

Slipcollar



PDODC - FLYBALL RETIREES
Binky, Cassie, Ce-Ce, Raz, Jasper & Tully
Cover Story pg. 8



After FX Productions



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PARA DISTRICT OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INCORPORATED

General Club Rules

1. Dogs are not allowed in Clubrooms.
2. Bitches in season are not allowed on Club grounds.
3. Dogs may not be off lead unless permitted by an Instructor.
4. Dogs & handlers must not use equipment without permission.
5. All incidents of dog attacks (provoked or unprovoked) must be reported immediately to the Head Instructor who will act accordingly. The incident must be recorded in the Incident Report book in the Office. An appeal to the decision made by the Head Instructor may be made in writing to the Club Secretary and the incident discussed at the next Committee meeting.
6. Children under 10 must be supervised by an adult at all times on the Club grounds.
7. If your dog fouls on the Club grounds you must clean up the deposit immediately. Poo bags are provided on the grounds. If your dog urinates on a Club building or structure, you rinse it off with water.
8. Smoking is not permitted in class or in Club buildings.
9. No alcoholic drinks are permitted in class or in Club buildings.
10. If you arrive late, do not enter your class. Wait until the instructor indicates that you may join.
11. Members must wear sensible shoes – no thongs or bare feet.
12. Any member not in class may not exercise their dog in the vicinity of classes in progress.
13. Please keep dogs well apart to avoid confrontations.
14. All handlers and dogs participate at their own risk.
15. A current vaccination certificate must be presented upon joining or attending a complimentary class. It must also be presented when renewing an existing membership.
16. Dogs carrying a contagious disease may not attend until they are cleared in writing by a qualified vet.
17. Abusive or foul language is not tolerated on Club grounds.
18. Your membership badge must be worn in class. "I forgot" badges are available from the office.
19. There will be no training for Obedience if the Saturday night forecast for Sunday is 32°C or over for the Elizabeth area.
20. There will be no training for non-triallers in Agility if the Thursday night forecast for Friday is 32°C + for the Elizabeth area. There will be no training for non-triallers in Agility if the Thursday night forecast for Friday is 32°C + for the Elizabeth area.
21. There will be no training for beginners in Flyball if the Sunday night forecast for Monday is 32°C + for the Elizabeth area.
22. Any class may be cancelled due to stormy or inclement weather at the discretion of the Head Instructor(s).
23. Sun protection is encouraged for you and your dog.
24. All injuries must be reported and recorded.
25. Class instructors in consultation with the discipline Head Instructor, reserve the right to send a dog back to a lower class if it is to the advantage of the dog and/or handler.

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Committee members 2013

Position	Name	Email
President	Greg Davey	greg.davey55@gmail.com
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Assistant Treasurer	Greg Davey	greg.davey55@gmail.com
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	Linley Nicholson	linleyhn@yahoo.com.au
	Amber Bruemmer	amberangel713@live.com.au

PDODC Agility Class Times - Fridays (pm)

6:30pm Set-up

7:00pm-7:45pm New Dogs, Puppies
and Non Triallers

7:30pm Set-up Triallers

8:00pm-9:00pm Triallers

IF THE ESTIMATED FRIDAY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR ELIZABETH (ON CHANNEL 9 NEWS, THURSDAY NIGHT) IS 32° OR HIGHER, THERE WILL BE NO TRAINING

PLEASE NOTE

THERE WILL BE NO TRAINING ON A LONG WEEKEND FOR ALL DISCIPLINES (WHERE THE FRIDAY OR MONDAY IS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY)

Presidents Report September 2013



Hi All,

Sorry I haven't been at the club much lately, as I have been in the process of moving house.

We are in need of instructors for our obedience classes on Sunday, so if you can help and are interested in instructing please contact Ray or Sharon near the front of the verandah on any Sunday morning, they will help you and explain what is involved.

Our puppy classes are still getting a lot of new owners and puppies.

We had our Obedience trial recently, I will let you know how it went in our next club magazine.

Thanks to all the instructors in all disciplines for their efforts over the last few months it has been greatly appreciated.

Even having moved to Munno Para West I will continue to stay president and be involved at Para Districts Dog Obedience Club as I have enjoyed my time and involvement at the club.

I hope to catch up with as many members as possible over the next few months.

Regards Greg Davey

President PDODC

Slipcollar Classifieds & Advertising

25 words or less, single issue = \$2

1/2 page, single issue = \$5

Full page, single issue = \$10

1/2 page, full year = \$30

Full page, full year = \$60

All ads must be Emailed to: Leigh@nuskope.com.au



1. Always pick up faeces after your dog has defecated and place in the bins provided.

2. When approaching another dog, ask the permission of the owner if it is okay to approach. Do not assume that every dog wants to be approached by unknown dogs or people. After being given the okay to approach an unknown dog, approach calmly and do not allow your dog to rush at them. Keep the leash short enough, but not tight, to pull your dog back quickly if there is a problem.

3. If your dog wants a drink, do not allow them to interrupt another dog while they are drinking. Wait until they have finished, then allow your dog to drink.
4. Do not approach dogs that are tethered and unsupervised.
5. Do not take your dog off lead, unless directed by an instructor.
6. Supervise your children around dogs and always ask permission of the owner before allowing children to pat unknown dogs.
7. Ensure your dog does not become entangled with other dogs' leads.
8. Always allow space between you and your dog and other dogs and handlers. Be aware of your environment at all times.
9. If your dog urinates on any club buildings, get some water and wash the area.
10. Listen to and observe all instruction from club officials and instructors.



Reminder from the Registrar for P.D.O.D.C. After applying for the title at Dogs SA.

Please give your qualification cards or (copies preferred) of your qualification cards to the Registrar for recording ASAP. Please put the place, for example: 1st/2nd 3rd that you gained on as well, this year many have been handed in with no placing recorded and that makes it even harder to record the points gained in each discipline. It has been hard work to round them all up this year. If you don't hand them to me, you need to leave them in the office with a note on them saying what they are for and who to give them back too. You will only receive a trophy for the EOY if you put PDODC down as your first club, you will receive a badge however if you list PDODC as your second club on your entry form for all disciplines. Games qualifications only receive a badge. Please give them to me throughout the year as it is not acceptable to save them all up and give them in all at once. I will record them as soon as I can and return them promptly to you.

CLASS TIMES AND SESSION INFORMATION

Whether you aspire to gain titles in dog sports or just want to train for fun and to have an obedient dog that is a good member of the community, PDODC offers its members choices, advice and support.



Obedience class times

Sunday Mornings

8.30am. Utility

9.30am. Puppies/First Timers, & Class 5

10.20am. Class 6

10.20am. First Timers (New Members) Information Session

10.30am Learners & Class 2

11.15am Class 4

11.20am Class 3

11.25am Class 1



OFFICE OPENING HOURS

Sunday 9.00am—11.00am

Membership Fees 2013 .New membership pay an additional joining fee of\$5

Junior (10-17yrs) \$35

Single \$55

Double/Family \$65

Single Pensioner \$45

Double Pensioner \$55 (Full Pension Card) required)



Agility, Flyball and Dances with Dogs classes have an additional cost of \$2 per lesson and \$1 for each additional dog, to cover lighting and up keep of equipment. Membership fees cover a year of training from February to November.

Volunteers needed – Parafield Plaza Thrift Shop

The Animal Welfare League is looking to for volunteers to help out at its Parafield Plaza Thrift Shop. If you are interested in becoming an AWL volunteer and assisting in this store, whether it be for one hour a week or multiple days, then please register your interest now. No previous retail experience is necessary. If you would like to help fundraise for the AWL and are available to volunteer some of you time please call the AWL fundraising team on 83481300



COVER STORY: FLYBALL RETIREES

Ce-Ce

Ce-Ce, our Lab x Boxer came to us as a “second-chance” dog – untrained, undernourished, un-socialised, but very, very eager to love & learn. She had an incredible prey drive. She didn’t care too much about retrieving a still ball from a black box, she would much rather chase a moving target, like the other dog in the other lane! But we trained, and we trained, and trained some more. And eventually Ce-Ce competed in her first Flyball comp in Ringwood, Victoria in 2005. She had some trouble along the way as do all dogs. Ce-Ce was diagnosed with premature arthritis at the age two. Through nutrition and exercise, we learnt to manage her condition - flyball was one sport that she could do – it kept her fit, strong, active and supple, without causing damage.

