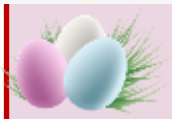
Official Newsletter of Valley Hills Obedience Club, Inc. Volume 68 Issue 4

# Newsette

WWW.VHOC.ORG P.O. BOX 10132 CANOGA PARK CALIFORNIA 91309

CONTENTS





## We haven't forgotten about the VHOC Annual Awards.

Our May Newsette will have information about the Annual Awards criteria.

We hope you have been keeping track of the titles your dogs have earned in 2020 and 2021.

**Sadly our April 1st General meeting was canceled due to lack of attendance.**

**REMINDER**

Remember to check the website
**http://www.vhoc.org**
for announcements, cancelled classes, upcoming events and other important club information.

If you know of a member who would appreciate receiving correspondence, such as a get-well card, sympathy card, etc., please email our Corresponding Secretary, Carole Hills, at
**chills37@aol.com**

## VHOC Board of Directors

**President**
Nancy Giltner
ngiltner623@gmail.com

**Vice President / General Mtg**
Shiro Torquato
drshiro2000@gmail.com

**Treasurer**
Ann Hills
tonkanuki@aol.com

**Corresponding Secretary**
Carole Hills
chills37@aol.com

**Recording Secretary**
Monica Nolan
nolanmilano@gmail.com

**Membership**
*VACANT*

**Training Coordinators**
Rally/Obed:
Laurie Burnam bellaluna@pacbell.net
Agility:
Ann Hills tonkanuki@aol.com

NW Registrar:
*VACANT*

**Obedience Trial**
Roxanne Stevenson
roxanness@ymail.com

**Past President**
Ann Hills
tonkanuki@aol.com

**Agility Trial**
Nancy Giltner
ngiltner623@gmail.com

## VHOC Standing Committees

**Agility Trial Volunteer Workers**
Nancy Giltner

**Banquet**
Ann Hills
Allison Pobirs
Jennifer Voogt

**Seminar Coordinator**
*VACANT*

**Food & Hospitality**
Sue Schuch

**Trophies**
Deborah Lang
Ann Hills

**Raffle**
*VACANT*

**Newsette**
Deborah Lang

**Website Administrator**
Jennifer Voogt

## Got News?

***Do you have a brag? Did you get a new puppy? Is your dog celebrating a birthday?***
***Do you have other dog-related news, photos, articles, humor or upcoming events you'd like to share?***

***Do you have a canine product or service you'd like to promote?***
***Ads are only $10.00 a month, or $50.00 for an entire year.***

Email me for more information, or just send your stuff to:
Debbie Lang at
*djlang@sbcglobal.net*

**Submission deadline is the 8th of each month**

**This is YOUR Newsette...make it great!**

# The Sykes Family are on the move!


The Sykes Family are on the move!

We're packing up and heading to Fort Collins, Colorado!! We're looking forward to lots of new adventures and already have some new training friends there, to help us get settled in. It will be sad to say farewell to all our So Cal friends, but hopefully we'll get to see some of you out at Colorado shows once in a while. Our big move day is May 6th, so still a few weeks of packing and saying goodbye to go!

Our new address will be updated on the VHOC roster and Sarah's cell phone remains the same.

Sarah, Steve & Tele

## VHOC wishes Steve Sarah and Tele the Best of Luck

# VHOC Training Classes

**Obedience - Beginning Competitive - Thursday 6:30, Simi Valley**

**Obedience - Open / Utility Obedience—Thursday 7:45, Simi Valley**

Instructor: Patti Rovtar, For more information, please contact Patti Rovtar at pattirovtar@gmail.com

**Agility - Skills & Drills - Mondays 6:30 and 7:30, Reseda**

Instructor: Olga Chaiko, For more information, please contact Ann at tonkanuki@aol.com

