily be realised as intelligence, of course. Cats are notoriously [harder to study](#) - not because they're stupid, but because frankly they just don't care for our 'science'.

And if you're a dog person cracking out the champagne to celebrate anyway, here's one more fun fact.

The real oddball carnivore is the racoon - even though it's close to cats in terms of size, it actually has a similar number of neurons to dogs. Considering [raccoons can smash](#) intelligence tests, we're not surprised.

This research was published in [Frontiers in Neuroanatomy](#).

CANINE Influenza Virus Notice

Dr. Jerry Klein, Chief Veterinary Officer of AKC | January 29, 2018

There have been reports of recent pockets of outbreaks of canine influenza virus (dog flu) in various parts of the country. As with the human influenza, the dog flu will remain with us. The difference now is that we

know what the viruses are that cause two different strains of influenza, and that helps veterinarians diagnose and treat the illness properly. There are now vaccines available for both known strains of canine influenza: H3N8 and the more recent H3N2. In fact, you may be able to obtain one vaccine for both.

Dogs most susceptible to the [canine influenza](#) are those that frequent communal activities: competitive dog events, dog parks, grooming shops, day care and boarding facilities, but all dogs can contract the virus from other infected dogs or from vectors (inanimate objects such as dog bowls, clothing, etc.) that have recently been exposed to the virus. People do NOT become infected from infected influenza dogs, and dogs do not become infected from infected humans with the flu.

Though dogs can die of the flu, as in humans, most do not, though many will require veterinary attention. The signs of influenza are usually: lethargy, fever, decrease in appetite, cough, runny eyes/nose, possibly vomiting. Worsening signs are the development of pneumonia.

As recommended, discussion with your veterinarian regarding vaccination for influenza is warranted, especially in the previously mentioned higher risk groups. Also, owners of boarding and day care facilities may require vaccination of dogs frequenting their establishments due to the high amount of effort required to properly sanitize and quarantine as well as the possible high economic loss.

Here is some additional information about canine influenza virus and tips for how to minimize the risk and reduce the spread of the disease:

Canine Influenza Virus

- Canine influenza virus is a highly contagious disease that is easily spread through:
 - Close proximity to infected dogs
 - Contact with contaminated items (bowls, leashes, crates, tables, clothing)
 - People moving between infected and uninfected dogs.
- Almost all dogs that are exposed to the virus will contract it, and about 80% will show symptoms of the illness.
- Dogs are contagious 3-4 days prior to showing symptoms and 7-10 days after symptoms subside (this may cover a period of several weeks).

Dogs may contract and spread the virus without showing symptoms.

Most dogs will completely recover with proper treatment, but the disease can be fatal.

The most likely victims of canine influenza virus are social dogs – dogs that regularly interact with dogs outside of their own family or frequent places where many dogs gather.

Symptoms

- Dry, hacking cough (similar to [kennel cough](#))
- Lack of appetite
- Lethargy
- Discharge from the nose or eyes
- Fever (normal temperature is 101 – 102)

How Old Is My Dog in Human Years? WebMD

Size of Dog	Small Miniature Pinscher 20 lbs. or less	Medium Shнауzer 21-50 lbs.	Large Great Dane More than 50 lbs.
	Age in Human Years		
Age of Dog			
1 Year	15	15	15
2	24	24	24
3	28	28	28
4	32	32	32
5	36	36	36
6	40	42	45
7	44	47	50
8	48	51	55
9	52	56	61
10	56	60	66
11	60	65	72
12	64	69	77
13	68	74	82
14	72	78	88
15	76	83	93
16	80	87	120

SOURCES:
Purina: "Your Dog's Age in Human Years" and "Caring For Your Older Dog."
National Pet Wellness Month: "Pet Age Calculator" and "Pet Aging Chart."
Humane Society: "How to Determine a Cat's or Dog's Age."
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Prevention

- The best prevention is vaccination. There is now a single vaccination to prevent both the H3N2 and H3N8 strains of the virus. The vaccination requires a booster shot two weeks after the initial vaccine. Vaccines take 3-4 weeks to provide immunity.
- Isolate sick animals and keep them isolated for up to 10 days after symptoms subside.
- Practice good sanitation. Use a bleach and water mixture to disinfect common areas such as tables, bowls, leashes, crates, etc. Allow items to thoroughly air dry before exposing dogs to them.
- Wash your hands frequently, ideally between handling different dogs. At the very minimum, hand sanitizer should be used between handling dogs.
- Use disposable gowns or wipe down clothing and shoes with a bleach solution between dogs or after leaving an area where dogs congregate.

Treatment

- Treatment of canine influenza virus requires veterinary assistance. If you believe your dog may have canine influenza virus, please contact your veterinarian immediately. Untreated, the illness may progress to pneumonia or other, more serious problems.
- Although most dogs recover from this illness, some otherwise healthy dogs have died from it.
- Most dogs take 2-3 weeks to recover from the illness.
- Any dog suspected of having canine influenza virus should be immediately isolated from other dogs and should not attend dog shows, day care, grooming facilities, dog parks, or other places dogs gather. Dogs are contagious for 7-10 days after they have stopped showing symptoms.
- Contact your veterinarian to let them know that your dog may be showing symptoms of canine influenza virus. If your dog is going to a veterinary hospital or clinic, call ahead to let them know you have a suspected case of canine influenza virus. They may ask you to follow a specific protocol before entering the to minimize the spread of the disease, including waiting in your car until they are ready to examine your dog.
- Keep sick dogs at home and isolated from other dogs and cats until you are certain the illness has run its course (typically 3-4 weeks).

Containment

- Any dog suspected of having canine influenza virus should be immediately isolated from other dogs and should not attend dog shows, day care, grooming facilities, dog parks, or other places dogs gather. Dogs are contagious for 7-10 days after they have stopped showing symptoms.
- Contact your veterinarian to let them know that your dog may be showing symptoms of canine influenza virus. If your dog is going to a veterinary hospital or clinic, call ahead to let them know you have a suspected case of canine influenza virus. They may ask you to follow a specific protocol before entering the to minimize the spread of the disease, including waiting in your car until they are ready to examine your dog.
- Keep sick dogs at home and isolated from other dogs and cats until you are certain the illness has run its course (typically 3-4 weeks).

Dr. Jerry Klein was personally involved in treating hundreds of dogs sickened by the virus during its initial outbreak in Chicago in spring of 2015.