So for eight wonderful years we played. She was never super fast, we never gained a triple-zero, but we played hard. Anyone who knows Ce-Ce knows that she is usually a quiet, smoochy & affectionate dog. But when she is in Flyball mode, they also know that you cannot even say hello, or have a pat because she is too focused on the game, and busy doing what she loves!!

Ce-Ce is 11 years old next month, and today is her last match! She retires from Flyball just short of gaining her FMCh. This is a time of mixed emotion - I am sad for the fact that this is Ce-Ce’s last hurrah, but I am so grateful for what she has given me along the way, and for the friendships we have made.

Congratulations to Ce-Ce and to all the other dogs that have run down the same lane as she has, and are now ready to hang up their harnesses!

Raz

Raz, was born in 2001, with a tennis ball in his mouth! He soon taught us that his only motivation in life was that little, furry, green ball, which has become our remote control, still to this day. There is nothing he won’t do for that ball!!

One day about 10 years ago we saw a segment on TV about Flyball, and found out we could play this sport with Raz right here in South Australia. Being such a ball mad dog, we thought this would be fantastic for Raz, and it was.

Raz entered his first competition at the Highland Games in Ringwood Victoria, in 2004. He won Judges pick that weekend, because the judge had never, ever seen a dog run all the way down a Flyball course with his head firmly fixed sideways on the dog in the other lane!!!

That was the beginning of a long and wonderful Flyball career for Raz, and he never looked back once from that day on. We travelled with other Flyball friends far and wide to compete – back then it was the only way to gain title points. Raz was very fit and strong, and soon gained the reputation of being one of the fastest dog in SA.

For many years Raz ran alongside of Jasper, Binky & Toby – a very solid, very quick team. Those 4 dogs had it down pat, and competed at many interstate comps, including National Competitions. When this team dispersed and Raz was placed on another team without Jasper alongside of him, he almost forgot what to do. He loved Jasper, and was so used to having him on his team, it just didn't seem right to him!

Sadly, after many, many years of Flyball, old Raz became too slow and too stiff in the rear end to continue competing. I don't think anyone can understand how hard it is to retire a dog who will give you absolutely everything he has got for a sport, and for his handler, until you are in that position. It is hard to imagine doing anything else. But Raz has accepted his retirement gracefully, and nowadays enjoys yelling at the younger dogs to get them fired up! He still has the odd run over the jumps at training - two runs is about enough for him, then he takes his ball and heads off to the back of the oval to water the trees!

Happy days Raz, happy days.

Tully

Tully is an 8-and-a-half-year-old Australian Shepherd, Flyball Master (637 points), Companion Dog, Agility Dog, Jumping Dog Master and member of Dogs SA Super-dogs agility demo team. Tully first competed in flyball in September 2006 after seeing how much fun older brother Jasper had playing flyball but is now retiring due to some arthritis after 2 cruciate operations in the last 2 years and struggles to pick her feet up now, but still loves to have a run at training as she barks her head off, even with a ball in her mouth!

Michelle & Tully would like to thank Para District Obedience Dog Club for introducing flyball to the club, their fellow team members, the Australian Flyball Association, and the many competitors they have raced against, for the enjoyment this team sport has given them over the last 7 years.'

Jasper

Jasper is a 10-year-old Kelpie, is retiring on 1,115 points holding the title of Flyball Master Champion. He is the first Flyball Master Champion in SA, as well as the first Flyball Master Excellent dog in SA.

His titles also include:

- 2009 Open Jumping State Champion
- Open Agility Title
- 3 x Open Jumping Titles
- Master Agility Title
- 3 x Master Jumping Titles
- Novice Jumping & Agility Club Champion and runner-up in State Title
- Excellent Jumping & Agility Club Champion and runner-up in State Titles
- Community Companion Obedience Dog
- Companion Obedience Dog

He was also a founding member of Dogs SA Superdogs Team.

Julian and Jasper would like to thank the Magill Specialist Veterinary Surgery for life-saving surgery earlier this year allowing him to compete in his 10th Royal Show.

Jasper is retiring from competition but not life and will still train to keep fit and see his friends, doggy and human.'

Cassie

Cassie—owned and run by Chrissy Dalla Valle.

Cassie is a smooth coat tri-colour border collie; though everyone believes she is part heeler.

Cassie will 12 in 13 days time and has been playing Flyball since she was 3. We came to doing Flyball because of Cassie's love for tennis balls. When we first started Flyball, Cassie had to be first dog, because she was so obsessed with the ball, she wanted the ball out of the dog coming back mouth. But after some persistence in training, she now runs in any position. Fittingly the Royal Show was her first competition. Cassie is the 2nd dog in SA to gain her Flyball Master Champion title, an achievement we are very proud of.

Cassie's love for the tennis ball still remains strong, and even though we won't be competing any more, she will still go out to training and have a run with human and

Binky

The words retiring my dog sound easy. However, actually retiring Binky was one of the hardest things to do.

Binky is in a league of his own with several other dogs. Their minds are willing however their bodies can't. Binky's flyball career has been one of crashing success, with a few bites, a slight concussion and some blood thrown in for good measure.

Binky's first comp was in Melbourne all those years ago. We came home with 3 titles under the old points system, and this was the point I knew Binky had found something which not only did he love, it kept him fit and he was extremely good at it.

From that time on we went to as many comps as we could including being a part of the first Adelaide flyball team to compete in the Nationals – which was held in Canberra in 2005 which was extremely cold and wet. Binky has had an interesting career. Using box loaders to help turn off the box. Breaking a jump during a comp (that was quite scary!) sending a box loading flying during an indoor demo, to biting me out of sheer hypo waiting to run in a comp and not to forget the slight concussion that he gave me.

I originally retired Binky 2 years ago after his first Portland Comp where we gained his Flyball Masters Excellent. However he was given a chance to run again at this years Royal. It was the hardest comp I have ever been in. Binky and I have loved our flyball career and it's because of the other handlers and dogs which has made the last 10 years or so fun.

Thank you all

At the Royal Show, a team member from Dover came up to me and said, "it was seeing Binky down at Morphettville doing a demo that got us into Flyball". This made me Smile, knowing that he has inspired others to give Flyball a go!



OVER HALF OF AUSTRALIANS THINK THAT THEIR DOG IS A BETTER LISTENER THAN THEIR PARTNER!

Sydney, Dec 2, 2010 - 1.3 million Australian dog owners would rather confide in their pet than their partner according to the Purina Pet Study results revealed today. Over half of Aussies with a partner think their dog is a better listener than their significant other. In surveying more than 1,000 pet owners across Australia, the report found 64 per-cent of females nominated their dog as the better listener compared to just under half (48 per-cent) of males.

The study also reveals that after a stressful day four in ten Australians said they would prefer a warm welcome from their dog than a cuddle from their partner.

With almost four million households across Australia housing a cat or a dog, the findings from the Purina Pet Study highlight just how passionate Aussies are about their pets with a massive 86 per-cent of dog owners considering their dog more than just a pet. One in five Aussies sees their dog as a companion for life and a further one in ten perceives their pet as a child. The findings also further reinforce the positive effect that pets have on their owners. "Previous studies have shown that a furry friend can result in positive benefits to our health and wellbeing*. This research echoes this sentiment and shows that our pets are emotionally available and love giving attention as much as they love receiving it."



Respondents who nominated their pet as a better listener than their partner spend \$103.90 a month, which is 10 per-cent more than the average. An investment of both time and money results in a relationship that goes far beyond pet and owner.

Dog is Limping



When a dog limps, he is usually doing so because one or more of his limbs hurt or because his normal range of motion has somehow been altered. The most important initial distinction to make is whether the limp is bad enough to prevent the dog from bearing any weight on the affected limb.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

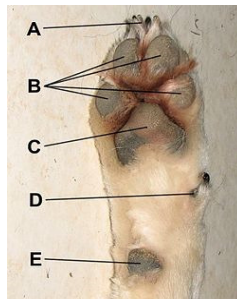
The next step is to try to first identify which limb has the problem and then to pinpoint exactly where the source of the problem is. To figure out which limb is bothering your dog, watch him walk for a while. Usually a dog will come down heavier on his healthy limb and avoid putting substantial weight on the limb that is bothering him. You can identify this by observing your dog's head when he walks. The comfortable limb will be placed on the ground and his head will go down at the same time. His head will tend to come up when the uncomfortable limb is on the ground. Next, you'll need to examine the limb that's bothering your dog. I like to start by examining a limb that I'm pretty sure is uninjured, starting at the toes and working my way toward the body. This gives me an idea how the dog responds to pressure he is not accustomed to so I can compare it to his response to similar pressure on the affected limb. It may also instil some trust in a dog, who might otherwise think I'm trying to take advantage of his injury.

