the Poodle club of canada

PCC Summer Newsletter

AUGUST 2017 SUMMER NEWSLETTER

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

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the Poodle club of canada

"Ocular Disorders Report on Poodles

FROM: @2015 American College Of Veterinary Ophtalmologists _

*** All varieties of the Poodle are basically the same genetic makeup, having their size governed by differences in an "insulin-like growth factor"**

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia	Not defined	1	NO
B	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-4	NO
C	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D	Imperforate lacrimal puncta	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E	Corneal dystrophy epithelial/stromal	Not defined	5	Breeder option
F	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	 Not defined Not defined	 1, 6 6	 Breeder option NO
G	Cataract	Not defined	1, 7-9	NO
H	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	1, 10	Breeder option
I	Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 10-26	NO
J	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	1, 27, 28	NO
K	Micropapilla	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia

Microphthalmia is a developmental anomaly in which the eyeball is abnormally small. This is often associated with other ocular malformations, including defects in the cornea, anterior chamber, lens and/or retina. It can be found in one or both eyes.

B. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

The Poodle form is usually a narrow angle variety and often associated with a condition of goniodysgenesis (a condition of incomplete formation and development of the iridocorneal angle).

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation.

Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds.

Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Imperforate Lacrimal Punctum

A developmental abnormality resulting in failure of opening of the lacrimal duct adjacent to the eye. The lower punctum is more frequently affected. This defect usually results in epiphora, an overflow of tears onto the face.

Ocular Disorders Report on Poodles

E. Corneal Dystrophy -

epithelial/stromal, A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.
The Poodle cataract can involve the lens cortex and lens nucleus. The rate and degree of progression are variable. A familial form of cataract has been described in the Standard Poodle, beginning with an equatorial opacity initially observed in dogs prior to 2 years of age.

H. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment and/or glaucoma. Either condition may cause blindness.

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized (prcd)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.
Studies have shown that PRA in the Poodle is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (prcd) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available. It is important to note than in all breeds in which a molecular diagnostic test for the disease is available, it is possible to have dogs diagnosed clinically as affected, yet the DNA test results are normal. This suggests that other genetic causes of PRA exist or that the diagnosed affected dog has an acquired disease that mimics the inherited disorder.

J. Optic nerve hypoplasia

Hypoplasia of the optic nerve is seen in the Poodle. In this condition, the optic nerve fails to develop completely. The signs have a variety of expression and degrees of hypoplasia can be found. One or both eyes may be affected. Affected eyes may retain some function or be blind. The mode of inheritance is not clear.

K. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

Dr. Ollivier made CERF exams on 8 weeks old puppies at a special price for registered breeders

Ocular Disorders Report on Poodles

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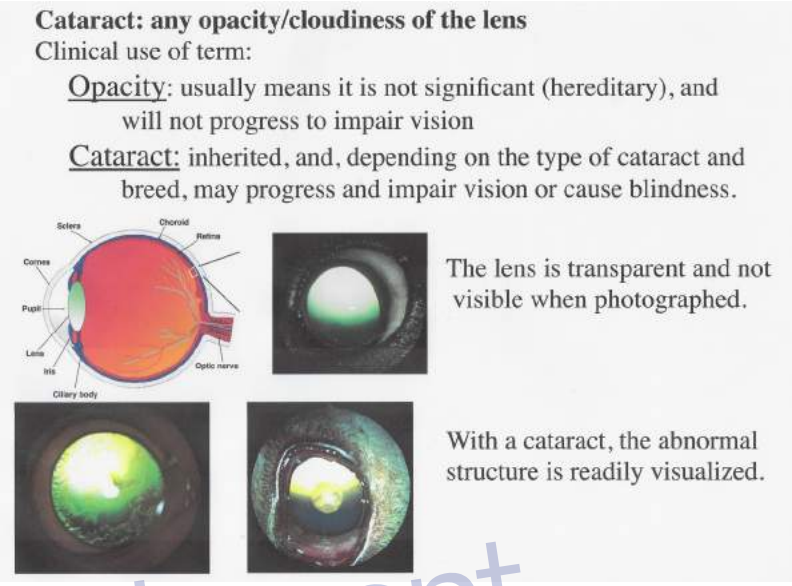
Molecular Genetic Study of Inherited Cataracts in Miniature and Toy Poodle – we need your help!

By Drs. Leonardo Murgiano and Gustavo Aguirre



What is the problem?

Cataracts consist as any opacity/cloudiness of the lens, which may impair vision or cause blindness. They are a common cause of blindness in humans, and are common in animals. The opacity may vary in size, shape, localization, age of onset, progression rate and cause. Cataracts are found in many dog breeds – and Poodles are not an exception. Each year, veterinarian report several cases of Poodles showing cataracts of variable intensity. Albeit the causes are multiple, an estimated 6% of all Poodles are diagnosed with inherited cataracts!

What are cataracts? How do they form?

Cataracts usually arise due to abnormal lens proteins that misfold, lose solubility or are altered in any other way. In other words, the constituents of the crystalline lens lose their structure and integrity, collapse on each other and lead to a mass of 'cluttered material' of the size of few millimeters or, in the worst and more progressed cases, involving the whole lens, with a proportional impairment of vision.

Cataracts can happen for different reasons: trauma, radiation, chronic disease, or as a collateral effect of drugs or medications; nutrition plays a role in cataract development as well. Of course, a very important triggering factor of cataracts is aging; the majority of cataract cases manifest themselves in the later stages of life.

Nonetheless, a number of cataracts have an onset in the earlier years of the dog's life. Although some individuals use the term 'Juvenile Cataracts" genetically inherited defect is implied (or at the very least, strongly suspected), the appropriate term for the disease is Inherited Cataracts. Dogs with inherited cataracts are born with normal lenses, which then proceeds to degenerate over time, leading to visual impairment and then blindness later in life. The age range generally is variable, and the disease begins sometime between 2-5 years of age – included a 6% of the American Poodles.

Yes, wrong nutrition could be the cause but they generally, according to Dr. Aguirre, look different in appearance and time/onset from the inherited ones.

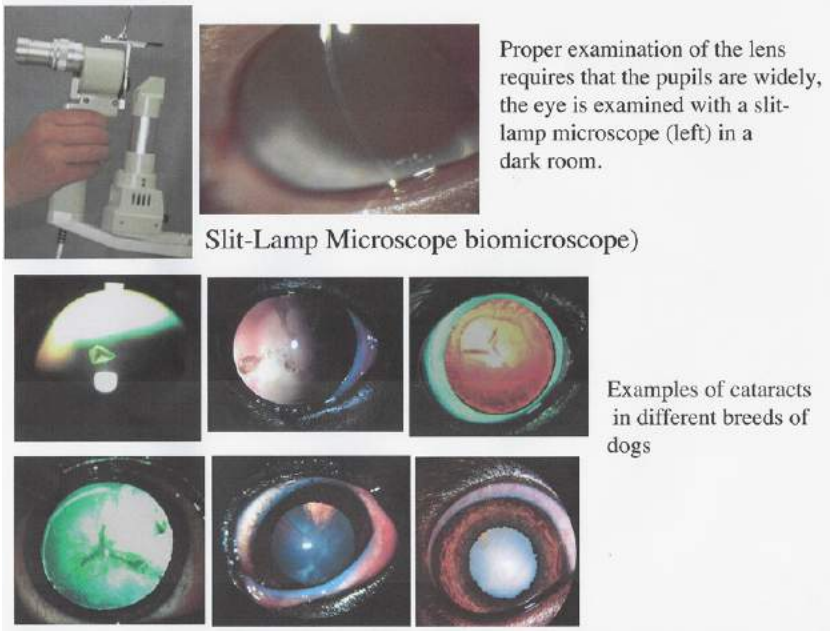
Inherited cataracts, too, are very heterogeneous each from the other on the genetic level, literally hundreds of genes have been shown as responsible (I discovered a new one for such phenotype myself, in cattle, time ago). This is why we need samples and good phenotypes, is not easy to find relevant information with few patients.

How can I help?

The Poodle Club of America Foundation, Inc has again funded a continuation of a three year research study to be carried out at the University of Pennsylvania and OptiGen, LLC to identify the molecular genetic basis of inherited cataracts, and develop a DNA-based diagnostic test that can be used to identify dogs that

Molecular Genetic Study of Inherited Cataracts

are genetically normal, carriers or affected. By judiciously using the DNA test information, breeders can minimize the risk of producing affected dogs while maintaining the genetic diversity of the breed.

