the Poodle club of canada

PCC Winter Newsletter

MAY 2018

WINTER NEWSLETTER

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the Poodle club of canada

Degenerative Myelopathy - Disease Basics

http://www.caninegeneticdiseases.net/DM/basicDM.htm

What is Degenerative Myelopathy?

Degenerative myelopathy is a progressive disease of the spinal cord in older dogs. The disease has an insidious onset typically between 8 and 14 years of age. It begins with a loss of coordination (ataxia) in the hind limbs. The affected dog will wobble when walking, knuckle over or drag the feet. This can first occur in one hind limb and then affect the other. As the disease progresses, the limbs become weak and the dog begins to buckle and has difficulty standing. The weakness gets progressively worse until the dog is unable to walk. The clinical course can range from 6 months to 1 year before dogs become paraplegic. If signs progress for a longer period of time, loss of urinary and fecal continence may occur and eventually weakness will develop in the front limbs. Another key feature of DM is that it is not a painful disease.

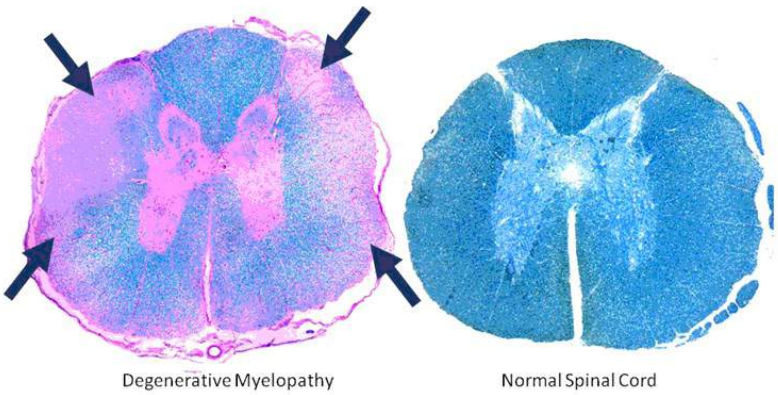
I was contacted by some American Breeders of red/ apricot warning me that now Miniature poodles from the some lines are carrier's or affected by DM.
Also a breeder from Australia told me that she was interested on a white puppy but insisted on testing him before buying him. She had acquired some white ones from Northern Europe and they were carriers of DM.
I did not know what this disease was… When informed I decided to test my breeding lines for it.
I even contacted a company that makes the test and I was able to get a discount code for our members. Ask for code!

Degenerative myelopathy is a devastating disease causing progressive paralysis in a large number of dog breeds. New research has identified a gene that is associated with a major increase in risk of the disease.

What causes Degenerative Myelopathy?

Degenerative myelopathy begins with the spinal cord in the thoracic (chest) region. If we look under the microscope at that area of the cord from a dog that has died from DM, we see degeneration of the white matter of the spinal cord. The white matter contains fibers that transmit movement commands from the brain to the limbs and sensory information from the limbs to the brain.

This degeneration consists of both demyelination (stripping away the insulation of these fibers) and axonal loss (loss of the actual fibers), and interferes with the communication between the brain and limbs. Recent research has identified a mutation in a gene that confers a greatly increased risk of developing the disease.



Degenerative Myelopathy

Normal Spinal Cord

How is degenerative myelopathy clinically diagnosed?

Degenerative myelopathy is a diagnosis of elimination. We look for other causes of the weakness using diagnostic tests like MRI and myelography . When we have ruled them out, we end up with a presumptive diagnosis of DM. The only way to confirm the diagnosis is to examine the spinal cord under the microscope when a necropsy (autopsy) is performed. There are degenerative changes in the spinal cord characteristic for DM and not typical for some other spinal cord disease.

What else can look like degenerative myelopathy?

Any disease that affects the dog's spinal cord can cause similar signs of loss of coordination and weakness. Since many of these diseases can be treated effectively, it is important to pursue the necessary

tests to be sure that the dog doesn't have one of these diseases. The most common cause of hind limb weakness is herniated intervertebral disks. The disks are shock absorbers between the vertebrae in the back. When herniated, they can cause pressure on the spinal cord and weakness or paralysis. Short-legged, long back dogs are prone to slipped disks. A herniated disk can usually be detected with X-rays of the spine and myelogram or by using more advanced imaging such as CT scan or MRI. Other diseases we should consider include tumors, cysts, infections, injuries and stroke. Similar diagnostic procedures will help to diagnose most of these diseases. If necessary, your veterinarian can refer you to a board certified neurologist who can aid in diagnosing degenerative myelopathy. A directory to a neurologist near you can be found at American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine website under the "Find a Specialist Near You" link.

How do we treat degenerative myelopathy?

There are no treatments that have been clearly shown to stop or slow progression of DM. Although there are a number of approaches that have been tried or recommended on the internet, no scientific evidence exists that they work. The outlook for a dog with DM is still grave. The discovery of a gene that identifies dogs at risk for developing degenerative myelopathy could pave the way for therapeutic trials to prevent the disease from developing. Meanwhile, the quality of life of an affected dog can be improved by measures such as good nursing care, physical rehabilitation, pressure sore prevention, monitoring for urinary infections, and ways to increase mobility through use of harnesses and carts.

Permission given to post by PCA:

Here are my thoughts on DM and the DM tests. Degenerative Myelopathy is problematic at best. The mutation the test is based upon is a simple SNP that changes a negative amino acid with a positive hydrophobic amino acid. In the original paper there was great correlation between affected dogs and the "causative" allele (homozygous affected=AA). Great but not perfect as 4 additional dogs diagnosed with DM did not have affected AA type. Additionally, some unaffected dogs had the AA type but this could result from age progression etc. The authors conclude:

Thus, DM appears to be an incompletely penetrant autosomal recessive disease, whereas most human SOD1 mutations cause dominant forms of ALS.

Thus an AA result would mean that a dog may or may not get DM. Additionally, the other dogs that were not AA but were diagnosed with DM suggests DM may result from other mutations as well (assuming the diagnosis was correct). Thus, a negative result does not mean the animal will not get DM.

A second paper of frequency of the allele in breeds came out and was a little disturbing. For some breeds (Wire Fox terrier=.94, Pem Welsh Corg=.79, Boxer=.72, Charles spaniel=.68) the affected allele was really high with 50-90% of animals testing homozygous positive for DM. However, the incidence of disease in these animals is nowhere near that number. So an idea of the degree of penetrance appears breed specific as well.

A third paper identified a second mutation that accounted for non AA DM that was a different mutation in the same gene that was specific for Bernese mountain dogs.

The authors concluded:

This finding serves as a reminder that direct DNA tests indicate the presence or absence of disease-causing alleles but cannot be used to rule out a diagnosis because other sequence variants in the same gene or in a different gene might produce a similar disease phenotype.

So our take. The US patent has expired but the foreign patent is still in place.

We will likely offer the test in the future as so many breed clubs are requiring it. For some breeds the AA allele is spot on, for others significantly less so. They likely have other stuff going on like the Bernese mountain dog. The significance of the result will truly depend upon the breed.

I think for most breeders I would use the results as a tool--if you have a choice between two equal animals, choose against the A allele (but for some breeds this will not be possible). For personal use, I would use results to look for potential future problems but would really not change anything (kind of like having a family history of hypertension-conscious of the potential problem but not being worried that the sky is falling).

That's my two cents.
Take care,
Rob

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Color Breeding

From: http://arpeggiopoodles.tripod.com/colorbreedinginpoodles.html

Article written by Keisha C. of Arpeggio Poodles

I have spent a lot of time and effort to study pedigrees and colors but even I am still learning. Especially when it comes to the multi colors its all still a guess.

Vet gen does have a DNA test that will supposedly tell you the color genes that your dog carries. I will warn people that **you should never bank all your money on that test**. I have known of quite a few people that have tested their dogs and gotten strange colors in their litters that were not even talked about in the test. I am also unsure if this test takes into account the multi colors.

I am going to take this page and talk about what I have learned and what I have had personal experience with colors. As I said before, nothing is certain, HOWEVER...there are some important DOS and do NOTS to color breeding.

First off what you personally are breeding for in color, is what you have to take into account. Just throwing 2 poodles together and hoping for the best is NOT good breeding practices. Once you have established that two dogs are proper breeding material and that they offset each other's faults, then you have to take into account, color compatibility and what you are working towards in color. Most reputable breeders you will find will specialize in certain colors. Trying to work on too many colors at once can become frustrating and confusing, even though the temptation is great! Just throwing 2 colors together can seriously destroy the colors and their points (pigment of the nose, lips, eye liner, and pads are considered the points).

Remember when talking about points that, Browns, Cafe Au Lait, and Silver beige should ALWAYS have liver color points. Where the breed standard states that liver is ACCEPTABLE in reds it is NOT preferred and really and truly should be looked upon as a fault in my opinion.

All other colors should have black or self colored points.