Examine each of the following areas:

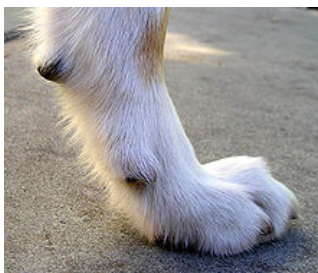
Toes: First check each of the toenails for cracking or splitting. A cracked or split nail will expose the sensitive tissue and blood vessels beneath and can be extremely painful. A simple crack with no bleeding and a mild limp usually does not require veterinary intervention, but any crack that results in bleeding could require sedation, thorough cleansing, trimming, and possibly cauterization and bandaging. Examine each toe individually and gently move and squeeze them to check for possible injury. Bruised and even fractured toes will cause a limp but don't always require intervention. X-rays, however, are usually necessary to evaluate a toe that remains painful even after a few days of rest.

Webbing: The spaces between many dogs' toes are connected with soft skin that stretches and provides a large surface area for swimming. This skin is often sliced by sharp objects a dog is likely to walk on, such as glass and metal. If such a slice is bleeding, stitches and antibiotics are usually appropriate. In addition, foreign objects - such as gravel, tar, and thumbtacks - can get wedged in between a dog's toes, causing a limp that should resolve once they are removed. A variety of masses, cysts, and infections, however, can arise between a dog's toes and should be evaluated by your veterinarian.

Pads: Dogs have six protective pads on their front paws (this includes the one at the back of their carpi, or “wrists”) and five on their hind paws. These are usually leathery in texture and are simply a thicker form of skin than exists elsewhere on a dog's body, with a higher percentage of hardened protein-rich tissue called keratin.



Right front paw of dog showing A) claw, B) digital pads, C) metacarpal pad, D) dew claw, E) carpal pad.

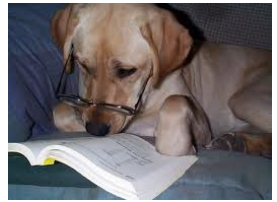


Like the rest of a dog's paw, these pads can be sliced by sharp objects and can bleed if cut through the outer “horny” layer. They can also develop warts, become sensitive from walking on hot surfaces, and can grow abnormally hard, dry, or irritated due to chemical exposure or dietary imbalances.

Joints: Any one of the many joints in a dog's limbs can be the source of enough discomfort to result in a limp. Discounting the multiple joints of the paws, there are three major joints in each limb of a dog. A dog's front limb consists of the carpus (or wrist), the elbow, and the shoulder. The hind limb includes the tarsus (or ankle), the stifle (or knee), and the hip. Check each of these joints by applying light pressure and then increasing the pressure to moderate. If no discomfort is noted, try gently lifting the limb and slowly duplicate a normal range of motion. By supporting the entire limb, you can examine each joint in isolation and hopefully identify the source of the limp.

Bones: There are approximately 321 bones in a dog's body. Bruising or fracturing of many of them could cause enough discomfort to result in a limp.¹⁴

Check the leg bones by visual observation first. Look for swelling, bleeding, or other signs of injury or asymmetry. Similar to examining the joints, examine the long bones of the limbs by applying mild to moderate pressure along their entire length. You can verify any suspected irregularity or abnormality by comparing it to the other healthy limb.



What to Do.. *Exam complete, ask yourself the following questions:*

Could your dog have suffered any trauma over the previous few hours? If the dog has been out of your sight, is it possible that he was involved in an accident of some sort, jumped or fell from a height, was bitten by another animal, or stung by an insect? If that's the case, see your vet for a more thorough evaluation

How old is your dog? Your dog's age is important in trying to get to the bottom of the problem. Young dogs can experience limb discomfort from developmental issues that older dogs wouldn't have, and older dogs can suffer from various cancers and forms of arthritis that puppies would be less likely to experience.

Do you suspect a fracture? If there is significant swelling and pain and your dog refuses to bear any weight on the affected limb, assume there is a fracture and get your dog to a veterinary hospital.

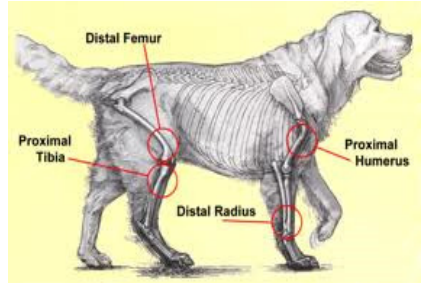
Does the pain appear to be isolated to a specific joint? If so, try treating with a weight-appropriate dose of a buffered or enteric-coated aspirin product. If that doesn't help within a day, see your vet for a more thorough evaluation.

Warning: Always proceed with caution when examining a dog suspected of being in pain. Extreme pain will cause a dog to revert to his most primitive instincts, which include biting any creature that approaches, even his beloved owners! With that in mind, a thorough yet cautious exam will usually reveal the reason for the limp. If at any time during the exam your dog indicates discomfort or pain, stop immediately.

Most Common Canine Tumors



More than half of dogs over 10 years of age are likely to develop cancer in their lifetime.



Cancerous tumors are masses of tissue that result when cells divide more rapidly than normal, or do not die when they should. Because tumors can develop from any tissue, there are many types of tumors that can occur in a variety of locations. Knowing more about tumor types, and their possible locations, can help you monitor your dog and catch possible cancers early, which may help treat the disease before it gets out of control. Early detection is key, so you should always contact your veterinarian if you find a new mass or swelling on your dog. Many times veterinarians are able to provide treatment in their clinic, but other times they may need to refer the patient to a veterinary oncologist—a veterinarian that specializes in the treatment of cancer.

Most treatment plans for canine tumors involve surgical removal of the tumor. Depending on the tumor type and location, your veterinarian may recommend adding other treatments such as chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

Chemotherapy drugs work by damaging rapidly dividing cancer cells while sparing normal cells. Because of this, normal tissues that also rapidly divide (such as those found in the intestine, bone marrow, and hair) can be transiently affected by chemotherapy.

Many owners hesitate to pursue chemotherapy in their pets based on their knowledge of side effects in human cancer patients. It is important to remember that chemotherapy protocols are very different for dogs.

Veterinary Oncologists have a different goal, which is to provide a good quality of life with minimal side effects. For this reason the doses of chemotherapy are lower in dogs than in people, and side effects are much less common. Should side effects occur, the drug doses are lowered for future treatments.

Lymphoma is among the most common type of tumor seen in dogs, representing 20 percent of all canine cancers. Currently, dogs are 2-5 times more likely than people to develop lymphoma. This tumor can affect any breed of dog at any age. Some breeds, such as the Golden Retriever, are more likely to be affected, indicating a likely genetic component to the development of lymphoma.

Signs of lymphoma vary depending on the location of the disease: The most common sign is enlargement of the peripheral lymph nodes—particularly the nodes under the jaw, in front of the shoulders and behind the knees.

Owners may bring their pet to the clinic with the complaint of swollen glands. In these situations, the dog may not have any other signs or may be showing subtle signs, such as a decreased appetite or lethargy. Another form of lymphoma affects the internal lymph nodes, or tissues that are made of similar lymphoid material, such as the liver or spleen. Signs of internal lymphoma are often severe, consisting of vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or difficulty breathing. Left untreated, these can become fatal. Most internal lymphoma canine patients that do not receive treatment will die from the disease in as little as 3 weeks.

Treatment options for lymphoma consist of either a single drug or multi-drug chemotherapy. Owners who choose to use prednisone, a steroid, may see a quick reversal of signs or disappearance of swollen lymph nodes possibly lasting for 2-3 months before the signs return. Most dogs (75-90%) respond quickly to chemotherapy with multiple drugs and enjoy a good quality of life for an average of 12-16 months of remission, depending on which drugs are used.