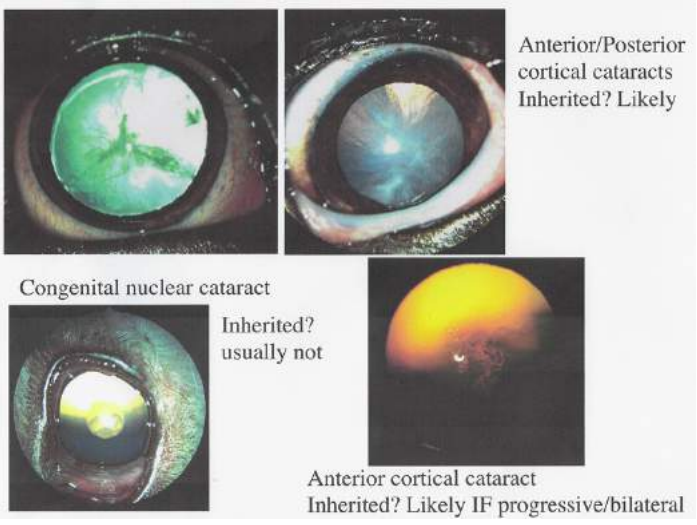


Proper examination of the lens requires that the pupils are widely, the eye is examined with a slit-lamp microscope (left) in a dark room.

Slit-Lamp Microscope biomicroscope)

Examples of cataracts in different breeds of dogs

We are asking for assistance from all the breeders and owners of dogs (Standard, Miniature and Toy Poodles) that are normal (> 5 years of age) or affected with cataracts presumed to be inherited based on a clinical examination by a board certified veterinary ophthalmologist (ACVO or ECVO). We need samples, preferably in the form of a small 2-3 ml blood sample stored in an EDTA (purple top) tube. The sample, along with a pedigree and a completed cataract research form designed specifically for this study will be of critical help for the ongoing studies. Please make sure that only one form is used for each study dog. A research form for submitting samples and information for this study can be found by [http://www.optigen.com/opt9_poodlecataractresearch.html; http://www.optigen.com/doc/6-22-17_Poodle_Inherited_Cataract_Research_form.pdf]. The owner should complete the first section of owner and dog information. The second section of the form requests the examining ophthalmologist to provide brief clinical descriptions and, if possible, clinical photographs. Along with the completed form any current/previous eye exam records, and 2-3 ml of whole unclotted blood in EDTA to be sent to OptiGen 767 Warren Rd. Ithaca NY 14850. A copy of the dog's pedigree (5-6 generations) also will be essential.



Anterior/Posterior cortical cataracts Inherited? Likely

Congenital nuclear cataract

Inherited? usually not

Anterior cortical cataract
Inherited? Likely IF progressive/bilateral

Once we enroll your dog in the study, we ask that you provide us with follow up information in the form of examination records to confirm that the dog remains normal, or, in the case of dogs with cataracts, that the cataracts are progressing in the expected manner for the inherited defect.

OK, but why is my contribution important?

Your contribution is very important, and for several reasons!

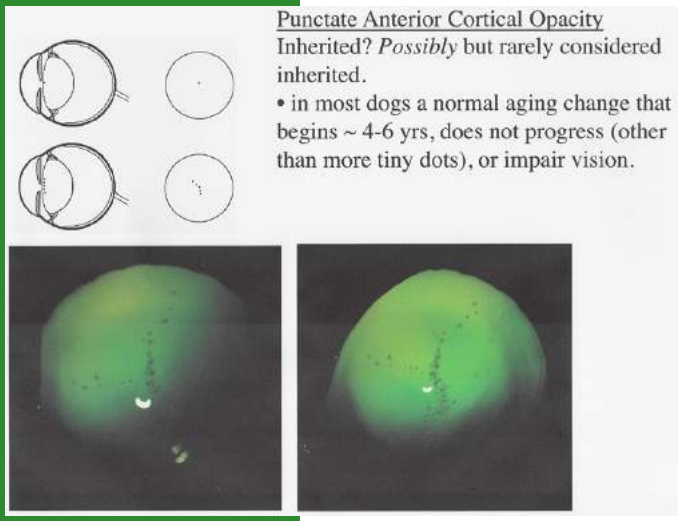
You can contribute to the health of the breed help researchers into discoveries useful for canine health in general .

Because of the similarities between dogs and human, discoveries have a potential for giving scientists better insights on human cataracts, too.

Many genetic studies can be carried out only when a "critical mass" of well diagnosed samples is reached, to give the scientists involved the appropriate amount of information for analyses and comparisons. Each and every sample could make the difference!

Poodle (all types) _ Hereditary Cataract

Universities Federation for Animal Welfare



Related conditions: Diabetes mellitus; Lens -induced uveitis; Lens luxation; Glaucoma

Outline: A cataract is a disorder that affects the lens of the eye in which the lens becomes progressively cloudier. Cataracts cause blurred vision and eventually, when the entire lens becomes cloudy, they can cause blindness. Cataracts are not usually directly painful but the loss of vision and eventual blindness can cause confusion and possibly anxiety in dogs and may make them more prone to injury. Cataracts can be associated with other conditions, such as persistent inflammation of the eye or increased fluid pressure within the eyeball, both of which are painful and can cause permanent damage and irreversible vision loss. Large cataracts or those with complications can be removed via surgery to improve the quality of life for the dog.

Cataracts are a genetically complex condition and there is some evidence of a genetic basis for the development of cataracts. Although there are many causes of cataracts in dogs including aging, nutritional deficiency or primary eye disease, some cataracts are inherited in certain breeds and can develop when the dogs are young or middle-aged. Hereditary cataracts are relatively common in dogs, and have been reported to affect over 60 breeds, including the poodle (all types), which has an increased risk of developing cataracts compared with the general dog population.

All Poodle types had greater frequency of cataracts than other breeds or mixed breeds.

Hereditary cataracts can be seen as early as 8 weeks in life, Reason why it is recommended to CERF puppies to be kept for show and Reproduction at an early age.

1. Brief description

A cataract is disease of the eye, in which the lens of the dog's eye becomes opaque and loses transparency; appearing cloudy or bluish-grey. Cataracts develop due to disturbances in the protein structure of the lens, where proteins and protein fibres clump together and prevent light from passing clearly through the lens. This causes blurred vision and loss of vision in dogs, and may lead to blindness if the entire lens becomes cloudy.

A cataract is not a painful condition in itself, but there may be associated conditions which are painful, including lens-induced uveitis which is common in dogs with cataracts. Uveitis is a condition where the middle layer of the eye, called the uvea, becomes inflamed causing loss of vision and pain ranging from mild aching to intense discomfort. Dogs with cataracts may also develop glaucoma (an increase in the fluid pressure of the eyeball) secondary to lens-induced uveitis or may develop lens luxation (in which the lens is displaced from its normal position). In both cases, these associated conditions can be painful and cause permanent blindness.

2. Intensity of welfare impact

Cataracts are the leading cause of blindness in dogs. There are several stages of cataracts – incipient (in which there is mild blurring to the lens), immature (in which vision is obstructed), mature (the entire lens is cloudy/ opaque) and hypermature (in which the lens is shrunken in size). Early diagnosis and treatment of this disease is recommended. Cataracts themselves are not thought to be painful, and the symptoms generally relate to the degree of vision loss, which in itself can cause confusion and may make affected dogs more prone to injury. Secondary complications of cataracts can lead to painful conditions, such as lens-induced uveitis, secondary

Poodle (all types) _ Hereditary Cataract

glaucoma and lens luxation. Cataracts can be treated via surgery, which is invasive but tends to be effective. In some cases, scar tissue may develop on the lens and/or cataracts may return after surgery.

3. Duration of welfare impact

Dogs are born with normal lenses, which then start to degenerate over time leading to visual impairment and blindness later in life. Cataracts may remain the same in size and shape over time, but they may also progress leading to further vision loss and eventually blindness. Hereditary cataracts can be seen as early as 8 weeks in life, with vision becoming affected at 1 to 3 years. Owners may not recognize the problem or seek veterinary advice early on until the symptoms progress.

4. Number of animals affected

Overall in the UK, 20.3 dogs per 1000 animals (2%) were diagnosed with cataracts between 2009 and 2013 *(VetCompass Infographic: http://www.rvc.ac.uk/vetcompass/learn-zone/infographics/canine).* In American dog populations, all Poodle types had greater frequency of cataracts than other breeds or mixed breeds *(Adkins and Hendrix 2005; Gelatt and Mackay 2005; Park et al 2009).* Further, female Miniature/Toy poodles may have a higher risk of cataract development than males.

Poodles, and in particular Miniature and Toy poodle types, are more prone to develop diabetes mellitus, and this might explain why they are at an increased risk of developing cataracts, since the two conditions are linked . One study has suggested that poodles with black or silver coats showed a higher susceptibility to cataract development, compared to white or apricot coats (Trbolová and Ledecký 2000).

5. Diagnosis

Cataracts are easily identifiable by a cloudy or blueish-grey mass in the dog's eye, and an examination of the eye by a veterinary surgeon will confirm the presence of a cataract. In older dogs, cataracts must be distinguished from nuclear sclerosis, which is the natural change of the lens density in ageing animals and which does not affect vision.

6. Genetics

The mode of inheritance for cataract development in Miniature poodles is currently unknown, although an autosomal recessive inheritance is likely as with other breeds (Mellersh 2014).