VHOC Website— https://www.vhoc.org/copy-of-group-classes

## Don't forget to enter our trials at Stone Pony in Moorpark

5/12 and 5/13 VHOC (Action Dog Sports) Agility - judge Torka Poet

7/28 and 7/29 VHOC (Action Dog Sports) Agility - judge Cynthia Blanton

8/4 VHOC (Action Dog Sports) Agility - judge Tricia Dunseith

9/15 and 9/15 (Action Dog Sports) Agility—judge Shannon Jones

**9/17 and 9/18—VHOC's Annual Rally Trial and Obedience Trial at Stone Pony in Moorpark**

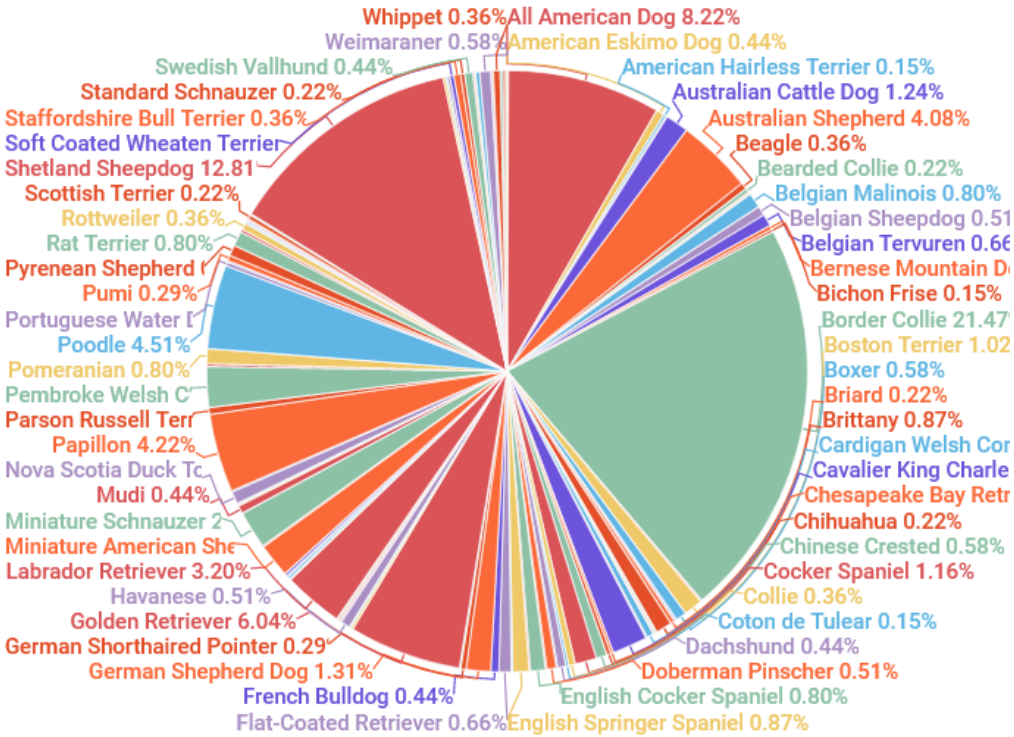
11/6 VHOC (Action Dog Sports) Agility—judge Barbara Bounds

**12/9, 12/10 and 12/11 VHOC's Annual Agility Trial at Stone Pony in Moorpark**

Congratulations to Members—Sharon Kilhara, Daneen Fox and Zen.

2022 AKC National Agility Championship 3rd place 8" dogs

## Breeds at 2022 National Agility Championship




https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/sports/breeds-competing-2022-akc-national-agility-championship/

# Agility: News And Updates

***February 10, 2022***

## Board Policy Provisions Extended

At their February 2022 meeting, the AKC Board of Directors reviewed the temporary provisions that have been put in place to assist clubs during the pandemic. The Board decided to extend or make permanent several of the provisions for the sports. Specifically for obedience and rally the following have been extended.

**Two-judge requirement to title**

The Board policy requires a dog to receive three passes under two different judges for a title. This has been temporarily suspended for lower-level classes in obedience (10 titles), rally (four titles) and agility (18 titles).

This provision was extended and is set to expire on **December 31, 2022**.

# Upcoming Local Club Obedience/Rally Trials

**May 8th Hollywood Dog Obedience Club—Closes Wed April 20th!!**

COPY and PASTE this URL in your browser for the Premium or visit the AKC Events Webpage

https://www.apps.akc.org//apps/eventplans/eventsearch/blocks/dsp_generate_pdf.cfm?KEY_BINARY_CONTENT=62291

**May 14th and 15th BuenaVentura Dog Training Club—Closes Fri April 27th !!**

COPY and PASTE this URL in your browser for the Premium or visit the AKC Events Webpage

https://www.apps.akc.org//apps/eventplans/eventsearch/blocks/dsp_generate_pdf.cfm?KEY_BINARY_CONTENT=61900

# Contact Beth Worrell 619-997-6277 for information and reservations

# RATTLESNAKE AVOIDANCE CLINIC FOR DOGS

RATTLESNAKE VACCINES WILL BE AVAILABLE ONLY SATURDAY May 14th

If your dog is exposed to rattlesnakes hiking, hunting, or even in your backyard, you may want to consider Snake Avoidance training. If a rattlesnake should cross your path, your dog could safely alert you to its presence. The Snake Avoidance Clinic will be conducted by Jon Auer. Jon has over 30 years experience training dogs, including 25 years with NAVHDA, 3 years training K9 officers for the Orange County Sherriff's department, and 7 more years working with his K9 officer.

David Hinebaugh D.V.M., formerly of Granada Hills Veterinary Clinic, will be available on Saturday only to administer Rattlesnake Vaccines and provide other veterinary services. Please let us know if you need the rattlesnake or other vaccines.

**DATES: May 14 and May 15, 2022 (Saturday and Sunday)**

**TIME: 8:00 AM to 6:30 PM, by appointment only**
Appointments every 15 min. – you will only be here for 1 hour

**PLACE: Sporting Dogs B&B**
**(near Gorman, CA)**

**COST: $85**

Call or e-mail today for information or to make your reservation. Please include desired time and date on e-mail.

Beth Worrell 619-997-6277
sportingdogsbeth@verizon.net

A confirmation letter will be sent upon receipt of your e-mail. Please be patient if you don't hear back right away – I will respond in the order received, but may be AWOL for a few days.

# New Study Shows Owning A Pet Is Linked To Slower Cognitive Decline

March 4, 2022

Do pets have a positive effect on your brain health?

A new study shows pet ownership is linked to a slower decline in cognition over time.

According to a preliminary study that will be presented at the American Academy of Neurology's 74th Annual Meeting in April, owning a pet, especially for five years or longer, may be linked to slower cognitive decline in older adults.