ANOTHER POINT TO CONSIDER

Many colors are considered to be fading colors and will carry with them the fading gene automatically. These should be remembered before thinking about your breeding program

Colors that are considered fading colors are: EVERY COLOR BUT BLACK! That means BLUE, SILVER, BROWN, CAFE AU LAIT, SILVER BEIGE, RED, APRICOT, CREAM, and WHITE. This also comes into play when talking about Multicolors and mixes of the above colors. You can pretty much count on a Sable ALWAYS carrying the fading gene and that the puppy will not stay the color that it is when it is born.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT COLORS IN POODLES

- Please do remember (and sometimes I even forget this rule), BLACK WILL DOMINATE TO EVERYTHING!!!

- When thinking breeding in your program and what color is best to mate with your dog, you must remember when studying your dogs pedigree for colors that you also have to take into consideration the colors of the siblings of each dog. There may be a color hidden there that you did not know about and need to consider. Its a good way to tell the recessive color genes in your dog.

- Most people are noticing that blues seem to carry the gene for ALL COLORS. This includes the parti colors. This is why many breeders think blues are a great basis for a breeding program, depending of course upon what colors you are breeding for.

- The dogs being bred must carry the gene for that specific color in order for the puppies to be that color. For example, you will NOT get a parti colored puppy out of a dog that does NOT carry the gene for parti.

♦ A color bred dog refers to a dog that has predominately only THAT color in their background.

♦ A hybrid color bred dog refers to a dog that has predominately only 2 colors in their background. Such as a black/red hybrid or a black/brown hybrid.

DO NOTS

Here are some serious DO NOT's that you should think about when breeding poodles.

DO NOT breed BROWN, CAFE AU LAIT, or SILVER BEIGE (Brown shades) to the following colors: RED, APRICOT, CREAM, or WHITE. Mixing of these colors will cause incorrect pigment on the points since the brown shades have liver colored points and Red, Apricot, Cream, and White should all have jet black points.

DO NOT breed **REDS** or APRICOTS to the following colors: SILVER or BLUE. Breeding red or apricot to silver causes the color to fade even more than they already do as the silver and blue colors carries the fading gene. True I have bred blue to red before due to the fact that was what I had to work with at the time. But if you are truly working to deepen and darken reds and apricots and produce beautiful dogs that hold their color, you do not want to introduce any more of the fading gene into these already fading colors than you have to.

When breeding BROWNS, to keep them dark and reduce fading and taking the above rules into account, DO NOT breed to the following colors: BLUE, SILVER, CAFE AU LAIT, SILVER BEIGE. These colors once again will introduce the fading gene into your browns that you are trying to keep dark.

When breeding for **ICY WHITES** DO NOT breed to the following colors: APRICOT and CREAM. These colors will ad a yellowish tone to your whites. However, there are some breeders out there that do breed for creams and off whites by using these color combinations.

DO'S

Here are some very important DOS that you should think about when breeding poodles.

Other than the absolute DO NOT's listed above, how you combine colors totally depends upon what your end goal color is in your breeding program.

When breeding **REDS**, to keep them dark, to reduce fading, and keeping the points nice and jet black, DO breed to the following colors: RED and BLACK. **When using a black every few generations in a red breeding program you will hopefully help to keep dark points on the puppies and also to darken their color.** HOWEVER, be very careful what colors are in the background of said black that you do not inadvertently introduce more of the fading gene. I would pick a black that has an all black only background or even better a black that has an all red and black only background (black/red hybrid). Many people consider a color bred red to have apricot in the background. This is because apricot is a dilute of red so still in the same color family. HOWEVER, do not forget that this **apricot causes more fading gene to be present in your reds**, so the fewer apricots used the better to keep the color.

When breeding BROWNS,

to keep them dark and to reduce fading, DO breed to the following colors: BROWNS and BLACK. Breeding true blacks to a brown is a great way to help reduce the fading that we see in most browns. HOWEVER, once again be very careful what colors are in the background of said black that you do not inadvertently introduce more of the fading gene.

When it comes to color and pattern breeding in the parti colors (and by parti I mean the old definition of more than one color), it is VERY difficult to say what you are going to get. This is probably due to breeders here in the US focusing on the solid colors for so long and looking down upon the parti colors as something that is undesirable.

Now that the partis are allowed in the conformation ring in UKC and many breeders are working very hard to produce as nice a quality as is being produced in the solids it is a color/pattern that people need to look at seriously.

When breeding WHITE,

to keep the color icy white and keep the points jet black DO breed to the following colors: WHITE, SILVER, BLUE and BLACK. Remember white is already a fading color so breeding it to another fading color will not hurt the color. You really do have to be careful when breeding whites as it is **easy to loose the pigment in the points.** Putting a Silver, Blue, or Black in the background will help to keep these points nice and dark.

When breeding for SILVER

you will want to breed to the following colors: SILVER, SILVER BEIGE, WHITE, and BLUE. Your best chances exist when one parent being bred to these colors is a silver.

When breeding for **SILVER BEIGE** (which is a VERY difficult color to reproduce unless breeding like color to like color) you will want to breed to the following colors: SILVER BEIGE, SILVER, CAFE AU LAIT, and BLUE. I would stay away from using whites, as I have said above, or you will have to worry about pigment on resulting white offspring.

COLOR BREEDING IN THE PARTI COLORS/ PATTERNS

These general rules hold true also for the parti colors.

Note: If you are breeding for a specific color pattern it is recommended to breed like pattern to like pattern for best results.

BREEDING PIEBALD TO PIEBALD

Breeding spotted (will be referred to as piebald pattern from here on out) partis, usually one piebald breed to another piebald will produce piebald. It is very hard to say though how heavy of markings you will get in a breeding as of yet. I have had very heavily marked piebalds that have been bred together and have produced piebalds will very little spotting at all. Since each and every piebald has a unique pattern and no two are alike its very hard to guess at how the genes will come together.

You also have the new trend of people trying to produce heavier marked piebalds. These piebalds are know as true Tuxedos (a dog that has white in a bib around the neck that may or may not go all the way around the neck, totally white on the belly and up into the chest, white on the legs that may extend all the way up to the elbow and or knees, may or may not have white markings on the face or head, and with the rest of the dog being predominately the darker color). There are many breeder out there that are incorrectly calling their abstract (mismarked) poodles a tuxedo. These puppies are usually produced from solid dogs or a solid bred to a piebald and not from two piebalds bred together. This is a specific color pattern which is a little heavier than your normal piebald color of 50% white. They are heavier on the dark color than the white but

still are considered to be a piebald and are produced by piebalds. Once again your best chance of getting a tuxedo is to breed to a tuxedo. However you will also get regular piebalds in the litter. Since these tuxedo piebalds are just a heavily marked version of a piebald, the exact formula of breeding to get these markings is still being worked on.

BREEDING PIEBALD TO PHANTOM

Breeding a piebald to a phantom pattern can produce a variety of patterns. It all depends upon what the background of that phantom dog is and if that dog will carry the piebald gene. If the phantom carries the piebald gene I have found that the phantom gene is recessive to that of the piebald gene. If the phantom does NOT carry for piebald, then usually what you will get is a mixture of heavily abstract (mismarked) and even solid colored puppies. Every once in a while you will get a phantom patterned puppy but as I said it seems to be recessive so that would mean that the piebald would carry the gene for phantom.

BREEDING PHANTOM TO PHANTOM

Breeding a phantom to a phantom will almost always produce phantom, though it is possible to get a couple solid colored puppies in the mix.

BREEDING PHANTOM TO SOLID

Breeding a phantom to a solid colored dog will usually result in solid colored puppies that now carry for the phantom gene. Once again as with the piebald puppies it may or may not come through in your breeding. It depends upon how the recessive genes line up. Also as with the piebalds there are some colors that are more conducive to producing phantom when bred to a solid than other colors. There seems to be a link between the phantoms and the red poodles. It is unsure what the correlation is yet but there is a lot of speculation. I have also noticed that whites and silvers will allow the phantom gene to come through. Also surprisingly I have known of quite a few solid blacks that will throw phantoms that have not had phantoms in their background that we know of. Many of these solid blacks have had a lot of red in the background, which leads us back to the correlation between reds and phantoms.

ABSTRACTS

Abstracts are fairly easy to produce and many dogs carry the gene for abstract including solids. If you look at the dogs that were used to create the poodle, such as the Portuguese water dog, you will see where these abstract markings come from. Abstract markings are called mismarks by many of the older breeders. I find that the term abstract (used by the UKC) is a lot more pleasing to most people. Contrary to the belief of the old time solid breeders this is not a flaw but something that is in the poodle genes from the beginning as I explained above. These dogs will usually have white on the chest, some white on the feet or toes and may or may not have white markings on the face or head. In the old days all the parti patterns were lumped into the mismark category, however today we know that the abstract gene and the genes for the other parti patterns are separate genes.

Since most dogs carry for the abstract, you can get abstracts in any litter, whether its solid bred to solid or solid bred to another pattern. On the other hand I have bred to poodle that were abstracts together and gotten some of my most beautiful solid colored puppies. You do have to be careful as these solids will then carry this gene recessively and if you are working to produce only solid colored puppies you will have to breed accordingly.