How do you know if an animal is a carrier or likely to become affected?

Currently, there are no gene-based tests available for cataract development in poodles.

This is why we need samples and good phenotypes, is not easy to find relevant information with few patients.

7. How do you know if an animal is a carrier or likely to become affected?

Currently, there are no gene-based tests available for cataract development in poodles.

8. Methods and prospects for elimination of the problem

The genetic basis of cataract formation is complex and unknown for the poodle breeds, therefore elimination of the problem is therefore difficult. Further genetic studies are required to identify the genes involved in cataract development, and to develop screening tools to help reduce the problem. In the absence of specific information on the nature of inheritance of cataracts in this breed, it is advisable to avoid breeding between moderately or severely affected individuals (ie those with rapid and progressive cataract development) or from dogs with severely affected relatives, including grandparents, siblings, previous offspring and siblings of parents.

In the absence of complete information on hereditary cataracts, it is not advisable to breed from dogs affected early on in life, and from dogs of predisposed breeds with affected relatives, including grandparents, siblings, previous offspring and siblings of parents.

9. Acknowledgements

UFAW thanks Dr Emma Buckland (BSc, PhD), Dr David Brodbelt (MA VetMB PhD DVA DipECVAA MRCVS) and Dr Dan O'Neill (MVB BSc, MSc, PhD, MRCVS) for their work in compiling this section.

https://www.ufaw.org.uk/dogs/poodle---hereditary-cataract

"Could Your Pet's Organs and Glands Benefit from the Rebirth of This 'Like Supports Like' Strategy?

The idea of using organs and glands from one species to support the health of another dates back thousands of years. Long forgotten, but now making a comeback, find out how your pet's brain, kidney, liver, adrenal, thyroid and other endocrine glands could potentially benefit from glandular 'therapy.'

It's pure instinct for our pets' wild canine and feline ancestors.

BY DR. BECKER

Canines in the wild have been savoring the organs and glands from prey for thousands of years ,

Their survival has always depended upon hunting and eating other animals. Yet, when they do, as famished as these wild predators become at times, it's not unusual for them to leave behind unwanted meat for scavengers.

However, there's one type of meat you'll almost never see left behind...

And that's the glands and organs. When animals catch their prey, the first parts they eat are the liver, adrenals, pancreas, kidneys, spleen, and other organs and glands.

What is it about these choice parts? Do these predators instinctively know something about them that many pet owners don't?

Even more important, have these nutrient-dense organs and glands played a role in the "survival of the fittest" among your pet's wild ancestors?

There is something very special about these prime parts and wild animals aren't the only ones who know about them. Humans have valued the use of animal organs and glands for thousands of years.

According to glandular therapy, eating liver supports your liver health

The oldest known medical document, the papyrus of Eber, describes the use of animal glands and organs for supporting health as far back as 1,600 B.C. Even the famous Middle Ages alchemist Paracelsus wrote about and practiced what's called the "like supports like" strategy.

Known for Thousands of Years, yet Severely Under-appreciated *and* Underutilized

It's a simple concept: If you want to support your liver health, you eat liver. If you want to support your thyroid health, you consume actual thyroid tissue.

The "like supports like" strategy, also known as "glandular therapy," is based on the idea of using specific whole animal glandular tissues or extracts to support the healthy functioning of similar tissues in the body.

According to this strategy, the glands or tissues from healthy animals provide nutrients, enzymes, and energy for repair and maintenance.

When another animal consumes these glands or tissues, these healthy, intact nutrients can supply *his* organs and glands with the building blocks they may need.

You may be wondering... How do these tissues or extracts find their way to the *right organ or gland* in the body?

Researchers searched for the answer to this question for years and didn't fully understand how it worked until much later. They eventually discovered that Paracelsus was on the right track, even as far back as the Middle Ages.

Here's what the researchers found: Cells are attracted to "like cells" in the body. And they were able to test and prove their theory by injecting stained or radioactive cells into a subject animal, and then watching the cells find their way to and accumulate in the exact same tissue!

Even more remarkable was their other observation: The more damaged the cells in the subject animal, the greater the uptake of healthy new cells!

Holistic veterinarians have successfully used glandular therapy for years

Neutering and spaying remove ALL of the normal tissues that secrete sex hormones, including estrogen, progesterone and testosterone.

How Glands and Organs Can Support Health

The glands and organs of animals can contain a wide array of **hormones, enzymes, and nutrients** that aren't found in muscle meat:

Low doses of hormones for supporting a normal hormonal balance

Pancreatic enzymes from pancreatic tissues to help digest food and absorb nutrients

Endocrine enzymes from endocrine glands to support the normal production of hormones

Enzymes from multiple glands and organs to support overall health and well-being

Lipids and steroids to support health (heart, spleen, liver, and kidney tissues are an excellent source of Coenzyme Q10)

Phospholipids, omega-3s and other fatty acids from brain tissue to support brain health

Amino acids and peptides to support glandular and organ health

Is it any wonder that an animal in the wild would devour their prey's glands and organs first? I believe it's one of the finest examples of an animal's instinctive sense of knowing what their body needs…

The Rebirth of Glandular Therapy – A Real Boon for Pets

Holistic veterinarians like myself have been using the freeze-dried tissue concentrates of healthy animals to support the health of their patients for many years. They've been an important part of my private practice for over 19 years.

The use of these gland and organ tissues allows you to support your pet's overall health in a very powerful way. Consuming these tissues, which are carefully dried to retain their biological activity, provides the extra support your pet may need for rebuilding her own cells and tissues.

For example, when your pet consumes heart tissue sourced from a healthy animal, she receives components specific to that organ that she wouldn't normally get in her diet.

The real beauty of using glandulars, in my opinion, is that your pet receives all of the potential activity of the whole, healthy glandular tissue to support organ health.

Glandular therapy holds potential for a number of applications where gentle organ support may be useful, but one group in particular that I've been using glandulars with is spayed and neutered dogs and cats.

The Toll Spaying and Neutering Can Take on Your Pet

Your pet's endocrine system consists of tissues and glands that release hormones into the bloodstream. Much of your pet's hormonal endocrine balance comes from hormones made in the testicles in males, and in the uterus and ovaries in females.

Traditional spaying and neutering can have ill effects on your pet's well-being

When a male dog or cat is neutered, his testicles are removed. Spaying removes a female dog or cat's uterus and ovaries.

Neutering and spaying remove ALL of the normal tissues that secrete sex hormones, including estrogen, progesterone and testosterone.

Here's the problem...

Your pet still needs those hormones! And they need them in the right proportions for normal biologic functioning throughout life. Without them, everything from their brain to their bones can be affected.

Since your pet's body can't survive without these important hormones, it finds a way to get them: your pet's adrenal glands. These are the only remaining tissues in your pet's desexed body that can produce these hormones.

Over time, this double-duty takes a toll on your pet's adrenals. They must do their own work plus the work of the missing organs. It's very difficult for these tiny little glands to keep up with the body's demand for sex hormones.

The bottom line is… Once your pet is spayed or neutered, his or her organ systems struggle for the remainder of your pet's life to create and maintain a healthy balance of hormones.

Glandular Therapy: The Missing Link for Neutered and Spayed Dogs – and Maybe Even Cats?

Unfortunately, I learned about the catastrophic effects of traditional desexing the hard way – and at the expense of my patients' well-being.

I am not against sterilization, but after the painful lesson I learned with my own patients' health, I now use sterilization techniques that preserve normal endocrine function, unlike traditional neutering and spaying.

Glandular therapy is a powerful way to help your neutered or spayed pet – especially dogs!

Spaying and neutering are the only two procedures taught in school for animal birth control, so most veterinarians routinely perform these practices, sadly, to the detriment of their patients.

If your pet has been neutered or spayed, glandular therapy may help support your pet's endocrine gland functioning.

And it can provide gentle, long-term natural support for hormonal balance!

Dogs are adversely affected by traditional desexing more profoundly than are cats. Luckily for kitties, their endocrine systems are significantly different from dogs so they are not as severely impacted.

But because the dried organ and gland concentrates used in glandular preparations aren't a normal part of your cat's diet, even if he doesn't need the endocrine system support like his canine partner, he can still potentially benefit from the components provided by all the other glands!

One Place Where You Won't Find Glandulars Worth Feeding to Your Pet

You won't find healthy glands and organs in processed pet food

So where can you find high quality glandulars for your pet?

You *won't* find them in most commercial pet foods – at least not glandulars that you can feel good about feeding to your pet.

Pet foods contain mostly muscle meat. Leftover organs and glands are typically rendered together with unsavory animal byproducts like beaks, hoofs, and feathers and passed off as animal "meal."

Any enzymes or other valuable components that might have been present in the raw material are now useless.

However, if you prepare your pet's food, you have a unique opportunity to add a few healthy organs.

