



DOG CHAT

Brought to you by
Illawarra Dog Training Club



October / November 2020

**That's a wrap for
the year we will
remember**



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Membership Cards

We would like to inform all our members that whilst we have reviewed and worked in the guidelines to keep us all COVID safe we have also reviewed some of our policy and procedures.

Any member on the grounds is asked to wear their membership card. This will allow records to stay up to date, helps us out when recording the information and most importantly it protects you.

In case of an emergency it will help us identify quickly and efficiently.

You may notice you can slide your raffle ticket in the membership card holder so not only can it store your ticket whilst training the instructor can see that the procedure has been followed.

Please do not be offended if an instructor asks to see your card as it is the safety procedure IDTC has adopted.

If you have misplaced your card or holder replacement cards and holders can be purchased at the clubhouse for \$2.

Chief Instructors Report October / November 2020

As we come into the summer months there are some things we need to keep in mind for our dogs, during the coming heat it's extremely important that we are more aware of the weather conditions when deciding to exercise our dogs a few things that can help keep your dog safe and comfortable are walking your dog early in the morning or later at night when it's cooler, remembering if you're hot and uncomfortable your dog is too!

If you do want to walk your dog during the day touch the pavement/road if it is too hot for your hand it is way too hot for your dog's feet and has the potential to cause some nasty burns on paws. If you have a dog that loves water, please be cautious about letting your dog play with your hose while you have it running whilst we think it's fun to watch our dog biting the water stream, they're actually drinking a lot of that water if we let them drink too much, they can become very ill with a condition called water intoxication this is life threatening.

Just when we thought 2020 had thrown just about everything it could at us it decided to bring us some wild and crazy weather over the last few months despite this, we have still seen an average of 58 dogs on grounds each week.

The last few months weather extremes have seen us have to make the difficult decision to cancel training twice, please be aware this is done with you and your dog's safety in mind it is not a decision we take lightly.

Despite all this craziness we've seen a lot of members and their dogs promoting up through the classes the results of a lot of hard work! Congratulations everyone

We have many of our instructors and a growing number of club members competing in and preparing to compete in obedience and rally, if you're interested in learning what you need to do to participate in these enjoyable sports please approach your instructor who'll be able to direct you to get started

Our recent trial results are: -

Penrith Kennel Club 4 October 2020

Carol and Cruze

Open Obedience 188 points 1st Place 1st Pass

Fiona and Storm

Rally Advanced 93 points 2nd Place Pass

Rally Excellent 86 points 3rd Place 3rd Pass

NSW State Obedience Titles 5 October 2020

Fiona and Storm

Rally Advanced 90 points Pass

Rally Excellent 82 points 2nd Place 4th Pass

Brush Farm Obedience Club - 25 October 2020

Carol and Cruze

Rally Novice 98 points 2nd Place 1st Pass (Trial B)

Linda and Jet

Rally Novice 88 points 1st pass (Trial A)

Rally Novice 95 points 2nd Pass (Trial B)

Danni and Pepsi

Rally Novice 75 points 2nd Pass (Trial A)

Rally Novice 85 points 3rd Pass TITLE (Trial B)

Wollondilly All Breeds Kennel Club Inc. 5 December 2020

Carol and Cruze

Open Obedience 186 points 3rd Place 2nd Pass (Trial A)

Open Obedience 192 points 3rd Place 3rd Pass (TITLE) Trial B

Danni and Pepsi

Open Obedience 179 points 1st Pass (Trial A)

Cheers

Fiona Moulton.



Promotions

Class 1 Basic to Class 2 Challenge

Trevor and Riley

Christine and Lilly

Melissa and Buddy

Trevor and Luna

Glenys and Axel

Ellen and Rupert

Clayton and Macs

Graeme and Matey

Geoff and Maggie Mae

Class 2 Challenge to Class 3 Stabilising

Bruce and Lily

Jake and Bobby

Jane and Breeze

Karen and Rosso

maria and Sprite

Class 3 Stabilising to Class 4 Finishing

Kylie and Roxy

Floyde and Finn

Ray and Roxy

Wendy and Ace

Julie and Bella

Can Dogs Drink Too Much Water? The Dangers of Water Intoxication



You know the modern-day mantra: Stay hydrated! And that goes for your dog too. Make sure there's plenty of clean, fresh water available, especially during hot weather. But is it possible for your dog to drink too much water?

