

The Elemental Poodle



March, 2007 Volume 4 Issue #1
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From the President's Pen

By Sally Eller

It's snowy and blowy here in upstate New York, and poodles are restless at the lack of exercise, but spring will soon be here! At least we are preparing the March newsletter, so that must be a sign of spring! My most grateful thanks to Sue Dearholt for continuing to do such a fine job with the newsletter, and also thanks to all the members who contribute and assist her.

I have included the outline and procedures for our election of officers this fall. If anyone has any questions, send me an email. If you want to contact the Nominating Committee, contact Janice Bennett topknot@peoplepc.com.

My hearty thanks also to Teri Carter, Julie B Reed, Eleni Stevens, and Bernard De Montellano for stepping up to become chairs of committees! All of them would be glad to have more members on their committee---see the committee list included in this newsletter and think of where you would like to help.

You will also find Board Goals for 2007 posted here. And, a complete list of UPBA members who have joined for 2007.

Early in February we had the first of our Member/Board chats for the year. Having this on two different nights of the first week of February seemed to work out well. We had several members attend and make great suggestions. The next live chat is scheduled for May 7 & 9. Let me know if you would like to have one sooner.

BOARD GOALS 2007

1. ANNUAL MEETING

- To hold the Annual Meeting in September, October, or November 2007.
- To hold the Bi-Annual Election of Officers at the Annual Meeting.

2. SHOWS

- To produce a successful Annual Conformation Show in September, October, or November 2007.

3. PERFORMANCE

- To become licensed with UKC to hold obedience trials.
- To hold a successful performance trial, or a match.

4. UPBA MEMBERSHIP

- Continue to increase the number of members.

UPBA COMMITTEES February, 2007

AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR AN ILLUSTRATED BREED STANDARD (UKC) (IN CONJUNCTION WITH VIP)

Grace Blair (Chair) cpoodle@earthlink.net
Elizabeth Glew gleweliz@comcast.net

GOALS:

1. Complete at least 2 sections of the illustrated standard materials.
2. Maintain regular communication with committee members and with the Board through the Board liaison, Elizabeth Glew.

EDUCATION/ HEALTH COMMITTEE

MISSION The Health and Education Committee will support Association objectives by providing



health-related information and educational opportunities and materials to members (and to others as appropriate).

BOARD LIAISON: Katie Dokken

Teri Carter (Chair) drewandteri@yahoo.com

GOALS:

1. Publish an informative column in each newsletter.
2. Distribute illustrated materials produced by ad hoc committee to interested UKC judges.
3. Plan and carry out 1 health screening clinic or health education seminar for UPBA members and others.
4. Maintain regular communication with committee members and with the Board through the Board liaison, Katie Dokken

FUND RAISING COMMITTEE

MISSION: The Fundraising Committee will support UPBA by generating monies to be used to further our stated club objectives.

BOARD LIAISON: Ann Addison

Julie B Reed (Chair) jborst1@san.rr.com

1. Get at least 10% of membership active in fundraising.
2. Raise \$250 or more for the General Fund of UPBA.
3. Maintain regular communication with committee members and with the Board liaison, Ann Addison

MEMBERSHIP/PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

MISSION: The Membership/ Publicity Committee will support the Association by actively educating the public about the benefits of membership in the Association, by facilitating membership in the Association, and by supporting Association objectives A and E through publicizing UPBA's mission and coming events.

BOARD LIAISON: Elizabeth Glew

Eleni Stevens (Chair) eleni@moonstruckpoodles.com

1. Increase the UPBA membership to at least 50 members. (Present membership is about 30 members).
2. Make sure all willing members have club info flyers to distribute at all non-AKC events they are attending.
3. Place an ad in the Premier catalog.
4. Place ads in other performance and conformation publications as appropriate.

5. Maintain regular communication with committee members and with the Board through the Board liaison, Elizabeth Glew.

NEWSLETTER COMMITTEE

MISSION: The Newsletter Committee will support Association objectives by publishing a regular newsletter for members and other subscribers.

BOARD LIAISON: Ann Addison

Sue Dearholt (Chair) patsy508@paulbunyan.net

Shelly Phillips QueenofCaniche@sc.rr.com

Mindy Pedery mpedery@PRTCNET.COM

Beth Quinn poodal@yahoo.com

1. 4 substantive newsletters distributed to all members.
2. Maintain regular communication with committee members and with the Board through the Board liaison, Ann Addison.

PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE

MISSION: The Performance Committee will support Association objectives A and B by promoting participation by Poodles and Standard Poodles in all performance activities for which they are eligible.

BOARD LIAISON: Gloria Ogdahl

Bernard De Montellano (Chair) bernard-ortiz@hotmail.com

Sue Dearholt patsy508@paulbunyan.net

1. Supply a performance related article(s) for each UPBA newsletter, addressing a variety of UKC performance activities.
2. Provide recognition at the Annual Meeting of UKC performance achievements by members' Poodles and Standard Poodles.
3. Encourage UPBA members and others to increase poodle participation in UKC performance events.
4. Develop an awards program to recognize poodles that earn titles in more than one UKC sport.
5. Maintain regular communication with committee members and with the Board through the Board liaison, Gloria Ogdahl.

SHOW COMMITTEE 2007

MISSION of this committee: To determine the location, date, and to oversee all aspects of the Annual Fall Show in 2007.

BOARD LIAISON: Sally Eller

Gloria Ogdahl (Chair) mgogdahl@verizon.net

Sally Eller (Show Secretary) sallyeller@fltg.net

1. To put on a Fall Show in 2007 following the Policy & Procedures Manual for Hosting Shows and the Show Proposal Worksheet.
2. To work with Health Committee Chair and/or Performance Committee Chair on events to be held in conjunction with fall show.
3. Consider appointing a Trophy Committee that would follow the Policy & Procedures for Trophies.
4. Maintain regular communication with committee members and with the Board through the Board liaison, Sally Eller.

WEB SITE COMMITTEE

MISSION: The Web Site Committee will support Association objectives by creating and maintaining a UPBA web site.

BOARD LIAISON: Sally Eller

(Chair) OPEN

Steve Soberski soberski@soberski.com

1. Maintain the domain name. www.upba.org
2. Maintain a contract with a suitable web host.
3. Continue to improve the web site making it more user friendly and informative.
4. Follow the Policy & Procedures for Web Site.
5. Maintain regular communication with committee members and with the Board through the Board liaison, Sally Eller.

UPBA ELECTIONS 2007

Below are the sections of our Bylaws that have to do with the election of officers that is held once every two years. This is an election year with the election results being announced at our Annual Meeting at our Fall Show in 2007.

Important Dates for this Election:

March 15: Nominating Committee selected by the Board:
Janice Bennett, Chair
Mindy Pedery
Julie Reed
Teri Carter (Alternate)

Tally Committee selected by the Board:
Julie Rossi, Chair
Cheryl Leibowitz
Irma Shanahan

April 15: Nominating Committee sends its slate to the Board Secretary.

May 1: Secretary mails the list of nominees to each member (see Section 2.3. Candidates below).

