



# The Greater Gainesville Dog Fanciers' Association, Inc.

July 2015

Newsletter for Dog Lovers

**G.G.D.F.A.**

**P.O. Box 358332**

**Gainesville, Florida**

**32635-8332**

[www.ggdfa.org](http://www.ggdfa.org)

General Meeting Dates:

2nd Tuesday each month  
PINE GROVE Baptist Church  
4200 NW 39th Ave  
7:30 pm Gainesville, FL

Board Meeting Dates:

4th Tuesday each month

**Club Officers**

President — Denise Gaboury  
1st VP — Pam Rice  
2nd VP — Carol Lamb  
Secretary — Sarah Wingfield  
Treasurer — Doris Horton

**Club Directors**

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Kathy Davis  
John McKamey  
Claire Hedrick

**Newsletter Editor**

Claire Hedrick

**Membership Chair**

Kathy Davis

**GGDFA SUPPORTS**



**PAWS ON PAROLE**

*Located in Gainesville, Florida, our prison-based dog training programs pair adoptable dogs from Alachua County Animal Services with inmates from the Florida Dept. of Corrections and the Alachua County Jail.*

*Paws on Parole is a partnership program between Alachua County Animal Services and the Florida Department of Corrections Gainesville Work Camp. The program's main goal is to increase the adoption and retention rates of selected dogs at the Alachua County Animal Shelter. In addition, the program provides experience and education in dog care for inmates.*

*The Paws on Parole program has also had a strong positive effect on ACAS's relations with the local community, through the involvement of local businesses in supporting the program and through the many outreach and outing activities related to the program.*

*The dogs are selected by shelter personnel and volunteer trainers, who test the dogs around other dogs, cats, and people. Selected dogs are matched with inmates at the Work Camp. Under the supervision of volunteer professional trainers the dogs and their handlers spend eight weeks learning basic obedience. Equally important, the dogs are socialized around a variety of people and other dogs during this period.*

*Inmates learn about daily dog care (including feeding, grooming, and routine health care) as well as positive training techniques. They learn to train the dogs to the standards of the American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizens (CGC) program. The CGC tests dogs on ten items measuring temperament and obedience. The program recognizes dogs who have "good manners at home and in the community," as the AKC website explains (<http://www.akc.org/events/cgc/program.cfm>).*

*Paws on Parole dogs are eligible for adoption after the eight-week training period and completion of the CGC test, although potential adopters can submit applications before the training period ends. ACAS personnel and the Paws on Parole trainers carefully screen all adoption applications to ensure the right match between dog and person. As the program has become well known in the community, all the Paws on Parole dogs have had accepted adoption applications before finishing the eight week training period. The dogs go home with their new families the same day they pass their CGC test and graduate from the program.*

## News From AKC

Published [www.akc.org](http://www.akc.org)

### AKC HEALTHY DOG SERIES

#### Summer Safety Tips For Dogs

Hot weather can make us all uncomfortable, and it poses special risks for your dog. Keep the following safety concerns in mind as the temperature rises, and follow our tips to keep your dog cool.

#### Heat Hazards

If your dog is outside on a hot day, make sure he has a shady spot to rest in. Doghouses are not good shelter during the summer as they can trap heat. You may want to fill a child's wading pool with fresh water for your dog to cool off in.

Never leave your dog in a closed vehicle on a hot day. The temperature inside a car can rise to over 100 degrees in a matter of minutes.

Always provide plenty of cool, fresh water.

Avoid strenuous exercise on extremely hot days. Take walks in the early mornings or evenings, when the sun's heat is less intense.

Try to avoid prolonged exposure to hot asphalt or sand, which can burn your dog's paws.

Dogs that are brachycephalic (short-faced), such as Bulldogs, Boxers, Japanese Chins, and Pekingese, have an especially hard time in the heat because they do not pant as efficiently as longer-faced dogs. Keep your brachycephalic dog inside with air-conditioning.

#### Beach Tips

Make sure your dog has a shady spot to rest in and plenty of fresh water.

Dogs, especially those with short hair, white fur, and pink skin, can sunburn. Limit your dog's exposure during the day and apply sunblock to his ears and nose 30 minutes before going outside.

Check with a lifeguard for daily water conditions. Dogs are easy targets for sea lice and jellyfish.