If you're not feeding your pet a raw food diet with added organs, or if you'd like to provide your pet with all the other important glands and organs they're not now receiving, including those lost with spaying and neutering, I have another option for you…

Introducing… Whole Body Glandular Support – The FIRST and ONLY Customized Formulas for Male and Female Pets

You may find other glandular support products out there, but here's one thing you *won't* find: **complete customized formulas for male and female pets.**

Naturally, male and female animals have unique needs. Females have ovaries, and when they are spayed, they lose these precious glands that produce the sex hormones they need throughout life.

Likewise, male animals lose their testes when they are neutered. My Whole Body Glandular Support provides that extra support for these missing glands in both males and females.

With my proprietary **Whole Body Glandular Support**, your pet receives as many as *17 different glandular concentrates*, depending on if you choose the **Male or Female variety:**

Your pet receives concentrates from 16 or 17 glands and organs with the female or male varieties of **Whole Body Glandular Support**

- **Liver**
- **Cerebrum**
- **Stomach**
- **Kidney**
- **Heart**
- **Lung**
- **Pancreas**
- **Spleen**
- **Duodenum**
- **Thyroid**
- **Adrenal**
- **Thymus**
- **Pituitary**
- **Hypothalamus**
- **Lymphatic**
- **Ovary (female version only)**
- **Testes (male version only)**

Other preparations on the market may contain one, two or maybe four glandulars. You'll be hard-pressed to find a quality product like this that contains 16 or 17 glandulars!

Why the Source of Glandulars Matters

I'm sure you're thinking… Where do all these glands come from, and how do I know they are safe for my pet? Good questions! Those were the first things I asked, too…

I wouldn't blame you for *not* wanting glands and organs from stressed animals that had lived their lives in crowded, inhumane factory farms. Nor would I want to feed my pets tissues from animals that have been fed genetically engineered feed or given hormones and antibiotics.

The glandulars in my **Whole Body Glandular Support** come from government inspected, hormone- and antibiotic-free Argentinian-raised cows and pigs.

We source our glandulars from range-fed Argentinian bovine and porcine tissues

These animals are range-fed and spend their lives contentedly grazing in quiet, clean environments untouched by pesticides and herbicides.

Because of these ideal conditions, they have lower cortisol levels, an important factor with glands.

A byproduct of the grass-fed meat industry, the glandular material is removed and immediately frozen and then vacuum-dried to maintain its biological activity.

Without a doubt, it's a product that I trust for feeding to my own pets. And you can feel good about giving it to yours too…

Could Your Pet Potentially Benefit from Whole Body Glandular Support?

- **Spayed and neutered** dogs, of any age, to promote endocrine balance
- **Intact** dogs, of any age, to support overall health
- **Cats and ferrets desexed or intact,** of any age, to support overall health
- **Dogs, cats, or ferrets** who could use extra support for any specific gland or organ, especially liver, kidney or thyroid
- **Older pets** experiencing cognitive decline

Clearly, this includes just about every pet! That's why I am so excited to finally have these available for you.

Through the many years I've been using glandulars in my practice, I've seen profound metabolic shifts occur.

Just one thing… Please don't confuse my **Whole Body Glandular Support** with my **Canine Hormone Support** – they're very different!

Canine Hormone Support (recommended for dogs only) provides the building blocks for supporting healthy hormonal balance and endocrine function in de-sexed dogs *that are already showing signs of hormonal imbalance.*

Whole Body Glandular Support (for dogs, cats, and ferrets) provides the *actual* animal glandular tissues to gently support the healthy functioning of all of your pet's glands and organs, endocrine system included.

If your dog is already showing signs of hormonal imbalance, then I recommend giving **both Canine Hormone Support** *and* **Whole Body Glandular Support.** If your vet hasn't yet diagnosed an endocrine imbalance or deficiency in your pet, then **Glandular Support** by itself may be enough to support your pet's endocrine health and promote a normal balance of hormones.

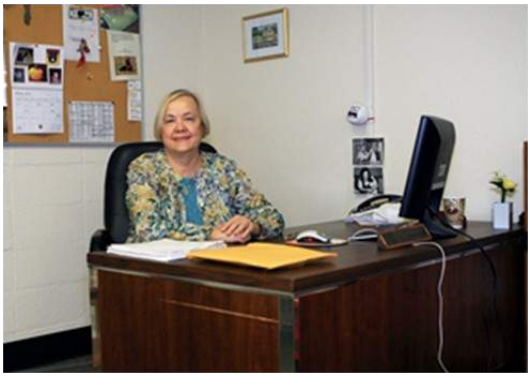
Based on my own observations in my practice, I believe **Whole Body Glandular Support** is one of the most subtle yet profound ways to support your pet's health.

I've witnessed animals whose owners were convinced that they had "checked out" for good, only to come back with a zest for life after receiving glandulars.

Because glandulars offer such far-reaching potential benefits for your pet's *entire body*, I heartily support their use for the majority of pets.

Why not try them for your pet? You have nothing to lose, but plenty to gain.

http://products.mercola.com/healthypets/glandular-support/



Autoimmune disorders and Heartworm

By Jean Dodds

CONSIDERED ONE OF THE FOREMOST EXPERTS IN PET HEALTH CARE, DR. DODDS FOCUSES ON VACCINATION PROTOCOLS, THYROID ISSUES AND NUTRITION.

VISIT FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Hemopet.org or Nutriscan.org

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HEARTWORM PREVENTIVES

A normal functioning immune system is an essential component to promote the health and longevity of companion animals. The immune system is a delicately balanced and integrated functional network of circulating and cellular components that protect the individual against acute and chronic disease. Stress has a major influence on this function and can be physiological, physical and emotional. Immune function tends to be more active in the young, stable in mid-life and then wanes gradually in old age.

In the last few decades, veterinarians and animal fanciers have recognized that immunologic diseases have significantly increased in the dog population. At the same time, **the ongoing line breeding and inbreeding practices** of dog fanciers tend to **promote the genetic susceptibility to disease**. More than 40 diseases are known to have an autoimmune basis (i.e. where the body reacts against itself producing antibodies that destroy various tissues), and susceptibility to almost all of them is influenced strongly by a specific small group of genes in people and animals.

The recent dramatic increase in immunological diseases has been attributed to the effects of environmental influences on these genetically susceptible individuals. An increasing number of breeds are at relatively high risk for these problems. The genetic influences are compounded by the fact that immunological recognition and reactivity is continually challenged throughout life by an array of environmental agents that serve to promote failure of the body's self-tolerance. **This produces or triggers a variety of autoimmune diseases affecting the thyroid, blood, eyes, skin, muscles, joints and specific organs.** Environmental agents known to be involved include the effects of drugs, toxins, chemicals, viruses and other infectious agents, vaccines, hormonal and nutritional influences, and stress. Perhaps our biggest challenge in preventing and controlling these serious and increasing problems is to **identify and remove/reduce the environmental factors involved**.

Some individual animals affected with autoimmune diseases and their immediate relatives have been shown to react adversely to commercial, monthly heartworm preventives.

When an individual's immune system is compromised, any regular exposure to particular kinds of drugs, chemicals or toxins can produce significant adverse effects, whereas these exposures are well-tolerated by animals with healthy immune systems that do not carry the genetic susceptibility to these disorders. It is important to emphasize that the licensed drug or chemical is safe unless used in a genetically or physiologically susceptible companion animal. These adverse reactions usually occur within the first 10-14 days after the monthly product has been administered and typically begin after an animal has had 2-5 doses. Occasionally, animals that have been taking monthly preventives for a relatively long time will develop subsequent product intolerance. This usually indicates that some underlying disease process has emerged to explain the problem. Based on cumulative data, it is my recommendation that dogs affected with autoimmune diseases and their immediate relatives receive only plain daily heartworm preventive (Dimmitrol = diethylcarmbazine). If heartworm disease is not prevalent where the animals live, routine use of heartworm preventives is not recommended. This is especially important for dogs suffering from chronic diseases of the skin, hair and coat, or those with bone marrow, thyroid or liver disease.

General Recommendations

Foremost, I recommend administering heartworm preventive every 45 days instead of every 30 days, but only if this interval is strictly adhered to. If it's difficult to keep track with a reminder calendar, then your dog may need to stay on the medication every month.

Spinosads are found in Trifexis, a monthly heartworm/flea preventive, as well as Comfortis for flea prevention. While I believe these are effective for flea prevention and killing, spinosads are contraindicated in epileptic or seizure prone dogs and should not be given to these dogs. Unfortunately, this is generally unknown and should be shared with your veterinarian, friends and family.

Overall, the temperature needs to be above 57 degrees for approximately two weeks and mosquitoes are prevalent. Please use the temperature as your primary guide; however these are general recommendations based on state:

Herbs : Nettle

Botanical name:

Urtica dioica The Latin root of *Urtica* is *uro,* meaning "I burn," indicative of the small stings caused by the little hairs on the leaves of this plant that burn when contact is made with the skin.

Parts used : The root and leaves of nettle are used in herbal medicine.

Where does it grown: Nettle is a leafy plant that is found in most temperate regions of the world.