June 15: Deadline for additional nominations to reach the Secretary (see Section 2.4. Additional Nominations below).

If there are multiple candidates, ballots are mailed (see Section 2.4. Additional Nominations below).

August 1: Ballots must be returned by mail to the Chair of the Tally Committee.

August 31: The Chair shall report the election results to the Association Secretary not later than August 31st .

Election Results: Election results will be announced by the Secretary at the annual meeting of the Association, which can be held in September, October, or November.

UNITED POODLE BREEDS ASSOCIATION BYLAWS

Article V. Elections.

Section 1. Annual Election. The election of Officers shall be conducted by secret written ballot, except that if no nominations are received by the Secretary as provided in Article V, Section 2.4, no ballot will be necessary. In this case, the persons selected by the Nominating Committee will be declared elected by the Secretary at the annual meeting of the Association. If additional nominations have been made as provided in Article V, Section 2.4, the Chair of the Tally Committee shall report the results of the election at the annual meeting. The nominated candidate receiving the greatest number of votes for each office or position on the board shall be declared elected.

Section 2. Nominations. No person may be a candidate for an office or position on the Board who has not been nominated. Nominations cannot be made at the annual meeting, or in any manner other than as provided in this section.

Section 2.1. Nominating Committee. Before March 15th, the Board shall select a Nominating

Committee, consisting of three members and one alternate, all members in good standing, none of which shall be a member of the current Board of Directors. The Board shall name one member of the committee to serve as Committee Chair. The Committee Chair shall be responsible for setting times and dates for Committee meetings, and for reporting results to the Association Secretary. The Nominating Committee may conduct its business in person, or by use of mail, fax, telephone, or other electronic communication, provided that all decisions must be confirmed in writing to all members of the Committee within ten days.

Section 2.2. Tally Committee. At the same time it selects a Nominating Committee, or immediately before submitting a proposed amendment to the Constitution or Bylaws to the Secretary, the Board of Directors shall select three Association members, living within reasonable driving distance of one another, to serve as the Tally Committee in the event that it becomes necessary to hold an election or vote on a proposed amendment to the Constitution and Bylaws, and count ballots. The Board shall name one member of this committee as Committee Chair. The Committee Chair shall receive all mail-in ballots and shall report the results of the election or vote to the Association Secretary.

Section 2.3. Candidates. The Nominating Committee shall nominate from among the eligible members of the Association, one candidate for each office, and shall procure the acceptance of each nominee. The Committee should consider geographical representation of the membership when selecting nominees to the extent that it is practical to do so. The Committee should also consider representation of both poodle breeds and both Poodle varieties when selecting nominees to the extent that it is practical to do so. No person shall be nominated for more than one position. The Committee shall submit its slate of candidates to the Secretary no later than April 15th. The Secretary shall mail the list, including the full name of each candidate and the state or province in which the candidate resides, before May 1st, so that members may make additional nominations if they so desire.

Section 2.4. Additional Nominations. Additional nominations of eligible members may be made by written petition signed by ten percent of the Association members in good standing, addressed to the Secretary, and received at the Secretary's

regular address on or before June 15th, accompanied by a written acceptance of the nomination from each additional nominee. No person shall be nominated for more than one position.

Section 2.4.1. Single Slate. If no valid additional nominations are received by the Secretary on or before June 15th, the Nominating Committee's slate of candidates shall be declared elected at the time of the annual meeting, and no balloting will be required.

Section 2.4.2. Multiple Candidates. If one or more valid nominations are received by the Secretary on or before June 15th, the Secretary shall mail to each member in good standing a ballot listing in alphabetical order all of the nominees for each position, together with an envelope addressed to the Chair of the Tally Committee. Ballots may be mailed with a newsletter.

Section 2.5. Counting the Ballots. Ballots must be returned by mail to the Chair of the Tally Committee no later than August 1st. Ballots postmarked after that date shall be invalid. The Tally Committee Chair shall set a meeting time for the Tally Committee as soon as practical after August 1st, in a place convenient to all committee members, at which meeting the committee shall count the ballots. The Chair shall report the election results to the Association Secretary not later than August 31st. All ballots, together with the envelopes in which they were received, shall be given to the Secretary, who shall keep them for five years as part of the Association's official records.

Section 2.6. Election Results. Election results will be announced by the Secretary at the annual meeting of the Association, which can be held in September, October, or November.

Section 2.7. Change of Officers and Board Members. The newly-elected Officers and Board members shall take office at the conclusion of the annual meeting at which they were elected. Each retiring Officer and Board Member shall turn over to her/his successor in office all properties and records relating to that office within thirty days after the election.



I wonder if other dogs think poodles are members of a weird religious cult.

-Rita Rudner

Treasurer's Report By Ann Addison

Money spent:
11 - 3 Binary net (web site hosting) \$40.02

Dues have been received from Pay Pal and by
Check:

Balance at this time is \$3,293.15

This reflects all activities since the annual report
done at the show.



Membership News By Eleni Stevens

Elizabeth and I have been working on putting
together a membership packet, including the
stickers she designed, plus a tri-fold brochure with
information about the club. We'd like to put a
sheet with excerpts from the constitution in
separately as added information. Elizabeth has
been sending out some wonderful information to
new members via e-mail and we are using that as a
starting point for our new information brochure.

I would like to include membership information in
the puppy packets that I give out to puppy buyers
and I wonder if we shouldn't encourage everyone
to do this when it seems appropriate (some puppy
buyers obviously have no interest, but some
probably do).

Membership Tidbits By Elizabeth Glew

UPBA members own approximately 217 poodles:
Standard Poodles -- 130
Poodles, Miniature -- 59
Poodles, Toy -- 28

Counting Households only once, 35 members (or
households) own Standard Poodles, 13 own Minis,
and 8 own Toys. Looks like our Toys are a little
under-represented. Let's spread the word among
Toy fanciers that we're here!

Poodles are like potato chips -- it's hard to have
just one! Only 6 of our members have 1 poodle.
Six members have 10 or more poodles. The
average number of poodles owned by a UPBA
member (or household) is 3.7.

If you've had changes in your family recently,
please e-mail our Membership Secretary,
gleweliz@comcast.net so the club records can
stay up-to-date.