"Prior studies have suggested that the human-animal bond may have health benefits like decreasing blood pressure and stress," said study author Tiffany Braley, MD, MS, of the University of Michigan Medical Center in Ann Arbor and a member of the American Academy of Neurology. "Our results suggest pet ownership may also be protective against cognitive decline."

The study looked at cognitive data from 1,369 older adults with an average age of 65 who had normal cognitive skills at the start of the study. A total of 53% owned pets, and 32% were long-term pet owners, defined as those who owned pets for five years or more.

Over six years, cognitive scores decreased at a slower rate in pet owners. This difference was strongest among long-term pet owners.

"As stress can negatively affect cognitive function, the potential stress-buffering effects of pet ownership could provide a plausible reason for our findings," said Braley. "A companion animal can also increase physical activity, which could benefit cognitive health. That said, more research is needed to confirm our results and identify underlying mechanisms for this association."

Previous studies have shown that owning pets lowers blood pressure, reduces chances of depression and loneliness, promotes living in the present moment, increases mobility and independence and eases anxiety and pain.

*For more information about the American Academy of Neurology, visit AAN.com.*

*Taken from: https://www.sunnyskyz.com/good-news/4577/New-Study-Shows-Owning-A-Pet-Is-Linked-To-Slower-Cognitive-Decline#:~:text=A%20new%20study%20shows%20pet,cognitive%20decline%20in%20older%20adults.*

Submitted by Allison Pobirs

## Who Sees, Hears, and Smells Better – Your Dog or You?

(Adapted from an article written for the Great Pyrenees Club of American Bulletin)

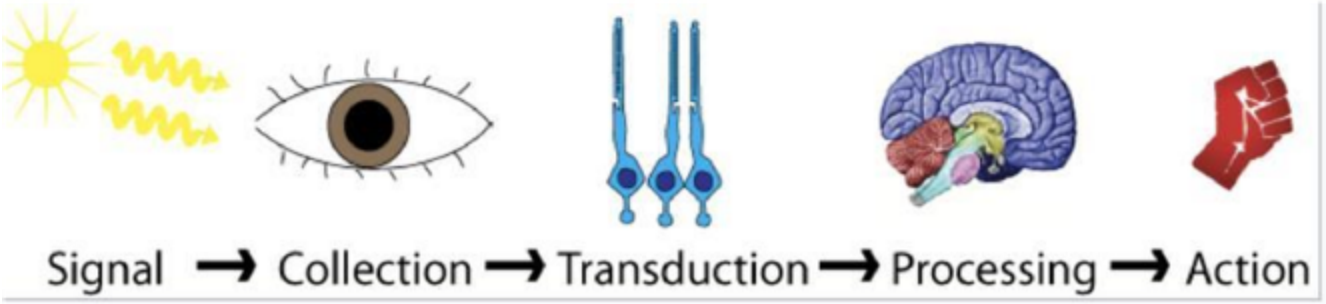
Professor Tommy Dickey
University of California Santa Barbara
(ojaipyrs@gmail.com)

I was recently contacted by Fran Biehl, who is a researcher for a new National Geographic Channel documentary series based on the multi-award winning film "The Biggest Little Farm." This film focuses on the biodiversity of Apricot Lane Farm, which is a regenerative and biodynamic farm in Moorpark, California. If you have not seen the film, I highly recommend the DVD version and be sure to watch the Bonus Feature 'The Guardians,' which focuses on the farm's Great Pyrenees. Information about the film and the farm is provided in reference 1. One of the producers of the new documentary series, Laura Huepenbecker, posed the following questions to me:

"The farm's guardian dogs are Akbash [a Turkish breed, which bears some similarities with Great Pyrenees] and Great Pyrenees (both are livestock guardian dogs).
1- How far can they see?
2- How far can they smell?
3- Could they determine the size of a coyote pack by their howls?"

Before I share my preliminary responses to Fran and Laura, I briefly review the science of 'senses' (see reference 2 for details) and summarize a bit of what is generally known about dogs' traditional five senses: smell, hearing, sight, touch, and taste (references 3-6). Along the way, I compare the sensory capabilities of dogs versus humans.

By definition, a 'sense' is a biological system of an organism (here, a dog or human) that ultimately provides vital information about its environment. Senses and perception are studied in the scientific disciplines of neurobiology, cognitive science, and psychophysics.
The traditional five senses are described as smell, sight, hearing, touch, and taste. A sensory system can be illustrated with the following diagram for sight taken from reference 2.



## Who Sees, Hears and Smells Better—You or Your Dog—Continued

As shown here, sunlight is the stimulating signal that is collected by the eye as a sensory organ. Through transduction, the stimulus is transformed into a form to be processed in the brain and understood. The final step is action (e.g., thought and behavior) based on the stimulus. Modern research indicates that in addition to the five classical senses, many other internal sensory and perceptual systems exist in humans. Examples include: the vestibular system for a sense of balance and perception of spatial orientation, proprioception for body position, and nociception for pain. Here, we focus only on the five traditional senses although these additional senses likely play significant roles for dogs as well.