As important as it is to avoid dehydration, there can be too much of a good thing. Many owners — and even some veterinarians — are unaware that an overabundance of water in a dog's system can lead to frightening symptoms and even death.

What Is Water Intoxication?

Water intoxication goes by a variety of names, including water poisoning, hyperhydration, and water toxemia. No matter what you call it, this problem can come on suddenly, and the outcome can be fatal.

Here's what happens when the body is overwhelmed with an excessive amount of water. First, sodium levels outside the cells are depleted, a condition called hyponatremia. In an effort to rebalance itself, the body responds to the low blood sodium by increasing fluid intake inside the cells. Some organs, such as the liver, can accommodate the increased volume of their swelling cells, but others — in particular, the brain, which is encased in bone — cannot.

In humans, water intoxication usually results from drinking too much water after rigorous exercise or competing in water-drinking competitions. (In 2007, a 28-year-old mother of three from Sacramento, California, died after chugging two gallons of water in a radio contest called "Hold Your Wee for a Wii.") In dogs, excessive water intake often occurs when swimming, diving, or water-retrieving. Even play-biting the stream of water from a garden hose or sprinkler can overload a dog's system and lead to water intoxication. Because their bodies have to work harder to clear out the excess water in their system, toy and small dogs are at greater risk than larger ones.





Symptoms of Water Intoxication in Dogs

Symptoms of water intoxication include:

- lethargy
- bloating
- vomiting
- loss of coordination (including stumbling, falling, or staggering)
- restlessness
- drooling
- pale gums
- dilated pupils
- glazed eyes

As the pressure in the brain increases and its cells begin to die off, the dog may have difficulty breathing, develop seizures, or slip into a coma.

How to Treat Water Intoxication in Dogs

Because water intoxication involves a lack of sodium, carefully replenishing that important mineral is crucial. Treatment includes the administration of electrolytes. (Moderation is key here, as super-concentrated sodium can cause severe neurological problems.) Veterinarians may administer drugs such as Mannitol to decrease pressure in the brain, as well as diuretics such as Lasix, which help hasten the removal of fluid.

In mild cases, a dog will have a staggering gait, but could eventually recover his internal equilibrium and return to normal. But in severe cases, the brain damage is so advanced that it cannot be reversed, and the dog dies or must be euthanized. If you even suspect that your dog has water intoxication, get to a vet or emergency clinic immediately.

Water intoxication is not widely mentioned in the published veterinary literature and can be misdiagnosed as hypothermia or overexertion. Lower-than-normal sodium levels are a classic sign of water intoxication, but depending on when a vet runs lab work, a dog's blood-sodium levels may have already started to stabilize, even though the cellular damage is done.



What Dogs Are at Risk for Water Intoxication?

As the competitive sport of agility grows in popularity, handlers are discovering that some dogs are at greater risk for water intoxication. Cross-training in swimming pools to help improve conditioning and endurance puts dogs at risk for ingesting too much water, too fast. And the high-energy, high-drive dogs that excel at agility — such as Jack Russell Terriers and Papillon's — often have lower fat reserves and higher pain thresholds, prompting them to push through discomfort even after they have taken on too much water.

Ironically, breeds that were developed to spend a lot of time in the water, such as Labrador Retrievers and Newfoundlands, tend not to be mentioned in discussions of water intoxication on social media and internet forums. This might be due to the fact that these dogs have been bred to move through the water creating as little surface disturbance as possible in order to best do their work. In short, generations of purposeful breeding have yielded dogs who naturally keep their mouths shut whenever they are in the wet stuff.

Prevention is Key

Because water intoxication is irreversible in advanced cases, prevention is key. Take note of your dog's swimming style. If he tends to splash, hold his head low in the water and his mouth open — even slightly — he is at greater risk for water intoxication. Don't allow your dog to swim or retrieve in water unchecked and take frequent rest breaks. In between swimming sessions, give your dog plenty of opportunities to relieve himself, which helps remove excess fluid.

If your dog is a fetcher, avoid tennis balls and round-shaped toss toys, opting instead for a flatter object, which allows him to better close his mouth around it. Don't allow him to dive for objects and ditto for biting at the high-pressure stream from a hose.