Final UKC Standings 2006

Poodle

01. GRCH Pamper's Disco Dancer Cynthia Woods or
Pamela Woods 24
02. GRCH Coles Moonlight Serenade Janice A Scherzer 20
03. CH Dgl's Augusta's Eric Sharon Keen 16
04. CH Joey's American Honey Joey Viscuso 12
05. CH Evanz Glock N Spiele Marilyn P Pauley 10
06. CH Freewyn Beowulf Harold W Kohlman 9
07. CH Dkl Jamie O'cridecaine Antoinette Woods and
Pamela Woods 8
07. CH Rochars Silver Mercedes Ann L Addison 8
07. CH Salt Creek's Country Troubador Lorraine Tayeb and
Carol Thurgood 8
10. CH Dream Pickets Double Delight Hope Welch and Eva
Marie Mitchell 6
10. CH Pit-a Phole In One Hildegard M Patton 6
10. CH Evanz Dance With Me Marilyn P Pauley 6

Poodle M/c

01. GRCH Dgl's Lalucci Raisin' Kane Sharon Keen or Sydney
Covert 48
02. GRCH Cole's G-force Dark Prince Beth Gentry or
Eleanora F Cole 15
03. CH Ynot's Benet Jayme The Pioneer Janice S Bennett 12
04. Sandpipers Bonnie Blue Michelle Golding 8
05. CH G-force Spudz Black Sage Beth Gentry 6
06. CH J-c Pioneers Radar Love Sara Gessner 5
06. CH Ynot I Must Be Crazy At Pioneer Priscilla Suddard
and Sara Gessner 5
06. CH Alexanders Mr. Richmond Erma Alexander or
Amanda Alexander 5
09. CH Sandpipers Echo By Design Michelle Golding 3
09. CH Poco A Poco Doctor No Margaret A Pierce 3
09. CH G-force Spudz Harlequin Flower Beth Gentry 3

Standard Poodle

01. GRCH Tiara Frappuccina Julie Borst Reed and Kirk
Stephen Reed 361
02. GRCH Jc Boutimes Pioneer Moonchild Julie Rossi and
Sara Gessner 76
03. GRCH Misty Mt Amandi Silver Chalice Melissa Williams
and Becky Gibson 59

- 04. GRCH Aircastle's Hulla Blu David J Arthur or Louann Currey 47
- 05. GRCH Tiara Jett Rocks Carol Lang 41
- 06. GRCH Tiara Loreili Julie Borst Reed and Kirk Stephen Reed 32
- 07. GRCH Rdelite One Butiful Buoy Linnya Richardson 31
- 08. GRCH Baroque Men In Black Wendy E Cronkrite 29
- 09. CH Jaset's Lord Of The Realm Karen L Lavelle and Allen E Lavelle 27
- 10. GRCH Scheherazade Five Star General Linda Howard 26

Standard Poodle M/c

- 01. GRCH Dgl's Dominique Avec G-force Sharon Keen or Beth Gentry 77
- 02. CH Benroyal Dreaming Of Chocolate Ronnie M Benware 32
- 03. GRCH Wp's Take A Chance On Me Katharine Dokken 30
- 04. GRCH Dgl's Deva's Taylor Made Sharon D Keen 25
- 05. CH J-c Pioneer And Sisco's Mia Karen Sisco 19
- 06. CH Sisco's All Shook Up Karen Sisco and Ted Sisco 18
- 07. Prodigy's Picasso Heather Bryan or Rita Brown 16
- 08. CH Lexi's Parti In Poetry Christie Murphy 15
- 09. CH Lucinda's Lovely Legs Karen Savage 13
- 10. CH Prodigy's Stone Cold Sober Heather Bryan or Gary Christopher Brown 12

Agility All Stars I

- 07. UACH MS. AUDREY MORGAN POODLE Penny Morgan Maryland 220
- 11. UACH LUCY ROSE POODLE Jan Herald-conradt Illinois 184
- 32. UGRACH CH DAWNS MOONLIGHT WHISPER POODLE Sherry D Speckels Illinois 148
- 37. FO UGRACH UUD GRCH TIGER'S UNIQUE MAGIC NICHOLAS STANDARD POODLE Louann Currey New York 132
- 45. UACH ADM'S OK CAYENNE POODLE Allen Moses and Diane Moses Oklahoma 122

Agility All Stars II

- 11. UACH MS. AUDREY MORGAN POODLE Penny Morgan Maryland 155
- 23. UGRACH KARENS GYPSY MAGIC POODLE Karen Warda Illinois 132
- 27. UGRACH CH DAWNS MOONLIGHT WHISPER POODLE Sherry D Speckels Illinois 122

Agility All Stars III

- 04. UGRACH COLANDO'S WILLIAM CARLOS STANDARD POODLE Shirley Robertson Michigan 164
- 28. UCD UACHX PECKERWOOD'S MICHE STANDARD POODLE Johannah S Franke and O Lehn Franke Colorado 76
- 28. UGRACH CH DAWNS MOONLIGHT WHISPER POODLE Sherry D Speckels Illinois 76
- 40. FO UGRACH UUD GRCH TIGER'S UNIQUE MAGIC NICHOLAS STANDARD POODLE Louann Currey New York 64
- 40. UGRACH KARENS GYPSY MAGIC POODLE Karen Warda Illinois 64

- 47. UCD UGRACH RICHLIN'S II POODLE Theodore W Browning and Barbara Browning Ohio 60

Novice All Stars

- 03. UCDC SUNNCREST APRIL IN PARIS STANDARD POODLE Wendy J Ethier Wisconsin 54
- 33. UCD C-BROOKS HIT THE LOTTERY POODLE Joyce S O'connor Massachusetts 23

Open All Stars

- 23. UOCH STARFLEETS GALAXY COMMANDER STANDARD POODLE Jim Yeast and Donna Yeast Iowa 35
- 40. UCDC LALIQUE'S SOMETIMES AN ANGEL POODLE Barbara Lidke and Jay Lidke Colorado 24
- 45. UCDC DEAN'S HEAVENLY ANGEL N BLACK POODLE Pam Furness and Dean Furness Washington 23
- 50. UCDC STARFIRE ASTI SPUNKMANTE POODLE Patty M Richards Felli Texas 21

Utility

- 38. UUD SANDSTORM'S ZORRO CHICO POODLE Donna R Fox Texas 12

New Title Holders

(UKC through January 21, 2007)

Conformation

Grand Show Champion

- STANDARD POODLE
- GRCH SOS RITZ SPRING LILY
- SHELLY LANGLEY
- GRCH BLU MAJIC MONTY'S FLYING CIRCUS
- DOLORES MC DERMOTT / LOUANN CURREY

Show Champion

- POODLE
- CH SONORA'S THE BIG UNIT
- MARGARET COOPER
- STANDARD POODLE
- CH WP'S SOME LIKE IT RED HOT
- KATHARINE DOKKEN
- CH BLU MAJIC LITTLE TOUCH O HARRY
- DOLORES MC DERMOTT & LOUANN CURREY
- CH POETRYS SKID MARK IS SPOT
- CHRISTIE MURPHY
- CH SANVAR POETRY CHASING A DREAM
- CHRISTIE MURPHY
- CH UCDC GRACELANN'S RAINBOW JUBILEE
- P ROONEY & B ROONEY
- CH SEAMIST IMPRESIVE CABARET GAL
- TAMMY L WHITE / SHERRIE FLYNN

Obedience

United Companion Dog Excellent

- STANDARD POODLE

UCDX KAOLA DUFFTILDA
LORELLE JONES

United Companion Dog

POODLE
UCD UAGI ZANE GREY FITTS
JILL FITTS

STANDARD POODLE
UCD ANUTTA NEW YEARS RESOLUTION
SHERRIE PENDLETON
UCD CH JCPIONEER SHADOW CHASER
IRMA C SHANAHAN

Agility

United Agility I

STANDARD POODLE
UAGI UCD GRCH KADS HAZELNUT SURPRISE
KAREN A SLACK



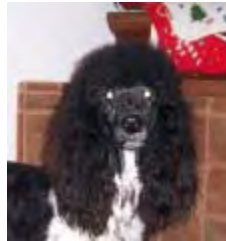
Brag & Announcements

Eleni Stevens of Moonstruck Poodles announces



that in the past month, she had three dogs with normal CERF exams: Gianni (Sisco's Man of Style

pictured above); Binky (Sisco's Ink-A-Bink A Bottle of Ink pictured right) and Cinnamon (Eleni's Kit-Sue Go-Diva Cinnamon



Ganache pictured left). Cinnamon had a normal patellar exam submitted to OFA. Gianni & Binky both had OFA hip preliminary exams "GOOD".