Like all animals, over time wolves and early dogs naturally adapted their senses to optimally survive in their specific habitats. In the case of modern dogs, humans have intervened with purposeful breeding resulting in the remarkable diversity in size, shape, color, and sensory capabilities among the different breeds (e.g., specialized sniffing hounds and terriers, sight hounds, herding and sporting dogs, more general working dogs, etc.). Further, detailed research indicates a spread in sensory capabilities even among dogs of the same breed with age being another likely factor.

Smell (Olfactory system). I reviewed the sense of smell in an earlier VHOC Newsletter article (also see reference 3), which focused on COVID scent dogs. Briefly, dogs' highly developed smelling sense is likely to be at least 100,000 times more powerful than humans' as they are able to sense a broad range of molecules with extremely small concentrations – one part in a quadrillion compared with one part in one billion for humans. They have 1,094 olfactory (smelling) chemoreceptor genes compared with 802 for humans. These chemoreceptor genes sense odorous volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Dogs' nasal areas which are responsible for detecting odors, are over three times greater than humans'. Dogs have two separate sets of inflow nostrils and outflow folds on their noses' sides; humans inefficiently inhale and exhale through the same orifices (nostrils). Dogs have 125–300 million olfactory cells to only 5–6 million such cells for humans. Finally, one-third of a dog's brain is dedicated to the interpretation of odors, compared to only 5% for humans. See Photo 1 for an illustration of a Great Pyrenees using its nose to find a hidden treat. Some have estimated that under ideal conditions, a dog can detect scents as far away as 12 miles. Interestingly, polar bears can apparently smell seals up to about 19 miles away.

Hearing (Auditory system). Dogs' hearing is reported to be about 4 to 5 times better than humans'. They may hear sounds at least 4 times farther away than humans. Wolves may be able to hear sounds up to 10 miles away under perfect conditions. The average dog hears sound in frequency ranges of about 16-40 Hz up to about 45,000 to 60,000 Hz (Hz stands for Hertz, the unit for the number of sound vibrations per second) as compared with about 20 to 20,000 Hz for humans. (Sounds with frequencies above 20,000 Hz are called ultrasound). This is exemplified by dogs' abilities to detect very high pitched sounds (like those produced by special whistles) that are inaudible to humans. Further, they are more capable of differentiating sounds. For example, a dog can distinguish different car engine noises enabling them to know when their owner's car is arriving opposed to a neighbor's car. The shapes and sizes of the ears and even ear canals of some breeds are optimized to channel and amplify sound to the ear drum. Interestingly, dogs are able to move their ears using up to 18 muscles per ear (compared with 6 for humans), almost as movable antennas to optimize sound reception. This feature is especially

## Who Sees, Hears and Smells Better—You or Your Dog—Continued

apparent in pointy eared dogs like German Shepherds and Samoyeds. This attribute allows them to pinpoint exact locations of sound sources much better than humans. Presuming that dogs' hearing is 4 to 5 times better than humans', on average a dog should be able to hear sounds up to a mile away, of course depending on the intensity and frequency of the sound source and atmospheric conditions. It has even been suggested that a dog may hear thunder under ideal conditions as far away as 40 miles. A signal that can be used to determine when a dog hears a specific sound is the motion of its ears, its body language, or barks. Clearly, dogs' great hearing capabilities contribute to their effectiveness as assistance dogs for hearing and vision impaired individuals.

Sight (Visual system). The Snellen Chart (aka big "E" chart) is used to test human vision acuity, which is a measure of clarity or sharpness of vision. Vision acuity depends on eye structure, eye health, and brain interpretation. Based on analogous tests using test screens of black and white horizontal or vertical stripes, dogs have roughly 20/75 vision on average (ranging from about 20/40 to 20/85) meaning that they can see objects at 20 feet that a human with 20/20 vision would see at 75 feet. Dogs used for such testing were rewarded with treats for discerning ever decreasing line spacings. An example of interbreed variations is that Labradors have close to 20/20 vision. They can apparently discriminate between stationary humans (e.g., their human guardians versus others) at 1,600-2,000 ft. Dogs are not color blind. Color is sensed via color-detecting eye cells (photoreceptors) called cones, which contain pigments sensitive to a specific light wavelength. Three different cone cell types allow humans to view colors ranging from red to blue (visible spectrum). However, dogs have only two types of cones, limiting their vision to the yellow through ultraviolet portion of the light spectrum. The colors in a scene as seen by a human versus a dog and other animals can viewed in reference 7. Dogs' night vision is superior to humans'. Light sensitive rod cells (also photoreceptors) interpret light intensity. The more rods, the better the ability an animal has to see under low light conditions. Dogs have large numbers of rods and large pupils (openings for light collection). Most dogs also have special reflective surfaces behind their retinas called the *tapetum lucidum*, which enable light to be reflected back into the eye to essentially increase the number of light photons available for sensing. Large breeds generally have proportionately larger *tapetum lucidums* than small dogs. One study has indicated that dogs have roughly 20/250 vision at night. Dogs also have an extra eyelid to help protect their eyes from dust etc.. The shapes of many dogs' heads, lengths of noses, and the placements of their eyes (i.e., facial morphologies) are better suited for optimal peripheral vision than humans. More specifically, their field of view is generally about 250-270 deg opposed to about 180-190 deg for humans with some breeds such as sight hounds being especially well-equipped to see objects well to their sides. Depth perception is controlled by the overlapping visual fields of both eyes. Dogs' visual overlap is only 30-60 deg opposed to humans' 120-140 deg (because of differing facial morphologies); thus humans have better depth perception than most dogs. Finally, dogs are very adept at sensing movement, even under low light conditions, possibly resulting from their evolving to identify prey, often camouflaged. This attribute can be explained in part by their large number of rod cells. This capability has also been quantified measuring dogs' ability to detect flicker rates at 75 times per second compared with humans' 60 times per sec. Flicker rate is defined as the frequency at which an intermittent light stimulus appears to be completely steady to the average human or canine observer. Interestingly, dogs can identify their moving human guardians at distances of 2,600-3,000 ft. Their high flicker rates are also most beneficial for frisbee and ball catching as well as for their