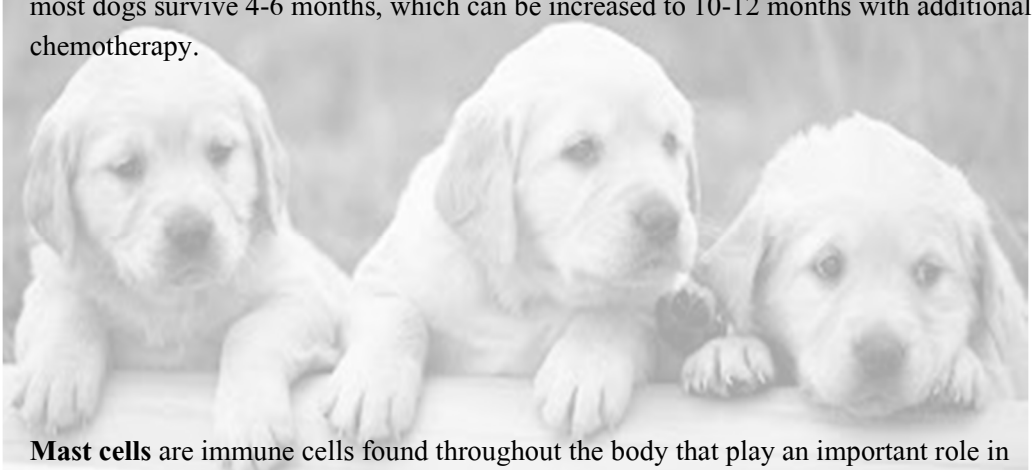
Hemangiosarcoma is a tumor that develops from cells that line blood vessels (endothelial cells). This tumor most commonly affects middle-aged or older dogs of any breed. There is an increased frequency in Golden Retrievers and German Shepherds. Hemangiosarcoma is described as indolent in onset, meaning it develops slowly over time and is not painful to the dog.

Signs usually do not show until late in the disease when the dog suffers from internal bleeding due to the tumor rupturing. The organ most frequently affected is the spleen, which can cause extreme blood loss, with the dog showing signs of shock such as sudden weakness, pale gums, and labored breathing. This tumor also frequently affects the heart, liver and skin.

Because the signs do not show themselves until the disease is very advanced, a complete cure is unlikely even with extensive treatment. This treatment usually involves surgery to remove the spleen and control bleeding, with recommendations for chemotherapy starting two weeks later. Even with aggressive treatments, most dogs do not survive very long once diagnosed with Hemangiosarcoma. Survival times with surgery alone are reported to be 2 to 3 months, and 5 to 7 months when combined with chemotherapy.

Osteosarcoma is the most common type of **primary bone tumor** in the dog. It most frequently affects the long bones (front and rear limbs) of the dog, but can be found in any bone including the skull or ribs. This tumor is usually associated with the giant dog breeds, with Great Danes being 200 times more likely than toy breeds to be affected. Most dogs are between 7 to 10 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

Osteosarcoma is a very aggressive and rapidly spreading tumor with even microscopic (not visible to the naked eye) spread assumed at the time of diagnosis. Because of this, recommended treatment is surgery usually an amputation, to remove the primary tumor, followed by chemotherapy to treat distant spread or metastasis. With surgery alone, most dogs survive 4-6 months, which can be increased to 10-12 months with additional chemotherapy.



Mast cells are immune cells found throughout the body that play an important role in allergic reactions. Most mast cell tumors are found on the skin and may be detected by a sudden swelling or growth. The mast cells contain small granules that make them fairly easy to diagnose with a simple needle aspirate in your veterinary office. Boxers and bulldogs are more frequently diagnosed with Mast Cell Tumors compared to other breeds.

Treatment for mast cell tumors depends on the location of the tumor, and how the tumor looks when removed and biopsied (called the grade of the tumor). Sometimes the recommendation is surgery alone, and other times chemotherapy is recommended. Mast cell granules contain histamine, which can be irritating to your dog's intestinal tract, and your veterinarian may recommend long term treatment with antihistamines such as Benadryl to counteract this problem.

This tumor has an unusual pattern of growth, therefore your veterinarian will need to remove a much larger area of skin surrounding the tumor than you expect, due to small projections or tendrils of the tumor that grow within the skin.

Melanoma, or malignant melanoma, is a tumor made of pigmented or dark skin cells that can be found anywhere on the dog's body. Any dog can be affected, but dogs with dark skin or hair coats, such as the Scottish Terrier or Doberman Pinscher, are more frequently diagnosed. Melanomas behave differently depending on what part of the body they are found. Your veterinarian will remove the tumor and submit the sample for analysis, called histopathology, that can give information about prognosis and help to guide treatment.

Tumors located in the mouth and distally on a limb, such as on the foot or toes or that have spread to lymph nodes, are usually associated with a worse outcome or prognosis. Historically, treatment recommendations for melanoma included surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy. In the past few years, a vaccine has been developed that has shown much promise in providing another strategy for control of the tumor after surgical removal.

Squamous cell carcinomas can develop on the skin and inside the mouths of dogs. Location of squamous cell carcinomas is strongly associated with survival times in the dog. Growths on the skin are often found early by owners and respond very well to surgery alone with little likelihood--less than 20%—of spread to other locations.

Tumors within the mouth that affect structures like the tonsils or tongue are very difficult to remove and can grow quite large prior to being detected. For this reason, oral squamous cell carcinomas are considered very aggressive and less than 10% of dogs with tumors in these locations survive to 1 year after diagnosis.

Mammary Carcinoma

Tumors of the mammary glands are the most common tumor seen in unspayed female dogs. They can affect any of the mammary gland and may behave locally and respond well to surgery, or more aggressively with ulceration or open wounds of the mammary gland and rapid tumor growth. Forty to fifty percent of these tumors are malignant, meaning they have spread to other locations—primarily the lungs or lymph nodes—at the time of diagnosis. Treatment usually involves surgery of the affected gland, or removal of the entire chain of mammary glands on the affected side along with the lymph nodes. Chemotherapy is recommended in cases where the tumor has spread to other areas. Factors that have been associated with poorer outcomes include large tumor size, spreading to lymph nodes, and the grade (based on histopathology results) of the tumor.

Transitional cell carcinoma is the most common tumor of the lower urinary system (bladder and urethra) in the dog. This tumor is considered locally invasive and is moderately to highly likely to metastasize to another area. Much like the tumors of the anal gland, surgical options are dependent on the location and often these tumors cannot be completely removed. In such cases, chemotherapy or even anti-inflammatory drugs may be recommended. Occasionally, in certain cases, radiation therapy may also be recommended. Signs of Transitional cell carcinoma also depend on the location. Tumors of the bladder are often associated with blood in the urine. Tumors below the bladder, i.e., the urethra, are associated with straining or urinary obstruction.

Soft tissue sarcomas are a group of several different types of tumors that share similar characteristics. These tumors are made of connective tissue and are located either within the skin, or in tissues just below the skin. Owners often find these tumors when casually petting or grooming their dogs. Soft tissue sarcomas are locally invasive, spreading by small tendrils of cancerous cells into adjacent normal tissues. Your veterinarian will surgically remove these tumors and submit them to the lab for evaluation (called histopathology). Histopathology will determine the grade of the tumor, which can predict if the tumor is likely to spread to other locations. As a group, soft tissue sarcomas have a 10-40 % chance of spreading to other areas of the body. Treatment depends on the location of the tumor and whether there has been metastasis at the time of diagnosis. Surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy have all been used to treat this tumor type.

Agility Report September 2013

We haven't had many training nights due to the wet weather but now that spring is here fingers crossed we will get some drier days / nights. That said we are getting a great turn out and all seem to be having a great time.

The State Champs were run in August and PDODC was well represented. Congratulations to all those that got a qualification over the weekend and also those that came first and became this year's State Champ. See list below of the State Champions for each class in Agility and Jumping and those that got qualifying places.

PDODC have their agility / jumping double trial on Saturday 28th

September. We have a new database system, thanks to the Agility Advisory Committee, which is cutting down the time of entering the entries, which is a good thing considering there are usually between 150 - 200 entries across both trials for the day. Thank you to those members that have said they would help on the day.