Irma Shanahan reports UCD UCH JC Pioneer Shadow Chaser CD RE VC CGC, her multi-colored standard poodle Chase earned his UKC CD title in the middle of January, then the following week finished his AKC RE title with two First Place Finishes.

He also has earned the Versatility Certificate from VIP.

Chase may be the first multi-colored standard poodle to earn a VC title, as well as be the first MC UKC breed champion to earn a UKC obedience title, along with his AKC titles.

But he still finds time to play "gotcha" games in the ring....

UCDX Shadypine Russet Red Jade, UD, RE CGC has earned two more RAE legs, with a First Place finish, two Third Place finishes, and a Fourth place finish.

Linda Howard of Scheherazade Poodles announces the arrival of 8 puppies. 1 cream female, 1 black female, 2 black males, 4 cream males born 1/29/07 Proud parents: Am Can Ukc Ch Finesse Feature Attraction X Scheherazade Morning Star



The one on the top is a real tiny female. She's little but mighty.



Upcoming Health Clinics

March 2007

March 17: Fort Collins, CO. Tests: CERF, BAER, Cardiac, Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy, Hips & Elbows, Kidney, Legg-Calve Perthes,

Patellar Luxation, Sebaceous Adenitis, Spine, more

March 17: Delmar, DE. Tests: CERF, Cardiac, Optigen, Microchip, Heartworm, Lyme/erlichia, CGC

March 23: Dallas, TX. Tests: Cardiac (auscultation), Patellar Luxation, BAER

March 25: Howell, NJ. Test: Cardiac (echo, holter, auscultation)

March 31-April 1: Edmonton, Alberta, CA. Test: Cardiac (echo)

April 2007

April 1: Seekonk, MA. Test: Cardiac (echo, holter, auscultation)

April 1: Norwalk, CT. Tests: Hip Dysplasia, Elbow Dysplasia, CERF, Optigen, Gm1 (Portuguese Water Dogs only), Microchip

April 2: Butler, WI. Tests: CERF, Heartworm, Chem panel, CBC, Thyroid, Microchip

April 7: DeKalb, IL. Tests: CERF, Cardiac

April 7: Wichita, KS. Tests: Many DNA tests

April 7-8: Centralia, WA. Tests: CERF, Microchip

April 21: Kimberton, PA. Tests: CERF, Cardiac, Microchip

April 22: Washington, NJ. Tests: Hip Dysplasia, Elbow Dysplasia, PennHip, Cardiac, CERF, Thyroid, Heartworm, Microchip, Titers, AKC DNA, Tattoo

April 25-26: Warwick, RI. Tests: CERF, Cardiac, Seminar

April 28: Ft Collins, CO. Tests: CERF, Cardiac

April 29: Washington, MO. Tests: CERF, Cardiac, Thyroid, DNA, vWD, Hip Dysplasia, Elbow Dysplasia, Patellar Luxation, CBC, Brucellosis, Heartworm, Microchip

May 2007

May 2: Boulder, CO. Tests: Cardiac (echo, EKG, auscultation), Thyroid, Patellar Luxation, Microchip, CHIC DNA, Cystinuria DNA, AKC DNA, CGC

May 18-19: Gray Summit, MO. Tests: CERF, Thyroid, Cardiac

June 2007

June 9: Asheville, NC. Tests: Cardiac, CERF

June 9-10: Colorado Springs, CO. Tests: CERF, Optigen Blood Draw

June 30-July 1: Oklahoma City, OK. Test: Cardiac (auscultation)

Parvo Virus

Submitted by Teri Carter
Reprinted with permission from
Long Beach Animal Hospital
<http://www.lbah.com>

Introduction

Disease associated with the canine parvovirus started appearing around 1978. It is postulated that this virus is a mutation of the feline distemper virus. Since so few dogs had developed natural antibodies in the late 1970's, a large number of dogs died from this disease. In some cases, the virus affected the heart, and caused death within a few hours. We can still remember people coming into our clinic in droves to get their dogs vaccinated. There was no parvo vaccine for dogs then, since we did not even know what parvo was. The vaccine we gave initially was the cat feline distemper vaccine since there was no dog parvo vaccine available at the time. Our universities and drug companies immediately responded to the challenge, and identified the virus and manufactured a highly effective vaccine.

20 years later most dogs have encountered the parvovirus, either naturally (maternally) or through vaccines. These natural antibodies pass on to puppies (called maternal antibodies) when they nurse in the first few days of life. Maternal antibodies initially give a pup protection from parvovirus, along with many other viruses and bacteria. They last for a variable period of time, and start diminishing by around 2 months of age, yet can stay around until 5 months. It is at this time that a pup starts becoming vulnerable to the parvovirus, so we begin vaccines then. We never know exactly when these maternal antibodies diminish, which is why we give the parvo vaccine in a series. If we start the series much before 2 months of age we are wasting it because the maternal antibodies will negate the effects of the vaccine. In essence, we are trying to give the vaccine just as the maternal antibodies are diminished and just before the pup becomes susceptible to an exposure to the parvovirus.

There are reports of people and cats getting this disease, but in our locale this is almost non-existent. Pigs can get their own version of

parvovirus, but it does not affect dogs or act in a similar manner.

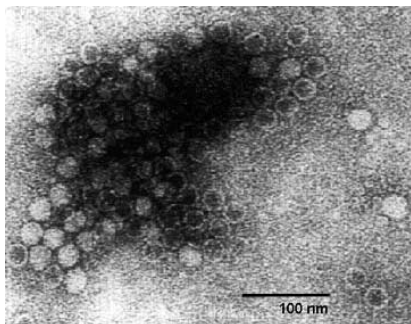
This disease is still prevalent, as evidenced by the number of e-mails we receive regarding this topic. Many of these dogs would not suffer this problem if they were properly vaccinated. Preventing this disease is dramatically more effective (not to mention less expensive) than treating it.

Cause

The disease is caused by a highly contagious virus that is transmitted mostly by dogs orally contacting infected feces. Being a virus, they contain only DNA or RNA, and are not capable of reproducing unless they invade a cell. Once inside the cell they take over and force the cell to produce so many new virus particles that the cell eventually bursts, releasing these new virus particles into the bloodstream and tissues so they can invade other cells. The only thing that can stop this is the immune system.