## Who Sees, Hears and Smells Better—You or Your Dog—Continued

play sessions (see Photo 3). Identification of friend and foe is ikely do e through a dog's vision and informational processing of the visual images and complemented by smell. Bonding and communication with humans are very evident when their eyes lock onto each other's (see Photos 2 and 4).

Touch (Somatosensory system). Dog's generally love to be touched and their caretakers and admirers love to pet and cuddle with them. Clearly, bonding is promoted via touch (see Photo 2). Likely, this begins from birth as a mother nourishes her pups and more distantly from interactions within their ancestral pack societies. A major difference between dogs' and humans' sense of touch (using mechanoreceptor cells) is the presence of long dog whiskers called vibrissae, on their snouts and above their eyes. Dogs likely use their vibrissae to detect air movement, slight vibrations, and objects in the dark as well as to warn of objects that could strike their face or to direct food to their mouths.

Taste (Gustatory system). Dogs have about 1,700 taste buds compared with humans' roughly 9,000. Dogs appear to like sweets found in fruits, possibly because of their ancestral need to supplement their diets with fruits. They dislike bitter tastes. Dogs have taste buds near the tips of their tongues that are tuned for water – a positive attribute to encourage their consumption of sufficient water for their bodily functions. Taste also likely complements the smell sense as both use chemoreceptor cells. Sometimes you can notice your dog sniffing something and then doing a quick lick for additional testing or identification.

It has been suggested that wolves, as dogs' ancestors, had most effective sensory capabilities in order to survive. One can speculate that early humans, who began to domesticate wolves, took advantage of the wolves' early warning systems. The relative importance of the specific senses to dogs, of course depending on conditions and situations, likely generally follows the order of the list above. 'Multimodality sensing' or the integration of the different senses into one unified perceptual experience is important. Finally, it is worth noting that dogs key in on changes and anomalies detected with their senses. This aspect is manifest in many ways including their ability to call attention to human health issues as most recently verified through their documented identification of COVID (and many other maladies) infected individuals (reference 3).

Below is my preliminary response to Fran and Laura in regard to Great Pyrenees' sensory capabilities.

" I love the questions. They are really interesting. From my preliminary review, I can tell you that I don't think any research on your questions specific to Great Pyrenees (or Akbash) nor quantification has been done. Most of the books and articles written about Great Pyrenees focus on their history, breeding, health, and/or care as pets. Over the weekend I talked with friends who have lots of experience with Great Pyrenees (Pyrs) in a variety of settings. Here are some thoughts and ideas:

1. Pyrs likely use sensory multimodality, in this case a combination primarily of smell, sight, and hearing, to do their guardian work. Which sense is most effective likely depends on the predator and ambient environmental conditions. Howling coyotes are probably heard by the

## Who Sees, Hears and Smells Better—You or Your Dog—Continued

Pyrs at great distances (maybe a mile away or more), especially whe atmospheric conditions are optimal. For example, sound transmission is phenomenal over a cool lake due to a sound trapping effect caused by air density stratification – this effect is also well known in the ocean's sound fixing and ranging zone where whale acoustic communication can cover thousands of miles. At night, /hearing is likely a very important early warning sense for Pyrs to detect coyotes in many cases.

2. The sight sense is likely under-valued. While sight is obviously important during the day, dogs' eyes are extremely capable of detecting motion – even at night. We have noticed our dogs focusing on other moving dogs at night under very low light conditions because of this capability. It may almost be a tossup between sight, smell, and sound during daylight conditions. Environmental and situational conditions may dictate which is quantitatively more important. For example, raining or snowing conditions may reduce the effectiveness of a particular sense. Wind and temperature conditions are likely very influential. Smell will work great if a coyote is upwind. In a foggy situation, the sound may be trapped and useful for the Pyr while sight and smell would be less effective. Again, Pyrs likely employ 'sensory multimodality' for most of their work.
3. Because of the variety of environmental conditions a Pyr must work in [as well as sensory multimodality], it is very difficult to design an unequivocal experiment to definitively and quantitatively answer your thought provoking questions as to how far a Pyr can see, hear, and smell.
4. Based on point 3. and the challenges of working with dogs in controlled experimental conditions, I think that at least for now we are limited for the most part to anecdotal evidence derived from reputable Pyr owners, some of whom use them in working conditions.
5. For your last question, I expect Pyrs can distinguish both sound signatures and differing scents of the individual coyotes – likely enabling the Pyr to at least estimate the size of a pack of coyotes at night.

