

THE POODLE SCENE

N E W S L E T T E R

SPECIAL FOCUS: PROFESSIONAL HANDLER Q & A AMATEUR POODLE PHOTOGRAPHERS

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Q & A: Professional Handler Alison Foley

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Describe to us what attracted you to dogs in general, and show handling as a career?

When I was about 7 years old my parents bought an Afghan Hound, the people that sold her to them wanted to show her so we let them and went to the shows to watch. Of course we were hooked! They happened to also breed Miniature Poodles which were more my size so that is how I came into Poodles!

Did you have a family that was into dogs?

My family did end up breeding Afghan hounds for many years and I won my first Best in Show on a dog my parents bred and owned.

Who are/were your mentors?

Other than my parents I had a FANTASTIC opportunity to work for many professional handlers and also travel to shows with many breeders of different breeds in the Vancouver Island/Lower Mainland area. I would have to say my first mentors were the Deptuch Family, Jim, Doris, Tempest and Laurel. The Shurb Family, Judi and Gerri and their wonderful mother Joey. Margaret Robertson also took me to sanction matches and let me show her dogs. Ted and Earlene Luke who were the first professional handlers I worked with. And of course the biggest influence was Susan Hillman. She handled the top poodles at the time and she opened so many doors for me. Currently I think my mentors are everyone! We can learn from everyone every single day.

How old were you when you started in dogs?

I was 7 when we got our first show dog and 8 I think when I started in Junior Handling (I went fifth out of 5 and cried) I also got my first show mini when I was about 10 and was kicked out of a fun match because he only had one testicle..... its never easy to start!

How many dogs do you own? Are they house pets or kennel dogs or both?

We currently have 3 shelties and 2 beagles that are house dogs, I co-own a standard Poodle with Michael Tipple who lives with him during the downtime and both in my house and kennel while she is being shown.

What changes in the dog show world have you noted in the years you've been handling: changes in the conformation ring - in judging? In entries? In the breed standard , changes in the winning representatives of the breed?

Well of course there have been many many changes. I think for the most part Toys and Minis are much better quality and I don't see as many big ones being shows. Type and movement seems to have collided in a very nice way. I generally think the quality of standard poodles has gone down. The entries are tiny which probably lends to this as people have to enter dogs they maybe would not show just to make points....and I think judges don't really understand poodles and what they are looking at in outline or movement as much today as they did when I first starting campaigning dogs. I would like to see more competition out there but I think the same can be said for all breeds. Dog shows in North America are in their "reset" phase!

Tell us about your favourite poodle you handled, and why he/she was your favourite? How did you fall into handling poodles specifically?

Some of my favourite Poodles have been: Trixie (Ch Dawin Bag of Tricks); Lutin (Ch Dawin High Falutin); Kate (Ch Dawin Dark Duplicate); Casper (Ch Camelot Seize the Day); Stella (Ch Dawin Steller Performance); Flynn (ch Vetset High Falutin Hallmark); Joanie (Ch Vetset Happy Days); Kate (Ch Vetset Kate Winsit); Ellie Mae (Ch Adessi Elemental Afterglow); Dino (Ch Del Zarsozo Salvame to Afterglow).

You see when you spend a year or two teaching these wonderful poodles that they are the best they really believe you and they think you are the best too. Who can beat a relationship like that? I fell into Poodles in three ways. my love for Minis, my apprenticeship with Susan Hillman and through that my relationship with Linda Campbell and the Dawin Poodles.

Do you find them more challenging as a coated breed?

Not really, they don't shed which makes the coat more predictable and really I don't know any better! I think it takes everyone that long to get ready for the show!

Tell us about the most important experiences you've had with your dogs past and present.

I have had so many wonderful experiences! Dogs have allowed me to literally travel the world and meet so many people that are near and dear to me! I recently had a 10 year old girl fall in love with one of my dogs at a show. It ends up this little girl has a brain tumour, just yesterday I took that dog to the hospital to see her... to make her smile and forget about "life" for even 30 minutes, well it made all those years of having dogs validated in a very special way

What do you want to leave as your legacy as a handler ? What makes you proudest?

I want people to remember that I was a good sport, that i did a great job and LOVED my dogs. I want them to think I gave back.

Any advice for novice handlers out there? Any books or videos you'd like to recommend?

Go to shows! Do not be afraid to talk to people almost EVERYONE will help you with any question, but getting those questions is usually a matter of timing! There are many great books out there but I am coming out with a series of books and videos on handling and grooming, so stay tuned!



Allison Foley and Ch Vetset Kate Winsit, bred by Dr Elly Holowaychuk

PHOTO GALLERY: Professional Handler Alison Foley

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Editor's note: THANK YOU so very much to Allison for taking the time out of her busy schedule to answer my questions! Also a huge congratulations to Allison and **Ch Adessi Elemental Afterglow** (pictured at left) for their Select win at the 2015 Westminster Kennel Club Show. On personal note, I've been a fan since Allison kindly offered me advice 10 years ago ringside, then again a few years ago.



Dr Elly Holowaychuk of Vetset Poodles & Allison Foley

If you'd like to engage Allison Foley's handling services you can find her here:

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<http://www.leadingedgedogshowcompany.com>

tel/fax: (902)-757-2482 Allison's cell: (902)220-1632

NEWSLETTER: PLEASE SEND ME BRAGS, HUMOUR, RECIPES, ETC - WHATEVER YOU'D LIKE TO SEE IN YOUR

NEWSLETTER TO [Editor](#) BEFORE APRIL 31 2015

NEXT NEWSLETTER, SPRING ISSUE. NOTE: Apologies to the photographers for the reduction in quality of their awesome prints. Your NEW Editor is Gloria Koolsbergen. It's been fun!

Describe to us what attracted you to dogs in general, and show handling as a career ?

I was lucky enough to be born into a family of dog/animal lovers! My father has been a professional handler for most of his life and my mother was always involved in obedience! We've always had dogs in our house!! So naturally I caught on to the art of showing and grooming! I honestly have a better connection with dogs than I do with most people! They understand us and vice versa!

Did you have a family that was into dogs?

Yes. Grandmother bred Irish setters and Shetlands.

Who are/were your mentors?

I learnt a lot by just watching. My father was and is my biggest mentor. Also Watching other handlers such as Allison Foley, Allison Cowie, Kaz Hosaka amongst others!

How old were you when you started in dogs?

I was born and raised...

How many dogs do you own? Are they house pets or kennel dogs or both?

I personally only own 1 dog! Harry a German shepherd!! But also have a xolo. In our house my mother's German Shepherd and father's Bearded collie Dilynn! We don't have your typical handler kennel. The dogs live in the house and get plenty of interaction every day outside and in!

What changes in the dog show world have you noted in the years you've been handling : changes in the conformation ring - in judging? In entries? in the breed standard changes in the winning representatives of the breed?

Obviously the entries are down... but that's in any breed! I think with poodles in particular.. Hair is A LOT of work! Usually breeders/owners finish their puppies young and then cut them out! It takes a lot of commitment to keep a poodle in hair! Also puppies to adult can change a lot in their structure. Perhaps a cute 7 month old puppy won't grow into anything spectacular. It's hard to know when they finish at such a young age! Perhaps CKC should take on the FCI system that any dog cannot obtain the title of a CH until they are 18-months of age or older... Perhaps this could also boost entries? Also I think judges should have much more breed specific mentoring! They should go to PCA, world shows etc to see all the types. And study structure... not just what a pretty package they look once sprayed and trimmed. Poodles should be shown wet (like that will ever happen!)

Tell us about your favourite poodle you handled, and why he/she was your favourite? How did you fall into handling poodles specifically?

I've shown and finished many Standard and Mini poodles... I couldn't say one would be more favourite than any other! It's a breed I truly enjoy their personalities!! Being an all breed handler I can't always take them on as they require a lot of attention.. but I'm always thrilled when I do well in such a competitive breed!

Do you find them more challenging as a coated breed?

Challenging yes. In the way that you need to dedicate that time to make sure they are trimmed and sprayed up exactly how you'd like them! Myself I do have an eye of how the trims should look but I can't always translate that into when I'm trimming them. With more experience I think it could come more naturally!

Q & A with: Professional Handler Emily Burdon

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What do you want to leave as your legacy as a handler ? What makes you proudest?

I'm proud when the dogs I show preform well and are happy in the ring! Also when goals are met... whether it be finishing a championship, best puppy in show or group placements!!

Any advice for novice handlers out there? Any books or videos you'd like to recommen

I recommend asking many different handlers/breeders simple questions. Start off by knowing the structure.. of your dog and dogs around you. What you need to do to extenuate those good qualities!! Sit and watch not just poodle judging but all judging... and how the handlers maneuver etc. Also if you aren't lucky enough to attend a show like PCA - buy the dvds. study the dogs, the trims, the handlers! And if you're not sure about something or want some advice. Don't hesitate to ask!!



Editors Note: THANK YOU so very much to Emily for taking the time out of her busy schedule to answer my questions! Full disclosure: Emily has handled my last 4 Champions and my dogs are wild about her (above pictured with "Mango" aka **Ch Glicks Midwinter Magic RN CGN HIC VC** in the ring at 9 months old, the day they won BOW, BOS & BPIG)

Right, Emily Burdon with "Bridget" **Ch Coquetel Champagne Supernova** bred by Julia Munro, owned by Jim Norman



PHOTO GALLERY: Professional Handler Emily Burdon

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Emily Burdon winning BPIG with
"Alexa" aka **Ch Sandhill
Colours of the Rainbow**
bred & owned by Janis Bates

Emily Burdon winning group
placement, BPIG with
"Guinness" aka **Ch Glicks
Midsummer DayDream**
bred & owned by L.K. Glickman

"TRUMP" aka **AM CAN CH
Coquetel the Apprentice**
bred by Julia Munro, handled by
Emily Burdon



If you'd like to engage Emily Burdon's handling
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Tell us about your background in dogs?

I grew up in dogs (so to speak). My mom got the families first show dog (a Rough Collie) when I was 10 years old. We took her to a local dog show "just for fun" and we ended up winning the bitch points over the prominent breeder in the area at the time. From that moment on, we were hooked. This is when I saw my first "REAL" poodle and begged my parents to have one. The answer was an immediate no, and was told that when I was older I could have as many as I wanted.... LOL

In my junior years I competed in juniors, but there was no local juniors program in the area of Saskatchewan we lived. My learning tool was watching the professionals that would come to the local shows and hope and pray one of them would "let me" clean out pens and fill water buckets, just so that I could be in the set up and learn. As a Young teenager I worked a few key handlers (Teri Taplin, Shaunna Bernardin, Joanne Noffsinger) in Alberta who taught me a variety of knowledge. I owe a great debt of gratitude to all of my mentors. They taught me to trust my eye, questioned me when I needed to be questioned and taught me that regardless of anything else going on in your life, the dogs came first. Teri was my Key inspiration for poodles. Not only did I work for her as a young teenager, but again in my early 20's. I had the privilege of learning exactly what it took to maintain a specials coat from the start of the year until the end and the key to the dogs mind so he wouldn't get bored or over tired. Working with Justin (MBISS MBIS Alias Just Give Me that Wink) taught me more than I ever hoped to learn. It's only now, years later, that I fully understand what that year, with that dog and helping Teri along the journey taught me.

My current Mentors are Karen and Dan Giles of Karadale Poodles in Florida. Their trust and honesty is something I'll treasure forever. If it wasn't for them believing in me I wouldn't have Katrina, of whom I adore.

How many dogs do you own?