BRINDLES

Brindles (the tiger striped pattern seen often in boxers) too have been around for a very long time. It is unsure as to where that particular gene

originated but I believe this gene too comes from the dogs used to create the poodle breed. I have found that most brindles are produced from a blue parent. Once again this would go to show that blue carries for everything.

Brindle bred to brindle will produce almost nothing but brindle as this gene seems to be quite dominate.

Brindle bred to a solid color will usually produce a litter with mostly brindles and a few solids. These solids produced WILL carry and produce brindles. The brindle pattern can be produced in a variety of colors.

SABLES

Sables have also been around since the beginning in poodles and in my opinion is a difficult color to reproduce. A sable bred to a sable is of course your best bet to produce sable but it does not always result in sables. I have seen two sables bred together and the result was nothing but solid colored puppies with no markings what so ever. I have also noticed that many sables will come from a blue parent just as with the brindle pattern. I have also seen sables produced by solid silvers and whites. It is difficult to try and tell someone how to breed for sable when not much is known about the sable gene. I also do not know of a lot of breeders out there breeding just for sable.

MULTIPATTERNED PARTIS

These dogs are usually a combination of patterns. Like piebald markings on the body and phantom markings on the face, or a brindle with abstract markings, or a piebald with brindle or sable being the spotting color. These are the most difficult to determine where they came from. Its all in how these usually recessive genes line up. Sometimes they appear out of seemingly thin air. Until more is know about how the parti genes combine, and more test breedings are done to try and produce more multi patterns, its almost impossible to tell someone what to breed together (other than the obvious combinations that may or may not produce the desired effect) to produce a multi patterned parti. Just for an example, many people think that breeding a piebald to a phantom will produce a dog with piebald markings on the body but phantom markings on the face. Where this may have been the way some have been produced in the past, it will usually not result in a multi patterned dog.

POODLE COAT COLORS: SILVER & SILVER BEIGE

Note: I have recently been sent a lot of email from potential puppy buyers, saying that a breeder is calling some of her puppies "White Chocolate". BUYER BEWARE. There is no such color. These puppies are creams with incorrect pigment and incorrect eye color. This is usually a result of browns that have a heavy background of cream. This is why it is so important to never breed browns to cream, red or apricot.

Please, before buying a poodle, do your research. You should never be charged more money for an exotic color or a color that is a fault.

COMPAIRING SILVER TO SILVER BEIGE

I have found through the years that many breeders are confused on the difference between silver and silver beige. I hope to help show the difference between these colors on this page. I have collected color articles on poodles and will post them here along with pictures so help show the difference. The authors of these articles are posted above and below the article. These articles are older but are very good for defining color and giving you a good idea of how to get that color.

REMEMBER: Silver beige is ALWAYS born brown (unless you have the very rare silver beige born silver beige) and will have liver points. A silver beige will NEVER have black points.

A silver is ALWAYS born black (unless you have the very rare silver born silver) and should ALWAYS have jet black points.

*POINTS refers to the color of the nose, lips, eyeliner, and pads on a poodle.

SILVER COLOR ARTICLES

Please take into consideration when these articles were written. Some of the information is a bit outdated and not always what we breed for or believe today.

By Mackey J. Irick, Jr – The New Poodle 1986

Silver is a most appealing color in Poodles. It may vary from a glistening light platinum to a light gray flannel, but a silver Poodle should be an even color all over with no shadings. Silvers should have black eyes, nose and toe nails. To many people a pair of coal black eyes set in a frame of silver hair is almost irresistible. Silvers are favorites with exhibitors and pet owners.

Silver puppies are nearly always born jet black except for a frosting of white on the underpads of the feet. It is possible to tell the color of a silver puppy at six weeks of age when it is first clipped. The lighter the face the lighter the puppy will be at maturity. The puppy lightens gradually from dark to medium to its lightest mature color at about 18 months of age. Some breeders cut the coat back with a No.10 blade to get rid of the softer dark puppy coat, Silver is a recessive color. Pamela Ingram of Sassafras Kennels, who has bred more silvers than anyone else, states, "I have never known two silvers bred together

to throw a color darker than silver-such as blue or black." Two silver mates can, however, produce silver~beige, cream or white. Those colors bred to each other respectively will breed true. Silvers have existed in Miniatures almost from the beginning. Silver Toys have inherited the silver color factor through their Miniature ancestors. A few Standard Poodle breeders have tried to establish lines of silver Standards but have not as yet met with the success that silver Miniature and Toy breeders have achieved either as winners or producers. It is more difficult to breed good silvers than whites or blacks.

By Mackey J. Irick, Jr – The New Poodle 1986

SILVER AND BLUE

From "The New Complete Poodle by Lydia Hopkins – 1964"

Blue and silver are, of course, the best-known dilutants of black, and as they are recessive they will breed true. At their best they are beautiful dogs, but none of the other colors are as difficult to get correct in color, properly modeled in head, and sound of structure. Even now they are not the equals of the blacks in Poodle type.

The correct blue is a light, clear, unshaded blue, about the color of a light, not dark, blue Persian cat. And when it is correct and carries black eyes and nose, it can be very lovely. However, this shade is extremely rare, and a dark, dismal steel, or even merely unsound black, has very often been considered ideal, which is, of course, very far from being the case.

Silver, which is the furthest dilution of black, should, in my opinion, be as near pale platinum as possible and with few shadings. However, light shadings of a darker color, while not desired, are not too much of a drawback.

There is no more popular color than silver or none as greatly misunderstood. Gun metal, taupe with a brownish tinge, a sort of dirty pewter, and an all-over dreary, dark gray are very common, and, to my mind, neither silver, blue, nor black, and are very depressing.

The statement made by Mrs. Campbell Inglis that the famous Miniature "Leila'; (see Family Ll) and her famous grandson, Ch. Flashlight of Mannerhead, were both silvers with a distinct and beautiful lavender tinge, I believe is most interesting.

Silver puppies, like the apricots that come from silver breeding, are nearly always born jet-black and then gradually turn lighter at the roots of their hair. Very occasionally a puppy is born pure silver, but not often. The black disappears, sometimes rapidly and sometimes with annoying slowness. Most fanciers cut the puppy hair down to the light color "to clear" the color.

Silver and blue may be bred to each other and will invariably produce silvers and blues. No other cross is permissible, though cat breeders some-times use a cross of cream to lighten the blue. However, in my experience, you may get anything except paler silver in such a cross. Nothing ruins the light, clear color more quickly or more effectively than a cross of black, except perhaps a brown infusion. Nothing is gained by such a mixture and much is lost.

In Miniatures, silvers have existed from the very foundation of English breeding and for this reason have also been present in Toys. But until very recently silver Standards were extremely rare. A number of kennels have been experimenting with some success in diluting blacks with white blood to produce silvers. Although a great number of mismarked Poodles have resulted, a few pale silvers have appeared as well. Now there are enough of them so that they can be bred to each other and so avoid, to a great extent, the mismarkings that occurred in the original cross.

In creating apricots from browns, silver instead of white is now the accepted dilutant.

SILVER AND BLUE From "The New Complete Poodle by Lydia Hopkins – 1964"

GRAY

By Mrs Hoyt -The Book of the Poodle 1982

A solid, even gray, lighter than an elephant but darker than a Bedlington Terrier.

The lighter shades of gray are often called "Silver."

The eyes are very dark, almost as dark as the eyes of a white. Eye rims, lips, nose, and toenails are black. Skin compatible with the tone of the hair, a gray tone, but can be almost black.

Common Faults: Such dogs vary in color . Some are quite dark, others very light. These tones, if even, are not a fault.

Such dogs can be almost white, an oyster- white in color. This is a fault in the ring, and the breeder should breed away from it. That is, never breed a gray dog of this color to one of a similar color .

Such dogs may have these oyster-white areas on the inside of the legs, above the eyes, under the chin, on the inside of the ears, and under the tail. This is a form of the black and tan pattern. Unfortunately it is quite common. It is a very serious fault, and it is to be condemned by the breeder.

Such dogs may have many darker hairs throughout the coat, particularly on the back and ears. This is a minor show fault, provided the black is not so numerous as to constitute streaks and patches. If the latter, it is a disqualification. This is also a fault from the breeder's angle, but not serious.

Such dogs may have brown hairs scattered throughout the coat. If there are enough to give a "pepper and salt" appearance, this is a fault in the show ring, but not to the breeder. If, however, there is enough tan to cause spots (in other words, a parti-color) this is a fault to the breeder. Such a dog is better not used, for the color gray may not be inherited by the puppies.

Such a dog may have darker colored ears. This is a very minor fault and should not be penalized in the ring or by the breeder .

Such a dog may have a dark, almost black, spot back of the ears, or if it has had skin trouble or an injury such as to cause loss of hair, a black spot will appear where the new hair grows in. In fact this is the new hair. This must, if noticeable, be considered a fault in the show ring, but it need not trouble the breeder. Such a spot will eventually turn gray.

Such dogs, particularly if they are a very light gray, may have brown or hazel eyes. This is a fault and must be penalized in the ring and somewhat, although not as much, by the breeder. Remember that although it can be done, it is not always easy to breed out light eyes in light-colored dogs.