I am intrigued by your questions and think we may be able to extract some more information and perhaps design some experiments that can help answer them or related questions. Again, answers to your questions are complex and must include environmental consideration and sensory multimodalities. In the short term, I will be trying to gather more anecdotal information that can be used to give some more information and help us to pose relevant hypotheses."

As an aside, an important question raised by those dedicated to maintaining the positive qualities of the Great Pyrenees breed is "Can a given Pyr do its job of guarding livestock?" While we usually think of the physical, movement, and temperament qualities of a given Pyr in answering this question (Great Pyrenees Official Standard, see excerpt below in reference 8), other thought provoking and fundamental questions considered in this article concern how well a Pyr can see, hear, and smell in order to be an effective livestock guardian dog.

Review papers written on dogs' senses all emphasize the need for much more research. I am sure that VHOC members and friends have many experiences with sensory capabilities and the prowess of their dogs in wide ranging environments and situations. I am hoping that some of you may be willing to share with me anecdotes or sources of information that can be used to attempt to answer the questions so aptly posed by Fran and Laura. I plan to report progress in

**Who Sees, Hears and Smells Better—You or Your Dog—Continued**

this quest at some point in the future. Thanks in advance and p ease co tact me at ojaipyrs@gmail.com.

So what are the answers to the questions posed in the title of the article? You may have better daytime vision than your dog provided that you have better than 20/75 vision, but your dog easily wins in the areas of sight at night and detecting motion, hearing, and smelling.

A final thought. Through a deeper knowledge of our dogs' senses, we can better understand, care for, and enjoy our best friends.

**Photographs and captions:**

Photo 1. The Great Pyrenees Linkin uses his nose and eyes to get his hidden treat while the Great Pyrenees Summer watches. Photo credit Todd Dickey.

## Who Sees, Hears and Smells Better—You or Your Dog—Continued


Photo 2. Summer and a massage therapist make eye contact while Summer enjoys her sense of touch. Photo credit author.

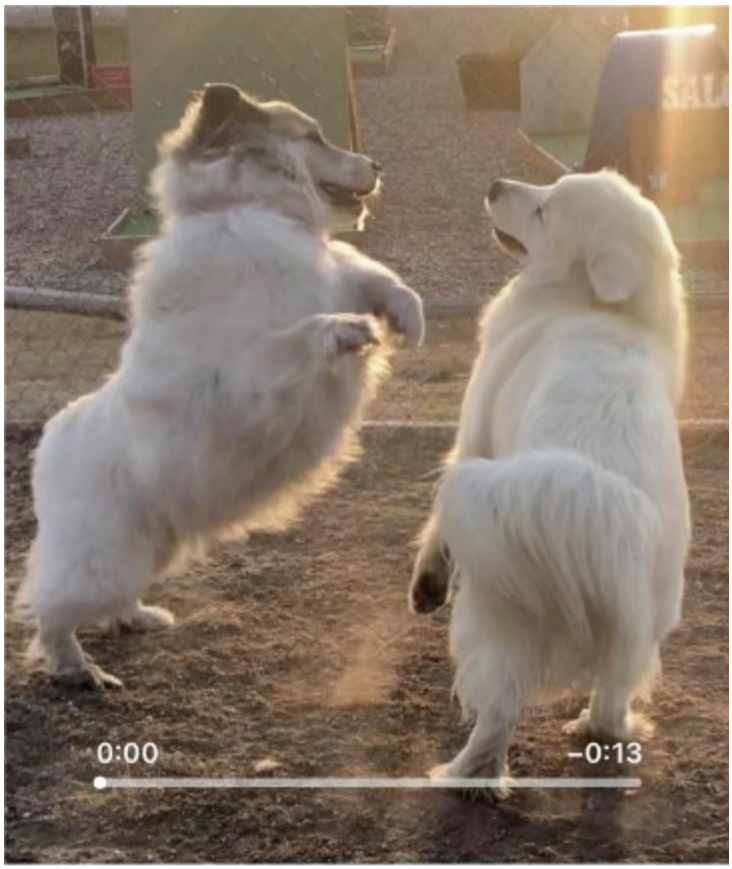



Photo 3. Summer (l.) and E.J. (r.) at play are probably using all of their senses in executing their acrobatic dance. They also take advantage of their high eye flicker rates when they run at full speed toward each other to dodge each other. Photo credit author.

## Who Sees, Hears and Smells Better—You or Your Dog—Continued

Photo 4. Summer uses her nose, eyes, and tongue in pursuit of a ribbon from an unsuspecting judge. Photo credit Savannah Bruneau.

**Further reading:**


1. Robert Abele, "Review: 'The Biggest Little Farm' is a winning doc about a couple's agricultural dream," Los Angeles Times, May 9, 2019; https://www.latimes.com/entertainment/movies/la-et-mn-biggest-little-farm-documentary-20190509-story.html and Wikipedia article https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Biggest_Little_Farm
2. Sense, Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sense
3. Dickey, T. and H. Junqueira, 2021, Toward the use of medical scent detection dogs for COVID-19 screening, J Osteopath Med 2021; 121(2): 141–148. Also, see their UCTV educational video lecture at https://www.uctv.tv/shows/36937.
4. Haurowitz, A., 2009, Inside of a Dog: What Dogs See, Smell, and Know, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
5. Haurowitz, A., 2016, Being a Dog, Scribner, 2016.
6. Byosiere, S.E., et al., 2018, What do dogs (*Canis familiaris*) see? A review of vision in dogs and implications for cognition research, Psychon Bull. Rev., 1798-1813.
7. Website of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-do-other-animals-see-the-world.html
8. Excerpt from the Great Pyrenees Official Standard, "Exhibiting a unique elegance of bearing and movement, his soundness and coordination show unmistakably the purpose for which he has been bred, the strenuous work of guarding the flocks in all kinds of weather on the steep mountain slopes of the Pyrenees." See http://www.gpcaonline.org/standard.htm.