Now, armed with a little bit of knowledge, you can keep your dog safe while he makes a splash.

Doggie Treat of the month

Pumpkin & Ginger Cookies



Ingredients

3	Cups of flour
½	teaspoon ground ginger
½	Cup Pumpkin
1	Tablespoon coconut oil, melted
1	Large Egg
¼ to ½	Cup of Water

Directions

- 1 Preheat oven to 160°C
- 2 Combine flour and ginger and put aside
- 3 Mix together pumpkin, egg and coconut oil.
- 4 Add the flour and ginger to the mix until crumbly
- 5 Slowly add water 1 tablespoon at a time until dough comes together but not sticky.
- 6 On a floured surface roll dough to 1cm thickness and cut with cookie cutter.
- 7 Place in oven on and bake until bottom as are lightly browned, and treats feel firm when pressed.
- 8 Cool on wire rack and store in an air-tight container.

Breed of the month

Irish Setter



(Sourced from dogtime.com)
GROUP – GUNDOG

History

It's not surprising that this handsome redhead comes from Ireland, which is famous for fine and beautiful dogs. The Irish Setter appears to have been developed there in the 18th century, probably the result of combining English Setters, spaniels, pointers, and Gordon Setters.

Those first Irish Setters were sometimes called red spaniels — a clue to their heritage, perhaps — or *modder rhu*, Gaelic for "red dog." Often, they were white and red instead of the solid dark red we see today. Some, described as "shower of hail" dogs, had red coats sprinkled with small white spots. The Irish Earl of Enniskillen may have started the fad for solid red dogs. By 1812, he would have no other kind in his kennels. Other Irish breeders of the time who preferred the red dogs were Jason Hazzard of Timaskea in County Fermanagh and Sir St. George Gore.

A dog named Elcho was the first Irish Setter imported to the United States. He arrived in 1875 and became a star not only in the show ring but also in the field. The first Irish Setter registered by the American Kennel Club was Admiral, in 1878.

They quickly became one of the most popular breeds in America and a favourite in the show ring. Between 1874 and 1948, 760 Irish Setters became conformation champions, while only five became field champions. This sparked alarm for some fanciers of the original breed, and in 1940 the magazine *Field and Stream* called for a resurrection of the breed as a working dog. Today, it's not unusual to see two types: the larger, heavier show dog, and the lighter, sleeker field dog.

The Irish Setter's popularity soared in the 1960s and 1970s, thanks to the books and movie featuring an Irish Setter named Big Red, as well as the presence of Irish Setter King Timahoe at the White House during the Nixon administration. Today, the Irish Setter ranks 68th among the 155 breeds and varieties recognized by the AKC.



Personality

The Irish Setter is fun-loving, playful, and affectionate, always ready for a rollicking good time. He can be mischievous and is not above raiding your underwear drawer and prancing into the living room bearing a leopard-print thong in his teeth — while guests are there, match.

Irish Setters are outgoing and love people. They aren't really guard dogs, although they've been known to step in and protect their people as needed. They are, however, excellent watchdogs and will bark to let you know of visitors or intruders. Irish Setters are slow to mature and will retain their puppy enthusiasm for several years and often throughout their life.

Temperament is affected by a number of factors, including heredity, training, and socialization. Puppies with nice temperaments are curious and playful, willing to approach people and be held by them. Choose the middle-of-the-road puppy, not the one who's beating up his littermates or the one who's hiding in the corner.

Always meet at least one of the parents — usually the mother is the one who's available — to ensure that they have nice temperaments that you're comfortable with. Meeting siblings or other relatives of the parents is also helpful for evaluating what a puppy will be like when he grows up.

Like every dog, Irish Setters need [early socialization](#) — exposure to many different people, sights, sounds, and experiences — when they're young. Socialization helps ensure that your Irish Setter puppy grows up to be a well-rounded dog. Enrolling him in a puppy kindergarten class is a great start. Inviting visitors over regularly, and taking him to busy parks, stores that allow dogs, and on leisurely strolls to meet neighbours will also help him polish his social skills.

Health

Irish Setters are generally healthy, but like all breeds, they're prone to certain health conditions. Not all Irish Setters will get any or all of these diseases, but it's important to be aware of them if you're considering this breed.