Some grays are whelped gray with gray eyes, eye rims, nose, lips, and toenails. The coat color of these dogs is extremely solid and even, as well as being quite beautiful-a pale blue tone, somewhat like a platinum mink. It is not a correct color, however, and should be penalized in the show ring. The breeder need not condemn this color, but should realize that it is so recessive that it will probably not reproduce bred to an ordinary gray. Bred to a relative of this same color, the offspring will probably be oyster-white with blue or pale gray eyes. Such dogs should be bred to a true, unrelated gray or to a related black.

Question: Can gray be obtained by breeding whites with blacks?
Answer: Not unless the whites carry the modi- fying genes necessary to produce gray. The Labory grays are a good example of this. Remember, colors in living creatures are not like paint to be mixed in a palette!

Question: How can one obtain this color?
Answer: Breed gray to gray or even to a black relation related on the gray side.

Question: Is it easy to breed grays?
Answer: With Miniatures, yes. There are so many related grays. In a number of these, however, the type could be improved. It is a little more difficult to breed good Standard grays, as there are not as many available. In Toys both the type and color are still mixed and uncertain. It would be advisable to stick to type, and the best is to be found in the whites and the blacks. If one can find an excellent type gray Toy and an excellent black related to the gray-you're off!

Question: Is it easy to breed away from gray?
Answer: Very. Gray is recessive to black. Breed to blacks unrelated to gray or even related on the black side.

Question: What colors should NOT be used with gray?
Answer: In-bred browns, apricots, and creams-in this order.

Question: What colors can be bred with gray?
Answer: Besides gray and black, white has produced some lovely creams, apricots, and even grays when the white has gray behind it. Yet one often obtains in the same litter mismarked and parti-colored puppies. For the sake of future generations it is not advisable to use white.

Question: What is meant by "clearing"?
Answer: A gray is born black, not a deep in- tense black, but a rather mousy tone. In about three to four

weeks the hair about the muzzle and around the eyes turns gray at the roots. In about six weeks the roots of all the hair should be gray. The last to turn gray is the hair along the top of the back. At two months of age even this hair should show gray at the roots. If it does not, do not consider such a puppy for show purposes or for breeding grays. If the color around the eyes, muzzle, and other parts of the body is brown rather than gray, or even if there is some brown in it, do not purchase the puppy for it may never clear to a proper color. Of course this advice applies only to the novice buyer or breeder. The experienced will know from their own stock and the considered puppy's pedigree just how much chance can be afforded. By six months the good colored gray may be still somewhat streaky in color, that is dark hairs still in the gray, but it will be a definite gray. At one year it should have "cleared" completely. That is, have become a solid, even shade of gray.

Question: In buying a gray puppy as young as two months, can one be sure that it will clear?
Answer: If the gray around the muzzle and eyes is a clear true shade of gray, if the gray is already showing vividly on the legs, if there are some faint signs at the roots of the body coat of this same color, and furthermore if the black color of the coat is not a rich, true black but a mousey tone, the puppy will clear .

Question: Should a gray Poodle be more expensive than a black or a white of equally good type and breeding?
Answer: Yes, if it already is equally good, because grays are harder to breed. But very few grays are as good in type as the good blacks and whites.

Question: Are grays popular in the show ring and with the public? .
Answer: The public, as a rule, loves this color . Next to black, it is the most popular. But this is not true in the show ring. A good black, white, or even brown will usually defeat an equally good gray, for the latter is not a dramatic color .

Question: Are there good gray lines?
Answer: There are several. The most influential in Miniatures is the family stemming from Whippendell Mouflon Bleu. Here is a line of grays that has endured for over 60 years. Among the famous Poodles which have come from this line are English Champion The Silver Gnome, Champion Blakeen Invincible, and Vendas Blue Masterpiece, to mention just a few.

Gray By Mrs Hoyt -The Book of the Poodle 1982

SILVERS -

From article from Pamela Ingram, Sassafrass Kennels

At maturity a silver poodle is silver all over from the fringes to the tip of the tail. The color may vary from a silver so light as to be the color of a newly minted silver dollar or so dark as to be pewter or like a grey flannel suit. The light ones are called platinum the darker ones deep silver.
The eyes rims , nose and toenails are black. This makes for an appealing contrast on a basically light colored dog -- color that is both pretty and practical as silvers keep looking clean and smart in between baths and clips.
Most silvers are black when whelped. You can, however, always tell if the newborn will be silver and even how light a silver. In between the pads of the newborns feet there should be a tuft of all white hair. If there are also tufts behind the pads, on what would correspond to our wrist, the puppy will eventually be a platinum silver and start turning very early. If on the other hand there are many blk hairs sprinkled in between white tufts the puppy will be grey or blue depending on the proportion of blk hairs. All blk hairs will of course be blk. So you can tell at whelping.

COLOR AT SIX WEEKS

You can always accurately fortell color at six weeks of age. When clipped a silver puppy MUST be silver on the face, feet and tail stern-- the lighter the color at maturity. The true silver puppy is adorable at six weeks.
With it's blk mast of a face framed by

the blk hair on ears it is very appealing.
Our silver puppy then proceeds to lighten gradually all over from dark to light grey and finally at the age of 18 mon. it has attained its lightest color. If some darkening occurs later it is because of an increase of the coarser blk guard hairs.

SILVER AT MATURITY

A platinum silver will have many white guard hairs, a deep silver more blk.
Usually the **deeper silvers will have the best coats**.
If a skin injury occurs either from a clipper burn, bite or skin condition the new hair will come in black and will take, from original time of injury to complete color return, a year -- the same length of time it takes for a puppy to turn from it's blk birth color to an all over solid silver. We must remember that silvers are basically blk. poodles carrying an early greying or silvering factor and this is why, with rare exceptions or planned breeding, silvers should never be bred to blacks as this will cause blacks to look faded very early in life.

SKIN COLOR

Skin color in silver vary from pink to a deep mauve with the **lighter skin usually producing the lightest silvers**. One of the most confusing things to the new breeder is that few poodle breeders of note seem to agree on anything, most especially on color breeding. There is a good reason for this. It seems that different lines of family of poodles throw different colors and have different rates of growth. Whereas for instance some puppy coats from some lines do well cut back , others do not require this. Some lines can be safely mixed as regards color and others may produce horrible mismarked, spotted or otherwise poor color. However, the silver toy especially developed with careful scientific breeding over a 15 yr. period can be fairly well depended upon -- not in all lines but in many. Silvers should be basic in a kennel. From them if one wishes, one can achieve the most glamorous , subtle, paler colors. For the first time in toy poodles whites have been consistently as good or better winners than the good solid carefully bred silvers they come from. In some parts of the country the quality of the whites was deplorable, coming as most of them did through the undeveloped (by our modern day standards) old fashioned high eared, large-eyed, long backed little white doggies called French poodles.
I decided to breed some good whites because I never saw a good one, at either the puppy matches i judged -- let alone in the ring.

Young silver puppy, before clearing and a mature silver beige

PRODUCING WHITES FROM SILVERS

The really valuable thing about whites is that irrespective of what color they are derived from, bred to another white they only produce white. If there are BIS winning whites from the silvers there are also BIS winning silver beige -- another color that breeds true when bred together.

PRODUCING SILVER BEIGE FROM SILVER

You can see how useful and safe a color silver is. All silver puppies, if you prefer, by one parent having no white or beige gene or some white and some beige puppies if both parents carry these genes. Whites or beiges only come when both parents carry that color gene.

SILVER BORN SILVERS

Another variation of a black born silver is a silver born silver -- a never to be forgotten ex-

citement for those who have had them. In this case both parents must carry silver born gene and as in the case of the whites and the silver beiges they breed true (all born silvers) when bred together. In some lines however, there are draw backs to the born silver. Care must be taken to keep the eye color dark and the coat coarse. This can be explained when one understands that the points (nose and eye rims) are dark mauve and the coat platinum.

SILVER TO SILVER

In support of my experience, I must say that I think I must of bred as many silvers as any breeder known. Silver is a recessive color, and I have never known two silvers bred together ever to throw a color darker than that silver -- i.e. such as blue or black.
Silver are safe, easy to breed and always, throughtout the year, there is a great demand for both practical yet glamorous pets and best basic color breeder to own.
From article from Pamela Ingram, Sassafrass Kennels

My silver puppies were always born black with light nails and white hairs on the pads.

MY COMMENTS ON SILVER

A silver puppy when born will have white or silver colored hairs between the pads of the feet. However, it is not always a guarantee of a silver puppy as blue puppies too will always have these light hairs between the pads of the feet at birth or shortly there after.

If a puppy has white or silver hair between the pads of the feet and does NOT have a silver face when shaved at 6 weeks then that puppy is most likely a blue.
I have seen silver faces and feet show up as early as 4 weeks when shaved.
Usually the earlier the silver shows up the lighter a silver the dog will be.
Silver can and most often do have a variation in color over the body. This is not to be considered a fault.
Silvers usually take 2 years or so to fully "clear" their color.
If a silver has an injury the hair in that spot will come back dark almost black in color. This patch will eventually "clear" back to the silver color though it may take another full 2 years to do so.
When "clearing" you will notice the lighter silver color will start on the feet, face, and base of tail and will spread out and up from those areas. Many young silvers will appear to have silver eyebrows and legs (almost looking like a phantom) where the body color is still more black in color. This will blend in once the dog is completely "cleared".
You can have a great variation in shades on silvers from a dark silver that is almost blue in color to a platinum so light it appears to be almost a sparkling white. The lighter colored silvers are usually more desireable.
When breeding for silvers, in the present day, it is now considered best to breed silver to silver or silver to silver beige.