I own and or co-own many dogs. But only 4 live with me. Katrina (MBIS MBPIS MBPISS Am Gch/ Can Gch Ex Kandansk Legendary Storm, her daughter Katniss (BPIS BPISS Can Ch. Kandansk Aftermath), her nephew Rocky (Kandansk The Contender) and my Boyfriend and my Siberian Husky Makani (Nanook's Winds of Fate). The other dogs live with the co-breeder of Kandansk, Kathryn Albrecht, in foster homes or other co-owned homes. We are blessed to have a great extended family.

Are they house pets or kennel dogs or both?

My dogs are house dogs; however everyone sleeps in their kennels at night. I do not have a kennel building, rather a dog room that is part of my house. The area right off my back door is gravelled for them to use for a bathroom, and the rest of the yard is fenced in lawn grass area that they get to play in.

What changes in the dog show world have you noted in the years you've been handling : changes in the conformation ring - in judging?

I think the changes in judging for the most part are for the positive. Majority of the judges are finding the dog with breed type, sound structure and balance. Occasionally, a dog is rewarded for extreme qualities. We need to remember that a poodle shouldn't be a caricature and it most definitely isn't a farm dog. The Poodle is an elegant but moderate breed with an air of distinction.

In entries?

Entries are declining everywhere. I think part of the reason in poodles is the lack of education and support from existing breeders to the new people. Poodles are a very hard breed, with the extensive coat maintenance and time commitment to them. If someone is showing an interest in learning, educate them, support them and most importantly be approachable. If our sport doesn't get new people, it surely will die.

In the breed standard changes?

Every breed standard needs to evolve as the breed evolves, however not to the detriment of the breed. Changes in the standard shouldn't change the image of the poodle to be perceived as poodles were perceived in the 30's and 40's that is not the poodle of today. Yes the poodle can hunt, swim, herd and retrieve but that doesn't make them a "farm dog". It makes them a versatile, smart family companion. I'd like to see breed standard changes that perhaps will help encourage more people to participate in conformation and dog sports with their poodles. What about the Scandinavian T-trim? This is still a "poodle" trim, but it would allow those people who don't want a "Foo Foo" hair cut the option of still showing their dog. It may even encourage someone to get a poodle if the stereotype of the poodle was less? The best part of it is it's "Just a haircut", it doesn't change the form and function or appearance of the breed at its core.... I could go on and on.

In the winning representatives of the breed?

This is a hard topic as I find the pendulum swings both ways and then back again. We have seen trends of a more sound, solid well structured dog (like many of the dogs of today), and years ago. We have also seen the more extreme, long necked, upright, floating type (like those of 10 – 15 years ago) and we have seen both type of poodle win in the same year. I think that as long as a breeder stay true to their type of dog and believes in what they are doing, who we to judge? Like it is said...."Every dog has its day"

With that said, I feel that overall health and longevity have improved greatly in the breed(s) as a general statement. Breeders are generally making a conscious effort to educate themselves about genetic issues and breed health instead of problems. Better reach and drive, shorter backs and sturdier temperaments. The overall condition and care of the dogs and their coats have become a work of art and the handler or B/O/H a master at their game. The poodle and their people are a breed unto their own and it shows in the ring. Poodles are consistently among the top in the country year after year.

Tell us about your favourite poodle you handled, and why he/she was your favorite?

I have a few favourites. My first was actually getting to show Justin (it only happened once lol) when Teri was ill. I now am proud to co-own a Justin daughter and a Justin son with Kathryn Albrecht, my first standards!!! Cairo (BIS Kandansk Front Page News) was my joy to show. He never let me down, always gave 120% and was a gentleman the whole time. Recently was my beloved Provo, MBIS Am Can Ch Tee Me Provocateur. He and I had an instant bond and were an instant team. He was a gentleman and a clown. His goal was always to make me laugh. I miss him EVERY day. Then of course there is my Princess Katrina.

There are a few client dogs that stick in my mind, whether be it a class dog that finished in 3 straight days of showing, or enjoying a clients very first Best Puppy in show! Nothing beats the reward of the championship than a genuine smile and tears from an appreciative owner.

How did you fall into handling poodles specifically?

I think I was pre-destined to handle poodles and not because I grew up in poodles....I most certainly didn't. It was a natural progression from LOVING the breed, to working for poodle handlers, to going out on my own. **When you love what you do, it just comes naturally.**

Do you find them more challenging as a coated breed?

They probably are. Especially more so than a smooth coated breed. The misconception is that all we have to worry about is growing hair; which is 100% not true. Aside from the hours of coat maintenance and grooming, the dog is still an athlete. There is conditioning of both the body and mind. If you don't take care of the dogs mind, he won't last the year(s) you are planning on showing him/her. The body is equally important.

Yes the coat hides some of it, but nothing hides the bum when it's shaved with a 40 blade. No muscle tone is still no muscle tone. These are the dogs you can pretty much guarantee, spend their lives in a crate, for their owner or handlers fear of "damaging" the coat. Poodles love to be with their people, a happy poodle is an even happier show dog.

Tell us about the most important experiences you've had with your dogs past and present.

My most memorable experience I had was the journey that Katrina, and her brother Doppler, took us on in 2011. Winning WD, WB, BOW, BOV and BPISS at the American National. That same year Katrina was the top winning Poodle Puppy in Canadian History, winning 13 all-breed BPIS, 2 Am BPISS and 2 Can BPISS, including BOV at both the Canadian and American Nationals in the same year. Doppler and Katrina are the only Canadian Bred miniature Poodle littermates to have won at the American Nationals. Katrina was also # 3 Puppy of all breeds in Canada that same year, #2 Miniature in Canada, #7 Non-Sporting for 2011. In 2012 she won her first BIS at 14 months old and proceeded to win the only AOM at Westminster Kennel Club, Finishing 2012 with 5 All-Breed BIS and Canada's #1 Miniature.....Proudly Breeder/Owner Handled to all her wins.

But, our proudest moment came when we welcomed Katrina's First litter to Kandansk. Kathy and I knew she would be something special from a very young age. Katniss, BPIS BPISS Can Ch. Kandansk Aftermath, also finished her puppy year as Canada's #1 Minatare Poodle Puppy and now waits for her trip south for her Am Ch. She is growing up and waiting for her turn as Katrina's Aftermath. Her only hold back was me being unable to attend as many shows during her puppy year as I did during her mothers. Producing generation after generation of consistent breed type is a definite highlight.

What do you want to leave as your legacy as a handler?

I don't know what I want to leave as a legacy, I feel that I have so much more to learn and teach others. I hope that years from now, I have continued to produce a healthy family of Poodles and made and maintained great friendships along the way. I hope that people view me as honest (whether you like my opinion or not), approachable and dedicated. I feel a sense of responsibility to protect my breed by maintaining a strong code of ethics regarding breeding to ensure the health of the breed is preserved.

What makes you proudest?

Helping my friends achieve their goals and mentoring new people into the sport or breeding dogs.

A now good friend of mine once happened to stop to look at my dogs while I was grooming at a dog show. I started the conversation by simply saying "Hi!" and the rest as they say is history. She now can shave a pattern on an adult, maintenance bath any dog and show in the ring with confidence. Did I mention she went to the show to find either a whippet breeder or a Dalmatian breeder and is now a "poodle girl!" Her first show dog was a standard poodle that she finished the championship on and is now trialing in Rally-O. She is also working towards becoming a Rally-O judge. This past fall, this same girl ran my entire set up and showed all my dogs while I attended a funeral in another province.

Anytime I'm able to help someone into the sport, I'm willing to teach, However not all people are prepared for the hard work. When time and effort results in someone new staying in the sport and learning about Poodles, it's a win win for everyone.

Any advice for novice handlers out there? Any books or videos you'd like to recommend?

Any book you can get your hands on. My favourites are Born to Win by Pat Trotter, Best in Show by Bo Bengston and Annie on Dogs by Ann Rogers Clark.

Q & A with: Professional Handler Natasha Taphorn

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The biggest advice is to be prepared to take your lumps and earn your stripes (so to speak). The average "new" person into dogs has a 5 year shelf life so try not to get overwhelmed and find people in the sport that keep it fun for you and you will fast become a "lifer". Remember that at the end of the day you should still be able to look down at your dog in pride regardless of winning or losing. A dog's show career is only a very small portion of the bond and the life of the dog and how you approach this sport will be reflected in how your dog performs for you. Don't get me wrong, I have a serious approach and extremely competitive spirit, but remember that the dog owes us nothing. She/he is doing it for us...not for themselves. It is not their choice they were born "fabulous" and chosen to be a show dog. Keep it fun and engaging for the dog, and they will NEVER let you down.

If you choose to be breeder, find a mentor. This is KEY! Learn as much as you can from someone in your breed with year of knowledge and experience. They can help you develop your eye and share information on pedigrees, health, type, grooming etc that may take you years to learn on your own, or at all. Don't be afraid to ask questions, but be prepared to hear an answer you may not like. Take the good with the bad and chalk it up to yet another learning experience.

Put in the hard work, dedication and be commitment to learn as much as you can. Your effort will be rewarded through the presentation and final product you put into the ring. Lastly, never, Never NEVER give up....after all, it's just a dog show!!! If you're not enjoying what you're doing, don't do it or change it so that you are.

Natasha with "Josh" **HIT Cindeross Black Joshua CD**
Breeder; Jean Hughes Owner: Natasha Taphorn



MBIS Am Ch Can GCh Tees Me Provocateur
Breeder/owner Dr Terrill Udenberg.

PHOTO GALLERY: Professional Handler Natasha Taphorn

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If you'd like to engage Natasha Taphorn's handling services you can find her here:

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Website: www.kandansk.ca

Email: natashataphorn@yahoo.ca

Natasha with **MBIS NBOV MBPISS MBPIS Am GCh Can GchEx Kandansk Legendary Storm CGN** aka Katrina.

PET CANDIDS: Black dogs are a photographers fun challenge!



"Boris" Glicks Dog in Black;
5 years old, photo by Jacques April



"Berlin" Glicks Berlin;
5 years old, photo by Robert Ferron

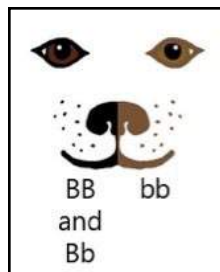
“How to breed the colours you want (and avoid the colours you don't want)”

by Dr MJ Rawlings

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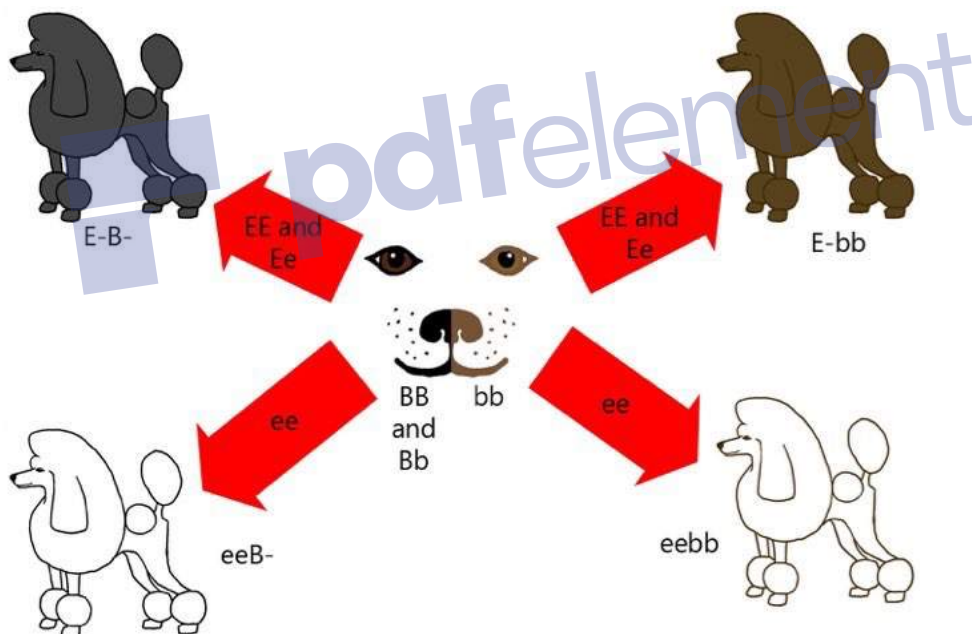
In this article, I will explain the genetics that cause different colours in poodles, and how currently available genetic tests can be used to help predict or control what colours will appear in a litter.