Viruses are the smallest of known living organisms, and can only be seen with special microscopes called scanning electron microscopes, that cost millions of dollars (ours is on order). The parvovirus is extremely small (the Latin word for small is parvo)- just 1 thimble full of stool can contain millions of virus particles. It is easy to see why contamination occurs so readily. Incubation period varies from 5-10 days. As in many viral diseases of the intestinal tract, some dogs can pick up the disease and shed the virus without significant symptoms in themselves.

This is an electron microscope view of a cluster of parvo virus particles. It is courtesy of Dr. Cornelia Büchen-Osmond Biosphere 2 Center. "Universal Virus database of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, ICTVdB.



The scale at the bottom shows the length of 100 nanometers (nm). A nanometer is 1 billionth of a meter, so it is obvious these particles are real small

The virus has 3 basic strains:

1. CVP2 which was the first one found in 1978
2. CVP2a came on the scene in the early 80's
3. The strain most prevalent today is CVP2b

Eventually a new strain will appear because the virus will adapt to the immune system of dogs.

The parvovirus can linger in the environment for many months, allowing it to affect other dogs. It can withstand common household disinfectants (except bleach) and can withstand freezing winter temperatures. It can be spread on the hair and feet of dogs, in addition to shoes, clothes, and eating utensils.

We tend to see parvo in dogs that have other diseases, especially intestinal parasites (worms). This might be because these dogs have immune systems that are weakened, making them more susceptible to a viral infection. Also, the parvo virus capitalizes on the fact that the lining of the intestines of these dogs with intestinal parasites are damaged and susceptible to the parvovirus.

Pathophysiology

Parvovirus has a predilection for rapidly dividing cells (similar to cancer). The rapidly dividing cells in a dog are the intestines, bone marrow, and the immune system. When the virus infects these areas the lining of the intestine literally dies, the bone marrow cannot make red or white blood cells in adequate quantity, and the immune system can become impaired.

Initially the virus replicates in the tonsils (which are lymph nodes) after oral ingestion. The virus rapidly multiplies and enters the bloodstream within a few days. From here it spreads to those parts of the body that contain rapidly dividing cells as mentioned above.

The main cause of death in parvo infected dogs is septicemia. Poisons from bacteria that are attacking the susceptible lining of the intestines

release toxins into the bloodstream. These toxins add to the complications of a puppy that is dehydrated from vomiting, diarrhea and not eating, is hypoglycemic from not eating, and has electrolyte imbalances from vomiting and not eating. The body's immune system becomes overwhelmed and death ensues if treatment is not instituted early and aggressive enough. Even if toxins are not released by bacteria, the dehydration and electrolyte imbalance that occurs can lead to shock and eventual death.

In actuality, whether a pup recovers from the virus depends on a race between parvovirus particles causing septicemia and dehydration, and the immune system's ability to neutralize the virus. Fortunately, for most pups that get medical care, the good guys win the race.

Symptoms

The majority of dogs presented with parvovirus show signs of fever, lethargy, vomiting, diarrhea, and lack of appetite. In severe cases the diarrhea is very watery and frequently bloody, with a telltale odor. They are very ill, with significant abdominal pain. The virus is so strong that it literally causes the lining of the intestines to slough. It is painful to eat, and with the severe diarrhea and vomiting that is present, they rapidly become dehydrated. They also have a disruption in their electrolytes (sodium, potassium, chlorine) that adds to the weakness.

There is a complication that can occur from all the intestinal activity regarding vomiting and diarrhea. It is called an intussusception, which is literally a telescoping of the intestine into itself. This will cause the intestine to die, resulting in death of the pup. Treatment is surgical, unfortunately, these pups are in no shape for surgery. Luckily we do not encounter this very often, if at all.

In the peracute form of this disease the virus attacks the heart and causes rapid death. Fortunately, it is rare to encounter this nowadays.

Diagnosis

The diagnosis of canine parvovirus is frequently made by age of pet (usually under 6 months of age), symptoms exhibited, and physical exam. Other diseases can mimic the signs of parvovirus, so x-rays and routine blood samples are

sometimes run to help eliminate them as a cause. A CBC (complete blood count) might show a reduced white blood cell level, an indication that a virus is present in the body. A blood sample can be run looking for Parvo antibodies, but the results are open to interpretation as to whether the dog has an active infection or not.

An accurate, simple to perform, and inexpensive test has been developed to test the feces for the virus. It is called a CITE test, and can be performed by our in hospital lab within 15 minutes. Recent vaccinations can interfere with the interpretation of this test. No test is perfect though, and like many diagnostic tests for diseases, there can be false positives and false negatives. Let's look at how we perform and interpret this test:

A sample of feces is obtained from the rectum and placed in the first test well.



A special probe is placed sequentially in the 4 test wells over a 5 minute period of time.

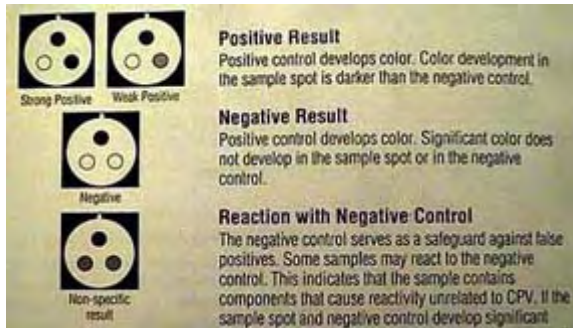


The results are obtained by analyzing the blue dots on the bottom of the probe.

The test on the left is negative, the one on the right is positive.



Here are all the possible interpretations



Treatment

Dogs with parvovirus need immediate veterinary care because they are usually very sick. They should not be treated at home if they are significantly ill. This care involves large amounts of intravenous fluids, added electrolytes, antibiotics, and special medications to minimize vomiting. It is common for them to be hospitalized for 5 days. We will monitor red blood cell counts and protein levels to identify those dogs that are not responding to routine treatment. If the protein level becomes low we institute therapy with additional fluids (called colloids) to combat the problem. Dogs that continue to decline in spite of therapy may also need a blood transfusion because they can become anemic and deplete their protein. We will also treat the internal parasites that can be an integral part of this disease.

We do not feed them until they have gone 24 hours without vomiting. We will send your dog home if it is eating and not vomiting for 24 hours. We expect it to have a persistent soft stool or diarrhea for several days after returning home.



Special precautions are taken when we treat parvo dogs. They are put in a special area so that we can monitor them closely. They are also isolated so that other dogs in the hospital are not exposed

to the virus. Staff members that treat them wear disposable gloves and gowns, and clean their shoes in a special chlorine foot bath to prevent hospital contamination of the virus.

Fortunately, most dogs recover with our intensive therapy, although there still is an occasional dog that does not. This may be due to a weak immune system that can not produce adequate antibodies, or a particularly strong (virulent) strain of the virus that we encounter occasionally. Dobermans and Rottweilers seem to be especially sensitive to this virus, and have the most difficult time recovering from an infection.

Once your dog is well on its way to recovery we will send it home with antibiotics to be given orally along with a bland food. Even though the pup might be ravenous, feed the food in small amounts frequently. It should be rechecked within a week to make sure it is putting on weight and thriving. Only then will we continue (or in some cases begin) its routine vaccination series. Since the pup is potentially contagious to other dogs, it is well advised to keep it away from other animals for at least 30 days since it can still spread the virus.