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Silver Beige Color Articles

SILVER BEIGE by Pamela Ingram

Silver beige is one of the most beautiful and least understood colors in poodles. Although the color may vary widely as it does in silver it is basically a beige coat sprinkled with hairs so dark as to appear dark silver or black thus giving the beige a silvery or mauve glow.

The color of nose and nails is of course basically brown but may be so dark as to appear blackish brown or so light as to be dark beige.

Silver beiges comes from silvers or blues. Since the color is recessive both parents must carry the gene but when bred together (silver beige to silver beige) all offspring will be silver beige. Like silvers, silver beige are born dark and lighten gradually. The whole coat of a silver is usually black all over at six weeks excepting for face and feet (particularly obvious when clipped) and silvers must have silver faces and feet at 6 wks. to be silver.

Silver beige are light brown all over at six weeks but they must be beige on face and feet to be proper silver beige.

Silver beige lighten with age just like silvers, getting paler and paler until they are very very light at 18 mon. to 2 yrs. of age. As a heavier concentration of the more pigmented coarse guard hairs appear at full maturity the coat deepens slightly in color.

The color as a color is the most attractive I know for what we breeders call the Pet Pulic. I never have enough silver beige pets to sell. Whereas only a small percentage of the buying public wants a brown, everyone loves the silver beige. I think this is partly because of the contrast of the light face with the darker coat forming a frame around it as in silver. Also because beige is a popular decorator color and many well dressed women wear a great deal of beige. It is what you might call an expensive color.

Silver beiges make top winning show dogs. I have many champions in this color including grown up winning and Best In Show dogs. But like every color care must be exercised in breeding as the pitfall of the color is silver beige lacking pigment thus losing the beautiful contrast of dark eyes and nose in a light face. It is not true that silver beiges need have light eyes. In fact they must not. For the reasons of pigment only. I nearly always cross a silver beige to a silver carrying a beige gene or to a blue. Sometimes silvers bred to light browns will produce silver beiges.

A silver beige comes from a silver carrying a brown gene whereas browns can come from blacks carrying a brown gene. They should not be confused with faded browns or cafe au laits. These are brown dogs. The puppies are all brown or very little lighter on the face at six wks. that the rest of the coat and as it lightens or fades it will do so all over and not have the lovely silver mauve cast that makes the silver beige so beautiful a color.

SILVER BEIGE by Pamela Ingram

MY COMMENTS ON SILVER BEIGE

A silver-beige puppy when born will have white or silver colored hairs between the pads of the feet. However, it is not always a guarantee of a silver puppy as cafe au lait puppies too will always have these light hairs between the pads of the feet at birth or shortly there after.

If a puppy has white or silver hair between the pads of the feet and does NOT have a silver beige face when shaved at 6 weeks then that puppy is most likely a cafe au lait.

I have seen silver beige faces and feet show up as early as 4 weeks when shaved.

Usually the earlier the silver beige shows up the lighter a silver beige the dog will be.

Silver beige can and most often do have a variation in color over the body. This is not to be considered a fault.

Silver beiges usually take 2-3 years or so to fully "clear" their color.

If a silver beige has an injury the hair in that spot will come back darker brown in color. This patch will eventually "clear" back to the silver beige color though it may take another full 2-3 years to do so.

When "clearing" you will notice the lighter silver beige color will start on the feet, face, and base of tail and will spread out and up from those areas. Many young silver beiges will appear to have silver beige eyebrows and legs (almost looking like a phantom) where the body color is still more dark of a brown. This will blend in once the dog is completely "cleared".

You can have a great variation in shades on silver beiges from a darker silver beige that is close to cafe in color to a platinum so light it appears to be almost a sparkling color that looks like brown-sugar mixed with sugar. The lighter colored silvers beiges are usually more desirable.

When breeding for silver beige, in the present day, it is now considered best to breed silver beige to silver beige or silver beige to silver.

Some Color Testing

GenSol

code for PCC members is to be ask at meetings or Pcc representative Only good for 2018.

D LOCUS (D-LOCUS)

The MLPH gene codes for a protein called melanophilin, which is responsible for transporting and fixing melanin-containing cells. A mutation in this gene leads to improper distribution of these cells, causing a **dilute coat color**. This mutation is recessive so two copies of the mutated gene (or "d" allele) are needed to produce the dilute coat color. This mutation affects both Eumelanin and Pheomelanin pigments, so black, brown and yellow dogs are all affected by the dilution with the effect being more pronounced in black dogs. The mutation responsible for the dilution phenotype is recessive so a dog can be a carrier of the dilution gene and still appear to have a normal coat color. A diluted yellow (ee) dog is often referred to as a champagne.

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E LOCUS (E-LOCUS)

A mutation in the MC1R gene (E locus) is responsible for the **presence of yellow to red coats** in many different domestic dog breeds. The dominant non-mutated form of the gene ("E" allele) allows the dog to produce a black pigment called Eumelanin. A mutation in the MC1R gene causes the pigment-producing cells to generate a yellow pigment called Pheomelanin. A dog must have two copies of the MC1R recessive mutation (represented as the "e" allele) to express the solid yellow coat color. This "ee" genotype can vary in expression ranging from yellow or red coloring to more subtle differences (apricot, cream or white) depending on the breed. It is important to note that the genetic cause of what is termed "Red" in some breeds (Dobermans, Australian Shepherds, etc.) is due to a mutation in B Locus and not E Locus.

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K-KB LOCUS (K-KB LOCUS)

A mutation in K Locus (CBD103 gene) known as the K-KB allele allows production of black pigment (eumelanin) by preventing A Locus expression which would normally block production of black pigment. The naturally occurring version of the K Locus gene lacking a mutation normally functions to allow for A Locus gene expression which inhibits black pigment synthesis. The K-KB mutation is referred to as dominant which means only one copy of KB is required to inhibit A Locus gene expression and result in a black coat coloring commonly referred to as "Dominant Black". Dogs with one or two copies of K-KB will not express A Locus coat colors (sable/fawn, tricolor, black and tan, or tan points) and their coat color will be solid in pigmented areas with the final coat color determined by the E and B Loci. Dogs that test "Clear" for the K-KB mutation allows A Locus gene expression and can produce puppies with sable/fawn, tricolor, or tan points depending on the mutations present at the A locus.

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Herbs: Calendula

It doesn't just look pretty on your garden it is packed with healing powers...

Botanical name: *Calendula officinalis*

Parts used : The golden-orange or yellow flowers , young leaves

Where grown : Calendula grows as a common garden plant throughout North America and Europe.

Collection: the whole flower tops are collected in summer and early fall. They should be dried with great care to ensure there is no discoloration.

Actions:
antibacterial, antiviral , anti-inflamatory, astringent, vulnerary, anti-microbial, cholagogue, emmenagogue, tonic, anti-septic.

Calendula has been used in connection with the following conditions :		
Dermatitis(radiation-induced)	**Conjunctivitis**/blepharitis	Peptic ulcer
Breast-feeding support (topical for **sore nipples**)	Eczema	Ulcerative **colitis**
Burns (minor, including sunburn)	Disorders of the liver	Blood cleanser
Wound healing (topical)	varicose veins	**Fungal infections**

USES

Therapeutic properties -

Calendula is antiseptic. Some constituents are antifungal (particularly the resins), antibacterial, and antiviral. The herb also astringes the capillaries, an action that explains its effectiveness for cuts, wounds, varicose veins, and various inflammatory conditions.

Skin remedy-

Calendula has long been considered a detoxifying herb, and helps to treat the toxicity that underlies many fevers and infections, and systemic skin disorders, such as eczema and acne. Calendula is used for cuts, scrapes, and wounds; for red and inflamed skin, including minor burns and sunburn; for acne and many rashes; and for **fungal conditions** such as ringworm, athlete's foot, and thrush. Calendula is very helpful for diaper rash and cradle cap, and soothes nipples that are sore from breast-feeding.
Its greatest value in either salve or dilute tincture form is for any kind of external skin, muscle or blood vessel problems- wounds, sores, varicose veins, pulled muscles, boils, bruises, sprains, athlete's foot, burns, frostbites, etc.

Calendula has antiseptic and astringent properties, stimulating the immune system and helping the body fight against infections such as flu and herpes viruses. Calendula reduces lymphatic congestion and swollen lymph glands.
Calendula is antibacterial, and is one of the best plants for treating fungal infections such as thrush. Calendula has been used for pelvic and bowel infections, including enteritis, dysentery, worms and amoebae, and for viral hepatitis.

In hot infusion calendula stimulates the circulation and promotes perspiration, helping the body to deal with toxins and eruptions such as measles and chickenpox. In the cardiovascular system it is used both internally and externally for conditions such as varicose veins.