Key Uses:

- **Nutrient,**
- **Diuretic,**
- **Detoxifying,**
- **Astringent,**
- **Decongestant.**

Recommended for **kidney infections**.
Nettles are **highly nutritious**, high in vitamins and minerals:

- **Vitamin A and C,**
- **Calcium, Iron,**
- **Silica and**
- **Potassium**.

It has been used as a nourishing tonic for weakness and debility, convalescence and anemia.
Stimulates the bladder and kidneys, **helping cleanse the body of toxins** and wastes. By aiding excretion of uric acid they make an excellent remedy for gout and arthritis as well as skin problems.
Their astringent action helps check bleeding. In the digestive tract they help remedy diarrhea, wind, inflammation and ulceration.
It also makes a good restorative remedy during menopause. They have been found to reduce blood sugar and a tincture of the seeds is said to raise **thyroid function** and reduce goitre.
In the respiratory system it helps relieve congestion and relieve allergies such as hay fever and asthma.

Common Use:

Nettles are one of the most widely applicable plants available. They can effect a wide range of problems and act as an excellent general **detoxifying remedy and whole body tonic**.
Nettles are a rich source of trace elements, absorbing and accumulating them. Because of their rich nutritional content, (this includes minerals, vitamins, iron and chlorophyll) they have traditionally been used for anemia, exhaustion, debility and to help people recuperate. The high content of silicon present has made nettles highly beneficial in **stimulating hair growth** and improving the condition of the hair and especially the skin.
Test tube studies suggest the leaf has anti-inflammatory actions. This is thought to be caused by nettle preventing the body from making inflammatory chemicals known as prostaglandins.

Historical or traditional use

Nettle has a long history of use. The tough fibres from the stem have been used to make cloth and cooked nettle leaves were **eaten as vegetables**.
From ancient Greece to the present, nettle has been documented for its traditional use in treating coughs, tuberculosis, and arthritis and in stimulating hair growth.

Are there any side effects or interactions?

Although allergic reactions to nettle are rare, when contact is made with the skin, fresh nettle can cause a rash secondary to the noted stings.7 Nettle leaf is considered safe for use in pregnancy and breast-feeding.

All and all good for pets and humans.

Sometimes I add a little of it to my dog's home cooked food as a nutritional supplement.

Test tube studies suggest the leaf has anti-inflammatory actions. This is thought to be caused by nettle preventing the body from making inflammatory chemicals known as prostaglandins.

Making A Splash With Dock Diving

From Animal Wellness Magazine

THIS EXCITING CANINE WATER SPORT IS BECOMING A FAVORITE FOR THOUSANDS OF DOGS AND THEIR PEOPLE. LEARN WHAT DOCK DIVING IS ALL ABOUT AND HOW YOUR OWN DOG CAN TAKE PART!

Dock diving is a canine water sport that's taking the world by storm! Dogs compete in jumping for distance, leaping for height, or swimming for speed from a dock into a pool or other body of water. Any breed and size of dog can participate in dock diving, as long as he's at least six months old, loves water, and is in good physical shape.

As the proud "parents" of three German shorthaired pointers, my husband and I travel several times a month to attend dock diving events. As we began sharing our dock diving adventures on our team's social media pages, two things became clear: many people have never heard of the sport, and those who want to get involved in it often don't know where to start. This article will help address both these points.

Dock diving events are held in the US and Canada, as well as the UK and Australia. A good place to start is with the organizations that host dock diving events. These include DockDogs, Ultimate Air Dogs, Splash Dogs, and North American Diving Dogs (see sidebar). Our own dogs participate in DockDogs events. Each group has its own rules and versions of the various competitive disciplines. For example, DockDogs is comprised of several different types of competition; your dog can participate in one or all of these with some minimal training.

Big Air

This is the event that most often comes to mind when people think of dock diving. It is best described as a "long jump" for dogs, and is the most popular discipline. In this competition, dogs are judged based on how far they jump.

Handlers and dogs are given 60 seconds on the dock. The handler sets the dog and throws a floatable toy into the water. The dog then runs and jumps into the pool. (Pushing or throwing a dog into the pool is not allowed.) The dog's distance is measured from the end of the dock to where the base of his tail enters the water. There are different divisions (distance ranges) to ensure the sport remains fair and competitive for all breeds and ages.

Extreme Vertical

This is like a "high jump". First introduced as a training tool for Big Air to teach dogs to jump in an upward motion for their toys (a technique for gaining greater distance), Extreme Vertical became a competitive discipline in its own right in 2005.

An "EV Rig" is used to suspend a foam bumper in the air. The handler may place the dog anywhere in front of a 20' line on the dock. The bumper is extended 8' out from the edge of the dock, with the beginning height for competition set at 4'6" . Dogs may enter the competition at any height after this, but in order to advance to the next round, they must get the bumper to release from the "EV Rig" within two attempts. The bumper is raised in 2" increments until there is only one dog remaining in the competition. During this event, you again have 60 seconds for your dog's jump to be executed. There are different divisions (jump height ranges) so dogs of all sizes and abilities may competitively participate.

Speed Retrieve Dock Diving

Speed Retrieve is the "sprint" of dock diving. A bumper is hung at the end of the pool, or 38' from the dock in lake/pond events. The handler places the dog at the 20' mark on the dock. Once the dog is set, the handler signals that the team is ready. Notified by either a "go" command or a green light, the handler releases the dog, who runs, jumps from the dock, and swims to grab the bumper. Time is recorded from the start signal to when the bumper is completely released from the hanging device. Divisions for

speed ranges are in place to make this discipline competitive and fair for all dogs.

Iron Dog

The Iron Dog competes in all three disciplines mentioned above. Points are awarded based on scores attained in each discipline. A dog and handler must enter at least one wave in all three disciplines to qualify, and must register as an Iron Dog before competing in the event. Again, there are different divisions in place so all dogs have an equal chance of winning.

Dueling Dogs

Speed Retrieve times two! This is a side-by-side and head-to-head competition — like the swimming equivalent of a drag race. Two dogs are set on the dock, separated by Plexiglas on the dock, and a net in the water. Dueling Dogs works exactly like Speed Retrieve, except two dogs are racing against each other at the same time. There are divisions for ranges of speed.

Skills and training

Training your dog to dock dive is simpler than it may sound. Along with a love of water, running and jumping, your dog needs to be in good physical condition, have basic obedience skills, and a drive to fetch or retrieve. As your dog's handler, you also need to be in good shape, and have an accurate throw.

To train your dog to dock dive, you first need to find a dock somewhere that you can use. Ideally, as with competition docks, it should be around 40' long, 8' wide, and 2' above the surface of the water. Be sure the water is at least 4' deep around the end of the dock. The only other things you need are some floating objects you can throw into the water for your dog, such as his favorite balls or toys.

- A simple dock diving training technique to try is the place and send. Have your dog walk with you to the end of the dock. Hold him back while you toss a toy in the water, then return your dog to the starting point and release or send him to retrieve the toy. This method is generally used for dogs that do not yet have a good sit-stay on the dock.
- Dogs with a good understanding of obedience do well with the chase method. Your dog is commanded to stay or wait at the top of the dock while you walk down to the end. You then release the dog and throw the object into the water – it's important to throw it at the right moment so that it stays in front of his nose all the way into the water. You'll need to practice this technique to find that right moment. By changing the angle at which you throw the object, you can train your dog to jump both higher and further.

Perfect for summer days, dock diving is a lot of fun for both dogs and people. Whether you decide to enter a competition, or just want to play around with it at home or the cottage, you'll both gets lots of exciting exercise!

LEARN MORE ABOUT DOCK DIVING	
Cello's Corner	*celloscorner.com/category/dock-diving*
DockDogs	*dockdogs.com*
North America Diving Dogs	*northamericadivingdogs.com*
Splash Dogs	*splashdogs.com*
Ultimate Air Dogs	*ultimateairdogs.com*
Ultimate Air Dogs Canada	*ultimateairdogscanada.com*
Ontario Dock Dogs	*ontariodockdogs.com*

CARE

CANINE ADVANTAGE RESOURCES & EDUCATION 2017

CONFERENCE INFORMATION

OCTOBER 14 & 15 2017

Some of the biggest talent, movers and shakers in the canine world are coming to Montreal, Quebec, Canada to share their passions and knowledge. Educational Seminars, workshops, hands-on, Demos, Vendors and Educational booths. Judges Education (Masters of Disguise). Sign up for one or two days. There will be time on both days to have sidebars, mini-meetings in dedicated spaces with peers and mentors on topics of special interest. Grassy field to exercise your pet. OFFA Eye Clinic (pending minimum numbers met) & CGN testing. DEMOS: Obedience, Agility, Rally & more.

HEADLINERS, the list is not exhaustive.

1) **Anders Rosell**, Avatar Kennels, Sweden/Spain: will present on Breeding, Showing, and Grooming with a demo and Hands-On workshops.