Black vs brown pigment



At the locus (place in the DNA) B, brown, lowercase b, is recessive to black, uppercase B. Because b is recessive, a dog must have two copies of b in order to be brown or have brown pigment. Because B is dominant, a dog with two Bs can only produce puppies with black pigment, no matter what it is bred to. A dog who is Bb has the potential to produce black or brown pigment, dependent on which alleles (versions of B or b) its mate has.

Dark coat vs light coat



The E locus controls if the dog's coat will be the same colour as its pigment (eumelanin) or a light colour (phaeomelanin) that can be any colour from white through cream, apricot, to red. E is dominant, so EE and E mean the dog will have black or brown hair, depending what its B locus tells it. e is recessive, and an ee dog will have a light coat with whatever coloured pigment its B locus tells it. EE dogs can only produce black (or possibly brown) regardless of what they are bred to.

Continued: "How to breed the colours you want (and avoid the colours you don't want)"

by Dr MJ Rawlings

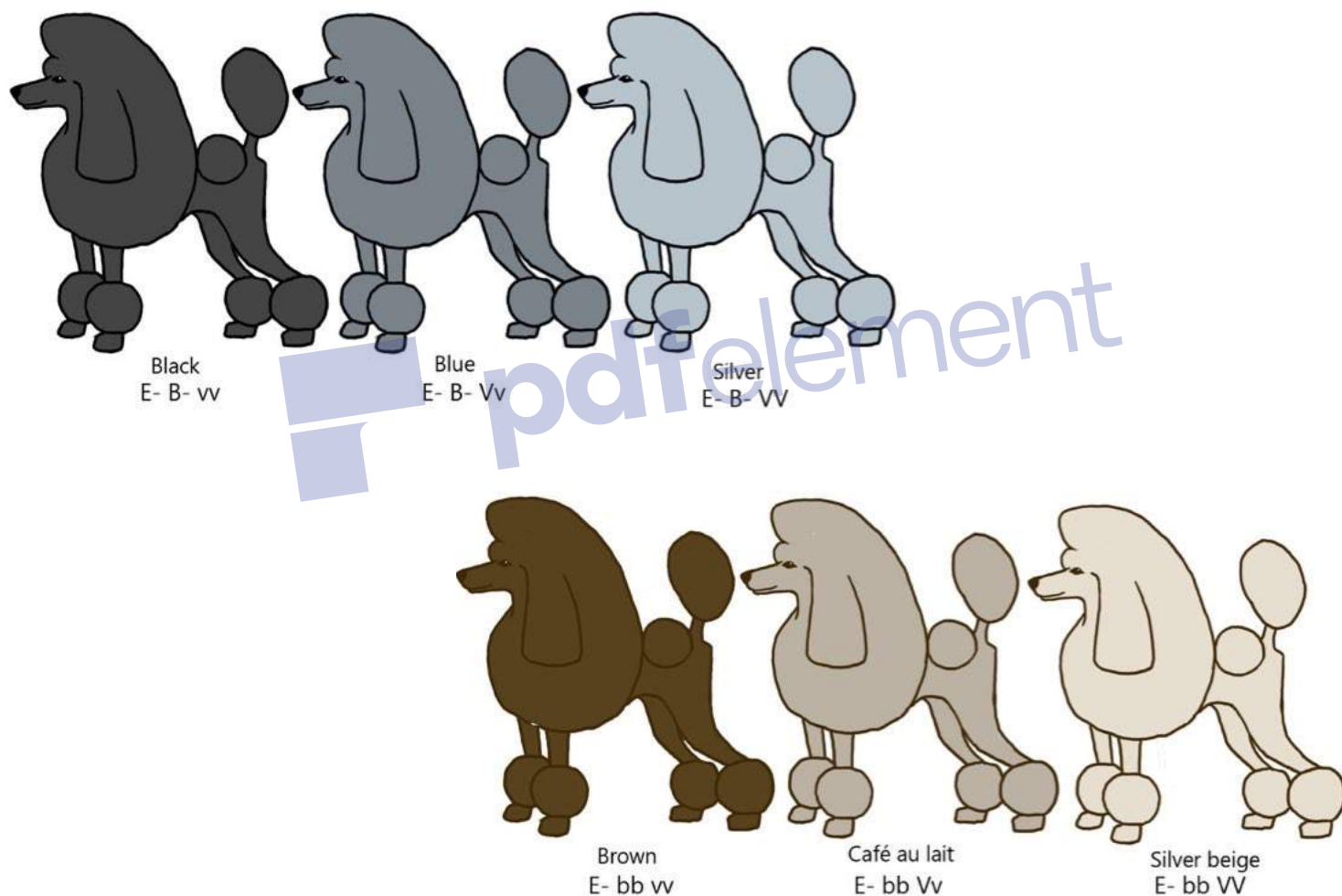
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How to use genetic tests for E and B

If you are trying to breed poodles with light coats, where brown pigment in many cases is considered a fault, try to select for B. If you have a dog who is Bb, you can prevent brown-pigmented puppies from happening by breeding to a dog who is BB.

If you are trying to breed brown-coloured poodles, select for E and avoid e. If you have a dog who is Ee, breeding to an EE dog will prevent any cream puppies appearing in the litter.

Clearing colours



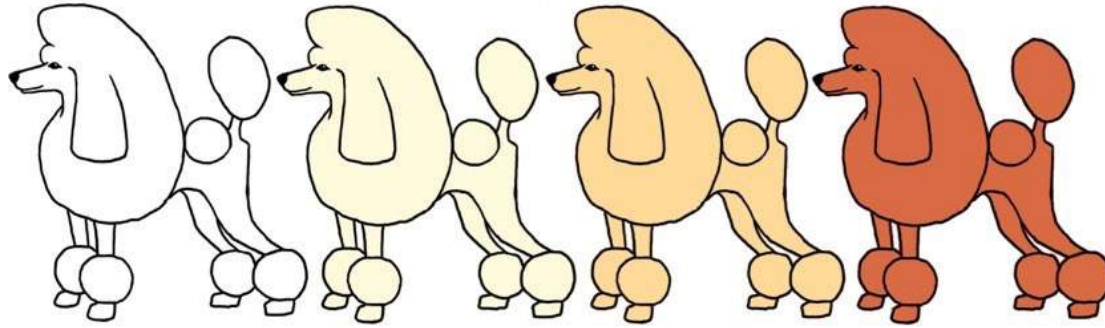
The genetic cause of puppies who are born black or brown (EE and Ee) and clear to a lighter colour is theorised to be caused by two partially dominant alleles at a single locus. This theoretical locus is usually called V or G. In this model, vv would be the holding colour, VV would be the silver colour that has started to clear on the face by the time it is 8 weeks old, and Vv the intermediate form would be the puppy who turns blue or café at an older age. Unfortunately these genes have not been mapped and there is no test available. According to current understanding, holding blacks and browns bred to other holding blacks and browns should breed true, and silver-type blacks and browns bred to other silver types should also breed true. A holding colour bred to a silver colour should produce only the blue/café intermediate, and either extreme bred to the intermediate blue or café should produce pups of both colours.

“How to breed the colours you want (and avoid the colours you don't want)”

by Dr MJ Rawlings

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Additionally, there seem to be other genetic factors in some holding colours that can alter the intensity of the colour. These include grizzling (a progressive buildup of white hairs in the coat that gradually alters the colour) and browns that lose intensity to become a chestnut or ginger colour with age. These genetic factors are currently not well understood.



Phaeomelanin shades

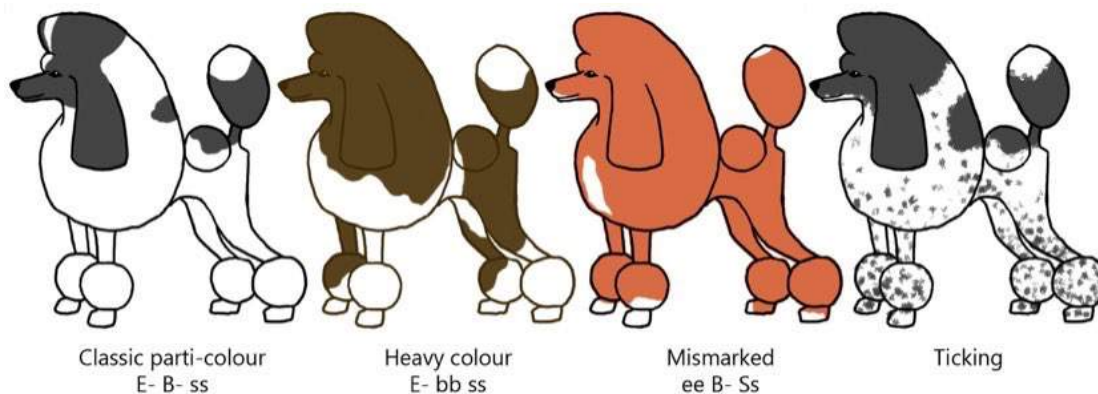
The genetics that control the coat colour intensity of ee poodles is currently not fully understood. There may be more than one locus and several alleles involved, since there seems to be a huge range of possible shades. Breeding poodles together from the same ends of the spectrum (dark or light) is usually thought to be more likely to produce like colours.

Colour faults

A few colours are linked to health conditions. Dilute (d) is a recessive gene that can sometimes occur in poodles. It causes otherwise black or brown dogs to be born a diluted colour such as in a Weimaraner, with light eyes and pale pigment, and is associated with a skin disease called colour dilution alopecia. There is a test available. This should not be confused with the much more usual clearing blue and silver, which are not known to be linked to any health conditions.

An albino poodle has a white coat, no pigment at all, and blue eyes. Albinism in most species has been linked to eye and hearing problems. The recessive gene for albinism in dogs has not yet been mapped and it is unknown how common it is in poodles.

Merle is a dominant gene linked to eye abnormalities and hearing problems. It is not native to poodles and occurs in breeds such as collies, Dachshunds, and Great Danes.