Digestive system: Taken internally, calendula infusion or tincture helps inflammatory problems of the digestive system such as gastritis and peptic ulcers, for inflammation and irritation of the lining of the stomach and bowels. Calendula checks diarrhea

and stops bleeding. By enhancing the function of the liver, calendula helps to cleanse the body of toxins. Calendula has pride of place as a first aid remedy for cuts, abrasions, and as an antiseptic healer for sores and ulcers.

Colitis: Two important medical studies published in Vol. 20 of the Soviet journal Vatreshni Bolesti for June 1981 confirm the value of calendula in healing duodenal ulcers, inflammation of both the stomach and duodenum, and intestinal colitis. In the first instance, an equal mixture of comfrey root and calendula brought healing relief to 19 patients with duodenal ulcers and 19 others suffering from gastroduodenitis. A tea made of both herbs (1 tbsp. of each herb in 1 quart boiling water, simmered 5 minutes, steeped 40 minutes) was administered to each patient (2 cups daily) with considerable success.

In the second study cited, 24 patients with chronic non-specific **colitis** were treated with a combination of herbs consisting of equal parts of dandelion root, St. Johns wort, lemon balm, calendula and fennel seed, made into a strong tea (1 tsp. of each herb in 1-1/2 qts. boiling water, steeped 1 hour) and given to each of them three times a day, 1 cup at a time. According to the published medical report's brief English abstract: "As a result of the treatment, the spontaneous and palpable pains along the large intestine disappeared in 95.83% of the patients by the 15th day of their admission to the clinic." This is sufficient testimony to demonstrate the clinical validity of this wonderful herb for successfully treating all manner of inflammation.

Reproductive system: Calendula has an affinity for the female reproductive system, regulating menstruation and relieving menstrual cramps. Its estrogenic effect helps at menopause and reduces breast congestion. Its astringent properties help reduce excessive bleeding and uterine congestion. It has a reputation for treating tumors and cysts. During childbirth it promotes contractions and delivery of the placenta. The infusion makes an effective douche for yeast infections.

Other medical uses - Abscess, Breast tenderness, Wrinkles.

HOMEOPATHY

Today, calendula is one of the most commonly used medicinal herbs, especially for skin problems. In addition to the remedy, the tincture is used externally for cuts. Calendula, which is mainly used externally in the form of a cream or tincture, is a popular homeopathic antiseptic and can be used to promote healing, even if the skin is broken. It helps control bleeding, for example from minor cuts, and abrasions. It is widely used in midwifery to treat perineal tears after childbirth.
The antiseptic properties of the tincture make it an effective gargle for mouth ulcers and sore throats and it helps control bleeding after tooth extractions. Calendula has been given internally for jaundice and fever where there is associated irritability and nervousness and acute hearing.

My favorite balm:

I collect the flowers and let them stand on olive oil for a month making sure they are well covered with the oil so they don't get moldy.

After I squeeze the oil, passing them through a sift.

I melt a cube (ice cube size) of bee wax on a little pot, I blend the oil on it and Melaluca essential oil. You can use this balm for healing wounds, irritated breast, skin irritations and **fungal conditions** such as ringworm, athlete's foot.

In case of nursing mothers, be careful if they are breast feeding no to let the puppies suckle the nipples with the balm.

Wet dressings made by dipping cloth into the tea (after it has cooled) are also effective and not dangerous to the puppies.

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On eye irritations:

You can make a tisane with chamomile and calendula, they act as vasoconstrictors and eliminate redness on the eyes by reducing the size of the capillary veins.

Habitat and cultivation

Calendula grows best in light, sandy, moderately rich, fairly moist but well-drained soil. Prefers full sun, but will grow in light shade.
Grows easily from seed, which should be planted in the garden in spring, when all danger of frost is past. Plant seeds 6 mm (1/4 inch) deep. Seedlings usually emerge in 8 to 12 days. Do not transplant the seedlings, as this often causes their large succulent leaves to wilt. Thin seedlings to about 40 to 50 cm (16 to 20 inches) between plants.
As the plants grow, remove side branches to encourage taller growth and larger blooms. Remove dead flower heads to keep plants flowering throughout the summer.
If left undisturbed, calendula will self-sow.
Usually pest- and disease-free.

Heart Worm Preventives

By Julia Henriques

The Risks Of Heartworm Drugs

If you give your dog heartworm preventives, or are considering them, you might want to read this article first.

Unless you've done some pretty thorough research – or in the unlikely event the veterinarian who prescribed these drugs warned you about the side effects – you may not be aware of the risks of giving heartworm drugs to your dog.

Heartworm preventives are chemical insecticides with the potential for short- and long-term side effects that can damage your pet's health.

If you read the package inserts, the manufacturers usually list a few adverse reactions your dog might experience … but they also tell you that their drugs are safe.

So … are they safe or not? See what you think after you read the information I've compiled for you.

Side effects have been reported in all these medications … and if you don't know about them, you might want to read about them before giving these drugs to your dog.

To save you some research time, I've pulled together some highlights from the Adverse Drug Experience (ADE) Reports filed with the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the most popular heartworm drugs.

ADE reports are real side effects experienced by dogs given these medications.

As you read about these side effects, keep in mind, ADEs are almost certainly under-reported. Many vets either don't associate the side effects with the heartworm drugs they prescribed, or they don't bother filing a report, because it's tedious and time-consuming to do so.

First, A Couple Of Points

The word "preventive" is a misnomer. None of these drugs actually "prevents" heartworm. Instead, they work by killing heartworm larvae that may already be in your dog's body. So they are really treatment drugs, not preventive drugs. And they treat a condition your dog may not even have!

Heartworm drugs are pesticides that work by paralyzing the worm's nervous system. What might it be doing to your dog's nervous system?

When you see the ADE reports from the FDA's website, you'll see that many of the side effects reported are conditions that involve the nervous system.

Does this sound like something that's safe for your dog to take?

And all these drugs also treat other parasites like various types of intestinal worms … whether your dog has worms or not.

Again, why would you treat your dog for something he doesn't have?

The Side Effects

If you look at the side effects below and think "those numbers aren't very big, compared to the number of dogs that take the drugs" … remember again, the adverse effects are very likely under-reported.

There are many pages of ADEs for each drug, listed by number of times reported, so I've just including the top 10 or so in each case.

Heartgard Plus, Iverhart Plus and Tri-Heart Plus : I'm showing these three brands together as they all have the same active ingredients – ivermectin and pyrantel pamoate.

Ivermectin is for heartworms, and pyrantel is to treat roundworms and hookworms.

Iverhart Plus and Tri-Heart Plus are generic drugs for Heartgard Plus.

The ADEs on the combination of ivermectin and pyrantel are 16 pages long.

Note that the first three on the list are thousands of reports of ineffectiveness of the drugs in killing heartworm larvae, hookworms and roundworms (ascarids) … … so besides being risky, this drug doesn't always work.

Heartworm Preventives

Here are the drugs I researched:

Heartgard Plus (oral)

Iverheart Plus (oral) – generic for Heartgard Plus

TriHeart Plus (oral) – generic for Heartgard Plus

Sentinel (oral)

Sentinel Spectrum (oral)

Iverhart Max (oral)

Trifexis (oral)

Interceptor (Oral)

Revolution (topical)

Advantage Multi (topical)

Proheart6 (Injectable)

DRUG: IVERMECTIN, PYRANTEL

Species: DOG

Route of Administration: ORAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
INEFFECT, HW LARVAE	15,161
INEFFECT, HOOKS	6,459
INEFFECT, ASCARIDS	4,105
VOMITING	2,457
INEFFECT, HOOKS PREVEN	1,626
DIARRHEA	1,366
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	1,309
INEFFECT, ASCARIDS PRE	1,031
ANOREXIA	701
CONVULSION(S)	586
ATAXIA	315
DEATH	264
TREMBLING	239
INEFFECT, HW ANTIGEN	203
PRURITIS	203
DIARRHEA, BLOODY	198

Death ranks as the 11th most frequent adverse effect, with 264 deaths reported.

Sentinel: The active ingredients in Sentinel are milbemycin oxime plus lufenuron, for heartworms, hookworms and roundworms.

The list below is for the combination of milbemycin and lufenuron and contains 14 pages.
There are 87 deaths reported.
Again, note that several of the problems reported are ineffectiveness of the drugs.
There are also separate reports for milbemycin and lufenuron individually, so scroll down to see those too.
They have plenty of problems of their own, even when not combined together.
The milbemycin report is under the Interceptor header.

DRUG: MILBEMYCIN, LUFENURON

Species: DOG

Route of Administration: ORAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
INEFFECT, HW LARVAE	2,559
VOMITING	1,266
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	789
DIARRHEA	657
INEFFECT, HOOKS	555
INEFFECT, ASCARIDS	512
PRURITIS	445
ANOREXIA	424
CONVULSION(S)	305
INEFFECT, WHIPS	297
ATAXIA	192
TREMBLING	132

Lufenuron
seems comparatively problem-free compared to some of the other drugs, but still has 8 pages of side effects, including 15 deaths.

DRUG: LUFENURON

Species: DOG

Route of Administration: ORAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
VOMITING	274
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	165
PRURITIS	143
DIARRHEA	141
ANOREXIA	99
URTICARIA	58
CONGESTION, SKIN	51
CONVULSION(S)	46
ALOPECIA	38
FEVER, BODY	28
ATAXIA	20
INEFFECT, FLEAS	18
ALK PHOS HI, BLD	17

Interceptor:

Interceptor contains milbemycin oxime and is sold for heartworms, roundworms and whipworms.
Milbemycin has 16 pages of adverse effects, with 279 deaths ranking 13th on the list. Again, ineffectiveness of the drug is also high on the list with over 9,300 reports.

DRUG: MILBEMYCIN

Species: DOG

Route of Administration: ORAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
INEFFECT, HW LARVAE	9,359
VOMITING	2,453
DIARRHEA	1,879
INEFFECT, ASCARIDS	1,778
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	1,769
INEFFECT, HOOKS	1,762
INEFFECT, WHIPS	1,511
ANOREXIA	913
CONVULSION(S)	675
ATAXIA	515
TREMBLING	373
DIARRHEA, BLOODY	282
DEATH	279
PRURITIS	242
INEFFECT, ASCARIDS PRE	240
HYPERSALIVATION	236
DIARRHEA, MILD	222
INEFFECT, HOOKS PREVEN	211
DYSPNEA	192
INEFFECT, WHIPS PREVEN	168
FEVER, BODY	162

Sentinel Spectrum

This drug adds a third ingredient, praziquantel, to the ingredients (milbemycin and lufenuron) that are in the basic Sentinel. The combination claims to tackle heartworms, roundworms, hookworms, whipworms and tapeworms.
There's no report for the combination of all three ingredients, but you'll see below that while praziquantel has a relatively short list of adverse effects, it still accounts for 13 deaths … along with 87 for the milbemycin/lufenuron combination).

DRUG: PRAZIQUANTEL
Species: DOG
Route of Administration: ORAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
VOMITING	38
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	24
DIARRHEA	23
ANOREXIA	22
INEFFECT, TAPES	17
DEATH	13
ATAXIA	8
DIARRHEA, BLOODY	6
CONVULSION(S)	4
HEMATOCHEZIA	4
HYPERSALIVATION	3
NERVOUSNESS	3
PAIN, ABDOMEN	3

Iverhart Max

This drug is a different combination of some already familiar ingredients … ivermectin for heartworms, pyrantel for hookworms and roundworms, and praziquantel for tapeworms.
There are 25 deaths reported, at number 15 on the list of adverse effects.

DRUG: IVERMECTIN, PRAZIQUANTEL, PYRANTEL
Species: DOG
Route of Administration: ORAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
VOMITING	544
INEFFECT, HW LARVAE	356
INEFFECT, HOOKS	195
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	188
DIARRHEA	146
INEFFECT, TAPES	132
INEFFECT, ASCARIDS	81
ANOREXIA	68
INEFFECT, STRONGYLES	67
TREMBLING	38
CONVULSION(S)	37
ATAXIA	33
POLYPNEA	30
HYPERSALIVATION	29

Trifexis

This drug's achieved quite a bit of notoriety so you may have read or seen TV reports about it. There's even a Facebook page about it: Does Trifexis Kill Dogs?
The active ingredients are milbemycin oxime plus spinosad, and it's supposed to stop heartworms, hookworms, roundworms, whipworms and fleas.
You've already seen the milbemycin report under Sentinel, with its 279 deaths.

DRUG: SPINOSAD
Species: DOG
Route of Administration: ORAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
VOMITING	9,029
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	2,971
INEFFECT, FLEAS	1,334
ANOREXIA	1,154
PRURITIS	948
DIARRHEA	816
CONVULSION(S)	802
TREMBLING	695
ATAXIA	673
UNPALATABLE, WON'T EAT	395
HYPERSALIVATION	391
INTERACTION, DRUG(S)	317

Revolution

Revolution is a topical drug containing the active ingredient selamectin.
It claims to stop heartworms, roundworms and hookworms as well as fleas, American dog ticks, ear mites and sarcoptic mange mites. And in case you think a topical medication is safer than an oral drug …
… it may surprise you to see that there are 17 pages of adverse effects for selamectin and there are 236 deaths reported! And it doesn't seem to be very effective either, with nearly 6,000 reports of ineffectiveness against heartworm larvae.

DRUG: SELAMECTIN
Species: DOG
Route of Administration: TOPICAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
INEFFECT, HW LARVAE	5,902
VOMITING	1,788
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	1,759
INEFFECT, FLEAS	1,672
DIARRHEA	1,056
PRURITIS	1,022
ANOREXIA	1,015
CONVULSION(S)	642
TREMBLING	442
APPLICATION SITE ALOPECIA	393
INEFFECT, TICKS	378
ATAXIA	355
INEFFECT, EAR MITES	301

Advantage Multi

Another topical option, Advantage contains imidacloprid, which is said to paralyze fleas, plus moxidectin against heartworms and intestinal worms.
The list of adverse effects shows a lot of skin issues associated with this drug, and there are 23 deaths too.

DRUG: IMIDACLOPRID, MOXIDECTIN
Species: DOG
Route of Administration: TOPICAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	366
VOMITING	313
ANOREXIA	155
PRURITIS	153
HYPERACTIVITY	144
DIARRHEA	126
INEFFECT, HW LARVAE	112
BEHAVIOR DISORDER	107
TREMBLING	106
APPLICATION SITE ABNORMAL	102
ATAXIA	93
ANAPHYLAXIS/TOID	80
HYPERSALIVATION	74
URTICARIA	68
CONVULSION(S)	63

ProHeart6

ProHeart 6 is another controversial drug. The active ingredient is moxidectin, delivered via injection; it's said to protect against heartworms and hookworms for six months.
First introduced in 2001, it was recalled in 2004 after over 5,500 adverse event reports, including about 500 deaths.
It's back on the market now …
… but if you're considering using it, read about some of the side effects first.
The prescribing information reports the following Post Approval Experience, revised in 2010. It's a long and troubling list.
The following adverse events are based on post-approval adverse drug experience reporting. Not all adverse reactions are reported to FDA/CVM. It is not always possible to reliably estimate the adverse event frequency or establish a causal relationship to product exposure using these data.
The following adverse events are listed in decreasing order of frequency by body system.

Immune: anaphylaxis and/or anaphylactoid reactions, urticaria, head/facial edema, pruritus, pale mucous membranes, collapse, cardiovascular shock, erythema, immune-mediated hemolytic anemia, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia (signs re ected in other system categories could be related to allergic reactions, i.e., gastrointestinal, dermatologic, and hematologic)

Gastrointestinal: vomiting (with or without blood), diarrhea with or without blood, hypersalivation

General: depression, lethargy, anorexia, fever, weight loss, weakness

Dermatological: injection site pruritus/swelling, erythema multiforme

Neurological: seizures, ataxia, trembling, hind limb paresis

Hematological: leukocytosis, anemia, thrombocytopenia

Respiratory: dyspnea, tachypnea, coughing

Hepatic: elevated liver enzymes, hypoproteinemia, hyperbilirubinemia, hepatopathy

Urinary: elevated BUN, elevated creatinine, hematuria, polydipsia, polyuria

Cardiopulmonary signs such as coughing and dyspnea may occur in heartworm positive dogs treated with ProHeart 6.

In some cases, death has been reported as an outcome of the adverse events listed above."

In 2013, the company presented a Risk Minimization Action Plan for the drug to the FDA.
The ADEs on the FDA website are 19 pages long and there are 496 deaths reported.

DRUG: MOXIDECTIN
Species: DOG
Route of Administration: PARENTERAL

Sign:	Number of Times Reported:
VOMITING	2,301
ANAPHYLAXIS/TOID	2,086
DEPRESSION/LETHARGY	1,491
URTICARIA	896
ANOREXIA	833
INEFFECT, HW LARVAE	723
DIARRHEA	709
CONVULSION(S)	563
SWELLING, HEAD/FACE	559
FEVER, BODY	500
DEATH	496
PRURITIS	453

Can You Protect Your Dog Without These Drugs?

So, now that you've read this long and scary list of side effects, you're probably wondering if there's a way to protect your dog without risking his health – or worse, his life!
Yes, there is!
Test your dog for heartworms on a regular basis. Depending on where you live, this may be every 4 months.
(Related: Heartworm Facts … Prevalence, Medication and Alternative Treatment)

Les huiles essentielles pour éloigner les tiques

Les tiques sont tellement petites qu'il peut être impossible de les voir avant qu'elles s'accrochent à votre peau. Alors, afin que vous n'ayez pas à les enlever de votre peau. Certaines huiles essentielles peuvent lutter efficacement contre les tiques. De plus, elles sont économiques, écologiques et ne présentent pas de risques de toxicité si elles sont bien dosées. Voici une liste de 5 huiles essentielles qui éloigneront les tiques.