Running on the sand is strenuous exercise. A dog that is out of shape can easily pull a tendon or ligament, so keep a check on your dog's activity.

Do not let your dog drink seawater; the salt will make him sick.

Salt and other minerals in ocean water can damage your dog's coat, so rinse him off at the end of the day.

Not all beaches permit dogs; check local ordinances before heading out.

#### Heatstroke

Heatstroke can be the serious and often fatal result of a dog's prolonged exposure to excessive heat. Below are the signs of heatstroke and the actions you should take if your dog is overcome.

#### Early Stages:

- Heavy panting.
- Rapid breathing.
- Excessive drooling.
- Bright red gums and tongue.
- Standing 4-square, posting or spreading out in an attempt to maintain balance.

#### Advanced Stages:

- White or blue gums.
- Lethargy, unwillingness to move.
- Uncontrollable urination or defecation.
- Labored, noisy breathing.
- Shock.

If your dog begins to exhibit signs of heatstroke, you should immediately try to cool the dog down:

- Apply rubbing alcohol to the dog's paw pads.
- Apply ice packs to the groin area.
- Hose down with water.
- Allow the dog to lick ice chips or drink a small amount of water.
- Offer Pedialyte to restore electrolytes.

Check your dog's temperature regularly during this process. Once the dog's temperature has stabilized at between 100 to 102 degrees, you can stop the cool-down process.

If you cannot get the dog cooled down and you begin to see signs of advanced heatstroke, take the dog to the veterinarian immediately.



## Modern Day Fairy Tale: The Myth of Reach and Drive

Published Doberman Forum by Kathy Lorentzen  
Submitted by Denise Gaboury

In the past, when breed type was more important than exaggeration, flash and showmanship, there was more understanding and acceptance of the varying trotting styles than there is today.

A correctly built and angulated, normal-legged dog such as this one has its legs correctly under its body for support, broad quarters with strong musculature, and a long, low side gait that is effortless and efficient.

Fortunate indeed are those in our sport who were taught by mentors who had a true foundation in animal husbandry and a real knowledge of working ability in their chosen breeds. Fifty years ago the separation between a dog that could easily perform its intended function and one that could do a lot of winning in the show ring was either nonexistent or quite slight. Dogs were often used for their created purpose during the week (hunting, herding, guarding, etc.), then bathed and brushed and taken to a dog show on the weekend. Breeding programs in many breeds were still based as much on function as they were on beauty. Dogs that could not perform the function for which their breed was originally created were not included in breeding programs. Working and winning went hand in hand.

Times have changed. Look around at dog shows today and you will see a myriad of dogs with structure so opposed to the requirements of their breed standard and trotting movement so artificially created by manipulative breeding that one must wonder how these oddly made dogs could ever actually go out and do a day's work. In the quest to win, fanciers have in many cases changed the basic proportion and structure of their dogs away from the useful norm toward strange exaggerations with unbalanced angles and bone lengths that produce incorrect side gaits. The long reach and high lift and kick may be eye-catching, but it is incorrect and inefficient.

Yet so many people are captivated and fooled by this movement. "Look at that dog cover ground," is a commonly heard phrase outside a show ring. But is that dog really covering ground, or is it an illusion? Further, is that dog that people think is covering ground even required by its breed standard to do so?

### Form Follows Function

The original wild dogs (wolves) had to survive on their own. They had to be a jack-of-all-trades, able to track, hunt and efficiently kill their prey. They excelled in sustained locomotion, having the ability to trot for very long distances with tremendous endurance. There was never anything exaggerated about their trotting style. They covered the maximum amount of ground with the minimum amount of effort, keeping their heads somewhat forward for balance and their feet close to the ground through all phases of the trot. This easy, free, energy-conserving gait allowed them to travel for miles in their quest to survive. Fancy? No. Efficient? Yes.

When man domesticated wild dogs, he created breeds for a particular function, and the trotting styles of various breeds differed based upon the structure that was created by selection for a particular use. Dogs selected for bursts of speed, swimming, digging, etc., varied in the way they trotted based upon the proportion and structure that best allowed them to do their specialized work. Unfortunately (but necessarily) at dog shows, every breed is evaluated at the trot, but not all breeds were created to be capable of trotting in the same manner. In an era when breed type was more important than exaggeration, flash and showmanship, there was more understanding and acceptance of the varying trotting styles than there is today.

### Movement Is Not Universal

A dog with very open angles at both the shoulder and the hip stands with its legs far out on either end of its body, which does not lend correct support to the body. This dog will trot with a lot of lift and kick. While it may look like it is taking long strides, the feet are actually on the ground for only a short period during each step, which causes the dog to have to work much harder to move. Illustrations by Marcia Schlehr.

Today there seems to be a quest for a universal style of trotting in many breeds, and breeders have changed some of the critical and fundamental characteristics of their dogs in an effort to create a trotting style that draws attention by its speed, animation and exaggeration, regardless of the fact that the animals being produced most likely would never be capable of performing their original function if asked to do so.

## REACH and Drive (continued)

While the majority of dogs produced in show breeding programs today are never required to perform outside the show ring, we as breeders should be charged with maintaining our breeds as they were originally intended by the people who created them and wrote their breed standards. It is not our job to change or "improve" our breeds. Yes, of course, there is always something about each individual dog that we would like to change or improve, but that is far different than setting out to change an entire breed into something that is basically a caricature.

There is much discussion today about "tremendous reach and drive" (TRAD). So many seem to think that it is correct, and they want to produce it even in breeds whose standards distinctly describe a structure that won't produce long stride at the trot. So in order to lengthen stride on a dog, its proportions are changed. Square breeds are all of a sudden longer than tall. Slightly longer than tall breeds are longer still, and the length of their legs is shortened. Breeds that are supposed to be "well angulated" at the shoulder and the hip with a pelvic slope of 30 degrees off the horizontal (which gives them long, low-to-the-ground stride) are being bred with very open angles at both ends and pelvises that slope only 10 degrees. This sets the legs of the dog far out on each end and creates a side gait that is all high lift in the front and big kick up behind, and it's all in the air. It is this lift and kick that fools so many people.

### How Dogs Move

Dogs that are vertical at both the shoulder and the hip do not stand with their legs correctly under their body for support. They do not have the proper width of their quarters (which produces strong musculature) that is created by correct angulation. Looking at the underline of a dog in a breed that should have good, balanced angulation and width of quarters is so educational. Well-angulated dogs will be short in underline from the elbow to the knee, while vertical ones will be much longer. The two dogs might measure exactly the same from breastbone to point of buttocks and withers to ground, yet their structure will be completely different, and their method of trotting will differ also. The properly angulated dog will swing freely from the shoulder blade and the hip with long, low, easy strides and no wasted effort, while the vertical dog will stiffly "pop" from the elbow and the hip and lift the legs far too high off the ground on both ends, creating a gait that causes the dog a great deal of increased effort and

gives it little to no endurance. The higher the legs go up in the air, the farther they have to come back down to contact the ground. And feet only work when they are on the ground; they have no use when they are up in the air.

An additional problem seen all too often today in combination with incorrect structure is the dreadful habit of dogs being shown on a very short, tight lead, with the head forced back over its shoulders and causing even more incorrect lift of the front legs. This method of handling can throw off even a well-made dog, so think of what it does to a dog lacking correct structure. Incorrectly made dogs most often have very poor foot timing anyway (a one, two, three, four beat rather than a two-beat trot), and having their heads held up and back only adds to their inefficiency. Dogs should always be allowed to put their head where they would carry it naturally in order for the judges to evaluate true gait, and judges should insist on dogs in their ring being gaited that way. If dogs fall apart when let down to navigate on their own, then they should not win.

It is my belief that these incorrect dogs do so much winning because so many judges do not first evaluate breed type. Instead, they fall into the pattern of rewarding the dog that can go around the ring the fastest and fanciest, regardless of the fact that it may totally lack many of the critical components of breed type required in its standard. Many years ago, Anne Rogers Clark wrote words that every judge should live by in the ring. She instructed judges to "first choose the individuals in your ring with the best breed type, and then reward the soundest of those typey individuals." If we could all strive to judge with that directive in mind, our breeds would be far better served in the long run.

## DOG FACTS

All dogs can be traced back 40 million years ago to a weasel-like animal called the Miacis which dwelled in trees and dens. The Miacis later evolved into the Tomarctus, a direct forbear of the genus Canis, which includes the wolf and jackal as well as the dog.

Dogs have sweat glands in between their their paws

In 2003, Dr. Roger Mugford invented the "wagometer," a device that claims to interpret a dog's exact mood by measuring the wag of its tail.

## Know the Facts about Different Colored Eyes in Dogs

Published Cyberdobs@yahooogroups.com  
Submitted by Denise Gaboury

If you have noticed that your dog has eyes that are two different colors or are a color that is different from the normal color of dogs eyes then you may be concerned.

First and foremost it is important that you know that having different colored eyes does not always mean that there is something wrong with your dog. In determining if there is indeed a problem your vet will need to know certain things such as if your dog or puppy was born this way or if it is something that just occurred recently.

### Causes

In some cases the presence of different colored eyes does represent the existence of some type of health issue. Among these health conditions are glaucoma and cataracts. Fortunately this is not always the case. When a dog has eyes of two different colors it is known as heterochromia.

There are two different types of this condition – complete and sectoral. Complete heterochromia means that the entire iris of the eye is a different color whereas sectoral heterochromia indicates that only part of the iris is affected.

A substance known as melanin is what is responsible for determining the color of dogs' eyes. When the melanin is at normal levels you get eyes that are what is considered the normal color for dogs. In some cases however the melanin is at levels that are more or less than what is considered normal. When the level of melanin in an eye is lower the color of the eye is lighter.

Basically this means that a dog that has a low level of melanin in one eye can easily have an eye that is much lighter than the other. This generally presents as an eye that is blue or in some cases even white.

### Concerns

In some cases this condition in dogs is hereditary. This means that they were born this way because at least one of their parents had this condition. In other cases this develops as result of a specific health condition or an injury to the eye.

While the most common health conditions that may affect the color of dogs' eyes are glaucoma and cataracts there are other health problems that may be responsible as well.

Some health problems that should be considered include an optic nerve that did not fully developed or retinal dysplasia. Visiting your vet can help in determining the cause of the heterochromia in your dog.

### Breeds

Some breeds of dogs are more prone to heterochromia than others. Simply put, this condition is considered somewhat normal in some breeds of dogs. On the flip side to this there are other breeds of dogs that this condition is considered rare. For example, if the breed of dog is Dalmation and the eyes are different colors it may indicate that the dog is deaf. The breeds of dog that are considered more likely to have eyes that are different colors include the following breeds:

- Alaskan Malamute
- Siberian Husky
- American Foxhound
- Australian Sheepdog
- Shih Tzu

While these are not the only breeds that have been known to be born with heterochromia without having anything wrong with their eyes they are the most common.

As pet owners we are always concerned with the health of our pets. This is especially true of those who have made their pets a part of the family. If your dog is affected by this condition you should have your vet check their eyes at the very least. If this has been done and no problems were found then it is likely that your dog is just among the number of dogs that have eyes that are different.



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GGDFA Newsletter  
c/o Claire Hedrick  
514 NW 127th Street  
Newberry, FL 32669

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



### Secretary's Notice of GGDFA Meetings

The next General Meeting of the GGDFA will be **Tuesday, July 14<sup>th</sup>**, promptly at 7:30 pm PINE GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4200 NW 39TH AVE, Gainesville, FL

The next Board Meeting will be Tuesday, **28th**

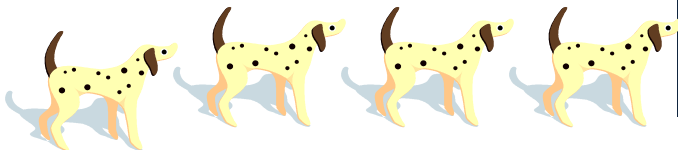
### Training Classes

#### LOCATION:

OAK HALL SCHOOL - Covered and lighted  
Tower Road , Gainesville

**Obedience/Rally classes**— Thursdays 6:00 pm  
With Denise Gaboury 316-4543

**Conformation classes**—will resume in September  
With Claire Hedrick 339-6208



### Newsletter

The views and opinions in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the Newsletter Editor or those of the GGDFA Officers and Board of Directors.

The editor reserves the right to edit or withhold copy that which may be detrimental to the standards of this publication. The deadline for submission of articles, announcements, and brags to the newsletter is the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month. Materials received after that date will appear in the following month's publication, depending upon space availability.

You can email the editor at [claire@ggdfa.org](mailto:claire@ggdfa.org).