Spotting

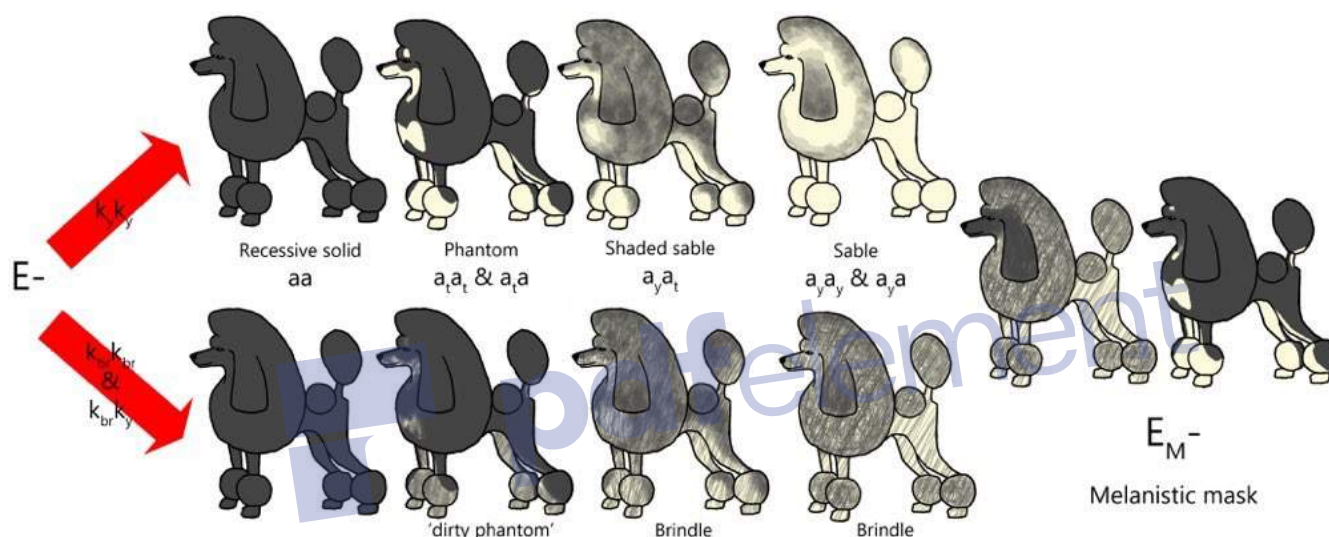
Continued: How to breed the colours you want (and avoid the colours you don't want) by Dr MJ Rawlings

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The s allele of the S locus is the gene responsible for the historical 'parti-colour' pattern in poodle-like dogs. The gene interferes with how the pigmented cells spread over the foetus as it develops, and this causes unpigmented areas of white in the coat. Any colour other than white can thus express this pattern. It is a recessive gene, so only ss dogs exhibit the pattern, but some Ss dogs can have mismarks on the chest or toes, and so many wish to breed away from it by testing litters and choosing to keep puppies who are SS if one of the parents is known to be a carrier.

Agouti

Agouti patterns sometimes occur in poodles as a result of somewhat complicated interactions between three different loci. These loci are the E locus, which has already been discussed, the K locus, and the A locus.



The E locus Only black and brown-coated dogs (Ee and EE) can express agouti patterns. ee dogs cannot express agouti patterns no matter what is at the K and A loci. There is in fact a third allele at the E locus called E_M. The effect of E_M is normally exactly the same as E, but if a dog expresses an agouti pattern, it has the effect of hiding the pattern on the face and ears.

The K locus K is dominant and confers solid black or brown colour. Most poodles are KK and do not produce agouti patterns. However, there are two recessive alleles that can occur at K, and they are called k_{br} and k_y. Both of these will cause a pattern to be expressed, and the pattern will be determined by what is at the A locus.

The A locus determines what the pattern will be. Rarely, this will be no pattern if the dog is aa, which is the bottom recessive, sometimes confusingly referred to as 'recessive black' but which shall be referred to here as 'recessive solid'. The two other possibilities seem to be incompletely dominant, and are a_t (phantom) and a_y (sable -- a sort of ermine colour with the darker colour on the tips of the hairs, that generally becomes a grubby silverish colour at maturity). If there is a k_{br} at the K locus, the pattern will be 'brindled' -- have a streaky and uneven effect that usually fades to an uneven blue or off-black shade at maturity.

All three of these loci are mapped and tests for them are widely available. However, if one wishes to avoid producing agouti patterns, it is usually sufficient to test the K locus only, and if a dog has less than two Ks, to only breed to a KK dog. When breeding ee colours together it is unlikely to be of concern. Huge thanks to Dr MJ Rawlings for taking the time to write this article for the PCC audience -Editor

“The Mystery of Canine Bloat” by Casey Carl, DVM

Associate Medical Director, [Paw Print Genetics](#), Spokane, Wash., USA

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Seeing a dog with a distended stomach, unproductive attempts at vomiting, weakness, and rapid, strained breathing is sure to strike fear into the heart of any dog breeder or owner. These classic signs of gastric dilatation and volvulus (GDV) or “bloat” as it is colloquially known, are the worst enemy of anyone who has experienced this traumatic, life-threatening condition that often affects otherwise healthy dogs. The significance of the heartbreak caused by this disease has been made obvious to me by the numerous clients that have inquired about genetic testing for this condition at [Paw Print Genetics](#). Though many suspects have been implicated in the cause of GDV in our dogs, unfortunately no single risk factor, including a genetic mutation, can adequately explain the lion’s share of cases at this point. With an estimated 21-24% chance of large and giant breed dogs developing GDV within their lifetime (Broome and Walsh 2003), it is no surprise that people would love to find an easy, low-cost and predictable way to prevent this disease.

GDV is a condition marked by rotation of the stomach on the upper end near the esophagus. This rotation closes off the opening between the stomach and esophagus, thus preventing the dog from burping. In addition, the stomach fills with a rapid accumulation of gas that adds pressure to the walls of the stomach and causes thin walled veins to collapse while the thicker walled arteries stay open and continue to allow blood flow into the region. The inability of the veins to return the blood to the heart leads to severe back up of blood in the vessels, oxygen deprivation to abdominal organs and multi-organ failure. In addition, the extreme distension of the stomach with gas makes respiration difficult due to pressure on the diaphragm (the sheet of skeletal muscle that helps us breathe). Without treatment, progression of the disease leads to shock, coma and death. But what causes the stomach to rotate in the first place?

Though numerous risk factors have been identified, no one is sure what causes the rotation. Scientists have tried to understand the order of events in GDV for years, but not being able to see the event occur in real-time has made a breakthrough difficult. One area of study has looked at whether the stomach fills with air before or after the rotation. A commonly held theory has been that the dog played a role in the distension of the stomach due to swallowing air (a relatively common occurrence). A recent study however, showed that the gas in the stomach of affected dogs was of a very different composition than atmospheric air, thus invalidating this theory (Van Kruiningen et al. 2013). The investigators in this study concluded that the most likely cause of gas accumulation in the stomach is due to bacterial fermentation either from bacteria consumed with a particular food source or from intestinal bacteria introduced to the stomach due to reflux from the intestinal tract (another common occurrence). However, even with the assumption that gas buildup is due to fermentation, it is unknown whether it is the primary cause or a secondary effect of rotation.

A review of literature on GDV by Broome and Walsh (2003) listed many factors that have been shown to increase risk of the disease. These include being a large breed dog, concurrent diseases, food particles smaller than 30 mm in diameter, dry food, eating one large meal per day, rapid food consumption, elevated food bowls, stressful events, fearful personality type, genetics, inflammatory bowel disease, and older age.

Continued: “The Mystery of Canine Bloat”

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The [Canine Health Foundation](#) website also lists high water intake and activity after eating as risk factors. Given such a large list of potential causes, most owners would find it difficult to avoid them all, even with the best of intentions. And as most medical professionals know, when a particular disease has a large list of risk factors (such as in GDV), the most important cause is often undetermined.

Once a dog develops GDV, treatment revolves around fluid therapy to correct acid/base imbalances and treat shock, depressurizing the stomach, and surgical intervention to tack the stomach to the abdominal wall in a procedure called a gastropexy that prevents future rotation. Because GDV is so common in large breed dogs, many large breed owners choose to have a preventative gastropexy performed at the time of spay or neuter to keep GDV from ever occurring.

Though it would be wonderful to find a single genetic cause of the disease, I suspect that we will find GDV to be a complex, multifactorial disease involving both genetic and environmental factors. Thanks to grants by the German Wirehaired Pointer Club of America, Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, and the Poodle Club of American Foundation, Dr. Claire Sharp of Tufts University will begin a two-year study on the genetic, hormonal, and molecular factors contributing to GDV on January 1, 2014. You can donate to the grant or learn more [here](#). Hopefully through this study we will find the answers that have evaded us over the years. Until then, the best we can do is preventative surgery, minimizing the number of risk factors in our large breed dogs' lives and getting medical intervention immediately if signs of GDV are seen.

This column is not intended as a replacement for personalized veterinary care. Please consult your veterinarian for medical advice regarding your pets.

Citations:

- Broome CJ, Walsh VP. Gastric dilatation-volvulus in dogs. N Z Vet J. 2003 Dec;51(6): 275-83.
- Gastric Dilatation-Volvulus. American Kennel Club Canine Health Foundation. <http://www.akcchf.org/canine-health/your-dogs-health/disease-information/gastric-dilatation-volvulus.html>, December 12, 2013.
- Van Kruiningen HJ, Gargamelli C, Havier J, Frueh S, Jin L, Suib S. Stomach gas analyses in canine acute gastric dilatation with volvulus. J Vet Intern Med. 2013 Sep-Oct;27(5):1260-1.

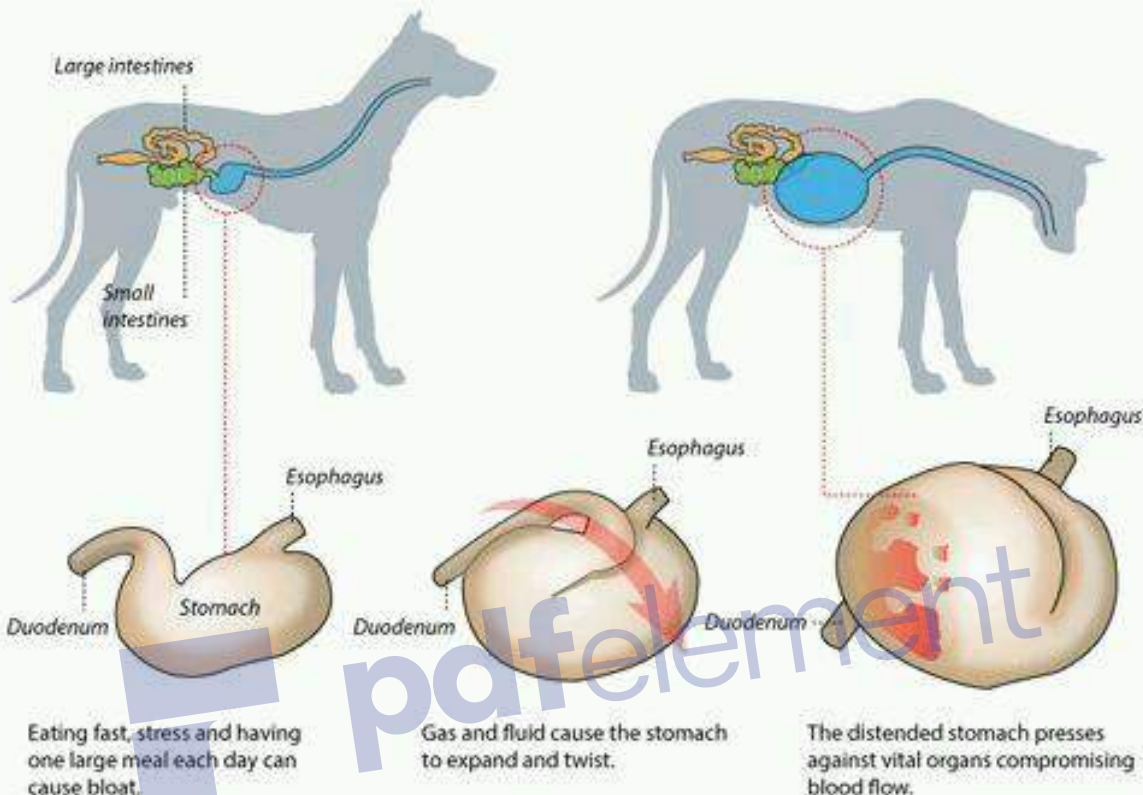
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About the author: Casey Carl is currently the Associate Medical Director at [Paw Print Genetics](#). Prior to Paw Print Genetics, he was a private practitioner in the Portland, OR, area with a significant interest in the human-animal bond. Dr. Carl received his BS in Biology from Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA in 2004 and his Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine from Washington State University, Pullman, WA, in 2008. While in veterinary school, Dr. Carl was heavily involved in the AVMA's Veterinary Leadership Experience focusing on leadership development, teamwork, and medical ethics.