Pups that have recovered from parvo do not get the disease later in life. They can completely recover and lead a normal life.

Prevention

As with all infectious diseases, minimizing exposure from infected animals is the most effective means of prevention. Since infected dogs shed large amounts of virus in their stool, contamination is always a possibility. The virus is quite resistant in the environment, especially in public areas that are not disinfected. This is a good reason to keep your pup away from these areas until it is older, worm free, and had its full series of dog vaccines.

Since this disease occurs mostly in puppies, worms (internal parasites) and poor nutrition add susceptibility. Puppies should be wormed frequently until they are 3 months old.

Any dog you already have in the household before you exposed it to a parvo dog you recently

brought in (whether it died or recovered from the parvo) should be current on its vaccines and should have minimal exposure, if possible, to the contaminated areas. It is rare for an adult dog that is current on its parvo vaccine (yearly boosters) to get parvo.

If you had a dog die of parvo we recommend thorough cleaning with diluted bleach (1:30 with water, or 4 ounces of Clorox in a gallon of water) and waiting 1-2 months before introducing a new dog to the area. Spray the yard as best as possible with a hose and keep new dogs away from the area for 1-2 months. Never put bleach on your dog.

Vaccines are highly effective. Ideally, we should vaccinate pups every 2 weeks starting at 6 weeks of age and lasting until 5 months of age. This is not realistic for most people though. Fortunately, parvo vaccines given at 8, 12, and 16 weeks of age are highly effective. Puppies should not be exposed to other dogs or the feces of other dogs until the vaccine series is complete.



OFA REPORT PRELIM X-RAYS UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE

Contributed by Julie Borst-Reed

Comparing normal prelim grades to age grades:

- 100% reliability of a prelim grade of excellent being normal (excellent, good, or fair) at 2 years of age
- 97.9% reliability of a prelim grade of good being normal (excellent, good, or fair) at 2 years of age
- 76.9% reliability of a prelim grade of fair being normal (excellent, good, or fair) at 2 years of age

Reliability of preliminary evaluations increases as the age at the time of the prelim increases, for normal preliminary evaluations:

- 89.6% reliability of a prelim at 3-6 months being the same basic phenotype (normal or dysplastic) at age 2

- 93.8% reliability of a prelim at 7-12 months being the same basic phenotype (normal or dysplastic) at age 2
- 95.2% reliability of a prelim at 13-18 months being the same basic phenotype (normal or dysplastic) at age 2



Family Obedience Contributed by Louann Currey

From the FO rule book:

“The Family Obedience class is a training title that is designed around the training needs of a family companion dog. This title requires a handler with his/her dog to perform a series of basic and practical obedience exercises that have been chosen as essentials for having a well-behaved, family companion dog. In addition, the Family Obedience Title has a difficulty level suitable for introducing new people to the benefits and pleasures of dog training and a title that teaches the basic fundamentals for obedience training. The family obedience class is made up of two parts, basic obedience exercises and practical obedience exercises.

Handler/dog teams must have obtained a 70% score (49 or more points) on the basic obedience exercises to be eligible to participate in the practical obedience exercises.

B. Family Obedience Basic Obedience exercises.

1. Reporting to the Judge Exercise. The primary purposes of this exercise will be to show that the handler and his/her dog can demonstrate proper heeling and control of the dog while reporting to the judge.

In addition, this exercise will be used as a starting point for evaluating temperament and determining whether the dog/handler team is suitable for performing the evaluation.



2. Long Down (Honoring) Exercise. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate the honoring dog's ability to remain in the down



position while distracted by the presence of the other dog/handler team.

3. Heeling on Leash Exercise. The primary purposes of these exercises are to demonstrate the ability of the dog and handler to work smoothly as a team and the ability of the dog to stay in the proper heeling position.



4. Sit Out of Motion Exercise. The principal purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate the dog's ability to perform heeling and upon a verbal command or a verbal command with a small leash encouragement, perform a stationary sit while the handler precedes in straight line a minimum of 10 or maximum of 15 paces without stopping. Once reaching the required distance, the handler will turn and face the dog. The dog must remain sitting in stationary position until the judge orders the handler to return and dismisses the exercise.



5. Down with Recall Exercise. The primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate that a handler with his/her dog can perform formal heeling, a down exercise, and a recall.

6. Concluding the basic obedience routine for both dog handler teams. The Basic Obedience Routine ends when both dog handler teams have completed all required exercises. The handlers will then report to the judge for a closing procedure, which includes each handler/dog team stating the handler's name, the dog's name, and stating the completion of the title performed. The judge will inform the handlers where to report for critiques, announcement of the score. The judge will have the option of providing a detailed critique, a short summary, or simply announcing the score of the performance of each handler and dog team. Handlers may request an individual critique or review of the performance with the judge if a critique is not provided. The judge will determine the time and place for any individual reviews. Note - The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by both parties at all times.

C. Practical Obedience Exercises. The Practical Obedience exercises are a series of exercises that are considered essentials for a family companion dog. These exercises include a handler walking a dog through a gate exercise, loading a dog into and out of a vehicle exercise, and a food exercise where the dog must perform a down stay until food is prepared. Each exercise has practical applications to every day life with a family companion dog.

1. Gate Exercise. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate a designed procedure for

approaching a closed gate, passing through it to the other side, and re-closing the gate.

2. Loading Into and Out of a Vehicle Exercise.

The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate the dog's ability to perform a designed procedure for loading into and out of a vehicle. The handler and dog should work as a team demonstrating a procedure that protects the vehicle from being damaged and the dog

3. Food Preparation Exercise. the primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate that a handler with his/her dog can perform a series of obedience exercises that enable a handler to place a dog in a down stay near a food container, while the handler takes food out of the container, places it on the ground near the container, and the dog remains in a stationary position not interfering with the handler."

The FO ring is HUGE. Bigger than some agility rings I've been in. Except for the vehicle and food area, it is completely empty of equipment for the FO level. The recall is very long-walk 10 paces, sit and remove the lead, down the dog and then walk 30 paces away! In regular competition obedience, the recall is about 10-12 paces away. This is outdoors at almost 3 times the distance. Some dogs can not tolerate mom being so far away and break the down. Some do zoomies with all that free space. The heeling pattern is also very long--40-50 paces straight before you do any type of about turn.

If you can do FO, you can also do the Schutzhund BH which is almost exactly the same.

The photos included here are from the Family Obedience class last June at Premier. Pictured is FO UGRACH UUD GRCH Tiger's Unique Magic Nicholas UD RE MX MXJ AXP OJP RL2X RL3X ARCHEX EAC EJC EGC TN-O



WV-N CD-H ASCA CD JS-N GS-N HIC TT CGC VIP-VCX—Nicky. Nick earned his FO at Premier last June. He placed 1st in the class of 55 dogs with a score of 88/100 and very good-excellent rating on all the exercises. He was the only poodle showing. Most of the rest were belgians, rottis, pits, GSD's, etc. But he does have an extensive obedience background, so it was pretty easy. You just have to remember the heeling pattern since they do not usually call it for you.