2) **Christine Scruggs MDV**, Tivin Standard Poodles, Connecticut: will present on canine reproduction issues, genetics, health & structure.

3) **Natalie Green Tessier**, Betterbred.com, Poodles de Grenier, New York: will present on the Dr. Pederson /UC Davis Dog genetics study and how to understand the test results.

4) **Jac Harbour**, Tudorose Standard Poodles, Oregon: will discuss puppy testing and choosing the puppy for the right job, and training techniques.

CARE CONFERENCE DETAILS

You will receive a more precise schedule in which the Seminar(s) in each block will each be identified so that you may choose which seminars you wish to attend. First come, first serve. Everyone will receive the updated information via email on the same date.

Both days: 8.30 a.m. Registration/coffee Start time 9 a.m. SHARP	
SATURDAY 14 OCTOBER 2017	**SUNDAY 15 OCTOBER 2017**
9:00- 11:00 a.m. Block A Seminar #1	**9:00- 11:00 a.m. BLOCK E** Seminar #5
Break	Break
11:15-12:30 BLOCK B Seminar #2 Hands-on	**11:15-12:30 BLOCK F** Seminar #6 Hands-On
Lunch	Lunch
1:30- 3:30 BLOCK C Seminar #3 Group Panel	**1:30- 3:30 BLOCK G** Seminar #7 Group Panel
Break	Break
3:45-5:00 BLOCK D Seminar #4	**3:45-5:00 BLOCK H** Seminar #8

CARE

CANINE ADVANTAGE RESOURCES & EDUCATION 2017

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OCTOBER 14 & 15 2017

Anders Rosell:

A Graphic Designer and Art Director by profession, Anders is a world-renowned top breeder of Standard and Miniature Poodles under the prefix 'Avatar'. Anders has been involved with Poodles since the mid 70' s and bred and owned many Top and BIS winners. As a small scale breeder Avatar has bred champions in 20 different countries all over the world. The Avatar dogs are to be found behind top winners all over the globe. At prestigious shows such as the PCA (Poodle Club of America National Show) his dogs have produced BIS, BIS puppy, BIS Veteran, 3 different Winners Dog, many Award of Merit winners as well as BIS Stud dog and BIS Brood bitch. Anders is the only European Standard Poodle breeder who has bred/owned four generations of American Top Producers. Six different stud dogs bred or owned by Avatar have produced Group winners in North America only. He has also bred and owned World Winners in Europe, Junior World Winners, Veteran World Winners, Dog Of The Year Winner in Australia, as well as Top Poodle Bitch in Canada. Anders is also a licensed grooming judge and has judged at competitions such as Intergroom in America, the Oster Invitational Tournament in Germany, Groomania in Belgium, Artero International Championship in Spain, Scandinavian Master Groom in Sweden. As an educator he has held many grooming seminars and workshops for Poodles, which includes countries such as the U.S, Canada, England, Australia, Russia, Israel, Scandinavia as well as numerous countries all over Europe. He used to be the co-owner and publisher of the famous breed magazines The Scandinavian Poodle Magazine and Scandinavian Sighthounds – The Journal. Anders is currently living and working in Malaga, Spain.

Dr. Christine Scruggs MDV:

Christine started her kennel Tivin in between college and veterinary school, however her relationship with poodles started in childhood as her mother also bred poodles under the prefix Tiva.
Christine breeds for the total dog, as she does compete in performance events as well as conformation. As a veterinarian, she is intimately familiar with the health challenges faced by the breed. One of her areas of expertise is canine reproduction. Christine is also the author of multiple articles published in various journals.

Natalie Green Tessier:

Natalie has had standard poodles since 1987 and bred her first litter in 2006. Learning about the state of the narrow gene pool and health issues in standard poodles inspired her to looks for unusual pedigrees and get involved seriously in an effort to preserve this historic breed. Natalie is one of the founding members of the Standard Poodle Project, and acted as an advisor to Dr Niels Pederson of the UC Davis Veterinary Genetics Lab. More recently, she designed a program and software which analyzes the data of hundreds to thousands of dogs in the database with information gleaned from the aforementioned study to help breeders choose the best mate choice (genetically, for maximum diversity) for a number of breeds facing bottlenecks including Akitas, English Bulldogs, Dobermans & Havanese.

Jac Harbour:

Jac has been breeding Standard poodles conformation, obedience and field titled Standard Poodles as well as family companions, therapy dogs and service dogs under the pre-fix Tudorose since 1972. She has bred some of the most diverse standard poodles in the gene pool today, many service dogs and hunting dogs, and has been a mentor to many. Since 2009 she has been a partner in Trainer's To The Rescue LLC. Jac founded hearing ear dogs & developed special skills dogs both now under the umbrella of the Lions Foundation of Canada. Among numerous awards she has been awarded include Woman of the Year and the Commemorative Medal for the 125th anniversary of the Confederation of Canada in recognition of significant contribution to compatriots, community and to Canada 1991.

Many Extras are still coming up:

Myra Savant Harris is CONFIRMED!!!

HEART CLINIC CONFIRMED!!! Mobile Doppler and/or Auscultation! Woo Hoo!

$10 coupon discount for all VGL testing.

CGN testing is confirmed for sure! Tester Elizabeth Baribault

Pumpkin Biscuit Dog Treats

5 INGREDIENTS

1. 1 can Pumpkin puree
2. 1/2 cup Peanut Butter
3. 5 ups Flour
4. 4 Eggs
5. A dash of Salt

Directions:

1. Set oven to 350 degrees farenheight
2. Wisk Pumpkin puree, eggs and peanut butter
3. Add flour and salt. Mix until dough begins to form.
4. Knead dough into a ball and roll out.
5. Cut threats into desired shapes.
6. Bake for another 20 minutes until dry.

Seasonal products from our garden can offer Ingredients for your pet's pleasures...

.

Carrot Oat Applesauce Treats for Dogs and Horses

Ingredients

- *1/2 cup oats (quick for dogs, quick, steel-cut or old-fashioned are fine for horses)*
- *1/2 cup unsweetened applesauce*
- *1/2 cup (about 1 large) carrot finely grated*
- *1/2 cup all-purpose flour.*

Instructions

1.Preheat the oven to 350 degrees and cover a baking tray with parchment paper or a silicone baking mat.

2.Mix all four ingredients in a medium bowl.
3.Use a tablespoon to drop clumps of the mixture on to the baking tray. Shape if you wish.*

4.Bake for 18-20 minutes, until treats are set.

Recipe Notes

*I made test batches with both steel-cut and instant/quick oats. I thought the steel-cut oats made a more attractive treat, so they are what I used for the final batch (you can't really shape the instant oats).
These keep in the fridge for 5-7 days

THE POODLE CLUB OF CANADA
Annual Specialty Show, Sunday June 4, 2017
Judge: Dr. Robert Indeglia, RI, USA

POODLE (TOY)

1. OPEN DOG, WD, BW & BB:
HARTEN'S MY AIM IS TRUE, 1133253,02/26/2016, Breeder: Sharon Scoboda, by Harten's Smoking Gun At Jalines ex Harten's Disco Doll, Elsewhere. Owner: Sarah Drake.

1. SENIOR PUPPY BITCH, WB & BP
HILLHAVEN'S SUNDAY ROSE, DQ668769, 08/28/2016, Breeder: Linda Gunn, by Ch Monarch's Sunset Rendezvous At Diannas ex Liliya's Red Lusy, Canada. Owner: Linda Gunn.

Select Dog & Best Canadian Bred.
GCH BELLEFLEET'S CAPTAIN MORGAN, Dog, CC607857, 02/01/2015, Breeder: Owners, by Primrose Cosmopolitan ex Ch Bellefleet's Sugar And Spice, Canada. Owner: Joanne & Alysia Reichertz.

POODLE (MINIATURE)

1. JUNIOR PUPPY DOG & WD& BOS:
PALMAN SUNDAE PLAY'N FOR KEEPS, DS679103, 09/17/2016, Breeder: Elizabeth & David J. Pateman, by Logos Raise A Glass ex Ch Manorhill Palman Impression, Canada. Owner: Chantal Rioux.
2. ROSEBELLS A DIAMOND IS FOREVER, DU683631, 10/18/2016, Breeder: Elaine & Heidi Bellamy, by Ch Cinbren Dragon Rider Of Greg-Mar ex Rosebell's Style Me Pretty, Canada. Owner: David Tidswell. Agent: Allison Cowie-Hardie.

1. SENIOR PUPPY BITCH, WB, BW,BP & BB:
MADAN'S LITTLE BLACK DRESS, LISTED, 06/08/2016, Breeder: William Lee, by Ch Clarion Karadale Better Together ex Madan's Driven By Style, Elsewhere. Owner: William Lee. Agent: Chrystal Murray.

1. 12-18 MONTH BITCH:
OPUS'S FEEL THE LIGHT, DG660812, 04/23/2016, Breeder: Barbara Caissie, by Vantan's Leopold Of Honey Bear ex GCh Y-Not Just The Way U R At Opus, Canada. Owner: Barbara Caissie. Agent: Sarah Drake.

1. BRED BY EXHIBITOR BITCH & RWB:
BELLEFLEET GRAVITATIONAL FORCE, DN664438, 07/05/2016, Breeder: Owner, by Bellefleet's I Won't Back Down ex Ch Bellefleet's Collateral Force, Canada. Owner: Alysia Reichertz.

POODLE (STANDARD)

1. JUNIOR PUPPY BITCH
PRISTINE'S RADIENT RED SHIMMER, DS665549, 09/13/2016, Breeder: Owner, by Silken Aurreau Where's The Beef ex Silken's Fires Glow Sherry, Canada. Owner: Judy Neil.
2. TYLDESLEY SOUND SCAPE, DS676384, 09/07/2016, Breeder: Owner, by Tyldesley Pewter Charger ex Tyldesley Ever So Sound, Canada. Owner: Mary Jane T. Weir.
3. TYLDESLEY RESOUNDING, DS676381, 09/07/2016, Breeder: Owner, by Tyldesley Pewter Charger ex Tyldesley Ever So Sound, Canada. Owner: Mary Jane T. Weir.

1. SENIOR PUPPY BITCH, BP & RWB
GLICKS DESTINY'S CHILD, DN683284, 08/25/2016, Breeder: Owner, by Gaston De Grenier ex Ch Glicks Spellbound, Canada. Owner: Lisa Kimberly Glickman. Agent: Sarah Drake.

1. BRED BY EXHIBITOR BITCH
PARAMOUR'S FIRST KISS AT PARAGON, LISTED, 03/02/2016, Breeder: Owners, by Aprs Argent The Car's Meow ex Paragon's Silver Dreams, Elsewhere. Owner: Amanda Cantrell, Carol Dureault, Paul Maletta.

1. OPEN BITCH & WB
STONERUN AFTERNOON TEA, LISTED, 03/08/2016, Breeder: Owner, by Dassin Hillwood Lazarus ex Stonerun Girl Reaction, Elsewhere. Owner: Connie S. Unger. Agent: Chrystal Murray.
2. TYLDESLEY AMAR FOREVR FAITHFUL, BE562267, 03/24/2014, Breeder: Mary Jane T. Weir, by Tyldesley Man With A Harmonica ex Tyldesley Ever So Serene, Canada. Owner: MJT Weir & B.A. Tufford.
BB GCH GARDENPATH CONCOURS D'ELEGANTE, Bitch, CJ615721, 05/04/2015, Breeder: Owner, by Dacun Kay1ens He's A Heartbreaker ex Ch Canzone Bella Nina Of Gardenpath TD CD RE CGN, Canada. Owner: Renee S. Koch. Agent: Allison Hardie.
Select Bitch
CH CLASSIQUE BLONDE ON BLONDE, Bitch, BJ556925, 05/17/2014, Breeder: Owner, by Ch Classique Motion ex Ch Classique Belle De Provence, Canada. Owner: Tanis Gardner. Agent: Kim Wendling.

Best in Specialty:
GCh Gardenpath Concours d'Elegante (Standard)

Best Opposite Sex to Best in Specialty: Harten's My Aim Is True (Toy)

Best Puppy in Specialty: Madan's Little Black Dress (Miniature)

Best in Bred By Exhibitor Classes in Specialty: Bellefleet Gravitational Force (Miniature)

Bellefleet Miniature Poodles

New Canadian Champion

Can.Ch. Bellefleet Gravitational Force – "Gravity"

(by Bellefleet's I Won't Back Down ex Can.Ch.Bellefleet's Collateral Force)

Gravity was Best Bred By Exhibitor in Specialty Show at both
The Poodle Club of Ontario Annual Specialty and The Poodle Club of Canada 60th Annual Specialty

Bred and owned by Bellefleet Poodles. Shown by Alysia Reichertz.

Dr. Joanne & Alysia Reichertz
joanne@bellefleet.com www.bellefleet.com

Member's Achievements

Am/Can GCH Gardenpath Concours d'Elegante

Comments by the Judge Mr. Frank Sabella:

"The specials class was a joy to behold… a class full of beauty and quality. In the end my bBest of Variety, Ch Gardenpath Concours D'Ellegante, could not be denied. She is a rare combination of absolutely correct balance, elegance, quality, a glorious head and her proportions for me on the day were sheer perfection. Her movement left nothing to be desired both coming and going and in the circle. She was perfection in a poodle and one I would love to own."

Gardenpath is extremely proud of our girl ELLA's American and Canadian National wins!!
Ella loves to show ~ we are very excited about her future! BOV PCA 2017 under esteemed Poodle judge Mr. Frank Sabella
BIS PCC 2017 under judge Dr. Robert Indeglia
Breeder/Owner: Renee S. Koch
Gardenpath Poodles | The Quilted Hound

Member's Achievements

Bellefleet Toy Poodles

New Canadian Grand Champion.

BISS MBPISS Can. & Am.GCh.

Bellefleet's Captain Morgan

(by Am.Ch. Primrose Cosmopoliton ex
Can.Ch. Bellefleet's Sugar and Spice)
Bred by Bellefleet Poodles.
Shown by Kim Wendling and Alysia Reichertz.

Dr. Joanne & Alysia Reichertz joanne@bellefleet.com
www.bellefleet.com

New Canadian Champion

Can. Ch. Bellefleets Little Deuce Coupe

(by Am.Can.GCh. Bellefleet's Captain Morgan ex
Am.Can.Ch. Pomroth Calassic Simone)
Bred by Bellefleet Poodles. Shown by Kim Wendling and
Alysia Reichertz.

Dr. Joanne & Alysia Reichertz
joanne@bellefleet.com www.bellefleet.com

New Canadian Champion

Can. Ch. Bellefleet's Chocolate Daquiri

(by Am.Can.GCh. Bellefleet's Captain Morgan ex Am.Can.Ch. Pomroth Calassic Simone)

Bred by Bellefleet Poodles.
Shown by Kim Wendling and Alysia Reichertz.

Bellefleet Miniature Poodles

New South African Champion

MBIS Can.& Am.GCh. Bellefleet

Don't Pass Me By

Shown her completing her South African Championship.
Handled by: Jackie Browning.

Dr. Joanne & Alysia Reichertz joanne@bellefleet.com
www.bellefleet.com

Bellefleet Miniature Poodles

New Canadian Champion

Can.Ch. Bellefleet's Full Speed Ahead – "Austin"

(by Am.Can.UKC.Ch.Bellefleet Dynamic Force TP ex MBIS Am.GoldGCh. Ber.Can.Ch.Bellefleet's Living in the Fast Lane TP)

Bred by Bellefleet Poodles.

Shown in the Bred By Exhibitor Class

by Alysia Reichertz.

Group 2nd from the Bred by Exhibitor class

Under Virginia Lyne

Dr. Joanne & Alysia Reichertz
joanne@bellefleet.com
www.bellefleet.com

Bellefleet Miniature Poodles

New Canadian Champion

Can.Ch. Bellefleet Joy Ride – "Joy"

(by Am.Can.UKC.Ch.Bellefleet Dynamic Force TP ex MBIS Am.GoldGCh. Ber.Can.Ch.Bellefleet's Living in the Fast Lane TP)

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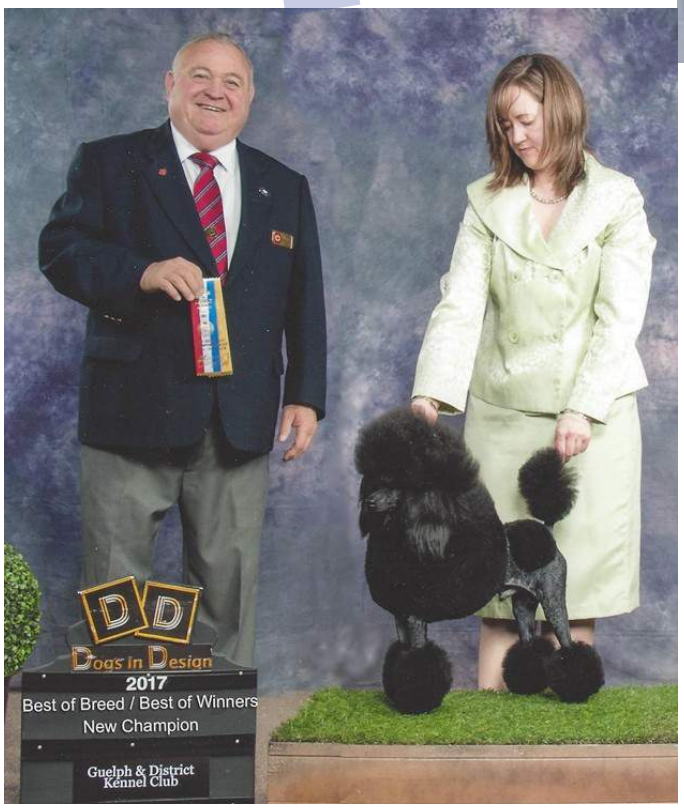
Bred by Bellefleet Poodles.

