

LAKE EUSTIS PAW PRINTS KENNEL CLUB

Volume 7, Issue 4

April 2017

GINGER



CGC, CGCA, RATI, RATN, RATO, RATS

HAPPY EASTER



LAKE EUSTIS KENNEL CLUB

OFFICERS AND BOARD

President: Carolyn Hoppe

Vice President: Marie Zaman

Treasurer: Kathy Pearce

Secretary: Sharon Everson

Corresponding Secretary:

Ellen Beris, Sharie Davis, Sally Hensen, Susan Prickett, Mary Ellen Holdreith, Sharie Coleman

LEKC meets the 4th Wednesday of each month

@ The Lady Lake Library, W. Guava Street. Board

Meets 6 p.m. General meeting 7:15 p.m. Website:

www.lekcdogclub.org.

IN THIS ISSUE

Braggs	PG. 2
Xylitol (in gum)	PG. 2
Braggs	PG. 2
Problems of Crossbred	
Dogs	PG. 3
Laugh Line	PG. 7
Train too Much?	PG. 8

UPCOMING EVENTS:

April 21, 22, & 23 All Breed Agility Trials The Grand Oak Resort 3000 Marion County Rd, Lady Lake, FL.

DOG SNAKE AVOIDANCE CLINIC Saturday, April 29, 2017 8:00 am New Smyrna Beach

Central Florida Herding Club. We would like to have a **Farm Dog Certification** event included in our club's Spring "Fun Day" on Saturday May 13. The location is Asher-Dell Farm, 3575 Corey Rd, Malabar Fl.

JUNE 17TH & 18TH MADTA 4 Rally Trials only Citrus County Training Center.

BRAGS:



Rowdy's Star Puppy Graduation



Teddy at 17 mph

Sharie's Teddy is ranked in the top twenty among all Poodles (mini, toy, and standard) in AKC's Fast Cat.

A brag for Katie. At the MADTA UKC trial, 4/9/17, Katie earned 2 legs toward her URO3 Title with a 2nd and 3rd place showing.

From Nancy Ondrus

Received this from a friend.

*****Warning!***.** Yesterday at about 5:00 I came home and found our 16 month old Golden Retriever in a corner unresponsive for the most part. When I pulled her out she went into full blown seizure, urinating everywhere and thrashing around for the next minute and a half. Because she's so big I had to call my mom for help to lift her in the car. We drove to the nearest vet as I was afraid she would not make it the extra 20 minutes to our vets. When we got there 5

staff members started immediately to work on her as again she was unresponsive. As we started to investigate we realized it what she got into. Atlas always brings her Prizes to the front foyer to greet me except this time. GUM. Yup PUR-GUM is the culprit. It has a lethal ingredient called XYLITOL. She is currently at Guelph Animal Hospital in ICU for the next couple days, if she pulls out of it. The problem is that this can take a couple days to destroy the liver and bleed out. Please share this post. I didn't know about this and I know everything;) small humour needed. Let me know you shared. I'll be contacting the manufacturer for sure. Thank you.

The hidden suffering of the dogs bred to be cute: Adorable looks. Cuddly names like Labradoodle. But the trend for cross-breed dogs raises disturbing questions

- **Britain's dog lovers pay up to £2,000 for the designer cross-breeds**
- **They are wooed by their cute names and celebrity endorsements**
- **Dangerous myth that cross-breeds are healthier and more robust**
- **But they are far more vulnerable to agonising illness and infection**
- **Wally Conron, creator of the Labradoodle in the 80s, says he regrets creating these 'Frankenstein' dogs**

By [Louise Eccles for the Daily Mail](#) and [Harry Mount for the Daily Mail](#)

Over the past five years, a canine revolution has been seen in Britain's parks, streets and gardens.

Along with familiar dog breeds — the Labradors, spaniels and retrievers — dozens of new cross-breeds have appeared, from Chorkies (a Chihuahua and Yorkshire terrier mix) to Maltipoos (Maltese and poodle) and muggins (miniature pinscher and pug).

Britain's dog-lovers have been buying the new cross-breeds in their droves, spending up to £2,000 to secure the rarest, most bizarre mixes.