- Hip Dysplasia
- Osteochondritis Dissecans (OCD)
- Hypothyroidism
- Canine Leukocyte (CAD)
- Epilepsy
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA)
- Hypertrophic Osteodystrophy (HOD)
- Gastric Torsion (Bloat)
- Panosteitis





Care

The best home for an Irish Setter is one with a large fenced yard or acreage. This breed needs room to run. He is a hunting dog, so he must be contained by a fence or restrained by a leash to prevent him from wandering off. He should live indoors with his family, never alone in a kennel or backyard.

Irish Setters need at least [an hour of exercise daily](#). This can be done in a variety of different ways, but one of the best ways is to allow the Irish Setter to run. He's a great jogging companion and will also enjoy running alongside a bicycle. Long walks, playing fetch, swimming, and of course hunting are other excellent ways to exercise your Irish Setter.

Irish Setter puppies have different exercise needs. From 8 weeks to 4 months of age, puppy kindergarten once or twice a week is a great way for them to get exercise, training, and socialization, plus 15 to 20 minutes of playtime in the yard, morning and evening. Throw a ball for them to fetch. From 4 to 6 months of age, weekly obedience classes and daily half-mile walks will meet their needs, plus playtime in the yard. From 6 months to a year of age, play fetch with a ball or Frisbee for up to 40 minutes during cool mornings or evenings, not in the heat of the day. Continue to limit walks to a half mile. After he's a year old, your Irish Setter pup can begin to jog with you, but keep the distance to less than a mile, run on soft surfaces such as grass or dirt, and give him frequent breaks along the way. As he continues to mature, you can increase the distance and time you run. These graduated levels of exercise will protect his developing bones and joints.

Irish Setters are intelligent dogs who are [easy to train](#), although they require firmness and consistency to prevent them from taking advantage of you. You must be able to provide leadership without using anger or physical force. Training an Irish Setter is primarily a matter of preventing boredom on his part. He tends to suffer from attention deficit disorder. Help him focus by keeping him entertained. Use positive reinforcement techniques such as food rewards, praise, and play, and avoid repetitive exercises. Switch rewards and activities frequently to retain his interest. He accepts fair corrections good-naturedly.

Most Irish Setters are easy to [housetrain](#). Be consistent, keep the puppy on a schedule, and use a crate. The most important thing to remember is that housetraining is a long process. Your Irish Setter puppy may understand where he needs to do his business, but he may not have the bladder control to see it through until he's 4 months or older. If you will be gone for long periods of time for work or other activities, it's important to have someone who will let the puppy out for a pee break.

Coat Colour and Grooming

His beautiful coat is one of the characteristics that give the Irish Setter his reputation as one of the most beautiful breeds in the dog world. Short and fine on the head and forelegs, the burnished mahogany or rich chestnut red coat is moderately long and straight on the rest of the body, with long, silky feathering on the ears, the backs of the forelegs and thighs, and the tail, and a fringe of hair on the belly and chest. In the show ring, Irish Setters are trimmed to emphasize the lean head and clean neck and to show the natural outline of the foot.

Brush your Irish Setter at least every other day to keep his coat shiny and tangle-free. Check for burrs and other debris any time he's been out in the field or on a hike. Unless he rolls in something stinky, he shouldn't need a bath more than a couple of times a year, as long as you keep him well brushed. You can bathe him more frequently if you want, however, and you'll need to if you plan to show him. Use a shampoo made for dogs to avoid drying out his coat and skin.

All breeds with pendant, or hanging, ears tend to have issues with ear infections. Check your Irish Setter's ears weekly and wipe them out with a cotton ball moistened with a cleanser recommended by your veterinarian. Never stick cotton swabs or anything else into the ear canal or you might damage it. Your Irish Setter may have an ear infection if the inside of the ear smells bad, looks red or seems tender, or he frequently shakes his head or scratches at his ear.

Brush your Irish Setter's teeth at least two or three times a week to remove tartar build-up and the bacteria that lurk inside it. Daily brushing is even better if you want to prevent gum disease and bad breath.

Trim nails once or twice a month if your dog doesn't wear them down naturally. If you can hear them clicking on the floor, they're too long. Short, neatly trimmed nails keep the feet in good condition and prevent your legs from getting scratched when your Irish Setter enthusiastically jumps up to greet you.