If you haven't seen agility before come down to the trial at PDODC on the 28th. If you like what you see and what to give it a go, come down Friday nights at 6:30 for the puppies / beginners class (dogs must be at least 6 months old)

**Chrissy
PDODC Head Agility Instructor 2013**

2013 State Championship Results

ADM

- 1st – Julie Lyon – Sheplain Dreams Unwind (handler Ian Lyon)
- 2nd – E&N Cox – Ch Sherbrooke Fun In Rio
- 3rd – Barbara Moore – Merlin
- 4th – Sharon Taylor – Windyglen Starry Luv
- 5th – Julie Lyon – Albjail Embrace The Race (handler Ian Lyon)
- 6th – M. Maiolo – Ch Sherbrooke Luck Oth Irish
- 7th – KJ Schultz – AgCh 500 Ceston Ima QT

JDM

- 1st – Linda Hedges – Ashwin (handler Victor Jordan)
- 2nd – J. Zakelj – AgCh 500 Amy
- 3rd – N&E Cox – Ch Sherbrooke Fun In Rio
- 4th – L. Schneider – Dual Ch(O) Calanais Kinky Boots (handler K Schultz)
- 5th – Vanessa Loughlin – Glenmave Chain Reaction
- 6th – Daniella McCulloch – AgCh OC Bryrae Lady Inka
- 7th – S Mulshine – Bindi
- 8th – T Wasgind – Matty
- 9th – L. Schneider – Ch Calanais Midnight In Paris (handler M Reynolds)
- 10th – H. Jansson – Matilda
- 11th – M. Maiolo – Ch Sherbrooke Luck Oth Irish

JDO

- 1st – Daniella McCulloch – AgCh OC Gabrielle
- 2nd – K. Nitschke – Bindi
- 3rd – Sharon Taylor – Windyglen Starry Luv
- 4th – S. Mulshine - Bindi
- 5th - Kerry Thomas – Abby
- 6th – E&N Cox – Ch Sherbrooke Fun In Rio
- 7th – Gill Schroeder – Waveney Serendipitys Kiss

ADO

- 1st – Michelle Vuaran – Mysticskye
- 2nd – J. Zakelj – AgCh 500 Amy
- 3rd – S. Mulshine – Bindi

JDX

- 1st – Kiersten coulter – Comeby More Than Me

ADX

- 1st – L Schneider – Calanais Beyone The Rave (handler J Schultz)
- 2nd – K. Nitschke – Bindi
- 3rd – Karen Moralee – Quovadis Isabeau

JD

- 1st - Paul Schroeder – Guirmere Finn (handler Gill Schroeder)

AD - no qualifers

Dogs SA Agility Website

The Dogs SA Agility Website is <http://www.agilitysa.com> which includes information for triallers and marked catalogues of recent agility trials for Club Secretaries and Registrars to view.

Dogs SA Agility Policies

Document attached under Downloads. In respect to Separate Height Trials.

Agility Trials

Agility competitions are held most weekends and offer various levels of difficulty from Novice to Masters. Courses are set by the Judges and no two courses are ever the same. The time is calculated by measuring the course length and dividing that by the standard metres per second required for each course level, taking into account the ease or difficulty of the course layout. A 'clear round' must be obtained to receive a qualification with no time faults or course faults recorded.

Competitions classes include Novice, Excellent, Open and Master Agility and Novice, Excellent, Open and Master Jumping. Titles are awarded at each level of AD, ADX, ADO, ADM, JD, JDX, JDO and JDM. The highest level of achievement is Agility Champion.

The Agility Games classes test the handler's strategic skills and together with a faultless performance from the dog will achieve qualifications in Snooker, Gamblers and Strategic Pairs. Games classes have three levels of difficulty - Novice, Excellent and Master. Titles are awarded at each level.

If you are interested in becoming fitter and wish to train your dog in agility or participate in agility trials, please contact your closest affiliated Agility Club which will be pleased to assist you. There are ten affiliated Clubs in South Australia which offer agility training, including the only specialist Club, The Agility Dog Club of SA at West Beach.



The rules for Agility, Jumping & Games Trials are found at <http://www.ankc.org.au>

DWD's Head Instructors Report

Sharon Page

PDODC has just had a very successful competition on the 1st Sept (father's day) a huge thank you to all that helped, before and on the day. The three judges and SACA rep had an hour's journey each way, coming from O'Sullivan's Beach, Reynella, Bridgewater and Woodcroft, so thank you for travelling along way to make it a great day.

Thanks to the stewards, scribe and office workers, everything was done with the minimum of fuss and ran well throughout the afternoon. Thank you to the girls who helped with the before paper work that is needed and to Allison Dawson who collated /organised the catalogue and typed her fingers off to have it ready for us on the day. J The sun shone (28c) on the day after some weeks of heavy rain and soggy grounds. Ready Mr Music was Wayne Window and his trusty helper Ronnie who never got a music note wrong all afternoon. We wore happy smiley faces (badges) and most went home with smiles on their dials. A couple of PDODC dancers qualified in their class too, so well done Josie, Julia and Sandra. J

Earlier this year, we attended a workshop specifically for DWD's and we learnt many, many things to benefit and enhance our dancing. Some of us will be doing a demo at Mawson Lakes and the Royal Show soon and some will be competing at the show on the 14th Sept too.

We hope to see more people at practice on a Monday night once the weather is a little better now that spring has sprung J Happy dancing J
Regards Sharon Page.

Dances with Dogs (Since 2011)

Dances with Dogs is a new fun way to have fun with your dog. DWD gives handlers and their dogs an opportunity to perform a choreographed routine to music. With its bases in obedience heelwork.

DWD allows teams to innovate and create steps to music giving the impression of dance.

DWD is suitable for dogs of all ages, size and breed Class Times at PDODC - Mondays (pm)

In Front of the Green Shed at 6:30pm: All classes.

Contact Person: Sharon Page sharpage4@bigpond.com

HEAD INSTRUCTOR/ VICE PRESIDENTS REPORT

Hi folks unfortunately I really do not have much to report, class sizes are still an issue being much larger than I would prefer however instructors have been coping as best they can and classes appear to be running fairly well.

One idea that has been suggested is to bring in a fun class for class four, this has merit as those handlers who do not want to go into obedience trials could do this class meaning that the trailers can get more one on one instruction which they need, this will be discussed by instructors at our next meeting.

Now as Vice President I must ask all members to observe the two handicap parking spaces immediately behind the club office, if you do not have a handicap parking permit do not use them or you will be told to move your vehicle, I might add that the Council Inspectors can also issue a fine if no permit is displayed in the offending vehicle.

I have been trying to increase shop sales of collars, leads etc but have run out of ideas, the thought is that if we can create enough sales the profit helps offset the need to increase membership fees, remember like any household our club costs are also increasing. So all you clever members put your heads together and give me your ideas, tell me what sort of dog products you think we should sell, my email is fh51@bigpond.com or you can phone me on 8251 3274.

Happy Training
Ray Gunter
VP/ Head Obedience Instructor



Obedience Graduations

Grades 1 & 2 are graduated on the first Sunday of the month.
Grades 3 & 4 are graduated on the last Sunday of the month.

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR TOMS BELOW





Obedience Graduations

CONGRATULATIONS on your hard work
 July / August / September 2013 *and in no particular order*

TOM - Team of Month

Class 1 - 2

Amber & Jess
 Gary & Diesel
 Kevin & Odie
 Leonie & Xanthe

Pat & Milly - TOM

Joy & Ranni - TOM

Alice & Tess
 Corey 7 Lucy

Class 2 - 3

Claire & Hershey
 Dianne & Zac
 Merry & Jason
 Steve 7 Riley

Amber & Jess - TOM

Joy & Ranni - TOM

Alison & Monty - TOM

Class 3 - 4

Cherry & Sally
 Aimee & Bell
 Jeffrey & Harley

Ben & Abyss - TOM

Sarah & Koda - TOM

Class 4 - 5

Jeffrey & Harley
Vicki & Gienah TOM

Tori & Anja
 Carmel & Bunji
 Georgia & Reggie
 Jodie & Mitzi



The History and Evolution of Dogs

Alchin, L.K. www.mans-best-friend.org.uk/history-evolution-dogs

The Evolution of Dogs from Wolves - Descendent of the Domestic Dog. Dr. Robert K. Wayne's work implies that the modern dog, although very similar genetically to the Grey Wolf, has many separately distinct origins in both time and locations. The Grey Wolf and our modern "canine best friend" are in fact so closely related to Grey Wolves that they can still interbreed, producing fully viable offspring.