BLOAT:

Is Your Dog at Risk?

Gastric Dilatation Volvulus (GDV), also known as bloat, is a life-threatening condition in which the dog's stomach fills with air, fluid and/or food. The enlarged stomach twists and puts pressure on other organs, causing difficulty breathing and eventually decreasing blood supply to a dog's vital organs.



Breeds most at risk

Large and giant dog breeds are most at risk for bloat due to a deep and narrow chest.

- Great Danes
- Saint Bernards
- Weimaraners
- Golden Retrievers
- German Shepherd Dogs
- Wolfhounds
- Bloodhounds

Symptoms

There are three phases of bloat.

PHASE 1

- Anxious and restless
- Distended abdomen
- Unsuccessful attempts to belch or vomit

PHASE 2

- Excessive salivation
- Rapid heartbeat

PHASE 3

- Weakness
- Shortness of breath
- Pale gums

Treatment

Initial treatment involves:

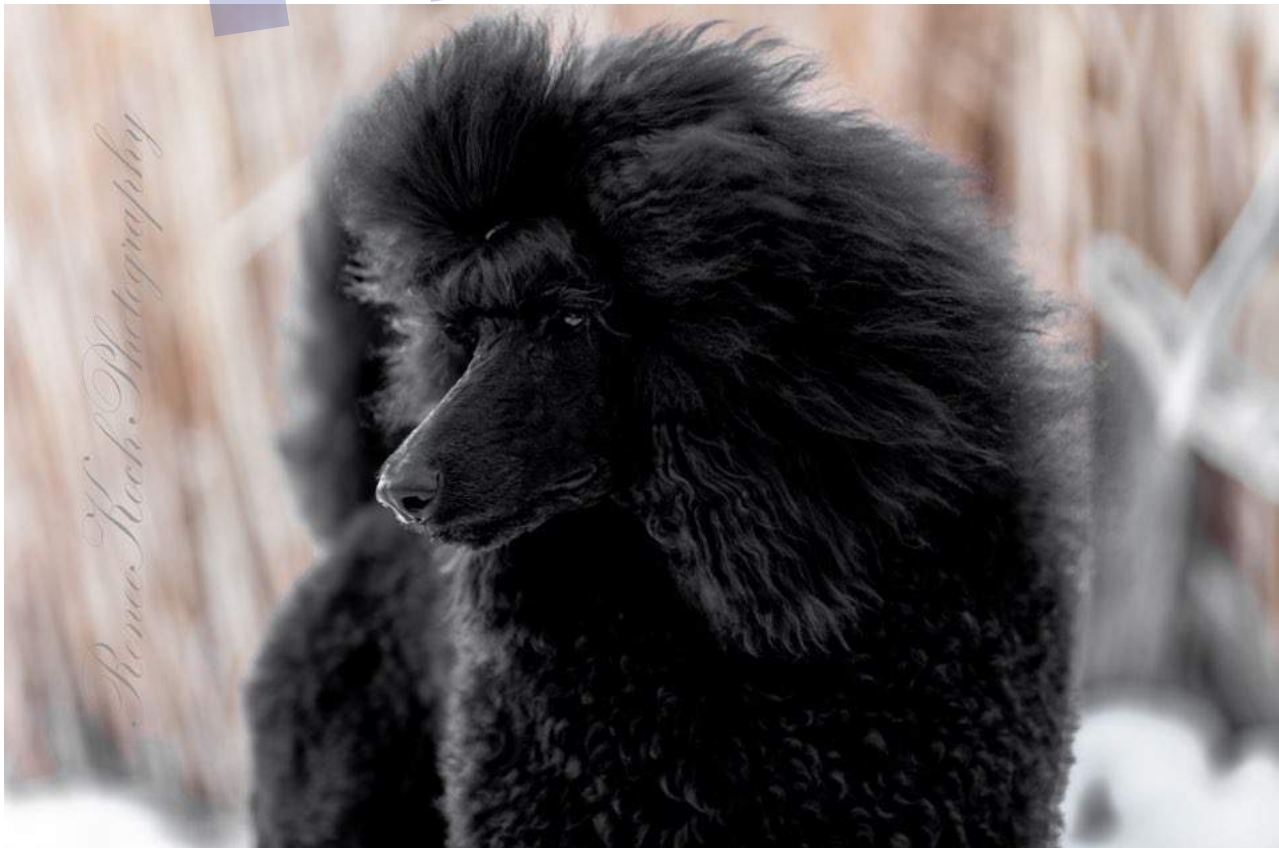
- Relieving pressure on the stomach
- Treating for shock
- A stomach tube may be passed to allow gas to escape
- Intravenous fluids to maintain blood pressure and support the heart's function.
- Surgery (involves emptying the stomach, rotating the stomach and spleen back into their correct positions, and removing any tissue that is too damaged to heal)

INTRODUCING POODLE OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER: RENEE KOCH

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- 1. Who are you?** Renee Koch, Standard Poodle owner, breeder and a people & pet photographer from Kitchener, ON.
- 2. How long have you been into photography?** There has been a camera in my hand as long as I can remember, offering photo sessions over the past 5 years or so.
- 3. What's your inspiration?** I'm inspired by my subjects, taking pictures that tell their story. Light, colour, emotion, nature and art inspire me. I've been known to drop what I'm doing or excuse myself from a conversation if I spot something, someone or light I can't resist shooting.
- 4. What kind of shots do you like to take/ subject matter/ lighting?** I love to shoot a variety of image styles and subjects. Newborns, portraits, family interaction, action shots and slice of life moments more so than intentionally posed. My favourite subjects are children, people in love and dogs. I photograph a lot of black dogs. I prefer to shoot in natural light, especially the golden hours which are the 3 hour bracket after sunrise and before sunset. It's the best light of the day and doesn't drop shadows or harshness on the subject like the sun overhead, creating a different feel than flash photography. I love colour best, but also enjoy converting images into b&w.
- 5. What kind of equipment do you use?** Canon girl here, always have been. My main body is a 5D MarkII, favourite lenses are L-series 85mm, 24-105mm and 70-200mm.
- 6. Name the dogs in your photos?** My girls Ava & Lyra, full sisters 15 months apart in age.
- 7. Do your photos have names?** I usually name the images I keep for myself, but not for clients.

Lyra - "Into the light"



INTRODUCING POODLE OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER: RENEE KOCH

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Ava - "In her element"

"Precious baby girl" Lyra 3 days old



Ava on Ryan's shoulder - "Baby it's cold outside"



Thank you to Renee for taking the time to answer my questions and for sharing her stunning photography with our readers. For more of Renee's photography, follow her on Flickr or book a portrait session with your dog - Editor

INTRODUCING POODLE OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER: RENEE KOCH

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"Snow Day"



Ava and Nicole "Puppy Love"

INTRODUCING POODLE OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER: NANCY BORGA

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In 2005 we got our first standard poodle, Kali's Lil Kasha. I found out about agility during basic training. One agility class later, we were hooked! 3 years later my son wanted to train a dog for agility and we obtained a standard poodle for him, Mount Bethel's Mitsy. While he trained Mitsy, he dabbled in conformation. My son enjoyed Junior Handling. He and Mitsy continued in agility training and competing, at the same time showing in the breed ring, and Junior Handlers. Competing in agility and conformation with the dogs became a family event with scheduled trips for trials and camping trips to round out our weekends.

Our oldest dog Kasha took us further than we ever dreamed possible, **MACH3 Kali's Lil Kasha RN RO1 MXC MJB2 of T2B**. She achieved one MACH with me, one with Michael and one with both of us handling. Not to be outdone, Mike obtained many titles on Mitsy **UKC GRCH Mount Bethel's RN R01 MX MCJ OF & TDI**.

It has been a whirlwind 9 years. We decided to breed for our next performance partners. We have bred 2 litters.

Our boy **UKC GR CH Waypoint's first step Kairos** (from the first litter) has his **MX and MXJ** titles in agility and is working on his Agility championship.

Our youngest at 16 months is **UKC CH Waypoints step two Supernova CA CAA**. (coursing ability and Coursing ability advanced). Nova will make her agility debut this year. She is from our second litter, This litter of pups already had 5 performance titles among them at 15 months. We are very pleased with them.

Photography;

When I was expecting my son 17 years ago, I invested in a good camera to take baby shots. Having a digital SLR camera changed my photography. Having the instant feedback of the image made for huge improvements. Over the years and 4 dogs later I find my camera in hand on the rare day off.

I primarily shoot the out doors. I prefer to be outside. I prefer to be active with my dogs. I love water shots, both natural, and the type with a poodle diving through it. All of my poodles are black or blue which presents its own photographic challenge. I enjoy flower photos. I also enjoy setting up a tripod and taking night shots of water and [camp] fires. Finally after all of these years I am making some sense of the settings on my camera, shutter speed, ISO, Aperture, etc Recently I have been taking more portraits, and now it is not just the dogs that have to run when the camera comes out :).



Nancy Borga

MACH 3 Kali's lil Kasha MJG, MXG,OF, T2B, RN, CGC.TDI.
RO1

UKCGRCH Mount Bethel's Mitsy OF, MX, MXJ,RO1,RN, TDI
CGC

UKCGR CH Waypoints First step Kairos CGC, NA, NAJ, NF,
OA, OAJ, AX, AXJ, MX, MXJ

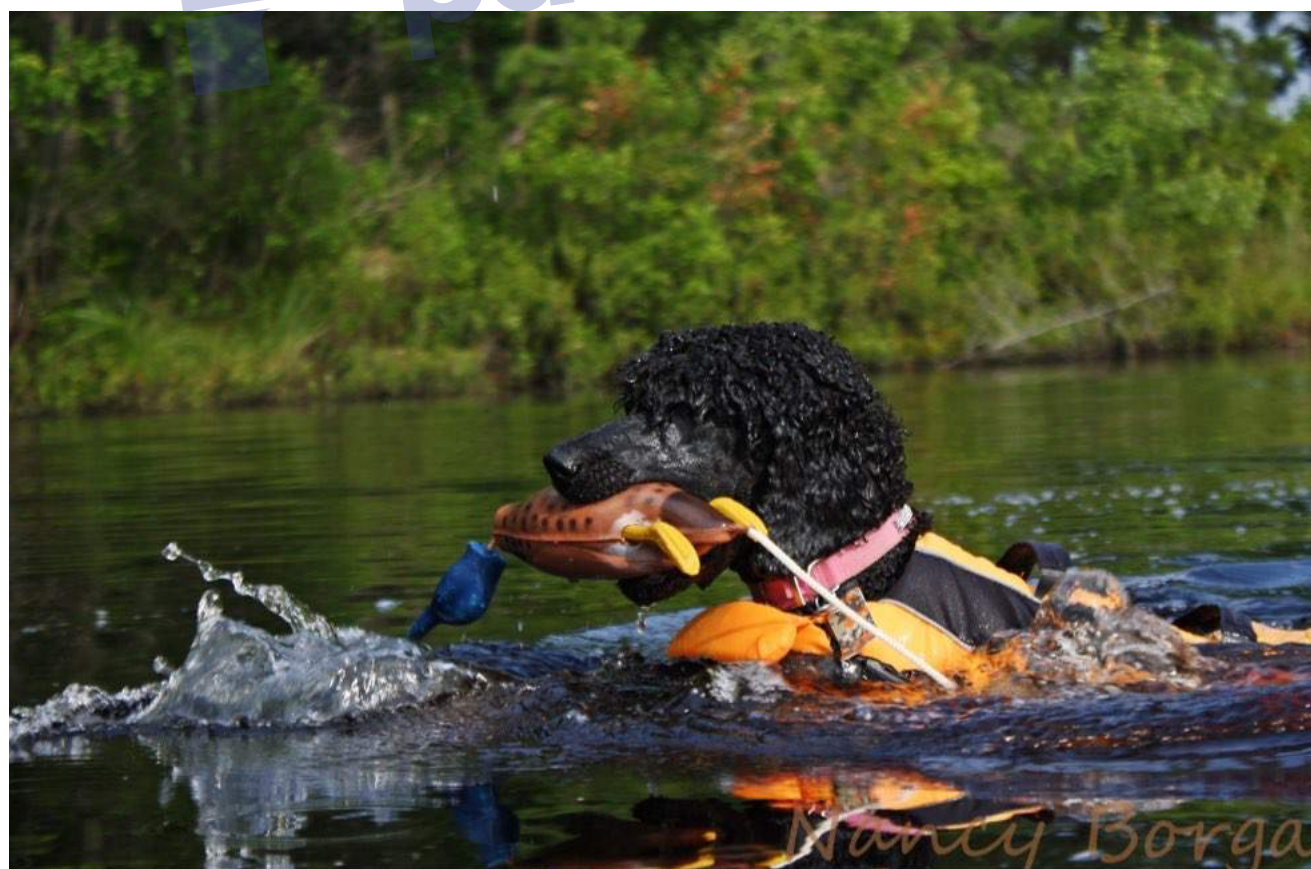
UKC CH Waypoint's step two Super Nova CA, CAA,CGC,(up
and coming dog!)

<http://waypointstandardpoodles.com/>

THANK YOU to Nancy for sharing her wonderful images and poodle history with our readers. - Editor

INTRODUCING POODLE OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER: NANCY BORG

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INTRODUCING POODLE OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER: NANCY BORGA

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INTRODUCTION: Photographie de Cloé Simard

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Bonjour chers amoureux des caniches!

Mon nom est Cloé Simard. Je suis éducatrice spécialisée de formation travaillant dans une école primaire et je suis photographe amateur. Je suis tombée en amour avec la photographie quand je n'étais qu'une enfant, mes parents avaient quelques appareils photos dont un Polaroid et un 35mm argentique dans le dernier tiroirs du gros meuble en bois qui servait de support à la télévision du salon. Je m'asseyais devant la vieille commode et je tirais lentement sur les poignées, comme si j'allais y découvrir un trésor...Il y avait toutes de sortes d'objets merveilleux qui me fascinaient! Après les avoir passés en revue, je sortait l'appareil photo de mon choix et je m'amusais à prendre en photos tout ce qui m'entourait et ce qui attirait mon attention...

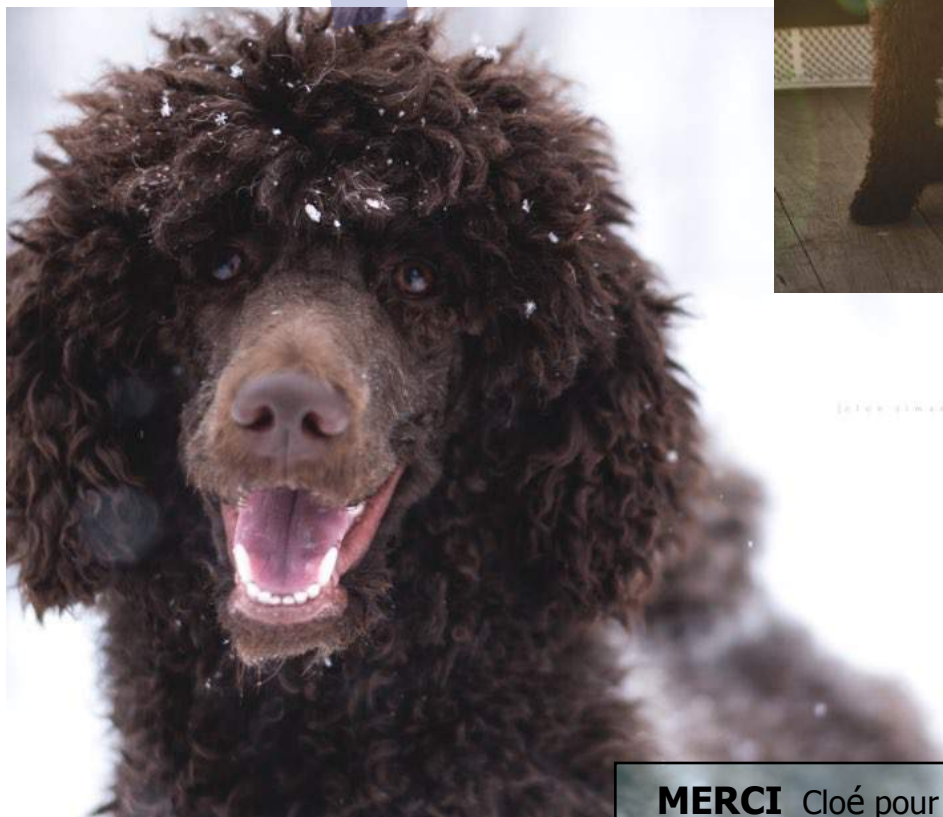
Un jour, ils m'ont inscrite dans un cours de photo et ce fut pour moi une révélation! J'y ai appris le développement de négatif en chambre noire et quelques concepts de base entourant la photographie. À partir de ce moment-là, mon père m'a acheté des appareils photos jetables et des films à développement chaque fois que je passais une bobine, c'était une autre époque! Puis à l'adolescence, il m'as fait cadeau de mon premier appareil photo numérique, je pouvais maintenant prendre autant de cliché que je le voulais. Le temps a passé et j'ai développée une grande passion pour la photographie!

Mon premier modèle canin fut Charly, le chien de mon adolescence, un cocker croisé labrador, aujourd'hui au paradis des toutous. C'est avec lui que je suis tombée en amour avec la photographie canine et, jusqu'à la dernière semaine de sa vie, il a posé pour moi, il était très patient!!! En 2013, j'ai accompagné ma mère chez Liza Kimberly Glickman pour l'aider à choisir une petite femelle caniche royale brun chocolat : quand je l'ai prise dans mes mains, elle s'est laissée mollement allée sur le dos ... et voilà Queen Charlotte nous avaient conquises. Depuis ce temps, je la prends en photo à n'importe quelle occasion, cette petite Diva adore être sous les projecteurs!

Je travaille surtout avec la lumière naturelle, c'est ce que je préfère. À chaque heure du jour, la lumière change et les couleurs sont différentes. Ce que je préfère c'est lorsque le soleil se couche et que la lumière devient d'un magnifique orange crépusculaire, le ciel nous offre alors une palette de couleurs intenses et magiques! Je prends surtout des photos pour transmettre à travers mes images ma vision et ce que je ressens, j'ajoute une touche personnelle dans toutes mes images, même lorsque je fais des séances photos avec des humains j'aime y mettre une peu de ce que je suis.

Aujourd'hui, je travaille avec un appareil réflex numérique plus précisément un boîtier D800 de Nikon. Je n'ai pas encore de site internet, mais vous pouvez voir mon travail de photographe amateur sur ma page publique Facebook : Cloé Simard Photographie.





MERCI Cloé pour partager vos images et histoire - Editor

Introduction: Photographe France Beaulieu et son Caniche Dexter

Texte et photos par France Beaulieu

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Dexter est un caniche royal exceptionnel qui a vu le jour le 23 juillet 2012. Il est entré dans ma vie pour mon 50^{ième} anniversaire. Mes amis avaient organisé une surprise party et je me souviendrai toujours du moment où il est apparu dans sa petite brouette, confortablement assis, au milieu d'une trentaine de personnes. Je l'ai pris dans mes bras et d'une lèche sur la joue il a semblé me dire « enfin te voilà »... et moi, tout ce que je trouvais à dire les yeux en larmes de bonheur « il est donc si beau....il est donc si beau ». J'ai fondu pour lui et son regard si plein de tendresse. Il n'avait que 8 semaines, et avec toute sa prestance, il passait d'une personne à l'autre sans sourciller. Après maintes réflexions, je l'ai prénommé Dexter.... étant une adepte de la télé série du même nom !!

Depuis ce moment, il partage ma vie et à chaque jour, il me surprend encore. Il est très intelligent, vif, enjoué et surtout toujours prêt à me faire plaisir. Il se prête volontiers à toutes les mises en scène et scénarios que j'élabore pour le mettre en vedette. Il est très photogénique et adore la caméra. Il est très fier et je présume que c'est pour cette raison qu'il se plaît tant à se faire toiletter. Il aime tous les autres animaux; il partage d'ailleurs la maison avec trois chats qui sont devenus ses meilleurs amis. Il me suit dans mes compétitions équestres où il est d'ailleurs la vedette !!! Tout le monde le connaît par son nom et l'adore. Depuis bientôt un an, il a sa propre page Facebook où il y raconte ses péripéties. Ses lecteurs sont légion !!

Une confiance mutuelle, un lien magique, un amour indéfectible nous unit..... Dans quelques années, je prendrai ma retraite et je pourrai davantage profiter de sa présence. Présentement, je travaille dans une institution financière. Pour l'instant, nos promenades quotidiennes sont nos moments magiques, exclusifs. Chaque instant passé auprès de lui est une pure occasion de bonheur.

Tantôt coquin, tantôt taquin, son regard si doux et sa tendresse sans égal me rappellent chaque seconde qu'il est le compagnon idéal.

France Beaulieu fbeaulieu1@gmail.com



"Hum.....cuisiner !!! Pas toujours facile !!!!!!!" - Dexter

"Ah les corvées ménagères !!! :(" - Dexter

Remove Watermark Now



Introduction: Photographe France Beaulieu et son Caniche Dexter

Texte et photos par France Beaulieu

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"Admirez mon génie
créatif !!!!!" - Dexter

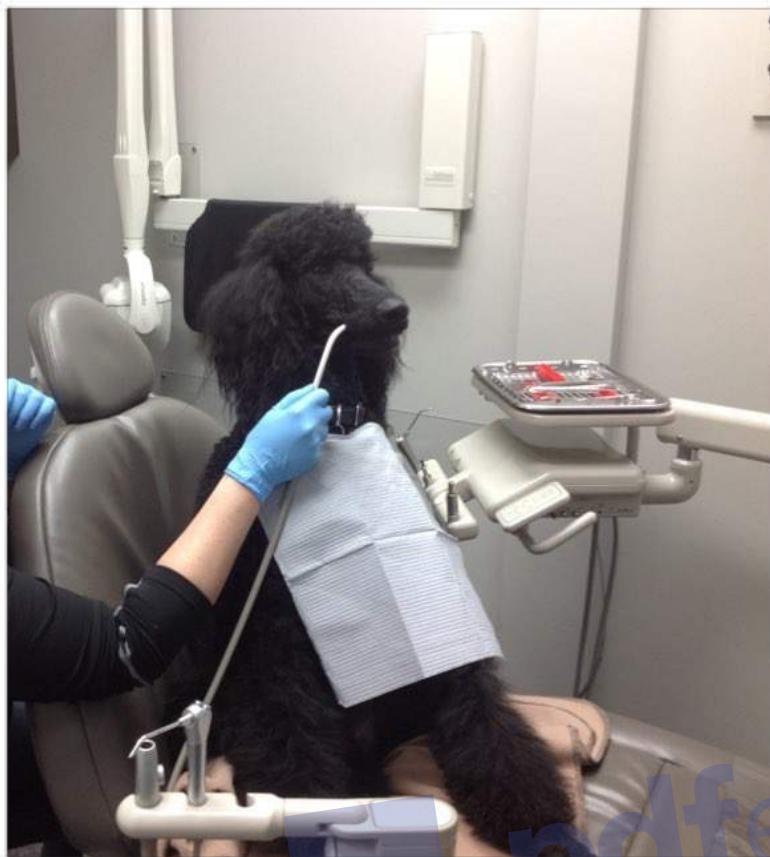
"Rien de mieux
qu'un bon
moment de
détente au Spa!"
-Dexter



Introduction: Photographe France Beaulieu et son Caniche Dexter

Texte et photos par France Beaulieu

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“Je suis un Ti- Gars propre”
- Dexter

MERCI France pour partager vos images et histoire - Editor



“A Question of Colour” Opinion by Tara Lamper

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Over the past year, the Club du Caniche de France - the FCI recognized parent club for Europe - successfully petitioned The French Kennel Club (SCC) to split our ancient breed into two separately registered breeds based solely on colour: the Poodle, and the Chien Particolour à Poil Frisé. The new regulations went into effect as of 1/1/15. Unfortunately, further information on the subject has apparently disappeared since the proposal passed.

At this time, FCI has not publicly released a decision on these proposed standard changes, so for now the “CPPF” will be local to France only. While it seems unlikely that FCI will move forward with the laborious creation of a “new breed” that does not conform to its requirements for new breeds, this localized split sets a disturbing precedent. Whether or not you are a supporter of the multicolours, the idea of complete separation is full of holes...

1. The functionality of splitting a breed into separate closed studbooks. How could this truly work, as what would be done with future multicoloured dogs (that would no longer be considered Poodles) who are produced by registered solid Poodles, and vice versa? The patterns are caused by recessive genes, therefore it will happen. What of imported Poodles - solid or multi (all of which are registered as Poodles with every other registry, regardless of colour or eligibility to be shown)? The entire concept just does not make sense to most people who are knowledgeable about genetics. A perpetually open stud book may work, but what would be the point, as that just confirms that it is the same breed! The most reasonable way to proceed, we feel, would be to split the breed into separate varieties (such has been done with many breeds having colour/size/coat varieties - including our own with sizes), providing a venue for solids and multis to show separately from each other, while allowing continued interbreeding to preserve/widen the original gene pool. Honestly, even leaving the breed standard as is, with simple faults or disqualifications in conformation shows for multicolours, would seem less complicated for owners/breeders and registries alike, than attempting to create a separately registered breed that differs in no way, genetically or aesthetically, but by colour... which, incidentally, is not allowed by most national registries' rules.

2. Splitting the breed in two will dramatically impact the gene pool, which is already dangerously limited. This is especially true of the multicolours, which most experts feel do not have a large enough population to support a healthy breed unto itself, without outcrossing to good solid Poodle lines. But a complete breed separation could also impact the solid Poodle gene pool, as the known carriers (including many desirable show dogs) of the recessive multicolour genes may be culled from pedigrees as well, leaving far fewer quality breeding dogs to select from. Or far more likely, the hidden genes will continue to be ignored or unknown, and therefore perpetuated in the Poodle as it has throughout history. Thus leading to the issues outlined above.

Meanwhile we have three or four sizes of Poodle (depending on what part of the world you are in) recognized as varieties of the same breed. However they are not generally interbred, thus they are so far removed genetically as to essentially be separate breeds. And yet they are all Poodles, allowed even, if someone so chooses, to outcross between sizes (at least in North America) and still be registered as Poodles. How is it that these genetically diverse dogs can be considered the same breed, yet genetically identical dogs that happen to express a recessive gene for coat colour would be considered a different breed?

3. Ignoring the breed's heritage. If you research the history of the Poodle you will find mention and depictions of parti-coloured dogs aplenty. Many of the original breed descriptions (most predating conformation shows & written standards) also allowed for bicolors, the first recognized colours of the Poodle being black, white, or black & white. Interestingly enough, several of the now accepted solid colours did not appear until later - some not until quite recently in history! How is it that those newer colours are more acceptable than one of the original patterns?

4. Questioning the purity of breeding. While it is always important to know the true ancestors of a dog, so to track health, type, etcetera, claiming a dog may not be purebred simply because it expresses a recessive colour gene is not likely accurate. While I personally do question the historical validity of certain patterns which appear to show up only in relatively recent history, the parti poodle, with its white coat & patches of solid colour, really can not be refuted as original to the breed prototype. Even the colours and patterns that show up later, which are also produced by complex recessive genes, appear to be just as purebred as the next Poodle. Were these naturally occurring genes that spontaneously appeared due to inbreeding or certain new pedigree combinations? Possible. Was another breed introduced at some point? Perhaps. But when a breed is in development, this is frequently done. Look at the Toy Poodle. It is quietly admitted that the Poodle was crossed with Maltese or similar diminutive breeds to produce a smaller Poodle. It didn't "just happen". Does this make the Toy Poodle not a true Poodle? I would argue this to be true if I were told that a parti-colour dog with validated lineage was not a real Poodle!

Also, as it has been pointed out to me, there are some very likely past instances of cross-breeding within the solid colours as well, to produce a fancier show dog, or whatever other reason. And then there is the fact that Poodles were used to help create several other old, recognized breeds - is it not possible that the resulting puppies were divided according to appearance to continue in each respective breed? Many other breeds were developed in this very way. While the above is unconfirmed speculation, there are some convincing arguments out there. Unfortunately DNA testing has only been available for a short time, so we can never know for sure if the dogs in old pedigrees are the true ancestors or not. But if we look at the phenotype of our dogs today we can plainly see that they are Poodles; if they are quality dogs, the colour of their coat matters not.

5. Abiding too strictly to tradition. Tradition is all well and good, but change is also perpetual, even within established breeds. If there were no changes within the Poodle since its first inception as a purebred dog, we probably would not have the prettier type we do today. Or the far more attractive grooming styles. We also would lack the newer solid colours in the show ring. On the other hand, we might have the parti-colour Poodle in the ring after all, since it is original to the breed. Aha!

Here in North America within our Poodle clubs, as in most clubs worldwide, the tradition of ostracizing multicoloured dogs is so long standing that it seems nobody even knows anymore why they first decided to shun the dogs and allow only solids. It seems quite silly to follow a tradition without knowing why. By that logic there would be no progress in the world at all if we were to do things just because that's the way it's "always" been done. Again, researching the breed's history seems to be the most logical way to go; that and keeping an open mind.

In 2005, the United Kennel Club did just that and became the first North American based show registry to accept multicoloured Poodles in conformation events. After reviewing all the facts, the standards were amended to allow separate variety classes for solid & patterned coats. This past decade has been a good example of how successful this can be, as in just a few generations of exhibition and more diligent breeding, the quality of multicoloured Poodles has greatly risen.

This may not matter, but I want it to be known that I used to be a traditionalist, following along with the belief that multicoloured Poodles are all poor quality or not valid purebreds. Because what good breeder would go against tradition or the current show ring preferences? I was far less knowledgeable then, as I was just getting involved in the breed. It took some time and research for me to open my mind to the fact that partis were historically valid, and while it is true that few people were breeding them responsibly, that did not make them any less of a real Poodle. There is good and bad in every breed and every pedigree.

Continued: "A Question of Colour" Opinion by Tara Lamper

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Even some show lines overlook health or temperament in favour of appearance above all else; it seems that there are unethical breeders no matter the colour of the dog

Add to this the fact that there are no diseases proven to be directly linked to the genes for parti, phantom, and so on (such as there are with certain colours in some other breeds - many of which allow them anyway!) I came around to support the breeding of quality multicoloured Poodles. In truth, the bottom line is that I support **all** quality, purebred dogs that are promoted ethically, regardless of their colour. Anything else would be close to racism in humans.

I hope that all Poodle clubs and fanciers will take a step back and consider the full ramifications to the breed of so drastically changing the standard. And really, with so many issues affecting our beloved Poodle, especially as far as health, the pure aesthetics of coat colour should be the least of our concerns!

About the author:

Tara Lamper is a professional groomer, Poodle owner/handler, lifelong dog fancier & student of all things canine. Like everyone else involved in the sport of purebred dogs, she cares about where our breed is going. No matter if a change is happening across the globe, it will impact the breed worldwide. We all must be aware of the latest developments, both good and bad, and openly discuss the issues diplomatically.
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Editor's note: in reformatting this article the end note numbers disappeared though out the article for this I apologize

ENDNOTES

ⁱ <http://www.multicoloredpoodleclubofamerica.org/multi-colored-poodles.html> "From time to time, the multi-colored patterns would crop up in a litter, as the parti, sable and phantom patterns are all recessive traits that can be hidden for generations."

<http://www.vgl.ucdavis.edu/services/dog/Piebald-Parti.php> "Piebald behaves as a recessive trait - that is 2 copies of piebald are needed to produce white spotting."

<http://www.vetgen.com/canine-coat-color.html> Tan point/phantom markings: "In order to produce "a^t" pups, the pups need to inherit both an a^t and a k^y or k^{br} allele from both parents, but no K^B."

The various color patterns in Poodles are associated with separate recessive genes; therefore inter- breeding two patterns when each dog only carries the gene for one will produce pups that default to a dominant solid color.

ⁱⁱ For example: <http://www.akc.org/dog-breeds/foundation-stock-service/> "The FSS is not open to "rare" breeds that are a variation of an AKC-registrable breed or the result of a combination of two AKC-recognized breeds. This includes... coat colors and/or types that are disqualifications from Conformation Events by AKC breed standards."

ⁱⁱⁱ "Diversity and the Purebred Dog" by John Armstrong. <http://www.dogenes.com/essays/cake.html>

^{iv} History of parti Poodles in England, as told by Ann Coppage, Vulcan Kennels. <http://www.angelfire.com/hi4/PartiPoos/PartiPoodleHistory.html>

^v <http://www.instituteofcaninebiology.org/poodles.html> "DNA analysis indicates that Miniatures and Toys are not Standard Poodles made small. The smaller sizes appear to be genetically unique - as different from Standard Poodles as they are to a completely unrelated breed such as the English Setter. They also have a different DLA profile, carrying haplotypes not found in Standard Poodles that have been tested thus far."

Continued: Endnotes for "A Question of Colour" by Tara Lamper

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vii PCA's "Poodles in America: 1929-1959", page 14: Judging Standards: "The American Book of the Dog" published in 1891: "In color, the German Poodle is black, white, and black and white, and occasionally liver colored, though the last should always be looked upon with suspicion as showing a strain of Spaniel blood."

viii AKC's "The Complete Dog Book" 18th edition, page 523: "It is possible that in the dim past there was a link between the dog attributed to the Island of Melita--now known as the Maltese--and the Toy Poodle."

"The Poodle" by Anna Katherine Nicholas, 1984, page 53: "Early Toy Poodles had been almost always white." [Until AKC's change in the 1940's to recognize them as Poodles, thence allowing inter-variety breeding.)

UKC breed standard: History: The Miniature and Toy Poodles were probably developed by crossing small Standard Poodles with Maltese and Havanese to bring down the size.

ix <http://www.ukcdogs.com/Web.nsf/Breeds/Multi-ColoredPoodle01012014> and <http://www.ukcdogs.com/Web.nsf/Breeds/Multi-ColoredStandardPoodle>



Tara Lamper's modern day parti, "Tripp" - 5x Total Dog, Multi HIT/HC URX, UROC, UCD, UWP, Group Placing UKC CH Tintlet Destin Parfait, CD, BN, RA, CDX-C, SG, W-FD, ATD, CGC, TT, VCX

End note #6, Anne Coppage,
Vulcan Kennels



Vulcan about 1958.

on mat and get it down long enough.

Q: I noticed that in your book The Standard Poodle you included a photo of a parti-color, Vulcan Champagne Polka Dot, under a painting supposedly by Stubbs, and you remarked that the parti-color Poodle once had a line of its own. Would you make some comments about this?

A: The parti-colors were great favourites of Mrs. Ionides. She had a marvellous collection of antiques of all sorts, Battersea enamel and everything, and she always had to have the original — which the parti-coloured Poodle was. So we kept this line going. In fact, I'm not sure there weren't several lines, because a black dog that came over from Sweden in the 1940s always used to throw these parti-colours, much to our delight. There was another dog from the Nunsee kennels, called Ha'penny, which invariably had parti-coloured puppies. We kept these three lines going and still get inquiries for them. In fact, we once took a pair of them to a show, much to everybody's disgust. They just sat on their benches and looked down their noses at everyone, but they did have a lot of admirers.

The parti-colours are not easy to breed because you want two black ears, black on the head, a white nose, you must have a black saddle and you must have a black tail ring — and the pom on the end of the tail must have a white piece on the end of it. Polka Dot was about the best we ever bred. She had everything, and slight flecking down her legs and on her lower poms. Otherwise she was definitely pure black and pure white.

Jane Lane had some also, but hers mostly went silver and white. She did have some brown and white, but they went cafe au lait and looked as if they were a bit dirty. You really did need something to stay black and white to really look the part.

Q: There was an actual pattern — they weren't just mismarks?

A: Oh no, a mismark is entirely different. In the early days of course you got masses of mismarks because many moons ago a mismarked Poodle was okay in the show-ring — in fact the blacks had white legs and the white Poodles had to have pink noses! We had to get out of all that, and therefore we did have a lot of mismarks, usually with a white front.

Q: Why was this changed?

A: I don't know why anyone wanted to

make them solid colors as they are today. But it must have been early in the 1900s when they started changing that.

Q: When was the last parti-color bred by Mrs. Ionides?

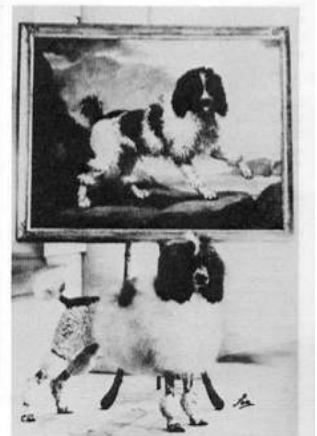
A: That would have been Polka Dot, I should think in the 1950s, and the line died out with her. But in a lot of the pedigrees — in the one of Damassin about four or five generations back — they are still there.

Q: I also noticed in your book that you say in your explanation of gait that a Poodle "should be able to trot similar to that of a Hackney Pony but not picking his legs up with too much exaggeration." Could you explain this interpretation?

A: Yes. If anybody has seen a hackney they know that they travel covering a tremendous amount of ground. I like a Poodle to be able to cover a tremendous amount of ground. If he is built properly, he can. He can lift his legs up and shoot them forward and take up a tremendous amount of ground. If a Poodle's not built right he will land down in practically the same place, or he will go straight out with no bend. I think possibly this is only my idea of how a Poodle should move rather than an average breeder's. And unless you've seen a hackney pony moving it is difficult to explain.

Q: There's a move afoot to create one breed standard for Poodles all over the world, and size in particular is the major issue, since Standard Poodles on the continent tend to be so much smaller than they are in either England or North America. Would you advocate an international breed standard? And what do you think about the size issue?

A: In the 1950s many people came over from America, Belgium, Germany and Holland, and we had seminars about this. The Belgian people and the French would not accept the height that we want over here, and the Americans would not accept the height that



Vulcan Champagne Polka Dot.

ATTENTION STANDARD POODLE BREEDERS!

To stay abreast of the situation and study please join and read the Standard Poodle Project email list:

<https://groups.yahoo.com/.../groups/StandardPoodleProject/info> On 28 January 2015, the website for UC Davis' Veterinary Genetics Laboratory (VGL) invited ALL BREEDS to develop a genetic diversity test for their gene pools. This link has THE explanation as to what is going on:

<http://www.vgl.ucdavis.edu/.../dog/GeneticDiversityEnrollment...>

Head researcher for this testing, Dr. Niels Pedersen is working on a report concerning the SA research his team has been doing a few years with funding from the Poodle Club of America Foundation. That study and a few others (Italian Greyhounds for certain) led to the Genome-wide Genetic Diversity Tests to establish databases to better learn the gene pool of the breed/variety. Dr. Pedersen's study findings promise to be exciting news for Standard Poodles and no doubt all purebred dogs. Congratulations to all involved in our dedicated fancy. The VGL Genetic Diversity test posted as publicly available for Standard Poodles on 8 January 2015.

1) VGL is running genetic diversity testing on Std Pdl's - \$100.00, cheek swab. Turn-around time 2-6 days! If interested in achieving results in time to make the deadline below, test in the next few weeks. Here is the VGL link:

<http://www.vgl.ucdavis.edu/index.php>

2) The Standard Poodle Database (SPD) head, Lynn Brucker, is now entering the results from the UC Davis' genetic diversity test onto SPD for all that wish to post their results publicly. Simply email the result to her at address given below. Otherwise, the results from UC Davis are private. With the testing, you are given results on a private certificate report and the findings are held in the UC Davis database, only released there if you subscribe to a mate matching service (details below). The results of the VGL genetic diversity test are on a certificate via a pdf file (see the attachment for an example). The pedigree database (SPD) that you can purchase at PCA (going on now for well over 10 years) is updated and saved to CD. This updated version is made available every year at the PCA national. It is produced by Lynn Brucker as a fundraiser for the Poodle Club of America Foundation (PCAF). Donation requested (in the past), is a minimum \$50.00. There are now 230,000 Standard Poodles from around the world and from across time on this database.

3) One is able to do a series of rather simple calculations to compute some important pairing issues from the results on the certificates for their own information. Not all the detail for a pair is learned or "guesstimated" by hand especially the important internal relatedness (IR). By doing the calculations, privately on your own, you are limited to the certificates you have gotten or those from a few possible dogs that you may inquire about to use in mating. To have your results (publicly) posted to the SPD this year so that you are able to compare your dogs not only to one another in house, but to dozens of others that have had their certificates uploaded already, go back up to the first step above and have your Standard Poodle's DNA run with VGL.

4) Also, being developed as a Breeder's tool (and as quickly as VGL has been putting things together, this could be sooner than later) IS a mate matching service through VGL's computer database will be available to Breeders that signal they wish to participate through subscription. All these options go towards helping the next generation. Help how you may wonder? It has been told that better diversity of the gene pool will help the more diverse Standard Poodles produced to statistically better avoid immune-mediated disease developing in them. Just how this will better help the gene pool is what we are hoping to learn with Dr. Pedersen's paper done of his Poodle Club of America Foundation funded research of SA/Immunity. Again, this predicted VGL mate matching service is a next step option if one runs the VGL genetic diversity test. The mate matching service will be by subscription through VGL and only those that have declared their dogs publicly posted at stud will be contacted by bitch owners. Details of just how all this will work have yet to be posted at this time. What we do know about the mate matching service is told in the last paragraph of this link: <http://www.vgl.ucdavis.edu/.../GeneticDiversityInStandardPood...> All breeds will be involved at VGL with their own databases, findings and mate matching service.

5) To have your Standard Poodle's VGL certificate of findings uploaded to the SPD by early April so that it will be on the 2015 edition, forward the VGL certificate pdf you receive from UC Davis to Lynn Brucker:

lynn.brucker@sbcglobal.net To note, the UC Davis DNA Test and database is not directly related to the Standard Poodle Database (SPD). Breeders working together is/will be of value to those looking to produce greater diversity in the Standard Poodles they breed. Lynn Brucker is further developing software she is adding to the SPD to give it more comparison capability of individuals and next generation forecasting as well.

- paraphrased from J.B Reed with thanks, Editor

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS

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NEW CDX TITLE FOR "DENIM"

AGMCH, CH, EAGLEHILL'S KEEP THEM GUESS N, CDX, RN, FMCH

(AM/CAN CH. Eaglehill Ravendune Regalia x Eaglehill's Butterfly Kisses)

In his first weekend out, Denim quickly earned his CDX title qualifying 3 out of 4 runs. Denim will be taking a break from competing while we work on his Utility training and aim to be competing for his Obedience Trial Champion title in the fall. Denim is enjoying the Utility exercises and his work ethic and unlimited drive make every training session an enjoyable one.



NEW AGILITY MASTER CHAMPION

AGMCH, CH. EAGLEHILL'S KEEP THEM GUESS N, CD, RN, FMCH, HIC, HIT

"Denim" earned his last "Q" towards his Agility Master Champion title at the Oshawa Obedience agility trial. Agility I believe would rank on the top of Denim's list of things to do, but that does not stop him from enjoying all other sports that we compete in. Denim is a dog that just loves to work and be challenged with new things. He always gives me 100% regardless of what venue we are competing in and with a sense of humor that forever has me laughing. Denim is a dog that has no limitations. The sky is the limit with him, every challenge becomes a new game that he takes on willingly! Thank you Denim for being you.....there truly is no other like you. Look forward to our next adventure together. Denim is now available for stud services on a limited basis to approved females.

Lo bed owned and handled by Dawn Thomas, Casryn Regd. Bred by Thomas Eagehill

Cheaglehillskeeptheguessn.blogspot.ca

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS

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Beaucaniche Standard Poodles is pleased to announce their new CKC champion. **MBPIG Can. UKC Ch. Meridian's Beaucaniche Matilde** (Mattie). Mattie earned her CKC championship at the Brantford Kennel Club with a 3 pt. major. Mattie was just 11 months old. Thank you so much to her handler, Kim Wendling for her wonderful presentation and wonderful care of Mattie. Mattie is co-owned by Sherry Stanley and her breeder Sheryl Dixon Wells. Submitted by Sherry Stanley of Beaucaniche Standard Poodles



Links For Fun:

Shutterstock movies of Canadian Poodle Club from 1958, people grooming in advance of the National! <http://www.shutterstock.com/video/clip-2868790-stock-footage-women-prepare-poodles-for-the-national-competition-of-the-canadian-poodle-association-canada-circa.html?src=rel%2F2867812%3A3>

Gaiting:

<http://www.shutterstock.com/video/clip-2867797-stock-footage-women-walk-dogs-in-front-of-judges-at-the-national-competition-of-the-canadian-poodle-association.html?src=rel/2867791:1>

The winner:

<http://www.shutterstock.com/video/clip-2867812-stock-footage-the-winner-dog-and-its-owner-are-awarded-at-the-national-competition-of-the-canadian-poodle.html?src=rel/2867797:2>

Thank you to member Carol Paragon for bringing this to our attention

Members Advertising:

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POODLE FUN DAY

Sunday, June 21, 2015

Celebrating the versatility of poodles!



Ever wondered if your poodle would do weight pull? Perhaps he or she would enjoy chasing plastic 'bunnies' on a lure course? Want to try the new sport of Nosework or see if your poodle is ready to trial? Or maybe, you just need an excuse to spend a fun day with your dogs

Come out to our informal 'Try It' day.

- ⊗ Lure coursing
- ⊗ Agility
- ⊗ Retrieving
- ⊗ Weight pull
- ⊗ Rally Obedience
- ⊗ Nosework
- ⊗ Disc

How Much?

\$5 per ticket. Activities cost 1 or 2 tickets.
Details to be posted shortly.

Where?

Tattletale Farm (Oxford Dog Sports)
Princeton, Ontario

No pre-entry necessary – just show up and have fun!

Planning is still in early stages, so if you have an idea for the Fun Day and/or would like to volunteer, please send Ros or Paula an email.

We are also welcoming booths and vendors.

- ⊗ Ros Beaman – beapudel@gmail.com
- ⊗ Paula Bund – paula.bund@rogers.com

All proceeds from the Fun Day go to supporting Standard Poodles In Need (SPIN)

For more information, go to their webpage at www.standardpoodlesinneed.com



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- 3 All -Breed sets of points



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