Begin accustoming your Irish Setter to being brushed and examined when he's a puppy. Handle his paws frequently — dogs are touchy about their feet — and look inside his mouth and ears. Make grooming a positive experience filled with praise and rewards, and you'll lay the groundwork for easy veterinary exams and other handling when he's an adult.

As you groom, check for sores, rashes, or signs of infection such as redness, tenderness, or inflammation on the skin, in the ears, nose, mouth, and eyes, and on the feet. Eyes should be clear, with no redness or discharge. Your careful weekly exam will help you spot potential health problems early.



Children and Other Pets

Irish Setters are good friends for active older children, but they can be too rambunctious for toddlers. It's all too easy for an Irish Setter to accidentally knock a child down.

Irish Setters are also good with other dogs in the household, as well as cats, especially if they're raised with them, but they might see pet birds as prey since those are what they are bred to hunt.

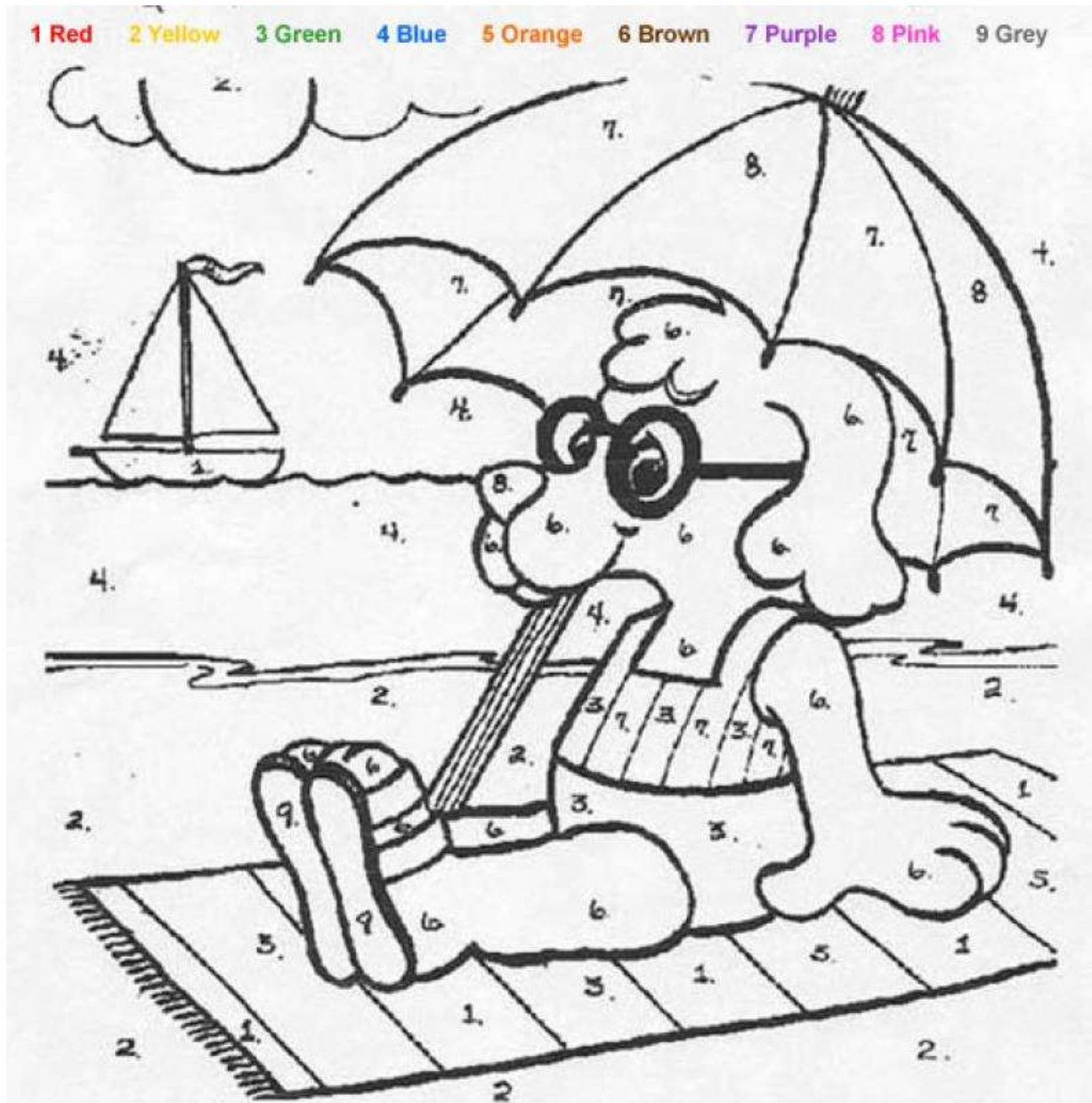


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Breed Characteristics in A Snapshot

<p>Adaptability 3/5</p> <p>Adapts Well to Apartment Living 1/5 Good for Novice Owners 3/5 Sensitivity Level 4/5 Tolerates Being Alone 2/5 Tolerates Cold Weather 4/5 Tolerates Hot Weather 3/5</p>	<p>All Around Friendliness 5/5</p> <p>Affectionate with Family 5/5 Kid-Friendly 5/5 Dog Friendly 5/5 Friendly Toward Strangers 5/5</p>
<p>Health and Grooming Needs 3/5</p> <p>Amount of Shedding 4/5 Drooling Potential 2/5 Easy to Groom 3/5 General Health 2/5 Potential for Weight Gain 3/5 Size 4/5</p>	<p>Trainability 5/5</p> <p>Easy to Train 4/5 Intelligence 5/5 Potential for Mouthiness 5/5 Prey Drive 5/5 Tendency to Bark or Howl 4/5 Wanderlust Potential 5/5</p>
<p>Physical Needs 5/5</p> <p>Energy Level 5/5 Intensity 3/5 Exercise Needs 5/5 Potential for Playfulness 5/5</p>	<p>Dog Breed Group: Gundogs Height: 2 feet 3 inches tall at the shoulder Weight: 60 to 70 pounds Life Span: 11 to 15 years</p>