5 huiles essentielles pour éloigner les tiques

1. La lavande officinale
L'odeur est agréable mais les insectes ne la supportent pas.

2. La menthe pouliot
Elle fait partie de la famille de la menthe, mais est toxique pour les insectes.

3. La citronnelle
Elle a un merveilleux parfum citronné et vous pouvez l'appliquer directement sur votre peau.

4. L'eucalyptus
Il n'aide pas seulement à éloigner les insectes, mais aide aussi à apaiser les piqûres d'insectes et les démangeaisons.

5. Le citron
Il est une autre fragrance que les insectes n'aiment pas. Mettez-en un peu sur votre peau et ils ne s'approcheront pas. Ou pour une meilleure protection, vous pouvez même en vaporiser un peu sur vos vêtements.

Préparation en prévention contre les tiques
Cette préparation est une prévention contre les tiques, non un médicament pour les piqûres.

Ingrédients :
2 ml d'huile essentielle lavande
2 ml d'huile essentielle Eucalyptus Citriodora (eucalyptus citronné)
2 ml d'huile essentielle Tea tree (arbre à thé)

Ce mélange donnera une huile essentielle qui fera fuir les tiques. Il doit s'appliquer sur les zones du corps qui sont les plus exposées et qui ne sont pas protégées par les vêtements. Cependant, il est primordial de ne pas en appliquer sur les muqueuses.

En cas de piqûre, utiliser une huile essentielle anti-infectieuse pour «saouler» la tique avant de la retirer avec un crochet tire-tique. Ou, plus rapidement, consulter un médecin.

Pour votre chien aussi
Les huiles essentielles tiques destinées au chien
Il est évident que les huiles essentielles tiques pour homme et pour les chiens diffèrent. **Il est aussi important de savoir que ces huiles ne s'appliquent pas au chat.** En effet, elles leur sont **toxiques**.

Spray anti-tique pour chien
Ingrédients :
20 gouttes d'huile essentielle de géranium. (fait fuir les moustiques aussi !).
5 gouttes d'huile essentielle de lavande. Si vous ne trouvez pas de lavande, vous pouvez vous reporter sur le lavandin.
250 ml d'eau
1 bouteille spray
Mélange à pulvériser sur les poils du chien. Il faut juste en pulvériser un peu, mais ne pas tremper le chien. Cette action peut se faire une fois par semaine. De plus, cette solution fait également fuir les puces.

Autre recette de spray anti-tique pour chien
15 à 20 ml de vinaigre blanc ou (de cidre – attention pour le pelage blanc)
150 ml d'eau
5 à 10 gouttes d'huile essentielle de Tea Tree, de Menthe pouliot et/ou de Lavande
1 bouteille spray
Vaporisez votre potion aromatique sur le pelage de votre chien, avant chaque ballade ou bien une fois/jour selon votre environnement (par exemple : en pleine campagne, mieux vaut vaporiser avant chaque ballade), surtout sur les zones sensibles (cou, ventre, pattes, base de la queue etc..) en veillant à bien éviter les yeux.
N'hésitez pas à vaporiser les paniers de vos chiens au passage ainsi que harnais, colliers etc.
De plus, afin de renforcer la protection de votre chien, vous pouvez aussi lui donner de la **levure de bière** dans son alimentation (qui en plus de repousser les puces, est excellente pour sublimer le pelage de votre chien et un super appétant) !

TRAINING TREATS

Blueberries and Banana Frosty Paws with Flaxy Dog

It's that time of the year … warmer weather and time for family gatherings. Don't forget to serve a refreshing treat for your dog … Frosty Paws with Flax. We posted a doggie recipe using regular flax seed, click here to check it out. Recently, I won Flaxy Dog from Trixie, Lily n Sammy-Joe and decided to add it on my favorite summer treat
★ Frosty Paws ★.
Flaxy Dog is manufactured by Flax USA in North Dakota. Flax is a grain and well known for its many health benefits. Flaxy Dog is a Canine Supplement, 100% Real Cold Milled Flax. It is an EXCELLENT source of Omega3. It helps your dog be a healthy pet without expensive or painful medicine or uncomfortable side effects. FlaxyDog promotes healthier joints, shiny coat, energy and Allergy relief. Flaxy Dog is typically added to your dog's meal.
It's been 1 week since I've used Flaxy Dog with my meals.
Golden Happy with the result especially on my coat.

Ingredients:

1 cup blueberries
1 Banana
1 6 onces plain yogurt
1 tablespoon of Flaxy dog

Mix all ingredient on a blender pour in ice cube molds and freeze for 2 hours.

Vegetables

Carrots
Carrots are a naturally sweet veggie rich in antioxidants and beta-carotene, which converts into eye-healthy vitamin A. Your dog will love crunching on raw carrot – remember to wash and peel it before cutting it up. Alternatively, you can lightly steam carrots – remember to let them cool before giving them to your dog.

Sweet potatoes
Sweet potatoes are a great source of vitamins A, C, E and B6, and are also rich in dietary fiber. You can buy premium dog treats made from dried sweet potatoes, or you can make your own (see below).

Green beans
They're rich in vitamins A, C and K, and also contain fiber and some B vitamins. Lightly steamed green beans are best. One of the great things about green beans is that they're easy to grow in a garden or container – plant the seeds in May and you'll be harvesting beans in July. Canned beans aren't recommended as they usually contain a lot of salt.

Dried sweet potato treats

1.Preheat oven to 250°F.
2.Wash sweet potatoes thoroughly, and pat dry.
3.Line a baking sheet with parchment paper.
4.Slice sweet potatoes lengthwise into thin ½" strips.
5.Place the strips on the prepared baking sheet.
6.Bake for 1½ hours, turn the treats over, then bake for another hour.

Member's Achievements

Bellefleet Miniature Poodles

New Canadian Champion: Can.Ch. Bellefleet Put Her in Drive – "Camry"

Sire:
Am.GCh. Surrey Chunky Monkey ex Can.Ch

Dame:
Can Ch & AmGCh.Gold. Bellefleet's Living In The Fast Lane

At the Scarborough Show March 2018 winning Best of Breed to complete her title.

She also picked up a Group Second and Fourth and Best Puppy in Group along the way.

Handled by Allison Hardie.
Bred and owned by Bellefleet Poodles.

New Canadian Champion: Can.Ch. Bellefleet Make Believe – "Disney"

Sire:
Can.UKC.Ch. Dimarniques Starbucks for Bellefleet
Dame:
Ex Can.UKC.Ch.Bellefleet Don't Stop Believin

At the Wildwood Show February 2018 winning Best of Breed to complete her title.

Handled by Allison Hardie.
Bred and owned by Bellefleet Poodles.

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

Bellefleet Miniature Poodles

New Canadian Champion:
Can.Ch. Bellefleet's Electric Drive – "Tesla"

Sire:
Am.GCh. Surrey Chunky Monkey ex Can.Ch

Dame:
Can.Ch & AmGCh.Gold. Bellefleet's Living In The Fast Lane"

At the Victoria County Show April 2018 winning Best of Breed and Best Puppy in Show to complete her title.

Handled by Allison Hardie.
Bred and owned by Bellefleet Poodles.

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

GLOW Miniature Poodles

The New Additions to our Family are Home now!

Junior Russian Ch. Style Now Flash of Joy

Sire:
Ch J Rus, Ch Russ Airi Arabesca X-Men

Dame:
Ch J Rus, Ch Russ, Blr, Hun, Lat, Lit, Rom, Azb, Cw Grafika Ellanz You for Me

Flash is lovely sweet tempered loving boy.
I was lucky that Midas breeder was able to bring him along with Midas on the same direct flight. I deeply thank Anna Di Mauro for bringing the boys home safely with her husband.
Flash was shown in February by breeder Marina Vanyavina in Moscou. Flash was kept in good coat condition on a lovely European trim. He is now in continental and will be shown in Canada.

Bred and shown by: Marina Vanyavina
Owned by: Gloria Koolsbergen

Ch. Midas Glow Tesoro Di Mauro

For more pictures and information come see his page at: *www.poodlesglow.com*

Sire: **GCH Xanadu X-mas Special von der Salana**
Dame: **C.I.B. multi CH Baiona Tesoro Di Mauro**

baby Champion of Montenegro
puppy Champion of Slovakia
junior Champion of Macedonia
in baby class: 10 x Best of Breed baby (9x at Internation-al dog show in Montenegro, Bulgaria, Slovakia and 1 x Belgian Pudel Show)
Best in Show baby -III in International dog show.
Best in Show baby -III in International Show - "Central East European Union Winner 2017"
in puppy class: 3x Best of Breed puppy in international dog show Belgium (Eurodogshow - Kortrjek 2017) and 2 x International dog show in Slovakia. in junior class: Best of Breed junior, Best male of breed and Best of Breed of special IX group show in Skopje (Macedonia)

Bred and show by: Anna and Domenico Di Mauro
Owned by: Gloria Koolsbergen

Next News Letter

the poodle club of canada

Next News letter planned for July - August 2018,

Please I need our member's input!!!

Pictures, Interesting Articles, Experiences, Health issues,

Brags, Stories, Recipes, etc.

poodlesglow@live.com