# Brags

## RACH Augie

**Monica Nolan and Augie**

In March, Augie celebrated his 5th birthday by earning lots of Qs and titles!

**ASCA Agility** - 4 Qs (Elite Regular, Jumpers & Gamblers) plus one title - Elite Jumpers

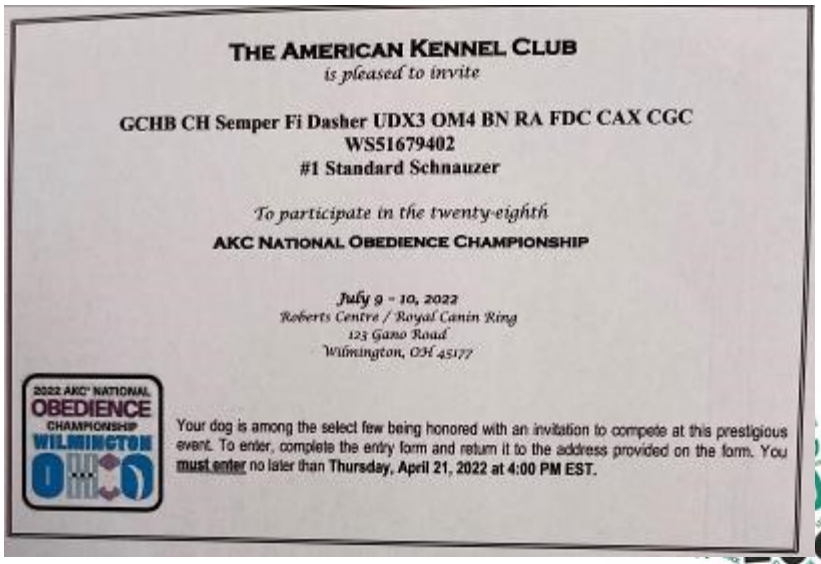
**AKC Agility** - 5 Qs (T2B, Excellent FAST, Excellent Standard, Master Standard) plus two titles - Excellent FAST and Excellent Standard

**AKC Rally** - Augie earned his **Rally Championship (RACH)** on March 27th at the German Shepherd Trial. He scored 98 on his final run! Augie acquired his first Rally Q at thirteen months. 80+Qs and 8 titles later, he told me he's quite ready to move on to something else!

**Debbie Lang and Panda**

April 2/3 ASCA Agility Juniper Hills, CA

Panda had 8 qualifying runs out of 12 over the weekend. Picking up two qualifying Gambler runs, three qualifying Jumpers runs and three qualifying Regular runs. This was her first time running all twelve classes in Elite.



THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB
*is pleased to invite*

GCHB CH Semper Fi Dasher UDX3 OM4 BN RA FDC CAX CGC
WS51679402
#1 Standard Schnauzer

*To participate in the twenty-eighth*
AKC NATIONAL OBEDIENCE CHAMPIONSHIP

*July 9 - 10, 2022*
*Roberts Centre / Royal Canin Ring*
*123 Gano Road*
*Wilmington, OH 45177*

2022 AKC® NATIONAL OBEDIENCE CHAMPIONSHIP WILMINGTON OHIO

Your dog is among the select few being honored with an invitation to compete at this prestigious event. To enter, complete the entry form and return it to the address provided on the form. You must enter no later than Thursday, April 21, 2022 at 4:00 PM EST.

**CONGRATULATIONS**

To **Sharon Clarke and Dash**

On being invited to the National Obedience Championship.

Sharon says they are going!!

We are wishing you the best of Luck!!


# Brags

## High In Trial

**Sharon Clarke and Dash**

Big Brag from Dash!!! We attended the Vines and Wines Cluster in Bakersfield March 31 through April 3 2022. Dash was **High In Trial** on Thursday, March 31st under judge Lora Seale from the Open B class. We were absolutely thrilled!! Over the remainder of the cluster, he earned 3 UDX Legs.

# ATCH III Scusi

**Laurie Burnam and Scusi**

ASCA Agility, April 2/3, 2022, Juniper Hills

Elite Regular 10 Q 2nd place

Elite Regular 5 Q 1st place

Elite Gamblers 10 Q 2nd place

Elite Gamblers 10 Q 1st place

Elite Gamblers 10 Q 1st place

**Agility Trial Championship 3**

**ATCH 3**

She now has 129 titles in 4 organizations and 7 different sports.

Love versatile Aussies !!!

# Brags

**Laurie Burnam and Tesla**

ASCA Agility, April 2/3, 2022, Juniper Hills

Novice Jumpers 10 Q 1st place

Novice Jumpers 10 Q 1st place

Novice Jumpers 10 Q 1st place

Novice Jumpers 10 Q 1st place

Novice Regular 5 Q 1st place

Novice Regular 10 Q 1st place

Novice Regular 10 Q 1st place

Open Gamblers 10 Q 1st place

Open Gamblers 10 Q 1st place

Open Gamblers 10 Q 1st place

Open Gamblers title GSA-O

She now has 38 titles in 3 organizations and 5 different sports.

