

UPPER SNAKE RIVER VALLEY DOG TRAINING CLUB NEWSLETTER JUNE 2019

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June Meeting

Thursday, June 20, 2019 @ 7:00 pm
The Zone

The next session of Obedience and Agility Classes will begin June 19

Signup @ USRVDTC.ORG

Scent Work Trial – June 13-16, 2019

Eastern Idaho State Fairgrounds, Blackfoot, Idaho
Space is limited and it is filling up **FAST**

If you have Brags or any other ideas or information you'd like to see
in the newsletter – please send them to me @
nedwob88@gmail.com



Pumpkin Puppy Treats

1 ½ cup brown rice flour

½ t cinnamon

1 cup mashed sweet potato

½ cup pure pumpkin puree

½ cup water

1 egg

1 t organic maple syrup

Preheat oven to 350. Line 2 baking sheets with parchment paper and set aside.

In a large mixing bowl, whisk together brown rice flour and cinnamon.

In a separate bowl, mash sweet potato.

Add pumpkin, water, egg and maple syrup to sweet potato and mix until thoroughly combined.

Add wet ingredients to dry ingredients and mix together with a spoon until you have a thick batter.

With your fingers, pinch off a small amount of the mixture (approx. ¾ teaspoon) and roll into little balls. Place balls on the baking sheet, spacing them about an inch apart.

After the treats are placed on the baking sheet, take a fork and flatten the balls to about ¼" thick.

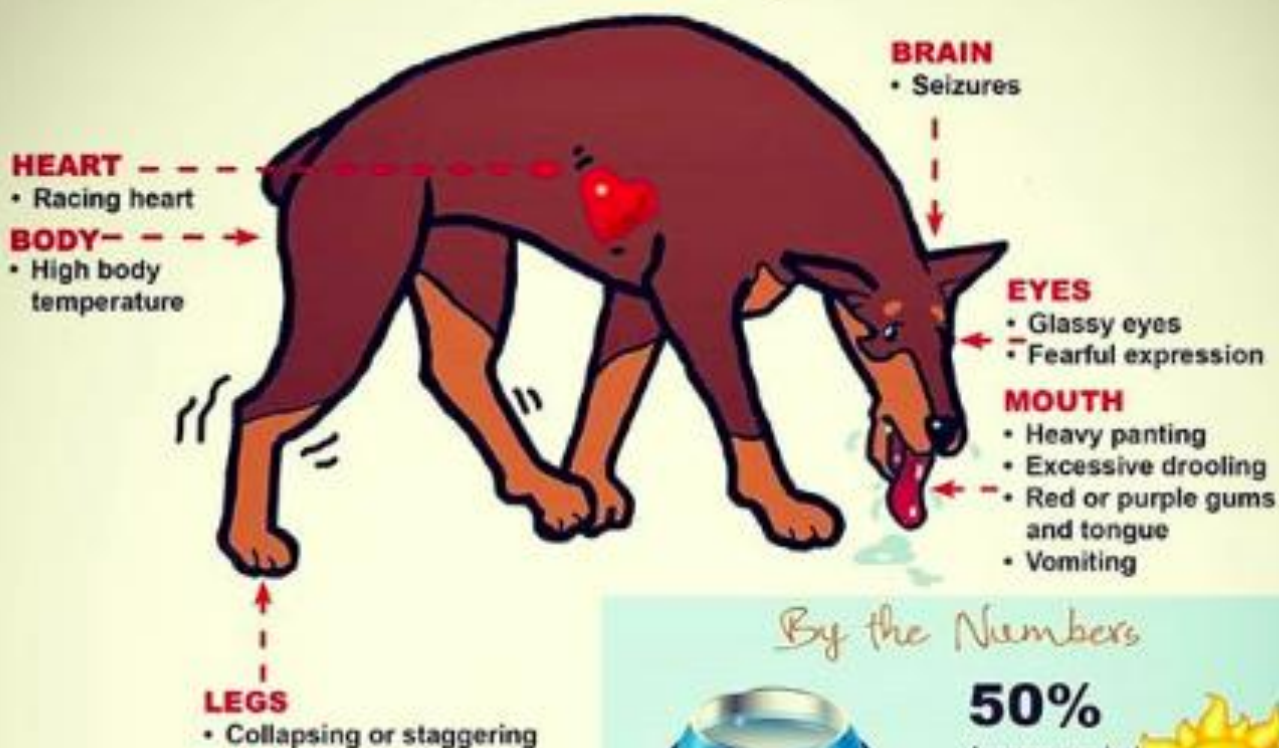
Bake at 350 for 20 minutes. Flip them over and continue baking another 10 minutes.

Transfer to wire rack to cool.

SUMMER IS HERE...BE VIGILANT...

HEAT STROKE

Know the Signs



How to keep your dog cool on hot days

- Restrict exercise
- Never leave in car, hot room or sun trap
- Ensure drinking water and a cool, shaded spot is always available
- Walk early in the morning or later in the evening
- Spray with cool water

Steps to take if you're worried your dog has heat stroke

- Move somewhere cool
- Offer small amounts of tepid water
- Using wet towels, douse with cool (but never, ever cold) water
- Place in the breeze of a fan
- Contact your vet, or after hours, your nearest Vets Now pet emergency clinic immediately.