Challenge for the Juniors



Welcome to our New Members

Nick with Zoe the English Staffy
Faye with Alfie the Moodle
Debbie & Steve with Ziggy the American Staffy
Karlee with Odin the Cavoodle
Adam with Lena the German Shepherd
Anthea with Akari the American Staffy
Natalie with Wyatt the Cattle Dog
Jamilla with Marlow the Kelpie x Swiss Shepherd
Rada with Nala the Pug X
Carla with Nala the Husky
Cheryl with Willow the Cavoodle
Maria with Sprite the Bull Arab
Steve with Arlo the Daschund
Stephanie with Ruby & Penny the Dachshund
Minna with Nori the Labrador
Kim, Kelsey, Emily & Don with Bentley the Spoodle
Maureen with Woody the Labrador
Allan & Alison with Benjamin the Beaglier
Esther with Hermes the Havanese
Jo & Di with Ripley the Jack Russell
Geoff with Maggie-Mae the Poodle
Ben with Luna the Labrador
Marelle with Flag the Australian Cattle Dog
Adam and Pam with Delilah the Dane x Wolfhound
Kain & Ella with Kara the Anatolian Shepherd
Rebekah with Honey the Cross Breed
Elyse & Stuart with Luna the Kelpie X
Tania & Sophia with Ziggy the Groodle
Chris with Molly the Pug
David & Skye with Ziggy the Australian Shepherd X Poodle
Stefanie & Nathan with Storm the Miniature Poodle
Dee with Ernie the Cavoodle
Peter with Rosie the Kelpie



2020/2021

Executive Committee			
President	Linda Thomas		
Vice President	Tony Gardiner		
Chief Instructor	Fiona Moulton		
Treasurer	Carol Zietsch		
Secretary	Danielle Zietsch		
2020/2021 Committee Members			
Kyle Charnock	Kim P	Mark Johnston	
Loreena Tate	Phil Rath		
Dave Cooper	Lorraine Lipman	George Bartolo OAM	
Life Members			
Ron Wilson	Kay Jefferys	Tony Gardiner	Carol Zietsch
June Franks	Phil Rath	George Bartolo OAM	
Kyle Charnock	Peter Franks	Bev Charnock (dec)	
Instructors			
Mark Johnston	Linda Thomas	Fiona Moulton	David Chester
Phil Rath	Lorraine Lipman	George Bartolo OAM	Dianne Wastell
Larissa Woods	Pam Townsend	Dave Cooper	
Heather Kennedy	Geoff Taylor	John Hallett	

Meetings are held Bi-Monthly and are open to club members to attend. We would love to see you.