How could Wolves be tamed and Why?

We will never know exactly why or how wolves were tamed by man, but remains of dogs dating back 10 to 15 thousand years have been found, so we at least have a "ball-park" figure of when which helps to build a picture of the History and Evolution of dogs. The wolf and man were both hunters and also hunted in packs. It is certain that during our history our paths would have regularly crossed, we would have even hunted and eaten each other! The Wolf Cub would have been very puppy like at an early age, when grown although far less trustworthy than a dog of today, would not have been quite as dangerous as a wild Wolf. A semi-tamed Wolf would probably have had considerable value to a hunter gatherer group, lending its superior hunting senses to the group. This would have helped not just in hunting but defensively as a warning system as well.

Selective Breeding Process

Puppy rescue would not have been an isolated case but would have happened in many different groups of human hunters over our thousands of years of evolution and history. Selective breeding would have been automatic. Keeping a wolf that became overly aggressive towards the humans, or of little practical use, would have been both pointless and dangerous - such a wolf would have been killed. Only the remaining Wolves, with desirable traits, would have been selected to breed. Eventually the traits of each group of tame Wolves would reflect the needs of the group of humans it lived with: its size, colouring, senses and even the length of its coat or swimming ability reflecting the needs of the hunters and their environments. Eventually as the number of humans increased some degree of trade would have occurred between groups, puppies being swapped and traded based on the inbred traits they now possessed - the evolution and history of various dog breeds are explained.

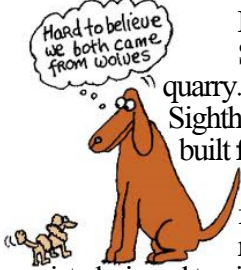
How did dogs impact Human History?

Understanding the changing requirements of man through history and evolution enables us to put into perspective the hundreds of different breeds which were developed by man.

The Sight Hounds

Sighthounds, also known as Gazeounds as their gaze focuses on the horizon seeking game, specialise in hunting their quarry by sight rather than scent. Sighthounds have distinctive characteristics, features and traits which are perfect for their purpose.

Sighthounds have extremely good vision. They also have a long jaw and lengthy neck which assists them in sighting their quarry. Their lean muscular body, deep chest and long powerful legs essential assets when following any fast and agile prey.



Dogs History - The Scent Hounds

Scent Hounds specialise in following the scent or the smell of its quarry. It was not necessary for Scent Hounds to be as fast and agile as Sighthounds - they do not need to keep their quarry in sight. Scent hounds are built for endurance. They can follow a scent for long distances and even across running water. Scent Hounds have distinctive characteristics, features and traits which are perfect for their purpose. They have large noses which have deep, open nostrils and their lips are loose and moist, designed to pick up scent particles and follow the trail of an animal. Their ears are long which concentrates the scent on the nose. Their bodies are designed for endurance, an essential asset when following any scent trail.

The Hound Dog Breeds

Hound Dogs have been bred to chase (or hound) a quarry by sight or smell, or a combination of both senses. Sighthounds have exceptional eyesight, combined with the speed and stamina necessary to catch the intended prey once seen, typical examples being the Greyhound and the Whippet. Hounds which rely strongly on the sense of smell to follow the trail of a prey, such as the Bloodhound, quite literally follow their noses, speed and eyesight is of less importance.

Working Dog Breeds

Dogs in the Working group, were developed to perform a wide variety of tasks, such as herding, droving, pulling, hauling, herding, hunting, rescuing and guarding. The very nature of many of these tasks require a big, strong dog. Working dogs have always been viewed as real assets to their owners and have worked with man replacing larger animals such as horses when none such a animals were available.

Sporting Dog Breeds - Retrievers, Pointers and Setters

Sporting Dogs hunt by air scent, as opposed to ground scent. The Retriever, Pointer and Setter dogs were bred selectively which resulted in them fulfilling the needs of man.

Retriever dogs find and return killed game to the hunter. Some Retrievers are especially equipped, for instance with a water-repellent coat and webbed feet, for retrieving downed waterfowl. Pointer dogs stand in front of their quarry, with their nose and body rigidly still, thus directing (or pointing) the hunter to its location. Setter dogs were originally trained to set, or crouch, in front of game preventing the escape of the quarry.

The hunter would make the capture with a net. Man's own evolution and development in technology moved the traditional hunting methods away from primitive tools & nets - the Sporting Dogs were then called the Gundogs.



The Terrier Dog Breeds

Dogs in the Terrier group were developed to hunt and kill vermin. The vermin included control rats, mice & other predatory animals such as foxes that might raid a farmer's produce and livestock. The very nature of these tasks required an energetic, tenacious, brave and determined dog.

The History of Dogs - The Non-Sporting Breeds

The characteristics and features of Non-Sporting Dogs cannot be generalised. Each breed would have originally have been introduced and strengthened by breeding with animals who already demonstrated the desired traits. As times, fashions and societies changed man established the need for breeds to assist in what was once considered entertainment such as bull or bear baiting or performing in a circus.

Dog Shows

Man's passion and pride in his dog led to the desire to show his dog and compare it to other breeds. The organised dog shows were therefore born in the middle of the 19th Century. The dogs were unidentified except for their kennel names! This led to real confusion - there were quantities of dogs with the same names - Rover, Spot etc which were insufficiently described according to their breed or type. Organisation was required - descriptions and breed standards were needed - the Kennel Clubs were born!

The Evolution & History of Dogs - The Modern Domestic Dog

The history and evolution of the various dog breeds still continues today. New uses are being found. The technology and the innovation of the Space Age led to the Russian Space dogs. Dogs have even become Movie Stars.

What will be the next step in the History and Evolution of Dogs?

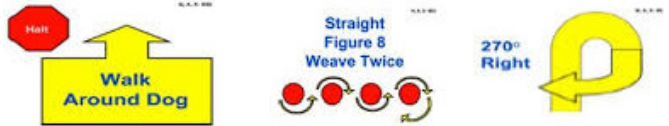


www.mans-best-friend.org.uk/dog-quiz.htm

Online Free Dog Quiz!

This Dog Quiz is really unusual. It feels just like you are playing a fast and exciting interactive game. You are given fourteen Dog Quiz questions which become increasingly difficult. The Dog Quiz is in a multi-choice, picture-based format, there's no typing - you just point and click!

Rally Obedience



Rally Obedience (also known as Rally or Rally-O) is a dog sport based on obedience. Rally competitors do not have a judge giving orders. Instead, the competitors proceed around a course that consists of 10 to 20 signs that instruct the team what to do. Unlike traditional obedience, handlers are allowed to encourage their dogs during the course. The only instruction the Handler will get is “Go” after they indicate they are ready, from then on the handler heels the dog between the signs, performing the required actions at the sign without any further communication with the judge.

There are 3 levels, Novice – 10 to 15 stations. Advanced- 12 to 17 stations including 1 jump, and Excellent- 15 to 20 stations, including 2 jumps and an 'Honour' station where the dog will do a stay exercise. All Novice is done on lead, Advanced and Excellent are done off lead, with the exception of the Excellent Honour station being done on lead.

Where does it fit with other dog sports?

Rally Novice is the introductory level and is on a par with the CCD obedience class, but because the handler can encourage and praise the dog it is probably a little easier than CCD heeling. Many of the techniques used in getting a CCD dog's heeling skills up to standard are used as Rally Stations. The concept of walking the course and planning how you will perform each station will be more familiar with Agility trained dogs and handlers.

Rally Advanced takes the Novice skills and bumps them up significantly. It is done off lead and with several stations requiring more advanced skills, it is a little more difficult than the Novice Obedience heeling exercise. However encouragement is still allowed. Some of the stations have exercises that are similar to Dancing With Dogs (DWD) routines, so a DWD background becomes an advantage.

Rally Excellent is the highest individual class that has an even higher level of difficulty which puts the class on a par with Open obedience, with the added requirement to perform more from the DWD discipline. At this level a direct comparison between traditional Obedience and Rally becomes difficult as the requirements have moved away from Obedience and tend towards DWD skills.

After gaining the RE title, a combination of passing Advanced and Excellent on the same day on 10 occasions will earn the title RAE.