By the Numbers



50%

Average survival rate of dogs diagnosed with heat stroke



3°

This small increase in a dog's body temperature is all it takes for heat stroke to set in

60

Amount of days it can take for dogs to acclimate to temperature changes



101°

Dog's normal body temperature



15

Minutes it can take for a dog to die of heat stroke



109°

At this body temperature, a dog's organs begin to fail

6°

Average temperature difference between white cars (cooler) and black cars after an hour in the sun



BRAGS

Congratulations

Mary Ann Igoe and Pari



Pari participated in the first ever Trailing and Locating Trial hosted by the newly formed Wasatch Trailing Club of Utah on May 17 and 18. The purpose of a trailing and locating trial is to determine the abilities of all breeds of dogs to track, trail, and locate a quarry above ground.

Pari found this new “game” to be a lot of fun, and once she and Baxter earned their Level 1 title, they teamed up for a Brace challenge where teams of the same breed compete with other teams. The mixed breed team performed pretty well and it was a lot of fun!

To participate, register your dog with the North American Sport Dog organization; more trials are being planned by the Wasatch Trailing Club.



Sarah Hatcher and Gracie

Heaven's Amazing Grace aka Gracie competed in her first show in Logan, UT. In Beginner Puppy 4-Under 6 she took her Breed Shetland Sheepdog and 1st Herding Group. She is bred by Sara Hatcher and Shannalee Waller-Michalsky. Many thanks to the judge from Australia!

The 7 Habits of Highly Effective Dog Owners

These powerful lessons can improve your overall relationship with your dog and improve his behavior as a positive side effect.

By
Tiffany Lovell, CPDT-KA, CSAT, AAI November 16, 2018 Whole Dog Journal



Almost 30 years ago, *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People* by Dr. Stephen Covey was published for the first time. The self-help book went on to be called the “most influential business book of the 20th century.” To date, more than 25 million copies of the book have been sold.

As a small business owner, I found the book very enlightening and helpful, but I mostly found myself relating to Dr. Covey’s “7 habits” as things that would really help anyone who lived with and worked with dogs!

As a professional dog trainer, I get to work with people from all walks of life and the dogs they love. Interestingly, no matter who they are, what they do for a living, or what kind of dog they have, their issues are similar: They call me because they want their dog to stop doing “X.” Usually, they say they have “tried everything, but the dog just won’t listen.”



I love the opportunities I have to work with so many amazing dogs. But a lot of what I do comes down to coaching the dog's owners on how to look at things differently to obtain a new outcome.

With Dr. Covey's "seven habits for success in business" in mind, allow me to apply them to people who want a more successful relationship with their dogs.

1. Be proactive.

Much of the old-fashioned dog training we were exposed to growing up focused on waiting for the dog to make a mistake and then harshly correcting him. While most of us simply accepted this as "how you train a dog," we were missing the bigger picture. This method never taught the dog what he was supposed to do in that situation the next time.

It doesn't make sense to let an untrained dog loose in your house and then follow behind correcting him with "No! Don't! Off! Stop! Get down! Quit that!" for every wrong decision he makes. It is much more effective and productive to take the time to teach this new family member how to act appropriately in your home.

In modern, science-based animal training we understand the importance of teaching the learner, in this case the dog, what to do by being proactive. To use the example above as what not to do when you bring your new dog or puppy home, start things off on the right foot by first showing your new family member where she is supposed to go potty – before you ever bring her indoors! Stay out there until she goes, and immediately reward her with treats and praise!

Then, instead of turning her loose in her new home, allow your new dog to have access to just one room or area in the house at first – a place where she won't be able to make mistakes like jumping up on the bird cage, soiling a precious rug, or chewing up a family heirloom. Allow her to relax in an area where it's safe to explore without being able to make any major mistakes and where her water, food, toys, and beds are located. Reward her for sitting politely as she meets each member of the family and each visitor to the home!

Dogs do what works for them and what's safe for them. If you introduce behaviors that are safe for the dog and work for you both, your dog will begin to choose them naturally.

2. Begin with the end in mind.

To change an unwanted behavior, you first need to decide what you want your learner to do instead. It is very easy to say, "I want my dog to stop jumping" or "I don't want my dog to bark at the mailman." You need to turn that around and decide exactly what you'd rather have your dog do in those moments.

To modify the unwanted behavior, we must be able to picture the final goal. If your dog is jumping on guests, you would probably prefer that he sit politely instead. If your dog is barking, you may decide you want him to play with his toy or go to his bed while the mailman passes by. These are the finished behaviors you can have in mind so you know exactly what you're going to teach your dog to do.

If you don't have a goal in mind and you're only focused on stopping a behavior, your dog will never learn what he's supposed to do the next time a guest comes to visit or the mailman delivers a package. This will set up an endless cycle of wrong behavior, harsh correction, confused and scared dog, frustrated guardian. This cycle can be broken easily if you begin dealing with your dog with your end goal in mind.

3. Put first things first.

Prioritizing is a necessity in all aspects of our lives. Working with your dog is no exception. There will probably be several things you wish to change or work on with your dog, but certain ones should take precedent. Any behavior that is necessary to keep your dog and other family members safe should be a top priority. This could be teaching

your dog to come when called because you live near a busy street. It may be working on creating positive associations for your dog with babies because you're expecting. If you've recently brought home a new puppy, [proper and humane socialization](#) should be your number one priority due to the brief window of time puppies have to learn about their world and whether it's safe.

Focus on teaching your dog whatever behaviors meet your immediate needs; usually, the rest can be handled with proper management such as baby gates, fences, a leash, stuffed food toys, etc. There is nothing wrong with using management to keep everyone safe and happy until you have a chance to work on that next issue with your dog.

4. Think win-win.

Always think in terms of mutual benefit when working with your dog. I doubt you added a dog to your family to spend the next 10 to 15 years in an adversarial relationship. Therefore, it's not helpful to think in terms of dominating your dog or expecting your dog to spend his life trying to please you.

Instead, make the things you ask your dog to do just as beneficial for him as they are for you. Thankfully, this couldn't be easier, since most dogs will gladly work for food, toys, praise, and/or petting.

Your relationship with your dog should be like any other in your family, built on mutual respect and love for one another. If you stop and consider how your dog must feel in a given situation – just as you would for your partner or child – you can then approach it in a way in which you both receive what you need in that moment: a win-win.

5. Seek first to understand, then to be understood.

Humans are quick to demand full and complete comprehension from our dogs. It's surprising when you consider we expect this from an entirely different species – one that doesn't speak our language! On the flip side, consider that dogs speak to us all day long with their ritualized [body language](#). Sadly, the majority of humans have never learned this language.

Dr. Covey wrote in his book, “Seek first to listen with the intent to understand the thoughts and feelings of others, then seek to effectively communicate your own thoughts and feelings.”

We must remember that our dogs have their own thoughts and feelings and that the environment we subject them to affects both. If you cue your dog to sit or lie down while at the vet clinic or on a busy street corner and he doesn't do it, it's not because he is being stubborn. Your dog may be scared, anxious, or overwhelmed in this situation and feels

that it would be unsafe or uncomfortable to sit or lie down. He is not defiantly disobeying your orders. He is responding to his instinct and emotions in the moment. Every one of us does this when we feel scared or threatened.

Learning how your dog communicates with his body means you care about this family member with whom you share your life. It also shows your dog that he can trust you to help him out of overwhelming moments and you will understand what he needs. What an amazing gift to be able to offer him!

6. Synergize.

This means recognizing your own strengths and celebrating the strengths of those around you. You may have adopted a dog because you thought it would be nice to visit nursing homes and cheer up people with a sweet, fluffy therapy dog. However, the dog you end up with might be full of energy and better-suited for an [agility field](#).

Instead of seeing this as a failure in your dog's ability to be a therapy dog, consider the amazing possibilities you could have doing something more active together. Perhaps this unexpected development will open up a new world to you, with like-minded friends and fun travel. (And perhaps your dog will grow to share your interest in providing comfort to people later in his life!)

Just as you would with a child, try meeting your dog where he is, accepting him for who he is today. Be open to discovering the wonderful gifts he can bring to your life right now.

7. Sharpen the saw.

There isn't an individual on this planet that ever stops learning. In fact, learning is always taking place, even when we don't realize it.

If you think of training a dog as something you do haphazardly (when you find the time) for the first few weeks he's in your home, you will not be happy with the results. Alternatively, if you weave training into your everyday life with your dog, thinking of each brief interaction as a teaching moment, you will be amazed by the outcome. Your dog will receive clear and consistent messages from you in all types of settings and situations. This will allow him to develop into a calm, confident dog who truly understands what is expected of him and which behaviors are appropriate to choose on his own.

It's not uncommon for someone to ask me, "How long will it take before my dog is trained?" The truth is, there really isn't an answer to this question because there should not be an "ed" on the end of the word train. As long as we are alive, learning is always happening and none of us is ever fully "trained."

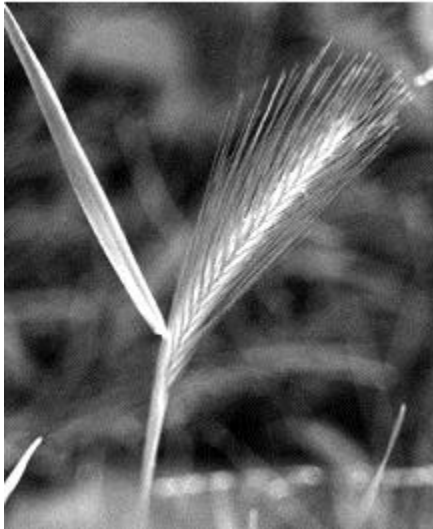
Instead of being disappointed by this and thinking that you will have to train your dog for the rest of his life, I encourage you to flip that narrative and become excited about the opportunity to share a mutual journey in learning alongside each other – a journey that builds a bond like no other.

Tiffany Lovell operates [Cold Nose College](#), Space Coast in Brevard County, Florida. Tiffany offers in-home and online training and behavior consulting. She is co-instructor of the Malena Demartini separation anxiety certification program and a VSA (Victoria Stillwell) faculty advisor.

Beware of Foxtail Grass This Summer

☐Tis the season for these deadly grass seeds to dig into your dog.

By C.C. Holland



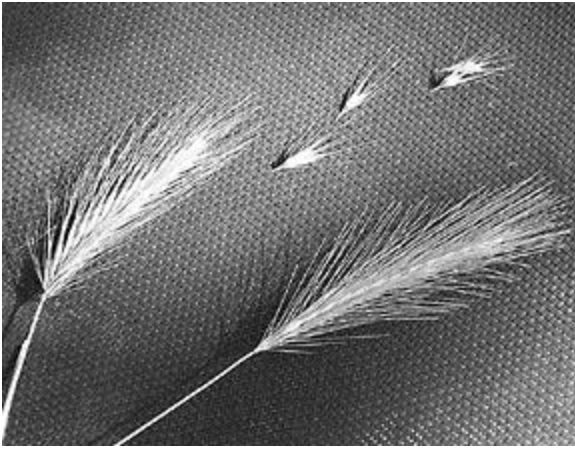
[Updated May 23, 2018]

FOXTAILS AND DOGS: OVERVIEW

- 1. If you don't know what foxtails look like, ask another dog owner to point them out to you.**
- 2. Eliminate foxtails in your yard; organize a foxtail-pulling party at your local dog park.**
- 3. At the height of foxtail "season" (when the plants are dry), avoid walking your dog in infested areas.**
- 4. Thoroughly examine your dog after walks in foxtail areas.**

One day in early May, my husband and I took Lucky, our 15-month-old Belgian Shepherd mix, for an off-leash hike at a regional park near our Oakland, California, home. Lucky was playing Fearsome Predator, stalking us in the tall grasses near the trail and then tearing off at full speed.

We were laughing at her antics when a fellow hiker stopped to watch.



“That’s really cute,” the woman said, “but you should watch out for foxtails when the weather gets warmer.”

Huh? Foxes?

“No, foxtails,” she repeated. “Those weeds over there. When they get dry the seeds can get in dogs’ ears or up their noses, which means an expensive vet visit.”

She was gesturing to a stand of green, fuzzy, tall grass that looked distinctly unthreatening.

“Is this your first dog in California?” she asked at our perplexed looks. We nodded; both of us had grown up on the East Coast. “Foxtails get to be a big problem out here,” she explained. “Starting in June, I won’t be walking my dog here again until fall.”

We thanked her and she hiked on. Foxtails? Interesting. I resolved to learn more.

Three weeks later I did – the hard way. During another off-leash hike, Lucky chased a lizard and got a mouthful of that fuzzy grass, which was now turning brown and sere. After that, she kept trying to eat grass – the regular kind, not the foxtail. And in the car on the way home, she began hacking and coughing alarmingly. I called our veterinarian and told her what happened.

“Foxtails? Bring her in immediately!” she ordered.

When we arrived, an assistant gave me a rapid-fire explanation of what they might have to do: sedate Lucky, reach into her mouth and throat and attempt to remove any lodged foxtails with a special instrument.

Just then, Lucky vomited. Up came the grass she’d eaten – along with six prickly foxtail seeds. The veterinarian and her assistant were thrilled. A subsequent exam of Lucky’s throat and mouth suggested the coast was now clear. She was still hacking occasionally, but the vet believed it was just from the irritation the foxtails had caused. Any that

Lucky had actually swallowed, she said, should pass through without too much trouble, although I was to keep a close eye on her.

The storm passed – as did another four foxtails! – but it taught me a lesson: these subtle little seeds could cause big problems. And many dog owners aren't aware of the potential dangers: irritation, infection, chronic illness, and in some cases, death.

Foxtail Facts

“Foxtail” is a generic term that's often applied to several species of wild grasses, but is specifically associated with a type of wild barley (*Hordeum jubatum*) that is indigenous to the western United States.

Foxtail is common all up and down the West Coast but has also spread across the country, according to the U.S. Forest Service, populating all but seven states: Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. It's also found throughout most of Canada, as well as in some areas of Mexico.

The weed tends to grow in grassland areas and is common along roadsides, trails, and areas that include human disturbance, such as dumps. It also grows well along the edges of salt marshes, on flatlands and Western prairies, and in irrigated meadows.

Foxtails grow quickly with winter and spring rains. As they mature, a seed forms at the top of the stalk. With its, soft, bushy appearance, the seed, which is comprised of numerous seed heads, looks like a fox's tail – hence the name.

As the plant begins to dry out in the summer months, the seed heads, also known as awns, become brittle and fall off the plant. As they continue to dry, the long foxtail breaks into smaller and smaller segments, with each sharp-pointed awn sporting a few long bristles. Viewed under a magnifying glass, each bristle is covered with an infinite number of microscopic barbs. If an animal brushes by the dry plant (or steps on it, sniffs it, rolls on it, lies on it, ad nauseum), the microscopic barbs catch on its fur.

Sometimes the awn falls from the animal's fur on its own. However, if the awn doesn't fall out, or it hooks into another area of the animal, that's when the trouble starts.

Foxtails are Designed to Burrow

Catherine Dyer, DVM, diplomate of the American Board of Veterinary Practitioners and a lecturer at the University of California, Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, says it's the barbs that make the awns so dangerous.

“Any kind of plant awn could potentially be a problem, but the classic foxtail seems to be the worst,” she says. “It has a point so it can penetrate and go up into little orifices, and it migrates in one direction – it doesn’t go backward.”

If you pick up a foxtail awn and stroke it with your fingers, you’ll quickly learn why this plant is so dangerous to dogs. The microscopic barbs facilitate the awn’s movement in one direction, following the sharp point of the seed. But you can’t rub the bristle the other way; the tiny barbs catch and prevent the backward movement of the bristle. If you force it, the bristle breaks off, leaving the rest of the awn behind.

Dogs often pick up foxtails between their toes; the flexing motion of the dog’s feet helps the foxtail work deeper and deeper between the toes, until it pierces the skin (and keeps going). It’s also extremely common for dogs to get foxtails in their nostrils as they sniff and smell in the grass on a walk. Other common foxtail sites for foxtails to embed include the dog’s ears, eyes, and throats.

“They can swallow them or actually aspirate them into the airways, which is very dangerous,” says Dr. Dyer.

Foxtails have also found their way into dogs’ anuses, vaginas, penile sheaths, or open wounds.

Once inside the dog, awns continue to burrow inward. If they’re not found and removed quickly, they can literally disappear, because they won’t show up on an x-ray. An awn that has crept into the dog will continue to travel throughout her body, often leaving a hollow tract behind it, until it either comes up against something it can’t go through (such as bone), or pops out through the skin.

Foxtails cannot be absorbed by the dog’s body, nor can they be broken down or digested, says Dr. Dyer, although if an awn is swallowed and reaches the stomach, it will probably just pass through. Foxtails that insinuate their way deep into the dog’s body can be there to stay. Autopsies have discovered foxtails in dogs’ glands, hearts, brains, lungs, livers, and other organs.

Detailing the Dangers of Foxtails to Dogs

The two main dangers posed by foxtails are foreign-body reactions and infections, says Dr. Dyer. The levels of the threat range from irritating, as when a foxtail invades the webbing between a dog’s toes and causes an abscess, to medical emergencies.



“What’s really dangerous is when they penetrate the body wall through the chest wall or the abdominal wall,” she says. “Those cases are life-threatening.”

Even if the body cavity isn’t penetrated, foxtails can lead to serious consequences.

Randy Acker, DVM, author of *Field Guide to Dog First Aid: Emergency Care for the Outdoor Dog* and owner of the Sun Valley Animal Center in Ketchum, Idaho, frequently treats dogs who’ve tangled with foxtails. He says even an awn lodged in the nose can be deadly serious if not removed.

“If foxtails get deep into the nasal passages, they can continue to travel into the brain and cause seizures or death,” he says.

Foxtails can also cause tissue necrosis.

“Then something like aspergillosis (a common fungus) can grow in dead tissues,” says Dr. Acker. “Once established, it’s pretty devastating; it can be as serious as cancer.”

Foxtails in the ears can rupture eardrums or cause chronic ear infections, while foxtails in the eye can lead to blindness. Inhaled foxtails can affect the lungs, causing infections and necessitating major surgery – including the removal of lung lobes.

Even if the foxtail doesn’t cause the problem, it can create a conduit for outside infection. Dirt-borne bacteria, such as *Actinomyces bovis* and *Nocardia asteroides*, can be introduced into the body cavity by a burrowing awn and can wreak havoc. Pneumonia is not an uncommon result when an awn enters a lung.

Discospondylitis, an infection of the spinal vertebra and intervertebral discs, can be introduced by foxtail migration, according to the Southern California Veterinary Surgical Group. Foxtails can cause conjunctivitis if they become lodged in the eye. And a number of other opportunistic infections, such as blastomycosis, can occur when an awn enters a dog's body.

Which Dogs are at Risk?

Almost any outdoor dog can encounter foxtails. Dogs with long fur are more likely to pick up and retain foxtails than their short-haired brethren, although foxtails can latch on to the fur between any dog's paws and are indiscriminate when it comes to nostrils and other orifices. Prick-eared dogs may be more likely to get foxtails in their ears than dogs with hanging ears.

At particular risk are dogs who spend a good deal of their time out in the field. Michael Guerin, a physician and hunting enthusiast who lives in South Dakota, discovered this firsthand a few years ago with his English Pointer, Tess. After a long and successful hunting season, he discovered a lump along the dog's ribcage.

Guerin's kept an eye on the lump, which he said felt rather hard, unlike a typical abscess.

"After a couple of days it was probably golf-ball sized," he said. "English Pointers have a tendency to get rhabdomyosarcoma, so I thought, 'Oh, maybe it's cancer.'" "

His vet removed the lump and a biopsy turned up no cancerous cells. The vet suggested there had been a foreign body in there but found no sign of it. But Guerin wasn't satisfied and asked to see the pathology report, which included a reference to a tract. Something clicked in his mind.

"I'd never had a dog with foxtail, but I'd read an article probably 15 years ago about a dog that had a foxtail that came out the eye and it mentioned tracts," he said. "So as soon as I saw that it said 'tract', I thought, I bet that's what the dog had."

Meanwhile, the wound wasn't healing well. A small hole marked its center and it continued to drain fluid. Guerin brought Tess to another vet for a second opinion and shared his foxtail theory. Sure enough, in a five-hour exploratory procedure the vet discovered an awn lodged in the pleura of a lung – dangerously close to the lung itself.

The experience was a wakeup call for Guerin, and when one of Tess's pups, Annie, developed a similar lump a year later, he didn't hesitate.

“I found another vet who had had experience with foxtails,” he said. “So that dog was operated on by her and they got it out while it was still relatively shallow.”

Guerin has become far more vigilant with his hunting dogs as a result.

“As much as possible, I’ll avoid grasses that have awns,” he said. “But there’s always going to be some foxtail around there, and if they happen to be hunting in foxtail, I’ll check them over thoroughly afterward.”

How to Prevent Foxtail Problems for Your Dog

1. Avoid foxtail-infested areas in “foxtail season”- from early summer, when foxtails and surrounding grasses start to dry, until the fall or winter wet season eliminates the foxtail threat.
2. If you must walk your dog in areas where foxtails grow, keep him on leash and on the trail to help reduce his chances of encountering the awns.
3. To keep your dog from inhaling or ingesting a foxtail awn, don’t allow him to play fetch anywhere near foxtails. Don’t allow hunting or tracking dogs to sniff around foxtails.
4. If you have foxtails in your yard, keep the plants mowed while they are still green to help prevent them from going to seed. Better yet, pull the grasses up by hand and deposit the whole plants directly into a garbage bag or compost bin.
5. If your dog is long-haired, trim all the hair between his toes, over the top of his toes and feet, from his legs, around his ears, his vent, and his belly. Short hair helps deny the foxtails the resistance they need to migrate deeper into the dog’s skin.
6. Keep your dog well groomed. Foxtails readily work their way into mats, but can be easily brushed out of a clean, untangled coat.
7. Most importantly, after every outdoor experience in a foxtail zone, check your dog from head to toe. Examine the space between each and every toe and underneath his feet. Look in his armpits, groin, anal area, and ears.
8. Keep alert for suspicious lumps, bumps, or swellings on your dog. Look for limping or excessive licking of toes, head-shaking, sneezing, or a glued-shut eye.

9. If your dog exhibits any of the [symptoms of having a foxtail](#), take him to a veterinarian as soon as possible – that day!

The Foxtail Reality Check

So how often does the worst-case scenario occur? While she has no hard-and-fast numbers on mortality rates as a consequence of foxtail-related illnesses, Dr. Dyer says the extremes are rare.

“Deaths would be the exception, although certainly we have them,” says Dr. Dyer. “Foxtails into the body cavity would probably be the least common problem we have.”

It’s much more likely for a dog to suffer a foxtail in the nose, ear, or paw.

“Depending on where it is in the body, many times you remove it and you’re done with it,” she says. “If it’s gotten inside and created an infection, then you often have to treat with antibiotics.”

However, when foxtails do dig deep, the consequences for a dog – and the veterinary bills – can become daunting.

The best way to eliminate foxtail danger is to avoid it completely. If that’s not possible, there are steps owners can take to minimize the risks (see sidebar, opposite page). But with even a minor foxtail incident, a quick response is the best medicine.

“Early intervention by your vet is important,” stressed Dr. Dyer – as is an awareness of the problem. Michael Guerin speaks soberly about what might have happened to his prized hunting dog if he hadn’t suspected a foxtail was behind her problems.

“In hindsight, I am so glad I had read that article about the awn,” he said. “And people should keep things like that in mind. If you have a little bit of an index of suspicion, that’s a good thing.”

C.C. Holland is a freelance writer from Oakland, California, who enjoys applying what she learns about canine health and behavior to her own mixed-breed dog, Lucky.

Upcoming Opportunities

AGILITY 4 FULL COURSE SCHEDULE

Agility 4 will all be held each Tuesday at our usual spot in Tautphaus Park.

Full Courses will be run the final Tuesday of each month as follows:

JUNE 25

PREMIER JUMPERS COURSE

JULY 30

PREMIER STANDARD COURSE

AUGUST 27

JUMPERS COURSE

SEPTEMBER 24

STANDARD COURSE

OCTOBER 15

TIME 2 BEAT COURSE

Please text or call Cheryl at 208-970-9492 if you will be coming to play. If there is not enough interest we will be unable to set a full course.

Could your dog be a Blood Donor

At our USRVDTTC meeting in May, we had a very informative presentation from Kirstin of the Idaho Falls Veterinary Emergency Clinic regarding the Blood Bank they have started. Below is some important information if you are interested in getting involved.

Blood Bank of Idaho Falls Veterinary Emergency Clinic

Saving lives one donation at a time

About Us

Humans aren't the only ones who need transfusions. Here at Idaho Falls Veterinary Emergency Clinic, we run a blood bank collecting donations from volunteer animal companions. There is a great need within the local veterinary community for blood and plasma when emergency transfusions are needed. By donating blood, your dog can help save lives.

There are many perks to being a blood donor besides saving lives! We provide free annual bloodwork, a \$50 credit per donation to be used at the emergency clinic, and treats and a toy after each donation!

Criteria in becoming a canine blood donor

- Healthy
- Age 1 – 7
- Weighs at least 55 pounds
- Current on vaccinations
- On heartworm, flea and tick preventative
- Not on any medications
- Ability to make a 2 year commitment or 8 donations
- Calm and friendly disposition

Could your dog be a superhero?

Each unit of blood donated helps save at least two patients.

Interested in your dog being a blood donor? Or have questions about the blood donor program? We would love to hear from you! Email us at: bloodbank@ifvec.com

Idaho Falls Veterinary Emergency Clinic
3151 McNeil Drive
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
208.552.0662

AKC Rules Corner

Trick Dog

Do you and your dog love to be the life of the party by showing off his arsenal of tricks? Then he might be perfectly primed to earn AKC Trick Dog titles!

From the 1920's and 1940's when trick dogs such as Rin Tin Tin and Lassie won peoples' hearts, to 2017 when a trick dog made it to the finals on *America's Got Talent*, trick dog training has always been – and still is — one of the most exciting areas in dog training.

There are five AKC Trick Titles you and your dog can earn:

- AKC Novice Trick Dog (TKN)- Your dog performs 10 skills from the Novice list. If a dog has a Canine Good Citizen (CGC) certificate or title on record at AKC, it can do 5 Novice tricks (CGC + 5) to earn the Novice title
- AKC Intermediate Trick Dog (TKI) – Your dog must have the Novice title, plus perform 10 Intermediate tricks
- AKC Advanced Trick Dog (TKA) – Your dog must have the Intermediate title, plus perform 10 tricks from the Advanced list.
- AKC Trick Dog Performer (TKP) – In this title, handlers perform a short routine with at least 10 tricks with at least 3 tricks using props.
- AKC Trick Dog Elite Performer (TKE) – In the highest level of Trick Dog, the Elite Performers perform a routine that has a story/script. At least 5 props are used.





AKC TRICK DOG TRICKS CHECKLIST: NOVICE



Instructions: Include this page with the AKC Trick Dog Title Application.

A TOTAL OF **10 TRICKS** ARE REQUIRED TO EARN THE AKC NOVICE TRICK DOG TITLE.

If you have a Canine Good Citizen (CGC) certificate or title on record at AKC, you may count the CGC as 5 of the required tricks for the NOVICE TRICK DOG TITLE.

CGC Skills Foundation Behaviors for Trick Training

1. Accepts friendly stranger
2. Sits politely for petting
3. Appearance and Grooming
4. Out for a Walk
5. Walking through a crowd
6. Sit, Down, Stay in place
7. Coming when called
8. Reaction to another dog
9. Reaction to distractions
10. Supervised Separation

Check one box:

- CGC is on record (counts as 5 tricks). 5 additional tricks have been observed by evaluator and are checked below.
- No CGC, 10 tricks have been observed by Evaluator and are checked below.

- ___ Balance beam (walk on board a few inches off floor)
- ___ Bark on cue ("Speak")
- ___ Crawl (dog on belly, crawls at least 3 body lengths)
- ___ Fetch it (ball, etc., 10 ft. away, bring to handler within 2 ft)
- ___ Find it (find treat or scent item hidden under 1 cup or object)
- ___ Get your _____. (Leash, brush, name of toy)
- ___ Get in (gets in box)
 - ___ Sits in box (on cue)
- ___ Get on (gets on low platform or step - 4 paws)
- ___ Hand signals (Choose one: down, sit, or come)
- ___ High five
- ___ Hold (3 seconds)
- ___ Jump (thru a low hoop or over a low bar)
- ___ Kennel up (go in crate, stay in until released)
- ___ Kiss (point to cheek or back of hand)
- ___ Paws up (2 front paws on low stool or step)
- ___ Push-ups (sit, down, sit, down, sit, down)
- ___ Shake hands
- ___ Spin in circle
- ___ Touch it (hand or target stick)
- ___ Tunnel (agility tunnel or child's tunnel)
- ___ Other: Handler's choice: _____
- ___ Other: Handler's choice: _____

For the Novice title, handlers may use a food/toy lure if needed. May use food/clicker reinforcers.

Dog owner name _____ Dog Name _____

Evaluator name _____ Eval Number _____ Date _____

Evaluator signature _____



AKC TRICK DOG TRICKS CHECKLIST: INTERMEDIATE



Instructions: Include this page with the AKC Trick Dog Title Application.

A TOTAL OF 10 TRICKS ARE REQUIRED TO EARN THE INTERMEDIATE TRICK DOG TITLE. Must have the Novice Trick Dog Title; CGC is not required. No more than 2 Handler's Choice tricks (optional). Tricks must not have been previously submitted for Novice.

10 Intermediate tricks have been observed by evaluator and are checked below.

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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ Balance on ball or foam exercise peanut ___ Balance treat on nose or head (e.g., dog biscuit) ___ Carry (such as basket or another object) ___ Catch (soft toy, soft ball, treat, etc.) ___ Close door ___ Close drawer ___ Crawl (at least 5 body lengths-may use food/toy lure) ___ Fetch it (20 ft. away and deliver to hand) ___ Flyball (run to, push, get ball) ___ Game (manipulates interactive canine game) ___ Go find (handler hides, dog goes and finds) ___ Go to your place (to bed/mat, crate from 10 ft.) ___ Hand signals (Sit, down, come, stand. Total of 3.) ___ Head down ___ Heeling with automatic sit ___ Jump through handler's circled arms (or over handler's leg) ___ Leg weave (weave around handler's legs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ Open door ___ Open drawer (cloth pull handler) ___ Paws up (on handler's arm) ___ Pull a toy on a string or rope ___ Push button/key to make sound ___ Remove object from box/ toy mailbox ___ Ring bell, doorbell mounted on wood ___ Rollover ___ Shell game ("Find it" - treat or scent item under 1 of 3 cups) ___ Sit pretty (sit up or sit w/ head tilted) ___ Teeter totter (may use agility equip. in Intermediate) ___ Touch lamp ___ Wave good-bye/hello ___ Weave poles (may use food or toy lure - 6 weave poles) ___ Wobble board ___ Other: Handler's choice #1: _____ ___ Other: Handler's choice #2: _____ |
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In Intermediate, handlers may not use lures unless specified, but may use food rewards or clickers.

Dog owner name _____	Dog Name _____
Evaluator Name _____	Eval Number _____ Date _____
Evaluator Signature _____	



AKC TRICK DOG TRICKS CHECKLIST: ADVANCED



Instructions: Include this page with the AKC Trick Dog Title Application.

A TOTAL OF 10 TRICKS ARE REQUIRED TO EARN THE ADVANCED TRICK DOG TITLE
Must have the Novice and Intermediate Trick Dog Titles; CGC is not required. There can be no more than 2 Handler's Choice tricks (optional). Tricks must be Advanced and not previously submitted for other titles.

10 Advanced tricks have been observed by evaluator and are checked below.

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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ Back up (walk backwards) ___ Balance treat on nose, flip to eat (when told "OK") ___ Barrel (roll with 2 paws, or stand on with 4) ___ Basketball ___ Bow (as in "Take a bow", curtsy) ___ Circle right, circle left ___ Cover your eyes (paw over eyes) ___ Cover-up with blanket ___ Dance/moonwalk ___ Embarrassed ___ Go hide (get under table, etc.) ___ Head down ___ Hide your head (under blanket, pillow, etc.) ___ Identify toy by name (out of 3) ___ Jump into handler's arms ___ Jump over handler's back ___ Lassie pose (sit pretty, bent paw) ___ Leg weave, handler walks ___ Light (turn on battery operated light) ___ Make your bed ___ Open door (mailbox toy refrigerator) get object ___ Pay for it (fetch and bring money) ___ Pick pocket (as handler moves) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ Pivot (paws on disk) ___ Play dead (faint, sleep, etc.) ___ Pulls a bag with objects ___ Remove handler's slipper, shoe ___ Retreat -crawl backwards 3 body lengths ___ Retrieve - flat item, flat surface (e.g., credit card from floor) ___ Reverse circles around handler ___ Say your prayers ___ Scent articles (choose from 5) ___ Shake (as in to shake off water) ___ Sing, talk ___ Sit or down at distance (15 ft.) ___ Sit pretty, add Lassie pose ___ Smile ___ Smoosh (press face on plexiglass) ___ Sneeze ___ Tissue out of box (and bring to handler) ___ Toys (take to and drop in box) ___ Under handler (handler on hands and knees) ___ Walk on hind legs (paws may be on handler's arm) ___ Weave poles (no lures). ___ Other: Handler's choice #1: _____ ___ Other: Handler's choice #2: _____ |
|---|--|

Dog owner name _____	Dog Name _____
Evaluator Name _____	Eval Number _____ Date _____
Evaluator Signature _____	

USRVDTC REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

May 16, 2019

The regular monthly meeting of the Upper Snake River Valley Dog Training Club was called to order by President, Marilynne Manguba, at 7:41 pm, on Thursday, May 16, 2019, at The Zone, in Idaho Falls ID.

Members Present:

LeeAnn Chaffin	Shel Williams	Nicki Bowden
Marilynne Manguba	Elise Desautel	Steve Olson
Lois Olson	LayLa Johnson	Wendy Baldwin
George Haller	Glenda Haller	Duane Loomis
Cheryl Loomis	Kristina Colby	Brian Meyers
Melissa Meyers	Richard Brizzee	Jordan French
Laurie Sambrano		

Introduction of Guests/Visitors: Kirsten from the Emergency Vet Clinic Blood Bank came and spoke to us before the meeting started to tell us about the blood bank they are starting. It was a very interesting and informative presentation.

Glenda Haller moved to approve the minutes as published in the newsletter. Shel Williams seconded. Passed.

Report from the Board Meeting: None

Report of the President: None

Report of the Vice President: None

Report of the Secretary: None

Report of the Treasurer: Marilynne Manguba provided treasurers report for Suzanne Belger.

Report of Committees: Glenda Haller reported rabies clinic was long and constant, providing rabies vaccinations for 305 dogs, which is about 25 more dogs than usual. We had 56 Senior Citizens bring their dogs. Two people were bitten Lois and Diana but both are okay. Thanks to everyone that helped Duane Loomis, Steve and Lois Olson, Wendy Baldwin, LayLa Johnson, Carl Friedrich, John Baughman, Elise Desautel, Shel Williams and Glenda and George Haller.

Cheryl Loomis reported that agility classes are going very well. Everyone is making great progress and having fun. The Tuesday night practices are going well also.

Nicki Bowden provided the Agility Budget for LaDawn Moad.

LeeAnn Chaffin reported that obedience classes are going very well. She is mentoring new trainers, Desirae Chase and Aubrey Parry, the classes are going really well and are a lot of fun, it is nice to have additional instructors to keep things moving along.

Marilynne Manguba reported that plans for the Tracking Test are moving along and we will have 3 TDU slots this year. We will have the same judges as last year. She is working on getting a new place with more space to do the tracking tests.

Lois and Steve Olson reported that Tracking Classes have moved to Iona Elementary School.

Scent Work trial in Blackfoot is nearly full, there are a few runs left on Thursday and Sunday. We have arranged for crating in another close building to make things run smoother.

Unfinished Business: Steve Olson asked if we are still doing the wrap for the trailer – we hope to do it when we are not using the trailer. We were supposed to get a design and it fell through. We will see if Dave can do a design for us.

New Business: Cheryl reported that we need to purchase a new tire jump for the practice trailer, we had a dog hit it this week and it did not break away as it should have. Steve Olson motioned that we purchase a new Tire Jump. Steve seconded. Passed.

Wendy Baldwin got two new Schnauzer puppies.

Steve Olson motioned for Adjournment. Glenda Haller seconded. Passed.

Meeting Adjourned at 7:58 pm

Next Club Meeting will be at The Zone.

****Rabies Clinic Fun****