Shown by Alysia Reichertz.

Dr. Joanne & Alysia Reichertz
joanne@bellefleet.com www.bellefleet.com



New Canadian Champion

Can.Ch. Bellefleet Arabesque Day-dream Believer – "Davy"

(by Am. GCh.Jaboas Never Ending Dream ex Am.Ch.Bellefleet's Ninja of Arabesque CD RE NA NAJ ACT2)

.

Bred by Arabella Lyon

Owned by Bellefleet Poodles.

Shown by Alysia Reichertz.

Leeann's Miniature Poodles

2 New Canadian Champions from the same litter at barely 6 month old

Sire: Ch Aldenter LeeAnns Air Walker,

Dam: LeeAnns Fortune Sunrise.

Handled and Championed by Valerie Arial at 6 months old, on their 2nd weekend out and with Natural tails!

CH LeeAnns Copper Rebel

CH LeeAnns Precious Penny

Bred by LeeAnn Jackson, 277 Line of Lot Road, Souris RR#5 PE , C0A 2B0, (902) 687-1370

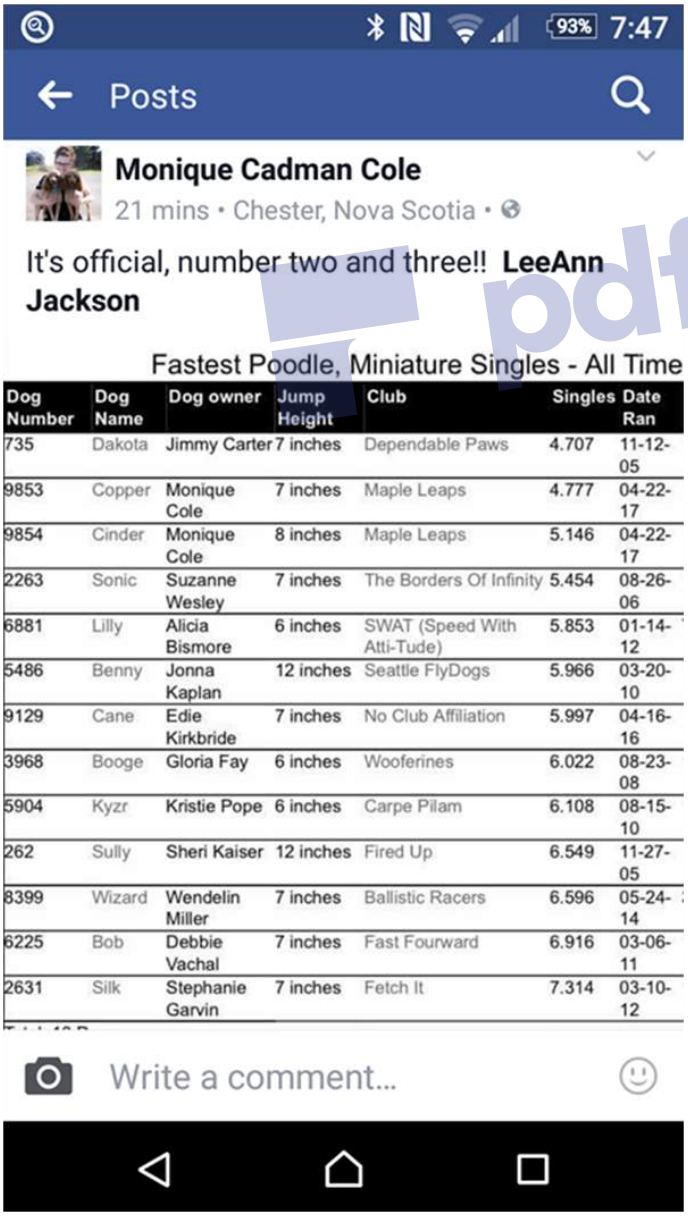
www.leeannspoodles.zoomshare.com

Leeann's Miniature Poodles

The previous puppies, Copper and Penny are also niece and nephew to LeeAnns Copperhead Road, the Master Flyball dog who came in 2nd fastest of all time is the uncle of the puppy champions. His littermate sister is their mother.

The event was called Hop into Spring Flyball tournament in Winchester ontario. it was held on April 22-23 2017
Dogs were:
LeeAnns Copperhead Road FD,FDX, FDCH, FDCH-S, FDCH-G, FM, RPT, TOP FLIGHT, TF-1
LeeAnns Burning Cinder FD, FDX, FDCH, RPT, TOPFLIGHT

So the FD titles are through the North American Flyball Association, the RPT is for disc and the Top Flight & TF-1 is U-FLI (united flyball league International)
Road FD,FDX, FDCH, FDCH-S, FDCH-G, FM, RPT, TOP FLIGHT, TF-1
LeeAnns Burning Cinder FD, FDX, FDCH, RPT, TOPFLIGHT



Fastest Poodle, Miniature Singles - All Time

Dog Number	Dog Name	Dog owner	Jump Height	Club	Singles	Date Ran
735	Dakota	Jimmy Carter	7 inches	Dependable Paws	4.707	11-12-05
9853	Copper	Monique Cole	7 inches	Maple Leaps	4.777	04-22-17
9854	Cinder	Monique Cole	8 inches	Maple Leaps	5.146	04-22-17
2263	Sonic	Suzanne Wesley	7 inches	The Borders Of Infinity	5.454	08-26-06
6881	Lilly	Alicia Bismore	6 inches	SWAT (Speed With Atti-Tude)	5.853	01-14-12
5486	Benny	Jonna Kaplan	12 inches	Seattle FlyDogs	5.966	03-20-10
9129	Cane	Edie Kirkbride	7 inches	No Club Affiliation	5.997	04-16-16
3968	Booge	Gloria Fay	6 inches	Wooferines	6.022	08-23-08
5904	Kyzr	Kristie Pope	6 inches	Carpe Pilam	6.108	08-15-10
262	Sully	Sheri Kaiser	12 inches	Fired Up	6.549	11-27-05
8399	Wizard	Wendelin Miller	7 inches	Ballistic Racers	6.596	05-24-14
6225	Bob	Debbie Vachal	7 inches	Fast Fourward	6.916	03-06-11
2631	Silk	Stephanie Garvin	7 inches	Fetch It	7.314	03-10-12

GLOW Miniature Poodles

Two New Silver Champions on one weekend!

Ch. GLOW Bright Selena aka Pom-pom

Sire: Ch. Palman Nautilus

Dam: Ch. Glow Sprakling Tinsel Bell

Selena lives in Quebec with Denyse, she takes very good care of her, she is well loved and she has a great life.
We were showing her together at some shows in Quebec . We were very proud to get 8 points and a few group placements on her owner handled.
On the last show, we thank Kim Wendling for the professional grooming and a great presentation !

www.poodlesglow.com

Bred and owned by: Gloria Koolsbergen

Ch. Glow Heavenly Joy aka Joy

Sire: Ch. Silver Eljano Vom Orecher's Hof aka König

Dam: Ch. Alegria Glow Joya de Plata

From the last litter of Joya, I kept this lovely little joy.
She was handled first by Emily Burdon, and later I tried my hand and got 5 points owner handled at Brome. On her last show she was groomed and presented to perfection by Kim Wendling.

Bred and Owned by: Gloria Koolsbergen

www.poodlesglow.com

Ch. Asa's Willy Wonka Glow Factory aka Willy

4 point Mayor

Sire: Ballentine Robinson
Dam: GCH. Ch Asa's Unusually Unusual

Willy has stunning looks. He finished his Canadian Championship at 7 month old and now he is competing in the USA. He was not shown very often...
He got a 4 point mayor at Ann Arbor. This is his second mayor and he only needs 2 more points for his Am. Championship.
He has amazing personality, he produced great looking puppies and is already training in agility.
Thank you Allie Cowie Hardie for taking my boy to new horizons' professionally groomed and shown looking great!

Handled and groomed only by:

Allie Cowie Hardie

Bred by: Ann Karin Larsen

Owned by: Gloria Koolsbergen

www.poodlesglow.com

I created a line of clothing for special KOOL DOGZ.

I mean special because I keep in mind show coats and the special needs of show dogs.

Our coats, underwear, collars, leg protectors, belly bands and blankets can be made custom to your needs, taste, material and sizes.

KOOL DOGZ
www.poodlesglow.com
Special Items

This is a new product.
I can make long boots, to protect the legs instead of having a coat with long legs. The sole is made with anti slippery material. They can be used when raining or when there is snow or salt in the streets,...

Next News Letter

the poodle club of canada

Next News letter planned for early October2017,

Please I need our member's input!!!

Pictures, Interesting Articles, Health issues, Brags, Stories, Recipes, etc.

Please send input to your editor Gloria Koolsbergen

E-mail Address poodlesglow@live.com

www.poodlesglow.com