They've been wooed by their cute names, by celebrity endorsements, and by the dangerous myth that cross-breeds are somehow healthier and more robust than pedigree dogs.

The cross-breeds' popularity has been boosted further by the notion that they are 'hypoallergenic' and won't trigger reactions in people who are usually allergic to dogs.

Only now is the tragic truth beginning to emerge. Far from being resilient to disease, many of these cross-breeds are, in fact, far more vulnerable to agonising illness and infection than pedigree dogs.

Today, thousands of 'toy dogs' sit in freezing cold, cramped cages and filthy sheds across rural England and Wales, awaiting new owners. Many suffer from parasites, kidney problems, heart disease and respiratory disorders.

Within several days of being bought by their new, unsuspecting owners, the unluckiest puppies will have to be put to sleep.

Earlier this month, the creator of the first Labradoodle — a Labrador crossed with a poodle — expressed his regret at creating these ‘Frankenstein’ dogs.

The man behind the breed, Wally Conron, said that by inventing the first designer dog in the Eighties, he had ‘created a lot of problems’.

The 85-year-old crossed a Labrador and a poodle to help a blind woman, whose husband was allergic to most guide dogs, find a puppy that did not shed its fur.

His kind gesture fuelled a new, lucrative and deeply harmful industry. The winsome-looking Labradoodle became popular among celebrities, including Hollywood actress Jennifer Aniston, model Elle Macpherson, chat-show host Graham Norton, and Top Gear presenter Jeremy Clarkson.

Mr Conron, from Victoria, Australia, fears he opened a ‘Pandora’s box’. While the Labradoodle remains one of the most successful cross-breeds, some suffer from congenital defects, including eye disorders and hip problems.

‘Instead of breeding out the problems, they’re breeding them in,’ said Mr Conron. ‘For every perfect one, you’re going to find a lot of crazy ones. There are a lot of unhealthy and abandoned dogs out there.’

‘You can’t walk down the street without seeing a poodle cross of some sort. I just heard about someone who wanted to cross a poodle with a Rottweiler. How could anyone do that?’

‘Not in my wildest dreams did I imagine all of this would happen to Labradoodle

Labradoodles were first bred in the 80s, sparking a canine revolution which has gathered apace in the last five years

The heart of the problem lies in the false idea that, by crossing breeds, you get so-called hybrid vigour: that a greater genetic mix produces a healthier animal.

Instead, in the new, unscrupulous world of puppy-farmers, they produce much unhealthier animals, by breeding without the health checks long-term pedigree breeders have insisted on for decades.

‘It can be very dangerous,’ says Marc Abraham, the TV vet who founded the charity [Pup Aid](#), which has launched an [online petition](#) to ban puppy and kitten farming in the UK. The ban will be debated in Parliament next month.

‘You end up cross-breeding breeds which each often have their own genetic faults. So Labradors are prone to hip problems, and poodles to eyesight problems. Cross-breed them and you get puppies prone to both conditions.’

Mr Abraham has seen damaged cross-breeds pour into his Brighton surgery over the past five years. Tragically he occasionally has to put down the ones suffering the most because they have been so badly bred on the puppy farms.

‘I get sick cross-breeds all the time,’ he says. ‘People have fallen for the idea that they’re healthier than pedigree dogs, and that they’re hypoallergenic, which is complete rubbish. And they just love the names — anything with ‘-oodle’ in it sounds cute.’

Indeed, enterprising breeders have come up with the giant schnoodle (a schnauzer-poodle), the boodle (a bulldog-poodle) and the Dalmapoodle (a Dalmatian-poodle). And that’s before you even get to the Pekepoo (a Pekingese-poodle) and the Pomapoo (a Pomeranian-poodle).

‘Puppy farmers target young families, and the children immediately think they’re getting a “fun dog”,’ says Mr. Abraham.

‘The moment someone has one of these cross-breeds delivered on TOWIE or Made In Chelsea, you get a huge demand for them.

Dog breeders cross poodles (left) with cocker spaniels (right) to breed cockapoos (below)

Britain's dog lovers will pay up to £2,000 on the designer dogs, like Cockapoos (pictured). They have been wooed by their cute names, celebrity endorsements and the dangerous myth that cross-breeds are healthier and more robust than pedigrees

‘It’s also much easier to get dogs nowadays, thanks to the internet. But that makes life much easier for the puppy farmers, too. They can deliver to your house — or even to a motorway service station.

‘You never get to see how they’re bred as you do when you visit a proper pedigree breeder. And they’ll bring you a different dog to the one you saw online.’

The Kennel Club estimates that one in five puppies, bought via social media or the internet, dies before it is six months old.

‘Because of the massive over-production in these puppy farms, the puppies are poorly socialized,’ says Mr. Abraham

‘Their mothers are imprisoned, pumping out puppies who are taken away from them far too young. So the puppies end up being nervous biters.’

'Because of the... over-production in these puppy farms, the puppies are poorly socialized.'

Their mothers are imprisoned, pumping out puppies who are taken away from them far too young'

- Marc Abraham, TV vet who founded the charity Pup Aid

They are often so badly neglected; they don't have effective immune systems. Soon after they arrive at their new homes, they develop eye, skeletal and heart problems.

'They're often dead within two days,' says Mr Abraham.

Helen Morgan, 52, is one of the puppy farmers' victims. She bought a cockapoo (a cocker spaniel/poodle) puppy for £650 after seeing an advertisement online.

Two weeks later, the puppy, Milo, died an agonizing death, after contracting suspected Giardia, an intestinal disease which thrives in unhygienic puppy farms.

After spotting the advert for brown cockapoos, Miss Morgan had met a dealer at his smart, detached home in Dorset. She was reassured by the well-spoken man, a married father and writer, who claimed to breed puppies in his spare time because of his love of dogs.

'He showed me the supposed mother and said Milo was the last pup of the litter,' says Miss Morgan. 'He looked like a little brown teddy bear and I fell in love instantly.'

She did 'everything right', asking for Milo's birth certificate and questioning him about the puppy's parents. The morning after taking Milo home, however, he was violently sick and developed diarrhea.

'He was lethargic and crying. It was awful to see but, when we called the breeder, he said his dogs were healthy and refused to talk to us about it.'

Wally Conron, inventor of the Labradoodle in the 80s, says he regrets creating these 'Frankenstein' dogs

She took the dog to the vet, who put Milo on a course of antibiotics. But, two days later, he took a turn for the worse. He was found to have intestinal worms and was placed on a drip.

Milo was tested for Giardia and parvovirus, which can cause intestinal disease, but died a week later, before the results were back.

'I was devastated,' says Miss Morgan, who has two children aged 15 and 21. 'We only had him for two weeks, but he was a joy and became part of our family.'

A representative from the local authority later told her that several dogs from the same seller had fallen ill with Giardia. When she spoke to the other buyers, she found that puppies of different colours and sizes had identical birth certificates — suggesting they had been forged and that the dogs had been bred elsewhere.

'You can trim a poodle's coat or brush a retriever's coat, but mix them together and you have a completely unmanageable, matted coat. It is irresponsible breeding and it is done purely to make money'

- Caroline Kisko, secretary of the Kennel Club

She took the breeder to court for the cost of the vet's fees and the puppy, 'on a point of principle, to stop him doing it again', but lost because she could not conclusively prove Milo had died of Giardia.

The breeder is still selling dogs, but has since moved to Derbyshire. Campaigners have also raised concerns that puppy-farm dogs are being carelessly bred from two completely incompatible breeds, to cash in on rare mixes.

A prime example is the Gerberian Shepsky — a cross between a German shepherd and a Siberian husky — which is increasingly popular among the rich in search of an attractive guard dog.

'If you cross a dog that has one instinct, with another that has an entirely different instinct, it will not know if it is coming or going,' says Caroline Kisko, secretary of the Kennel Club.

'It will develop mental health problems. The husky's instinct is to hunt and the German shepherd's instinct is to round animals up. If a cross of these sees a rabbit, which is it supposed to do?

'The golden doodle is another example. You can trim a poodle's coat or brush a retriever's coat, but mix them together and you have a completely unmanageable, matted coat. It is irresponsible breeding and it is done purely to make money.'

The Doodle Trust, which rescues unwanted Labradoodles and other poodle cross-breeds, has also expressed concerns that owners simply aren't able to cope with the exuberance of such dogs, which are energetic and easily bored.

Designer dogs have become popular among celebrities including (clockwise from left) chat show host Graham Norton, Hollywood A-lister Jennifer Aniston, model Elle Macpherson and presenter Jeremy Clarkson

Barb Turnbull, founder of the trust, warns that some people may find these dogs unmanageable. 'They have the weight and the stubbornness of the Labrador and intelligence and bounce of the poodle. They have to be in the right hands.'

The trust has seen increasing numbers of these dogs abandoned. It rescued more than 100 dogs last year and, in the first six weeks of this year, it had taken in 20 dogs.

The Battersea Dogs & Cats Home has also reported greater numbers of poodle crossbreeds needing new homes because their owners feel overwhelmed.

The Kennel Club does approve cross-breeds, but only if they've gone through the medical checks puppy-farmers dodge.

These tests — often including hip X-rays, eye tests and DNA scans — are expensive, costing £200 or more. But they ensure many of those genetic faults that are so common in some breeds are not present.

Those who seek to avoid paying for these tests, or who are seduced by the promises of unscrupulous puppy farmers, are supporting a cruel and shadowy industry. Defenseless, vulnerable puppies like Milo are the true victims.

Laugh Line

“Why are dogs like phones? They both have collar IDs.”

“Why are there Dalmatians on fire engines? To help the firefighters find the nearest fire hydrant.”

How many dogs does it take to change a light bulb?

Golden Retriever: The sun is shining, the day is young, we've got our whole lives ahead of us, and you're inside worrying about a stupid burned out bulb?

Border Collie: Just one. And then I'll replace any wiring that's not up to code.

Dachshund: You know I can't reach that stupid lamp!

Rottweiler: Make me!

Boxer: Who cares? I can still play with my squeaky toys in the dark.

Lab: Oh, me, me!!!! Pleeeeeeeeeeze let me change the light bulb! Can I? Can I? Huh? Huh? Huh? Can I? Pleeeeeeeeeeze, please, please, please!

German Shepherd: I'll change it as soon as I've led these people from the dark, check to make sure I haven't missed any, and make just one more perimeter patrol to see that no one has tried to take advantage of the situation.

(From the Bark)

Train Too Much and a Dog Won't Remember

[Stanley Coren Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Canine Corner](#)

Training must leave time for the dog's memory to consolidate Posted Apr 19, 2017

So you are training your dog and spending lots of time educating him, but then a week later he acts as though he only remembers fragments of what you taught him. If you talk to dog trainers they are apt to tell you that you should just add more training sessions. Some of them will tell you that you should train a dog for a period of time on one task, and then move on to train him on another task. The trick, they say, is to continue going through various topics for as long of a training session as you and the dog can sustain without feeling fatigued.

Most dog trainers are aware of issues that can affect the rate at which a dog learns. If you eavesdrop on a group of trainers discussing their methods you are almost certain to hear them talk about the relative effectiveness of rewards versus punishments. You are also likely to hear them discuss the use of markers in training, such as clickers versus voice. Much less frequently you will hear them talk about schedules of training. The emphasis among both professional and pet dog trainers seems to be on how quickly and efficiently the dog performs during the training session.

However, psychologists are beginning to recognize that using good training methods is not enough. They are now beginning to understand that what a dog does *after* training affects what he will remember later. If a memory is to be useful in guiding behaviors after the training session ends it has to be processed and stored in the brain in what psychologists call *long-term memory*. The process by which short-term [memories](#) are converted to long-term memories is called "consolidation". Data has shown that getting some sleep after learning something can greatly improve consolidation. This is because it is during the [REM](#) or dream state of [sleeping](#) that memories are sorted through and finally stored in our long-term or permanent memory.

A [team](#) of researchers headed by Anna Kis of the Institute of [Cognitive Neuroscience](#) and Psychology at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest, Hungary set out to explore how what happens after a training session affects how well a dog remembers what he has learned. They began with the notion that, since it is during sleep that memories are consolidated, perhaps the best strategy would be to have a dog take a nap after a training session. So they first had to establish that the process of being trained actually affects what happens during a dog's sleep.

Their initial study was quite straightforward. One group of dogs was given a very simple learning task, namely to respond to a new command label on a task which they had already mastered. The researchers began with a group of pet dogs who had already learned the basic tasks of sitting or [lying](#) down when given a command in Hungarian. For the purposes of this study they were next trained to respond with these same actions when given the command in English. The dogs were allowed to take a nap for three hours, while their brain waves were recorded. The electrical patterns in their brains were compared to another group of dogs who simply practiced the commands that they had already learned in Hungarian (no new learning for this group). What the researchers found was that there were significant differences between the electrical patterns in the sleeping brains of the dogs who had learned something new when compared to those who were simply practicing already learned actions. The researchers felt that what was causing the difference in these brain activity patterns was that the dogs who had been trained recently were consolidating what they had been taught into a long-term memory.

article continues after advertisement

So now the research team decided to see if they could put this information into practice. They went on to conduct a second experiment with the expectation that dogs who are given a chance to take a nap after a training session will have a better memory of what they had learned when later tested. Of course, to be fair, they needed to compare the performance of dogs who were learning something new and then sleeping afterwards to dogs who were being trained in the intensive manner that many competitive dog trainers use, namely teaching the dog something in a training session, and then moving on to teach the dog something else immediately after. They also decided to see if simply having a session of physical activity or perhaps simply a relaxed play session after training, would affect their ability to remember what they had learned.

In this second experiment a group of 53 pet dogs were all trained on the same task that had been used before (shifting commands from Hungarian to English). Following the training one group got to take a nap in their owner's car for an hour. A second group went on to another training session where they learned a new task, unrelated to the first (it was based on lure training). The third group took a walk across campus, while the fourth group got to play with a Kong that had been stuffed with some treats.

The researchers originally expected that the dogs which had the nap after the training session would have perform better when retested. This was not case, and in fact what the dogs had been doing after the training session seem to make no difference when they were retested an hour later — all seemed to be performing at about the same level that they were when training ended. However, recognizing that the effects of memory consolidation often take a while to show up, the investigative team sent the dogs home and then brought them back approximately a week later for another set of tests to see how much of their original training they still remembered. That is when they got a bit of a surprise.

First of all the group which had had the nap after training now actually performed better than it had when tested immediately after their hour-long sleep. Although this seemed to confirm their original predictions the data additionally showed that both the group that had had a walk after training and the group of dogs who had played after training also performed better than they had in their first retest. These other two groups remembered the task at about same level of proficiency as the group which took a nap. The only group which did not show improvement over the interval was the group whose initial training was followed by another training session where they had to learn a new task.

article continues after advertisement

To state this another way, what this research was showing is that a dog who had gone through a training session, and then immediately after got another training session to learn a new task, was less likely to remember that original training. In comparison the dogs that had gotten a break of some sort, either to nap, exercise, or play, actually had better memory and performance a week later. The best guess is that the additional training after the first session had actually interfered with the consolidation process for the earlier learned exercises. To see why this might be the case you might imagine that there is a narrow gateway through which the short-term memories from training into long-term memory must pass in order to get to the long-term storage. If you fill that narrow gateway with too many new memories which need to be consolidated you get a log jam.

That means that the processing of some of the short-term memories established during training will be slowed meaning that they will fade before they get a chance to be consolidated into a more permanent form. Other activities which do not involve active learning don't require the same type of processing and therefore don't interfere with the establishing of longer-term memories.

I think that everyone will agree that training is useless if the dogs do not later remember what they have learned. The conclusion to be reached from this experiment is that back to back training sessions actually decrease a dog's later memories rather than improving their performance. Just like kids, dogs need a "recess" between classes.

Stanley Coren is the author of many books including: [Gods, Ghosts and Black Dogs; The Wisdom of Dogs; Do Dogs Dream? Born to Bark; The Modern Dog; Why Do Dogs Have Wet Noses? The Pawprints of History; How Dogs Think; How To Speak Dog; Why We Love the Dogs We Do; What Do Dogs Know? The Intelligence of Dogs; Why Does My Dog Act That Way? Understanding Dogs for Dummies; Sleep Thieves; The Left-hander Syndrome](#)

Copyright SC Psychological Enterprises Ltd. May not be reprinted or reposted without permission