Rehearsing for
"DANCING WITH THE STARS"



Rehearsing for the new Fox Reality Show
"American Snow Gladiators"

Corded Poodle Practicalities
Preprinted and Edited with Permission From
Karri L. Whitefish Bodoh
With Credit to Her Mentor in Cording:
Heather Wells, UK

I will say that creating and managing the corded coat is not in the least difficult, but it is quite time-consuming, especially in the early stages. However, I would not say it is tedious, as the grooming is very relaxing and has the advantage that you need no equipment for it, just your fingers.

Before you start cording your poodle, you have a few decisions to make:

What are you going to do with the topknots?

I prefer to put them in soft cotton bands, two bunches one behind the other on top of the head, then dividing on the neck and caught back into a bunch either side hanging down behind the ears.



Are the ears to be corded or shaven? Corded ears tend to split at

the edges if they are corded all over, and the cords are very bulky. I prefer to cord only a patch down the centre of each ear, or to completely shave the ears both sides. Certainly shave the underside of the ears in either case, to allow air to circulate. The ear-cords, if you have them, can be caught back into the soft cotton bands on either side of the neck for everyday wear, this will keep them out of the dinner and lessen chewing. I have never found a solution to the chewing problem entirely! Make absolutely sure no ear leather is caught into the band, even with soft bands. Are you going for a floor-length coat or lion trim?

Floor length takes about six years... but that is, to me, a PROPER corded Poodle!

How are you going to have the hindquarters? If you are thinking of having the whole dog corded I would say think again! Corded hindquarters are very bulky, giving the unwarranted impression of an overlong body, big fat rear end and drowning the tail. It does not look elegant or Poodly at all. Besides which, you have to think about hygiene, most dogs get a bout of diarrhea sooner or later... The hindquarters are, I think, best shaven, at least the back and sides of the hind legs, in a sort of Continental trim. Then you might have a 'normal' waistline (the line will actually need to be a little further forward over the ribs of where you want it to appear, since the cords will lie over the shaven section to a certain extent). If you have bracelets of cords on the hocks or wrists, or both, you will need to shave further up from the feet than you would on a brushed Poodle – since the cords next to the feet never get a chance to form properly, they will otherwise stick out and impede the natural fall of the cords above.



You also need to think about the tail.

If I were planning to have a pup to cord, I would prefer a longer dock than usual, and would have the shaven 'stalk' longer than on a brushed Poodle. If undocked, you could have two 'pompon' areas on the tail, one in the usual position and another on the end, or you could

have just one on the end. They actually look more like fly-whisks than pompons on a corded Poodle... Certainly I would try to ensure the tail-end is covered rather than shaven, to protect it from injury. But having one long corded area is too much and again makes the dog look most unbalanced.



Winston

I have always corded the front legs entirely, until the body coat covers them, when they are better shaven. If you leave them corded you will find they are very bulky and impede free movement. I also shave the underneath of the chest and between the front legs, for the same reason. This also helps air circulation to keep the animal cool in warm weather. You could shave the front legs before the coat covers them but, if you do, you will find a striking resemblance to Dennis the Menace's dog Gnasher in the cartoon

I have never corded a Poodle from a puppy, only adults who had previously been brushed. For an adult I cut the coat down to an inch or two all over, brush it out for the last time, then bath the dog and dry without brushing. Where those little natural partings form on the skin, those are the separations between the cords. You may not have realized that those are in the same place every time, but they are! And those little peaks of hair

that form on unbrushed coat – they are your cords! Be aware that the corded coat is not twisted or plaited in any way. Work over the whole dog, just separating those little peaks down to the skin. And that is all you need to do. The cords will form naturally if you just keep separating. The more often you can do this, and the more often you can bath the dog, the better and firmer the cords will be, and the more nicely they will lie and move.

Fairly early on, you will probably need to split any over-thick cords to make two, and amalgamate any over-thin ones into one. I would aim for thick rather than thin, over-thin cords tend to break and spoil.

When you are using your clipper, you need to be very careful at the line where the edge of a shaven section meets the cords. If you nick the hairs forming the cord, that cord is likely to weaken and eventually break. Even well-formed mature cords are just loose hair for the first couple of inches or so from the skin. You may also find some loose hair down the outside of each cord, which can spoil the whole look. If the cords are well formed you can safely tidy this up with scissors.

The corded coat does tend to pick up a lot of twigs, burrs, thorns and leaves if your Poodle likes to explore woods and forests (and don't they all?) Some days we return home with, it seems, more vegetable than animal...

Would I clip the pattern into his hindquarters before I start the initial cording?
I think that's a pretty good idea really, to clip the pattern in before you start. I didn't do so with Lenny, because I had no idea how it was going to look until it actually was corded, I just corded him all over to begin with, and that's how I know that corded hindquarters look terrible! He looked as long as a train with all that coat sticking out behind him, and it was very difficult to prevent it getting fouled and keep it hygienic. It does also seem an awful waste of effort cording and maintaining parts that are later just going to be clipped.

You will find you need to clip the neckline lower at the front than for brushed presentation, as the cords are bulky and can make the neck look

'stuffy' otherwise. Lenny had his front legs corded initially, but I think you could easily clip them as for normal lion trim. I wouldn't take the hair off entirely until you have cords to cover the front legs unless you want the aforementioned Gnasher effect! Have corded bracelets. Also make sure the elbows are corded to begin with or they will be sore. But you may as well clip out the chest between the elbows right from the start.

Lenny actually had a waistline clipped out and a clipper-width line clipped on his rump, the two clipped lines forming a T viewed from behind, so he retained the equivalent of the hip-poms you'd have in Continental trim (see 'rosettes' on page 65 of Eileen's book). As these rosettes were corded, looking ahead they would eventually be floor-length, so instead of trimming the entire leg beneath them, I drew a vertical line from the front and back edges of each rosette, which extended the rosette downwards to leave a thin line of cords down the front of each hind leg, widening into a pom covering the hock. I did Tasha in much the same style, except she doesn't have a waistline and only an inverted V on the rump, and I think this is much better, because there is less risk of nicking the cords with the clipper and having them break off. You could never really see Lenny's waistline anyway as the cords are bulky and tend to meet together over any shaved areas.

With a dog you are going to have to solve the problem of urine staining, as it's hard for a boy to aim without occasionally firing into the coat! I made Lenny some little plastic aprons that I just tied round his waist and could rinse in the sink and hang up to dry. He was very good about relieving himself in our garden wearing his apron before going for a run and would very rarely catch himself when he was out. I would certainly clip the belly and underside of the chest once you have enough cords to cover these areas, which will help. You might try tying the cords up.

When the cords start growing out nicely, you will have the problem of completely drying your standard poodle.

As with all poodle hair, it does become water resistant and once wet completely through, you may possibly encounter a problem with mildew and mold. Do not worry as applying apple cider vinegar directly on the place of mildew/moldy

smell. (Watch for ear, eyes, nose and mouth as vinegar would cause danger to these areas because of the acidity.)



The weather conditions in your area can contribute to the mold and mildew factor.

I also in the fall, winter and spring put a sweatshirt on Winston to help speed the drying process of his cords. The sweatshirt acts as a walking towel squeezing water from the cords as he lays down. After about an hour to hour and a half I remove the sweatshirt and put him in an open wire crate with 2 box fans to get the drying process really going. Notice!!!!!! NEVER LEAVE YOUR FRESHLY BATHED CORDED POODLE UN-ATTENDED WHILST UNDER A BOX FAN, CRATE FAN, OR SWEATSHIRT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

The wet cords are like a HEAVY wool blanket. As the dogs body raises it's heat to fight the chill of the bathing in the winter, fall, spring time, it creates a humid surrounding that if un-attended, could suffocate your dog. The chances of collapse are eminent if left un-attended.

Please keep the dog very close to you so that you can monitor if your dog starts feeling heat/humidity distress and immediately turn off the fans and/or remove the sweatshirt.

Q&A

Q. Winston's coat is matting up nicely and I am splitting the matts up to nice size pieces with my fingers, but sometimes I have to cut the matts into 2 pieces because they get too fat/big, is this ok to do this?

A. Definitely, yes. Really the splits between the cords (matts!) should occur in their own natural places on the skin. You know how unbrushed hair naturally forms little clumps and peaks? Those are the natural divisions between the cords, and will form IN THE SAME PLACES on the skin every

time they are bathed or groomed away, even on a brushed dog, or even on our own heads! Some cords will end up thicker than others, and you will probably also get some that are very thin and will eventually break off. But when you have one that is too thick, yes, I would cut to form two more manageably sized cords. Make the division at the skin with a scissor-blade, lift away from the skin until you reach resistance, and cut. If you divide too far away from the skin you will get some hairs crossing over and the division will never really be satisfactory. You really need a mini-parting at the roots so that all the hairs in each cord are growing from their own cord's little patch of skin and not crossing over from the other one. You should ALWAYS be able to see clear skin between every cord when grooming.



Q. After the matting is away from the skin, do I just let it go and monitor the growth and make sure the hair does not tangle with a neighbour mat/start cord?

A. Yes, this is where your grooming comes in. The more often you can groom, the better and neater and more even the cords will result, and you will minimize the amount of loose dead hair down the outsides of the cords. Your grooming technique should consist of taking each 'matt' and splitting it down to the skin from all its neighbours. The best way is to lay Winston on his side, and start in at a shaven section, such as the face, or the rump, or the feet, or the belly. Push all the cords away from you and off the skin. Pick up the first cord with your fingers, and lay it towards you over the shaven skin. Check that the roots have disentangled from all the other cords. Do the same in turn for all the other cords, and you will, as when brushing, find that a parting forms between the groomed and ungroomed parts that then advances over the whole dog. It is very useful

if you can learn from the start to work with either hand, one to hold the cords back and the other to draw the next cord forwards, as you will probably work from left to right on one side of the dog and right to left on the other.

Q. Does the hair just start cording/curling and the tip stays matted or does it stay like a matt the entire way down. I was looking closer at Lennie and Tasha's pictures and the cords look matted all the way down and yet some look like a ringlet curl the whole way down.

A. Cords are matted all the way down apart from the last couple of inches next to the skin. They usually have little bumps and knobbls at intervals along their length, because they consist of both outer hair and undercoat, and because the outer hair grows more quickly it will form a little C-shape every so often. This is fine and as it should be. What is to be avoided is loose dead top-coat hair down the outside of the cords. You can scissor this off but it does leave the cord a bit bristly and makes it not sit quite so neatly against its neighbours. As I said above, the key to avoiding this is frequent grooming, and ensuring that hairs do not cross between cords. If any ARE crossing, now is the time to deal with them, as the cords will eventually reach the ground (yes they will!) and the hair forming at present be cut off. Another tip for avoiding that unsightly loose hair is not to rub too vigorously along the spine-parting when caressing and petting your dog – though people always do when they make a fuss of Tasha!

Bathing also helps a lot to tighten the cords, you should groom right through under the dryer if you have time. Get the skin dry, you will find that moisture naturally moves outwards down the cord and the dog will stay dry under his coat, even if the cords are still wet at the ends. Bathing and drying a fully-corded dog is a big job, I used to 'dunk' Lenny in quite deep water with quite a lot of shampoo both in his coat and in the water, and roll him over as it was the only way to get him fully wetted. The corded coat is very waterproof! After the first time, when I got wetter than he did, he trusted me not to drown him, and was pretty relaxed about it... Rinsing is again quite a wet job!



Quiet Tags! From Julie Borst-Reed

If you have license tags that jingle jangle around your dog's neck - you want a doggy tag Quiet SPOT!

No doubt your dog does too!

The number one reason I see dogs attracted to "go after" a strange dog, is because of the initial alarm of the tag jingle made by the strange dog's collar tags. Dogs on walks with jingling tags are not only annoying to each home they trot past with a dog inside, but the jingling makes them a target of other dogs! There is always a bigger dog in the neighborhood, and I would recommend that you don't knowingly irritate him, so he doesn't jump his fence to confront one of your dogs.

Read all about this great product here:
<http://www.itzadog.com/quietspot.cfm>



UPBA 2007 MEMBERSHIP

NAME & MEMBERSHIP TYE
CM=Charter Member

Abeln, Susan	Individual
Addison Ann	Senior, CM
Baxter Becky	Individual
Bennett Janice	Individual, CM
Benware Ronnie	Individual
Blair Grace	Individual, CM

Bodoh Karri Whitefish	Individual
Bragg Lou	Individual
Browning Barbara	Individual
Carroll Wanda	Senior
Carter Teri	Individual
Cenicola Joy	Senior, CM
Currey Louane	Individual, CM
de Montellano Bernard	Household
de Montellano Daniela Ortiz	Household
Dearholt Susan	Household
Diestler Bruce	Household, CM
Diestler Elizabeth	Household, CM
Dokken Katie	Individual, CM
Eller Sally	Household, CM
Eller Tim	Household, CM
Gaalema Sandra	Senior, CM
German Marcia	Individual, CM
Glew Elizabeth	Household, CM
Gonzalez Anna	Individual, CM
Hamilton Kadelia	Individual, CM
Howard Linda	Individual, CM
Kauffman Vikki	Individual
Kennedy Donna	Individual
Leibowitz Cheryl	Individual
Lucas Diane	Household
Lucas Marshall	Household
McDermott Dolores	Individual
Monestere Carla	Household, CM
Mood Constance	Individual, CM
Ogdahl Gloria	Individual, CM
Paris Joanne	Individual
Pedery Melinda	Individual, CM
Peterson Dyan Mai	Individual
Phillips Rina	Individual
Phillips Shelly	Individual, CM
Quinn Beth	Individual, CM
Reed Julie Borst	Household, CM
Reed Kirk	Household, CM
Reese Tom	Senior
Reid Patty	Individual
Rossi Julie	Individual, CM
Shanahan Irma	Individual, CM
Soberski Steve	Individual
Stevens Eleni	Individual
Vincent Amy	Individual
Wikinson Marnie	Individual
Yule Paul	Household