Where do I start?

You need to have a dog that will walk on a loose lead, sit, stand, down and come to you on single commands. This will usually be at around the Grade 3 or 4 levels. Although multiple commands are allowed, the dog and handler still have to work as a team, so a dog that will not obey commands should not be regarded as working as a team.

The rules for Rally are on the ANKC web site at: <http://www.ankc.org.au/Rules.aspx>. You will need to read and understand these rules. The signs used are shown in the rules, with a detailed explanation of what should happen at each station. You will be judged on the detail, not just what it says on the sign.

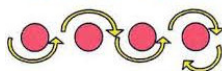
The signs used in Novice are numbered 1 to 31 inclusive. Before entering a Novice trial you should be able to do each one of them as the judge will select 10 to 15 of them to set up the course. No two courses will be the same. Any of the signs can be used in any order.

Sign Location.

In the following, the direction of travel is from the bottom of the page towards the top. The small circle is the sign location; the square represents the area in which it is performed

- The majority of signs are done with the sign on the right hand side of the handler, just before reaching the sign. The distance should be within about 600mm of the sign for the little dogs, up to a metre for the bigger dogs. This includes 360 Right and 360 Left circles.
- Turns to the Left, Right or About turns, 270 Left and 270 Right turns are done directly in front of the sign. Note: A 360 Left or 360 Right circle is not done in front of the sign as you continue on in the same direction.
- The Moving Side Step Right is the only Novice sign that is done behind the sign.
- Stations using Pylons, (Spirals, Serpentine and Weaving) may have the sign on the first Pylon and may require you to pass the sign on your left hand side. They may also have the sign about a meter or more away from the first pylon so that you will pass the sign on your right hand side. The choice is the judge's decision and will be explained at the briefing when you walk the course

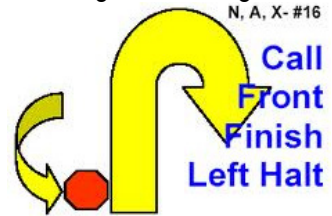
**Straight
Figure 8
Weave Twice**



How is it Scored?

Scoring is similar to traditional Obedience. Team work is necessary, which means the dog and handler work together each allowing the other room and time to perform their function. One of the Rally rules is that faults that would be penalised in traditional Obedience will be penalised similarly in Rally. Poor positions, lagging, surging, bumping, crowding, slow response etc. are all penalised. The big difference is you can talk, encourage, even pat your dog, as long as you keep moving at a brisk pace, and the dog is putting in its part of the teamwork.

Each station has a sign that tells the handler what to do. The rules give much more detail on what should happen at the sign than what is on the sign, and you will be scored on how well you do the detail, not just the parts given in the sign. You must read the rules to find out what you must do at each station. Some signs are designated as Stationary Exercises. This means you must stop when required. Most, but not all, have a Halt sign which means the dog must sit when you stop. If the sign is not a stationary exercise, you must not stop, even to read the sign.



When you do a “walk around the dog” station, you must pause briefly when you get back to the heel position. The pause should be long enough to ensure the judge sees that you have stopped; a couple of seconds should be enough. If you do not pause, it is an Incorrect Performance and will cost 10 points.

When doing a 1 step, 2 steps, 3 steps sign, either forwards or backwards, make sure you take even definite steps. It is amazing how many people lose count when doing these signs, and how many more will shuffle about when trying to stop. If you do too many steps, not enough steps or shuffle around excessively when you stop you will be scored as Incorrect Performance and lose 10 points.

If you do mess up any station, you can take a 3 point penalty and retry that station. Call “Retry” so the judge knows what you are doing, go back to couple of metres before the start of the station and do it again, including the approach from the same direction as the original attempt. You are allowed 2 retries per trial.

Rally is a new sport that will take some time to settle down as Judges, Stewards, Competitors, Trial Managers and Trial Secretaries learn and develop their skills. It has the potential to be a fun yet challenging alternative to Traditional Obedience, with variations and skill sets taken from other sports. Rally should not be regarded as a subset of Obedience, but as a standalone, independent sport.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CANINE ASSOCIATION INC

2013 EXHIBITION DATES Oct - Dec

October

6th (Sunday)	SA Obedience Dog Club Inc – Obedience Trial 10.00 am
12th (Saturday)	Noarlunga City Obedience Dog Club Inc – Agility Trial 9.00 am Noarlunga City Obedience Dog Club Inc – Agility Trial 1.00 pm Dogs SA DWD Advisory Committee – Dances W. Dogs Trial AM Dogs SA DWD Advisory Committee – Dances W. Dogs Trial PM
13th (Sunday)	Dover Gardens Kennel & Obedience Club Obedience Trial 9 am
19th (Saturday)	Munno Para Dog Obedience Club Inc – Agility Trial AM Munno Para Dog Obedience Club Inc – Agility Trial PM Herding Dog Club of SA Inc – Herding Trial 9.00 am
20th (Sunday)	Gawler Dog Training Club Inc – Agility Trial 10.00 am Herding Dog Club of SA Inc – Herding Trial
26th (Saturday)	Blue Lake Obedience Dog Club Inc – Obedience Trial Blue Lake Obedience Dog Club Inc – Agility Trial
27th (Sunday)	Blue Lake Obedience Dog Club Inc – Obedience Trial Blue Lake Obedience Dog Club Inc – Agility Trial

November

2nd (Saturday)	SA Obedience Dog Club Inc – Obedience Trial 6.00 pm
9th (Saturday)	German Shepherd Dog Club of SA Inc – Open Show 6.00 pm Southern Districts K & O Club Inc – Agility Trial 6.00 pm
16th (Saturday)	Munno Para Dog Obedience Club Inc – Agility Trial 6.00 pm
23rd (Saturday)	Agility Dog Club of SA Inc – Agility Trial 6.00 pm

December

31st (Tuesday)	Gawler Dog Training Club Inc – Obedience Trial 7.00 pm Gawler Dog Training Club Inc – Jumping Trial 7.00 pm Gawler Dog Training Club Inc – Games Trial 7.00 pm
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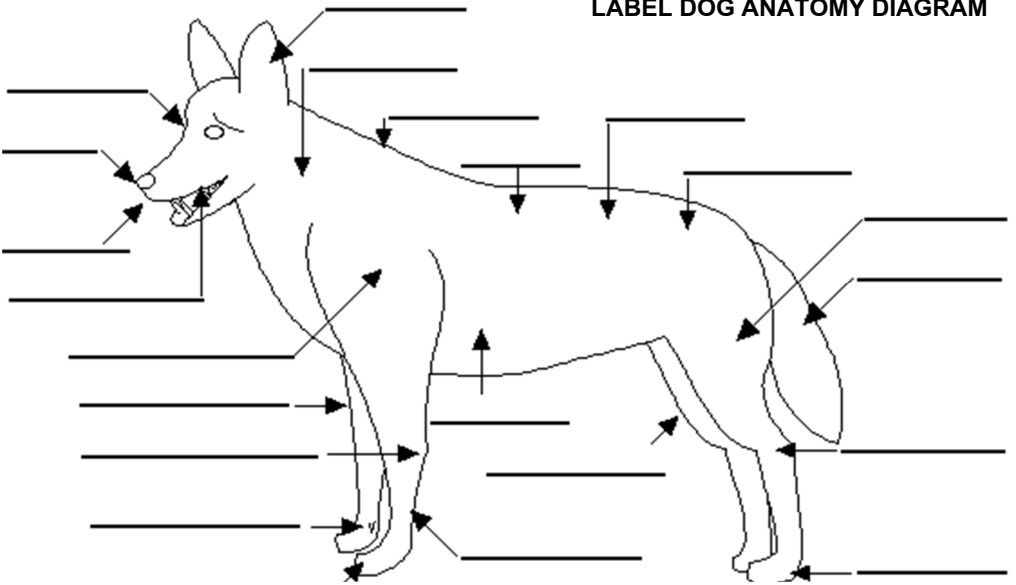
Robyn or Warren at: **<http://www.afterfxproductions.com/Contact.html>**

We can be contacted directly at After FX Productions

(08) 82954001 Australia



LABEL DOG ANATOMY DIAGRAM



back - the part of the body between the loin and the withers

brisket - the chest of the dog.

carpals - the wrist, the bones of the pastern joint.

dewclaw - the tiny, fifth claw - located on the inner part of the leg above the other toes.

ear - the fleshy, often triangular appendages on the head associated with hearing.

flaps - the hanging part of the dog's upper lips.

forearms - The parts of the forelegs between the elbow and the pastern.

forefoot - the front feet.

hindfoot - the back feet.

hips - the joints at the uppermost part of the hindlegs.

hock - the bones that form the ankle/heel of the dog.

loin - the parts of the body located on both sides of the backbone between the ribs and the hips.

muzzle - the front parts of the jaws.

nose - the tip of the muzzle.

pastern - the part of the leg below the wrist of the front leg or below the hock of the hind leg.

ruff - the long, thick hair that grows around the neck.

shoulder - the joint at the uppermost part of the forelegs.

stifle - the dog's knee, located on the hind leg above the ankle.

stop - the indented part of the skull between the eyes.

tail - the hind-most part of the backbone, set on the rump.

thigh - the upper part of the hind leg.

withers - the top of the shoulders, just behind the neck.



RAINBOW BRIDGE BIO-CREMATION

TELEPHONE 0413 610 752

There comes a time when every family is faced with the difficult choice about after care for a beloved companion. In the past your choices were limited to either burial or cremation. Now, there is a better option.

Alkaline Hydrolysis (referred in practice by several names such as Hydrocremation, Flameless Cremation, Aquamation, and others) is the gentle, more responsible alternative that allows you to honor the loss of your companion without harming the environment.

Hydrolysis is a simple process that is similar to mother nature's own.

First, any in-organic items are placed aside and the deceased is sometimes placed into a biodegradable bag before being laid into a stainless steel cradle (typically several animals will be placed into the cradle, each in their own separate compartment). The cradle is lowered into the system where the water solution gently circulates, reducing the deceased to bone; much slower than high temperature flame based cremation. This happens without harmful greenhouse gas emissions. In fact, Hydrolysis produces no significant gaseous emissions, making this the ideal choice even when compared to burial which contributes to methane gas emissions.

Following the process, the family has the option to receive back an urn containing the same bone remains they would from flame based cremation. However because Hydrolysis doesn't burn off some of the bone they actually receive back more of only their beloved pet's remains, on average a 20% increase.

Simply: this is the most environmentally responsible choice for aftercare and gives you back more of your pet's remains than any other aftercare option.

Cherish the memory of your loved one while you protect the environment we all share.

Alkaline Hydrolysis provides you with the best aftercare option, and it's available here and now by me at RAINBOW BRIDGE BIO-CREMATION 0413 610 752

1 – 5kg	\$100
16 - 35kg	\$115
36 - 55kg	\$330
55 + kg	\$140

Prices include plastic urn

FLYBALL END YEAR 2013 – CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Saturday 14 th September	Royal Adelaide Show Competition
Monday 16 th September	No Training – Monday After Royal Show
Monday 7 th October	No Training – Labour Day Holiday
Friday 8 th November	Xmas Comp Closes / Santa Ball Closes (Ballarat)
Saturday 9 th November	Australian Flyball Nationals
Sunday 10 th November	Australian Flyball Nationals
Monday 11 th November	No Training – Return From Nationals
Monday 18 th November	No Training – Break-up Evening
Saturday 30 th November	PDODC Xmas Flyball Romp VII
Saturday 7 th December	Santa Ball (Ballarat)

Monday Night Flyball Class Times : PDODC: Jenkins Reserve



6.30pm Set-up and Dog assessment

6.45pm. Beginners

7.30pm Intermediate / Triallers



Weather rule ~ If the temperature for Monday is forecast on Sunday evening for 32 degrees or higher, there will be no training.



Australian Flyball Association Inc.

What is Flyball?

Flyball is a relay race between two teams of four dogs. Racing side by side, one dog from each team must go over four hurdles, trigger a flyball box pedal, catch (retrieve) a ball and then return over all four hurdles to the start/finish gate where the next dog eagerly awaits.

Flyball is a team sport. Each team consists of four dogs racing in each heat, plus up to two reserves. Reserves can be interchanged after each heat. There are between three and five heats to a race, and a team has to win a majority to win the race.

Flyball encompasses all things that dogs love to do – jumping, catching, retrieving, competing and striving to please their owners. Flyball is a sport in which any dog can participate, regardless of breed, shape or size. Flyball does not interfere with obedience training. In fact, the sport reinforces the disciplines taught in obedience class.

Besides being great for dogs, flyball is a lot of fun for people too! It is a great way to meet people locally and all around Australia. The team-work aspects bring people together as they strive to improve their team's performance. Flyball can be as competitive as you want to make it.

The best part of all is just having fun with your dog, and seeing the look of excitement on your dog's face at the start of a day of racing, and the look of content at the end of the day.

More specifically...

A flyball course consists of two racing lanes, side by side down a 51-foot (15.54m) course. There are two sets of hurdles and flyball boxes. Each team's racing lane consists of 4 hurdles spaced at 10 feet (3.05m) intervals. The first hurdle being 6 feet (1.84m) from the start/finish line and a flyball box is placed 15 feet (4.57m) after the fourth hurdle. The flyball box ejects a ball after the dog triggers the pedal on the front of the box.

Each dog must run in relay fashion down over the hurdles, trigger the box, retrieve the ball and return over the hurdles and across the finish line so that the next dog can be released. The first team to have all four dogs complete the course, without error, wins the heat. Missed hurdles and dropped balls require the dog to rerun the course after the rest of the team has finished.

Jump heights for each team are set at 5 inches (12.7cm) lower than the shoulder height of the smallest dog in the team. The minimum height is 7 inches (17.8cm) and the maximum 14 inches (35.6cm).

Competitions are run in divisions, based on where the teams are seeded. The fastest teams are put in Division 1 and the slower teams in Division 2. This enables every team to have a fair go and be competitive in their division.

Amber's Dog Walking Service

Contact info amberangel713@live.com.au

Phone 0433204966



- We come to you.
- No dog to big or small.
- We can take them to a local dog park or leash walk.
- Rates range from \$15- \$20 depending on the length of the walk.

Wayne Window

Repairs & Maintenance

Ph. 0413 141 505

Need something fixed or fabricated?

Will tackle most jobs.

Good old fashioned service.



- Mechanical Repairs
- Cargo Barrier Fabrication (for dogs)
- False floors/storage for Utes, wagons & trailers
- Fence Repairs/Dog Proofing
- Welding
- General Maintenance
- Yard/Garden Maintenance
- General Household Repairs
- Odd Jobs

PARA DISTRICT OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB UNIFORM

Embroidered Club Uniforms are available to all members of PDODC. Orders are placed on a monthly basis. If you would like to order club clothing, please use the order form below and hand it in to the office. Contact person – Linley Nicholson

Name:..... Contact Number.....

Item	Size	Quantity	Price	Item	Size	Quantity	Price
Polo Shirt				Polar Fleece Vest			
Kids 4 – 14			\$28.00	Kids 4 - 14			\$33.00
Ladies 8 – 20			\$32.00	Ladies 8 – 20			\$36.00
Adults Small - XL			\$32.00	Adults S – 5XL			\$36.00
Spray Jacket				Polar Fleece Full Zip			
Kids 4 – 14			\$45.00	Kids 4 - 14			\$30.00
Adults XS – 5XL			\$47.00	Ladies 8 – 20			\$50.00
				Adults S – 3XL			\$58.00
				TOTAL \$			

Big Bucket Car & Dog Wash Parafield

Open 24hrs/7days

Site: comer Kings & Main Nth Rds, next to Bunnings Undercover, warm water, Fido product,warm blow dry
 Attendant on duty: 9 - 5.30pm 7 days for assistance
 \$ 10 for 10 minutes & \$1.00 for 1 minute thereafter



ITEMS FOR SALE AT PDODC

All items vary in price and can be purchased on Sunday mornings during office opening hours.

Tug Toys, Dumbbells, Liver Treat Bags, Slip Collars, Martingales, Clickers (\$6),
 leads and collars in different sizes and colours.



After FX Productions



Jenkins Reserve, end of Saints Road, Salisbury PO Box 497, 5108
 Ph; 8281 7849 Ah; 8251 3274 Office hours: Sunday mornings
www.paradogtraining.com.au, info@paradogtraining.com.au