Next Bi-Monthly Meeting

Tuesday 2 February 2021

7pm – 8.30pm

IDTC Club House
JJ Kelly Park
Swan Street
Wollongong



Ground Rules

- Dogs to be kept on leads at all times, unless in training class and under direct supervision of an instructor.
- Dogs are not to be tied to the club house or trees.
- Bitches in oestrus (season) shall not be permitted on the grounds while training in progress.
- Classes using club equipment will be responsible for returning this equipment to correct storage place under the supervision of the class instructor.
- Parking on the ground is for instructors and workers on that day only. Cars are to be parked no closer to the club house than the southern boundary fence of the electrical substation.
- Pick up your dog's droppings if they foul the ground. Plastic bags are available to ensure responsible disposal.
- Be on the alert for other instructors requiring assistance in training their own dogs
- Do not automatically use equipment set up on the ground. It may have just been set up by an instructor who is in the process of preparing to use it. They may also be in the process of using it, but not necessarily in the immediate vicinity.
- Equipment such as jumps and obstacles, are not for general use without supervision.
- Children are to be kept away from dogs pegged near volunteer's cars for both children and dog's safety.
- Children are not permitted in class with parents.
- Fully enclosed shoes must be worn at all times.

Promotion Requirements

Class 1 basic to Class 2 Stabilising

To be able to be promoted from Class 1 to Class 2 you and your dog must be able to complete the following exercises;

1. Your dog is comfortably walking next to your left leg
2. Your dog is able to sit next to your left leg on command.
3. Your dog is able to stand next to your left leg on command.
4. You are able to call your dog back to you on lead and continue walking.
5. You are able to complete left and right turns successfully.
6. You are able to complete left and right about turns successfully.
7. Your dog can sit and stay with you standing beside it, in position for 30 seconds.

Handling the lead with two (2) hands most of the time and using the lead to position the dog. At this stage it is much more important that the handler's mechanics are good-giving clear commands, guiding the dog as necessary, and praising the dog. If the dog makes a mistake and is effectively guided by the handler this is a positive.

Class 2 Stabilising to Class 3 Challenge;

To be able to be promoted from class 2 to class 3 you and your dog must be able to complete the following exercises;

1. Your dog is comfortably walking next to your left leg
2. Your dog is able to sit next to your left leg on command.
3. Your dog is able to stand next to your left leg on command.
4. You are able to complete left and right turns successfully.
5. You are able to complete left and right about turns successfully.
6. You are able to call your dog back to you and get them to place finish as one exercise
7. Your dog can calmly work at fast pace with you.
8. Your dog can sit and stay with you standing in front, in position for 30 seconds.
9. Your dog can stand and stay with you standing beside it, in position for 30 seconds.

At this stage it is expected that to sit and stand, very little guiding is necessary (<3 out of 5 times). Still walking using the lead to position the dog, giving feedback to the dog when it is in position.

Class 3 Challenge to Class 4 Finishing

To be able to be promoted from class 3 to class 4 you and your dog must be able to complete the following exercises;

1. Your dog is comfortably walking next to your left leg using a loose leash.
2. Your dog is able to drop next to your left leg on command.
3. You are able to complete left and right turns successfully.
4. You are able to complete left and right about turns successfully.
5. You are able to call your dog back to you on lead and have them sit directly in front of you.
6. Your dog is able to get your dog to do a place finish as a separate exercise.
7. You can get your dog to successfully complete an off-lead recall to front on command.
8. Your dog can calmly work with you at slow pace.
9. Your dog can sit and stay with you standing in front, in position for 30 seconds, returning around your dog.
10. Your dog can stand and stay with you standing in front, in position for 30 seconds.
11. Your dog can stay in the down with you standing beside it in position for 30 seconds

At this stage it is expected that to sit and stand and drop come and place, very little guiding is necessary (<3 out of 5 times). Still walking using the lead but with a loose leash majority of the time.



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Promoting Responsible Dog Ownership