So much fun with my girls!!!

**Marcia Siderow and Remi**

My wonderful Remi, Remington Steele, got a **Triple Q** at the Tri Valley Agility Trial at Stone Pony on Sunday, April 10th,, which also happened to be his 9th birthday!

Such a great dog!

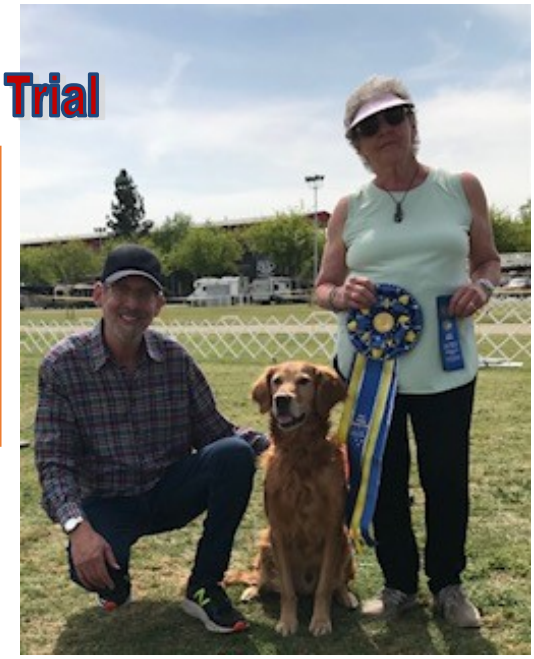
# Brags

## High In Trial

**David Zelitzky and Rush**

Rush finished his UDX at the Bakersfield shows. He also won Utility and was High in Trial. It was a good weekend!

**New Title and HIT**



**Debbie Lang and Max**

April 7th, Stone Pony, Moorpark CA:

Max earned his **AXJ title** placing 1st in the class.

# New Grand Champion Brags


**BeBe Michels and Dolly**

Three months following the birth of the Fantastic Five, pending AKC approval, Dolly will forever be known as GCH Promise's Hello Dolly v Olympia. A huge "thank you" goes out to Wendy Bettis for expertly guiding Dolly over the finish line.

**Debbie Lang and Fable**

Bernese Mtn .Dog Club of America, April 8th, AM Herding Trial, Chino CA:

Fable earned her ninth Herding Started A Course Sheep qualifying run with a score of 92 placing 5th out of 15 dogs in the class.

**Cynthia Casby with Potter, MacGyver and Gryffindor**

Potter

Great time at the Collie Club of America National in Sandy, UT in March. 2 days of herding, 2 days of agility, 2 days of obedience and rally and 4 days if confirmation. Potter earned an extra HT leg, an Open Fast Preferred leg, a Rally Excellent and extra Rally Advanced leg. That made her a second time Qualifier in the Most Versatile Collie competition ('17, '22)! She was also awarded a CCA title of Versatility Excellent (VX) based on her AKC titles including her Championship.

MacGyver was unhappy and didn't want to herd, but he earned an Open Fast Preferred leg too, and a Beginner Novice leg, as well as an extra Rally Advanced leg and a first Rally Excellent leg. He also competed in Breed, which also earned him a Most Versatile Collie qualifier ribbon. CCA also awarded him a Versatile Collie award (VA) for all his AKC titles including his breed major.

Gryffindor had fun at his first National, earning his Pre-Trial herding title and his first leg in Started Sheep. Kirsten Cole handled him. He also got his first agility leg in Novice JWW Preferred. He went on to get his first Rally Novice leg. He was also a Most Versatile Collie qualifier. That made a three-pete - all winning the big ribbon!

If you are ever in Sandy we highly recommend the Residence Inn - our home away from home. They have very dog friendly policies!

MacGyver, Gryffindor, Potter


Gryffindor

# Brags

# Brags

## OTCH 3

**Patti Rovtar and Pippi**

3/26/22 GSDCSGV Utility B 199 1st place, Open B 197.5 4th place HIT/High Combined!

3/27/22 GSDCSGV Utility B 192.5 3rd place

4/5/22 American Rottweiler Club #1 Utility B 193.5 2nd place

4/5/22 American Rottweiler Club #2 Utility B 192.5 3rd place, Open B 196 1st place High Combined and Pippi did it, yes she did OTCH3!!!!!

4/6/22 American Rottweiler Club Utility B 193 3rd place

## High In Trial


## High Combined

## High Combined

**Diane Schlesinger and Apple**

Apple walked in LA Fashion Week for designer Anthony Rubio on March 20, 2022.

Team Apple authored a column in the Spring 2022 issue of Pet Companion Magazine about nose work and why pet owners should try nose work. http://digital.petcompanionmag.com/publication/?m=40178&i=740888&p=32&ver=html5

(Editor Note: Follow the URL above to the Nose work article. I enjoyed reading about Nose Work and Apple)

# Brags

Newsette
P.O. BOX 10132
CANOGA PARK CA 91309

FIRST CLASS MAIL

# Have a great Holiday

TO: