



Sherwood Dog Training Club

AKC License Club

April 2022 Newsletter

The Sherwood Dog Training Club (SDTC) was formed in 2003, with official status as a non-profit corporation established in 2006. We also have Tax Exempt status with the IRS as a 501(c)4. We received our notice that we have become an AKC Licensed Club in August of 2008.

Sherwood Dog Training Club Officers and Trial Chairs

President: Danielle Silverstein

Vice President: Linda Ruedy

Secretary: Jill Faulmann

Treasurer: Jill Faulmann

Board: Robin Murphy

Board: Darlene Brushwein

Newsletter: Darlene Brushwein

Website: <https://www.sherwooddtc.org/>

**We will have a Zoom
SDTC Meeting
April 6, 2022
7:00 PM**

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88463191226?pwd=aytmcnE2Q2FRNUxnMGZEZUoyQUUpIUT09>

**Meeting ID: 884 6319 1226
Passcode: 521539**

Jill Faulmann, Secretary, SDTC



Remembering Founding Member Joanne Butler 8/19/1933 - 3/22/2022

Joanne was born in Portland, Oregon. She moved to Burbank, California when she was 18 where she worked and lived for a number of years, and also had 2 Shelties. In 1972 after the death of her first husband, (Bob #1) Joanne's father convinced her to move back to Oregon where all her family was.

While working in the Insurance industry, Joanne met and married the Bob Butler. As they were discussing building a home in Summerfield, a wonderful over 55 community in Tigard, Joanne said she would agree to what Bob wanted ONLY if she could get another dog.

In 1979 Bob agreed to have a 4-legged running around so he could get the house he wanted, never to believe how much he would fall in love with the dogs, this dog was the first of their Miniature Schnauzers.

Currently Joanne has her 8th Miniature Schnauzer, KT. Joanne has put Obedience titles on each and every one of them achieving a UDX with Liza.



Joanne has retired from showing dogs. She has to admit that her favorite part about showing is the social aspect, and even though not making it to every show or Trial will jump at the chance to go to the after-trial dinner to catch up on all that happened.

After Bob (#2) passed away, Joanne decided to move to "the home" as she and her fellow residents call it. It is hardly that. She has a wonderful first floor apartment that she shares with KT. Her patio garden keeps her busy as well as activities at Bonaventure (the home). She is on a Bean Bag Baseball team and works occasionally at the Bonaventure store serving ice cream and other goodies.

Joanne will always be a great Portland Trail Blazers fan as well as loving to watch other sports.

Several things come to mind as I think about the 30 years, I have known Joanne.

The first of course is when I met her.

After just moving to the Pacific NW, we (Danielle and I) went to a gigantic match at the Multnomah race track out in Gresham. I was walking along with Cloudy, my beautiful Miniature Schnauzer and this "person" walks straight up to me and says "Who are you! And who is THIS dog ??, I know every Miniature Schnauzer in the area." Taken a little back, I introduced myself and that started our friendship.

The next is that Joanne always tried to make a new best friend at the dog shows she would go to.

Though there are many more the final Joanneism is "Don't Move the Furniture".

When she finds something, she likes, she sticks with it, probably fortunate for her husbands that were both named Bob.

Submitted by Jill Faulmann

(Article reprinted from our July 2019 Newsletter)





Sherwood Dog Training Club plans for 2022.

Forms can be found <https://www.sherwooddtc.org/services>

April 16, 2022 Intraclub Obedience Match at Cash Arena

It's a good opportunity to tune up your skills and get in a little ring time a week before the obedience trial in Canby.

Please fill out & mail your match entry form(<https://www.sherwooddtc.org/services>) to Janice Tsuchida, Match Chair, ga42@aol.com to save a spot for yourself.

The match schedule will be sent out 2-3 days prior with approximate run times along with the updated Covid rules and precautions. Looking forward to seeing you all at the match!

April 22, 23, 24, 2022 Obedience and Rally Trials Closes April 6th at noon

FOUR RINGS / Clackamas County Fairgrounds, Canby Oregon Ely Arena

This is the NOC qualifying Event for Region 8 for the 2023 NOC

Judges: Chris Cornell, Michelle Illes, Russell Hornfisher, Sharon Redmer

June 4 & 5, 2022 Rally Trials

ONE RING / Sherwood Oregon, Cash's Arena

Judge: Mary Jane Shervais

(Premium List still in the works)

June 23, 2022, Thursday afternoon / Runs start at 3:00 pm

Pre-Entry Only Obedience "C" Match

Entries will be limited to 3 hours of judging

Entries will close on June 16, 2022, or whenever the limit is reached

3 rings Beginner Novice through Utility / (no Rally)

September 17 & 18, 2022 Obedience Trials

ONE RING / Sherwood Oregon, Cash's Arena

Judge: Cathy Dutra

For a complete Look at all AKC upcoming Agility,
Obedience, Rally and Tracking Events

Events: <https://webapps.akc.org/event-search/#/search>

Cancellations: <https://www.akc.org/sports/event-cancellations/>



[Go to the AKC Events Calendar for more information, to download
https://webapps.akc.org/event-search/#/search](https://webapps.akc.org/event-search/#/search)

Upcoming UKC Shows

Oregon:

Canine Action Pack will be holding UKC rally and obedience trials April 29th, 30th, and May 1st at Trainers to the Rescue in Cornelius, OR. Entry details on the UKC website.

Washington:

6/10/22 - SPOKANE - LILAC CITY DOG TRAINING CLUB
6/11/22 - SPOKANE - LILAC CITY DOG TRAINING CLUB
6/12/22 - SPOKANE - LILAC CITY DOG TRAINING CLUB

Home | United Kennel Club (UKC)

United Kennel Club (UKC) is an international dog registry celebrating bonds, rewarding ability, and preserving the value of a pedigree.

www.ukcdogs.com

Calling all Stewards

Ring Stewards are critical to the smooth functioning of our dog trial

It takes a village to put on a dog show.

Trials Dates: April 22, 23, 24

Our Great Judges

**Christopher Cornell
Robert Burgin
Russell Hornfisher
Michele Illes**

We Still need stewards!

- Pick your day
- Pick between Rally or Obedience
- Pick your favorite judge.

Send your request to Jan Lewis, Chief Steward
janlewis1217@outlook.com



Photos Courtesy Danielle Silverstein



HELP NEEDED FOR OUR APRIL 2022 TRIAL RAFFLE

We have many very nice donations for our raffle baskets for our Obedience trial this year along with some vests, lovely pictures and useful items that won't fit in the baskets.

Tickets will be sold at the trial so bring \$\$\$\$\$. In addition to the raffle, we will have a "Buy it Now" area where you can use your tickets to buy individual items and books.

If you have been saving something for the raffle, you may bring it to the Match on April 16th and I will pick it up.

Volunteers will be needed at the trial for set up, selling tickets, staffing the "Buy it Now" table, and help with the raffle drawing.

Your help for an hour or so during the trial would be helpful.

I will have a sign-up sheet at the Match or you can call or email me to volunteer.

We might need help transporting things to Canby as well.

I know we are all looking forward to a great weekend.

Thanks in advance:

Nancy Crandell
503-746-6701
njcrandell@gmail.com





January 26, 2022

At the January 2022 AKC Board Meeting the following item was approved:

Obedience Regulations – Chapter 2
Section 27. Training and Handling in the Ring.

Effective April 1, 2022

When a handler is using excessive verbal commands, this could indicate the dog is not under control and is not working with the handler willingly. The judge must determine if this dog should be released for a lack of control.

The handler is not allowed to correct or discipline a dog and will be released from the ring. When the dog's performance does not meet the handler's expectation, the handler may choose to use a "Fix n' Go" option once, which allows the exhibitor to immediately reattempt a single individual exercise. This allows the team to reattempt that one exercise, and then leave the ring. In a two-part exercise, the handler may choose only one part to reattempt. It is the handler's responsibility to tell the judge they are choosing to "Fix n' Go." Using the Fix n' Go option will result in a non-qualifying score (NQ). The handler may begin the reattempt from the start or at any point during the exercise.

The handler may choose to help the dog through the Fix n' Go exercise. Helping the dog may be accomplished using verbal encouragement, including additional commands and praise, and/or approaching the dog in a friendly/positive manner without touching the dog. Harsh verbal and /or physical corrections will not be tolerated. If there is any determination of harshness by the judge, the handler will be immediately released from the ring. Spectators form their opinion of the sport through seeing the action of the handler and the dog. Care must be taken to avoid any action that might reflect poorly on the sport.





New Trouble-shooting Class and Private Lessons

Nancy Seaman is offering a Trouble-Shooting class and private lessons.

**This is a great opportunity to fine-tune your
competitive obedience teamwork & exercises!**

Nancy has 2 AKC OTCHs, 1 UKC OTCH, multiple AKC UD, UKC UD, ASCA UD, and has been training multiple breeds in obedience since the 1980s.

Trouble-Shooting Class:

- Fridays, 10:00 am.
- 6-week class designed to help you fix your biggest issues in Heeling, Recalls, Retrieving, Jumping, Staying, & "Oddball Exercises".
- We will cover one category each week. All levels welcome. Bring your "troubles"!

Private lessons:

- Friday starting after 11:00am


Please e-mail Nancy at searis10@gmail.com, call her at 503-307-0373 to inquire about her class and/or book a private lesson.


Below is the next in a series of Random Tidbits of information (from me) in regards to the AKC Obedience Regulations. Knowledge of the Regulations provides you the power for...

Saving Withdrawals from Your 200 Account ©



Today's Random Little Tidbit - **The Judge Is Waiting For You To Enter!**

Your turn is next! The  light has been given to you by the steward or judge to enter the ring. **Showtime!** Translation = It is NOW TIME for you to enter the ring. You and your teammate need be ready to enter at this point in time without any delay. The judge and/or steward expect a prompt response from you.

The  is **not** a signal to toss that last piece of food, wait for it to be swallowed, do that last touch, spin, heel and halt, etc. All that should have been done in the warm-up ring (if one was available), or in the area outside and away from the ring just prior to the team in the ring finishing up. Being prompt is a common courtesy to the judge, stewards and your fellow exhibitors.

Please keep these ten (10) points in mind:

1. The judge has been at the ring approximately 45-minutes before the start of their first class. The ring was setup and arranged to run efficiently, plus the stewards were instructed in how to follow the judge's plans for a particular class. It should be paramount in your consideration for being ready and to enter the ring when called, thus contributing your part in the efficient flow of that class. *Being ready and entering the ring when called sets a wonderful first impression! Remember, a First Impression happens only once, don't waste it.*
2. Dogs are scheduled by a specific number of dogs per hour, as stated in **Chapter 1, Section 26**. Keep in mind, a judge needs to stay on schedule the best they can. Delays in judging may/can occur for a multitude of reasons, *but waiting for a handler who delays entering the ring when called is not one of them.* It is a handler's responsibility to be ready to enter when called. Review **Chapter 2, Section 15**. The judge, stewards and fellow exhibitors are counting on each handler to do their part in helping the trial run on schedule.
3. Pay particular attention to the teams before you (providing you are not first) and note where the starting point is for the first exercise. In addition, gain knowledge of where and when to move from exercise to exercise in an efficient manner. This will set up a game plan in your mind which will help with the overall performance. Your attention can now be focused on your teammate as you move about without having to stop to focus on what is next, or where that next exercise begins. If you do lose focus the judge is there to help and guide you to the next exercise, if needed. In a class which contains a mixed exercise order, a savvy judge will say something like, "The High Jump is next", after finishing the prior exercise. This will help the handler remember the order and move efficiently without unnecessary delay.
4. Once you and your teammate enter the ring the judging and scoring starts. Yes, even before, between, or after an exercise, review **Chapter 2, Section 23**. If an error were to occur (handler or dog) the deduction will show up under Miscellaneous Penalties in the Judge's Book.
5. When navigating in the ring before, between, or after an exercise, you can praise and pet your dog; review **Chapter 2, Section 22**. BUT, there is always a but 😊, points will be deducted from the total score for a dog that is not under reasonable control while being praised. Know your dog well and learn how much or how little praise is needed to keep your dog's focus while maintaining reasonable control.
6. As a team moves from one exercise to the next it should be accomplished in an efficient manner without delays. Extreme delays (a judgement call as to what is extreme) such as *numerable* spins, jump and touch, or other play-games may be penalized. Such actions may be exhibiting to the judge the dog is not under reasonable control.

In addition, if the handler is using excessive verbal commands this too could indicate the dog is not under control and is not working with the handler willingly. Review **Chapter 2, Section 27**. If a penalty is to be assessed that deduction will show up under Miscellaneous Penalties in the Judge's Book.

7 The point being made in this Tidbit is to do your best in being efficient and not delay judging, plus to earn the best points possible by having a good understanding of the Regulations and scoring. One of your goals should be to focus for a perfect score under Miscellaneous Penalties. Work for a ZERO (0) in that box in the Judge's Book, which indicates a perfect score. A penalty showing up in that box could throw your team out of a class placement! Many times class placements (1st – 4th) vary by only ½ point differences. **Judges:** if there are no Miscellaneous Penalties FILL IN the box with a zero (perfect score), do not leave it blank. Review the **Judge's Guidelines** in regards to examples of the Judge's Book, note the zeros.

Do not overlook the fact being on time AND READY to proceed when it is your turn gives a good first impression that you and your teammate are ready to rumble.

8. One would be surprised in what may seem like a minor delay to them (if they even considered that thought!), becomes a major time delay for all exhibitors. Being considerate and other handlers doing the same can offset a lot of needless lost time. Unnecessary lost time from the scheduled judging program can lead to other consequences such as creating future conflicts, missing another class in another ring, or runoff in another ring, for you or your fellow exhibitors.

9. When training work on being ready when called. Have a fellow trainer try and catch you off guard and see what works best for you to be ready when called. With the Fix 'n Go, conflicts, absentees and possible runoffs, you may be called into the ring before you had planned. How are **you** going to be best prepared for when this happens, and it will happen (Murphy's Law?). Something to think about and plan for, plus having a game plan set for when you are in the ring. Don't let your teammate down and end up with something other than a **zero** in that Miscellaneous Penalties box. You can do this, but you need to now plan and train for this *ahead of time*.

10. Consider assisting another exhibitor during your "down time" watching for when their turn may be coming up. This helps all of us at the trial for a good efficiently flow to stay on time. Win win, we all can make it to dinner in time for that glass of wine to celebrate all the things that went well.



Semper Paratus = Always ready! A U.S. Coast Guard Latin slogan you can apply to your training



and ring prep.



AKC Blog Address:

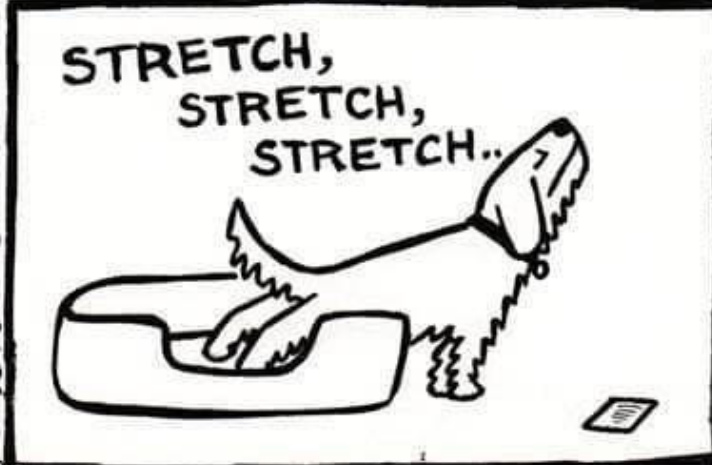
<https://akcbedrlyjudges.wordpress.com/about/>

Sign up to receive updates.

John Cox, AKC obedience judge. dog-talk@comcast.net



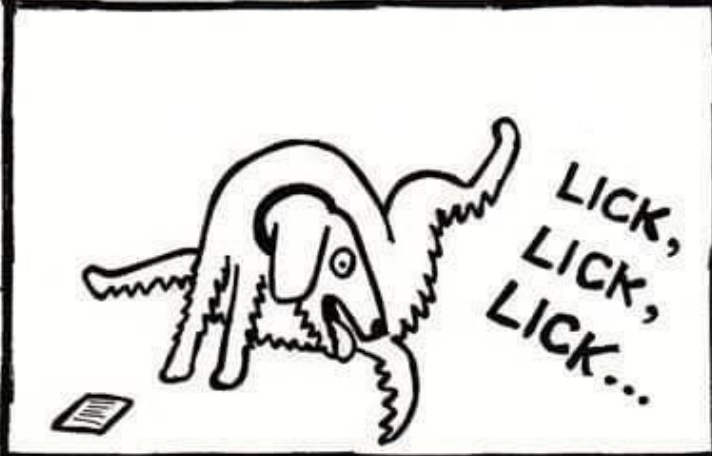
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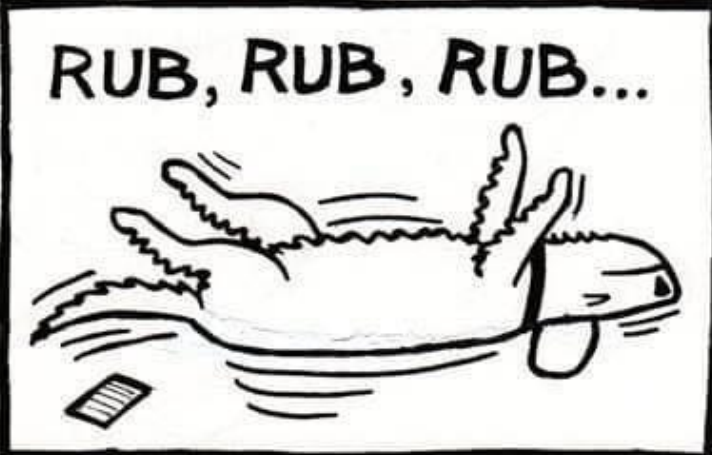
YAWN,
YAWN,
YAWN...



LICK,
LICK,
LICK...



SCRATCH,
SCRATCH,
SCRATCH...



RUB, RUB, RUB...



I THINK THAT'S
EVERYTHING
ON MY
'TO DO'
LIST

RF

Giardiasis and Coccidiosis in Puppies

By Cynthia Foley Published: March 9, 2017

Microscopic parasites *Giardia* and *Coccidia* just might be the cause of your puppy's illness, or your dog's persistent diarrhea.

The new puppy is finally here! He's cute and fun. You just wish the diarrhea would end, figuring it's the stress of the transition to a new home. Maybe. But probably not, and the longer you wait before seeking veterinary help, the more difficult it may be to end the cycle.

It's not uncommon for dogs coming from group environments to have parasitic infestations, and that doesn't necessarily mean you got the dog from a "bad" facility. Parasites survive by being difficult to eradicate and easy to spread from dog to dog.

Two of the most frustrating but common parasites your puppy might be hosting are *Giardia* and *Coccidia*. These are not worms, but two species of protozoa – single-celled organisms that reproduce in the intestines of infected animals and shed their spores into the environment through the infected animals' feces. These spores can survive in watery environments and soil, long enough to be incidentally consumed by other animals, either by drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated grass, or just walking through (or sitting or lying on) contaminated soil and then grooming themselves.

Once inside an animal, the spores find a home within the cells of the intestine and reproduce, starting the cycle all over again. Infections can be extremely difficult to eradicate from the environment.

These parasites are commonly found in rescues, kennels, and daycare facilities, mainly because it is so difficult to end the life cycle. Wild animals can transmit *giardia*, too. And *Coccidia* have been found to "travel," thanks to birds giving them a ride to a new location.

For this reason, "I advise my clients to do a fecal test on every new puppy or dog that comes into your home," says Eileen Fatcheric, DVM, of Fairmount Animal Hospital in Syracuse, New York. If your new puppy was experiencing diarrhea for days or weeks before you sought diagnosis and treatment, the protozoa can readily establish a foothold in your yard, making reinfection a risk.



Giardiasis in Dogs

Giardiasis is the disease caused by an infection of *Giardia* parasites. *Giardia* organisms spread through the dog's contact with contaminated feces, which may be in water, on grass, on other animals – anywhere in the dog's environment.

The protozoa are ingested by your dog while in the form of cysts, analogous to fertilized eggs that are waiting for the right conditions to develop. Once inside the dog, the cysts open up and release a flagellate form (trophozoite) of the organism, which use their whip-like appendages to migrate to the small intestine, where they multiply. They continue to move into the colon, where they enter the cyst form, waiting for release in the dog's feces. Incubation is five to 14 days after ingestion.

Although both the cyst and the trophozoite forms can be released in the dog's feces, only the cyst can survive out of the host. Humidity and crowding favor their survival, but the hardy *Giardia* have been noted to survive for months in cold water.

The presence of *Giardia* in the gut causes the intestinal epithelial barrier to lose proper function, although scientists are still trying to figure out the precise biochemical mechanisms responsible for this. Interestingly, *Giardia* causes disease without penetrating the intestinal epithelium, invading the surrounding tissues, or entering the bloodstream. Fortunately, the disturbance to the epithelium resolves quickly when the parasite is cleared from the dog with appropriate treatment.

Coccidiosis in Dogs

Coccidiosis is the disease caused by a *Coccidia* parasite. *Coccidia* are spore-forming protozoan. They are extremely hardy, withstanding even freezing temperatures, and can exist in the environment for a very long time. Dogs pick up the protozoa through ingesting contaminated feces (either by eating feces, or stepping or laying in it and later licking their feet or fur); ingesting an infected animal, such as a rodent; or eating or drinking from a contaminated source. Birds can pick up infected feces and spread it to far-reaching areas.

The dog ingests the *Coccidia* as immature oocysts. Once inside, the oocysts release sporozites that invade the cells of the intestinal lining, where they reproduce rapidly and cause destruction of those cells. As the sporozites reproduce, more oocysts are released into the environment to be picked up and spread to another host.

Unlike *Giardia*, whose method of damaging the intestinal epithelium is still unknown, *Coccidia* have a clear, physically destructive affect on the lining of the intestine. Infection with this protozoa causes even more dramatic diarrhea – explosive, uncontrollable diarrhea! – than *Giardia*. Left untreated, coccidiosis is far more dangerous than giardiasis, as it can lead to damaged intestinal lining, severe dehydration, and death.

Who is At Risk for Coccidiosis and Giardiasis?

Coccidia and *Giardia* are fairly common in puppies, and immune-compromised adults are susceptible to either infection. *Giardia* is frequently seen in adult dogs, but healthy adult dogs readily develop a natural immunity to *Coccidia*. Some adults can be hosting an infection without any symptoms at all, so if one of your dogs is infected, it's important to have them all tested and treated to prevent them from shedding the oocysts into your environment and threatening any visiting dogs or puppies with infection.



“If a dog comes into the clinic with diarrhea, we always test for these parasites,” says Dr. Fatcheric. “They’re common, highly contagious and often found in kennels and rescue facilities.”

Many dogs are found to be infected with both protozoan species. Prognosis for both infections is generally good, if caught early and treated properly and the environment – inside and outside – is properly decontaminated.

Diagnosing a *Coccidia* or *Giardia* Infection

The most common symptom of an infection of either protozoan parasite is diarrhea. Given that there are so many things that can cause diarrhea in puppies and dogs, veterinarians will often ask whether the suffering canine has shown any other symptoms, including, loose or watery feces, dehydration, nausea, vomiting, gas, weight loss, or apparent abdominal pain.

Some infected dogs, however, will exhibit none of these – just persistent, sometimes intermittent diarrhea. This symptom alone warrants a harder look at that feces! Call your veterinarian’s office and ask if you can bring in a stool sample for testing. Your vet will likely want to see your puppy at the same time you bring in a sample, but if your dog is an adult and has been seen by his vet recently, she may run tests on the stool before asking you to bring him in.

You should bring a fresh feces sample, less than 24 hours old and not dried out. You don’t need to collect the entire stool; a teaspoon to a tablespoon of feces is enough! Ideally, use a small Ziploc bag to collect a small amount of your dog’s stool; a doggy poop bag is fine, but something that seals the odor in the bag is much more considerate. Refrigerate any sample that you plan to take to the vet later that day or the next day (another reason to use a bag that seals tightly!).

The first test that is usually performed is a fecal flotation or centrifugation fecal flotation. In the former, some of the feces is mixed with a solution that helps any parasite eggs or cysts float to the top; after a few minutes, a microscope cover slip is then touched to the top of the solution. Any parasite eggs or *Giardia* or *Coccidia* oocysts present will stick to the glass, and will be visible under a microscope. In the latter, the sample is mixed with a solution and then spun in a centrifuge to help the parasite eggs or cysts rise to the top.

When the cysts are present in your dog’s feces, these low-tech tests will find them. But negative results for these tests do not mean your dog is clear of infection. Not all feces that comes out of your dog will contain the cysts, even if he’s infected with one of these protozoan pests; they are shed intermittently, as the organisms reproduce. So, if your vet still suspects giardiasis or coccidiosis, she will likely run another, higher-tech test.

Giardia can be detected with an in-house SNAP ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) test, which is highly effective in detecting *Giardia*, or a fecal IFA (immunofluorescence assay) test. The latter test is usually done at an outside lab and results may take a couple of days.

For suspected infections of *Coccidia* that do not show on a flotation test, your veterinarian may request a PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) assay, which is a reliable but more expensive procedure.

Or, your veterinarian might just recommend that she treat your dog for a suspected infection; a positive response to treatment confirms the presumptive diagnosis.

Can I Get *Giardia* from My Dog?

If you've witnessed your puppy or dog suffer with diarrhea that was diagnosed as giardiasis or coccidiosis, you may be especially concerned about any tummy upset of your own, or in a member of your family. You should take comfort from this: The protozoa infecting your canine are not the same species as the type that can infect and make humans sick.

Giardia is considered zoonotic, meaning it can be found in humans, too, although if you get it, it's probably not from your infected dog. According to the Centers for Disease Control, "the risk of humans acquiring a giardia infection from dogs or cats is small. The exact type of giardia that infects humans is usually not the same type that infects dogs and cats."

According to Susan E. Little, DVM, and Emilio DeBess, DVM, authors of "Canine Protozoa," (*Today's Veterinary Practice*, September/October 2013), "human giardiasis contracted from a dog has not been conclusively demonstrated in North America."

For those who have contracted it, the source is usually contaminated water. Human symptoms are similar to that of dogs.

Coccidia can infect all mammals, some birds, some fish, some reptiles, and some amphibians – but the four species of *Isospora coccidia* that are known to infect dogs (*Isospora canis*, *I. ohioensis*, *I. neorivolta*, and *I. burrowsi*) are not known to infect humans. Almost all *coccidia* infections in animals are specific to their own species.

Treating a *Coccidia* or *Giardia* Infection

Although there are no FDA-approved treatments for canine giardiasis, most veterinarians use metronidazole (Flagyl) for five to seven days, and/or fenbendazole (Panacur) for three to five days, and then re-test. The usual broad-spectrum dewormers won't work on *Giardia*. Metronidazole is an antibiotic and anti-diarrheal often used to treat inflammation of the large intestine. Fenbendazole is a common deworming drug.

Coccidia requires a different approach. Albon (sulfadimethoxine, an antibacterial medication) or Tribissen (a combination of trimethoprim, a powerful broad-spectrum antibacterial, and sulfadiazine, an antibiotic) are frequently prescribed for coccidiosis. Treatment is one to three weeks. The drugs don't kill the organisms directly, but, rather, stop their reproduction. Usually, veterinarians will re-test for the organism one to two weeks after treatment ends.

Some veterinarians use a diluted form of ponazuril (Marquis), an off-label (not FDA-approved) treatment for coccidiosis in dogs.

While we appreciate the effectiveness of natural remedies for many canine ailments, it's just not worth it for these parasites. The pests are difficult to eliminate, and *Coccidia*, especially, can have extreme health consequences on your dog.

Prevent Parasites with Proper Hygiene

Regardless of the medication your veterinarian prescribes, your attention to your dog's hygiene will be vital to eliminating the parasites once and for all.

"It is critical to bathe your dog on the final day of treatment to remove any cysts that may be on the dog's hair, especially around the anus," Dr. Fatcheric says. If you neglect that step, you're not going to get rid of the parasite. Be especially mindful of the hind-end area and back legs. Discuss the use of a chlorhexidine shampoo with your veterinarian.

Because these organisms are generally hardy and can exist in the environment for long periods, it's important to disinfect the areas the dog frequents.

The Centers of Disease Control (CDC) recommends you clean all hard surfaces – floors, crates, trash cans – with soap and water, rinsing thoroughly. Steam-clean carpets with the solution recommended for your cleaner. (For more detail, [see the CDC web page.](#))

Consider QATs: Cleaning products containing quaternary ammonium compound products (QATS) – such as Pine-Sol Cleaner and Antibacterial, Clorox Broad Spectrum Quaternary Disinfectant Cleaner, and Fantastik All Purpose Cleaner – are recommended. The active ingredient may be listed on the label as alkyl dimethyl ammonium chloride. Follow product instructions, and be certain the product stays in contact with the surface for the recommended amount of time.

You can also opt for your own mixture, using bleach and water (3/4 cup of bleach to one gallon of water). Remember that bleach may discolor some surfaces.

Upholstery: If your dog has an accident on upholstered furniture, use a carpet-cleaning agent with QATS to clean the area, then allow it to dry (always spot-test for discoloration in a tiny area first).

Use washing machines: Wash items that fit in your washing machine and machine-dry them at the highest heat possible or dry them in direct sunlight. This includes toys and bedding.

Dishwasher-safe bowls and toys can be disinfected in your dishwasher, provided its rinse cycle gets hot enough. The CDC defines that as the rinse cycle reaching 113°F for 20 minutes, 122°F for five minutes, or 162°F for one minute. Consult your dishwasher manual. You can also disinfect some items in boiling water (boil them for at least one minute).

Outside Areas: It can be difficult to eradicate these parasites from lawns and outside areas. "It's especially important to clean up poop as soon as it hits the ground," Dr. Fatcheric says.

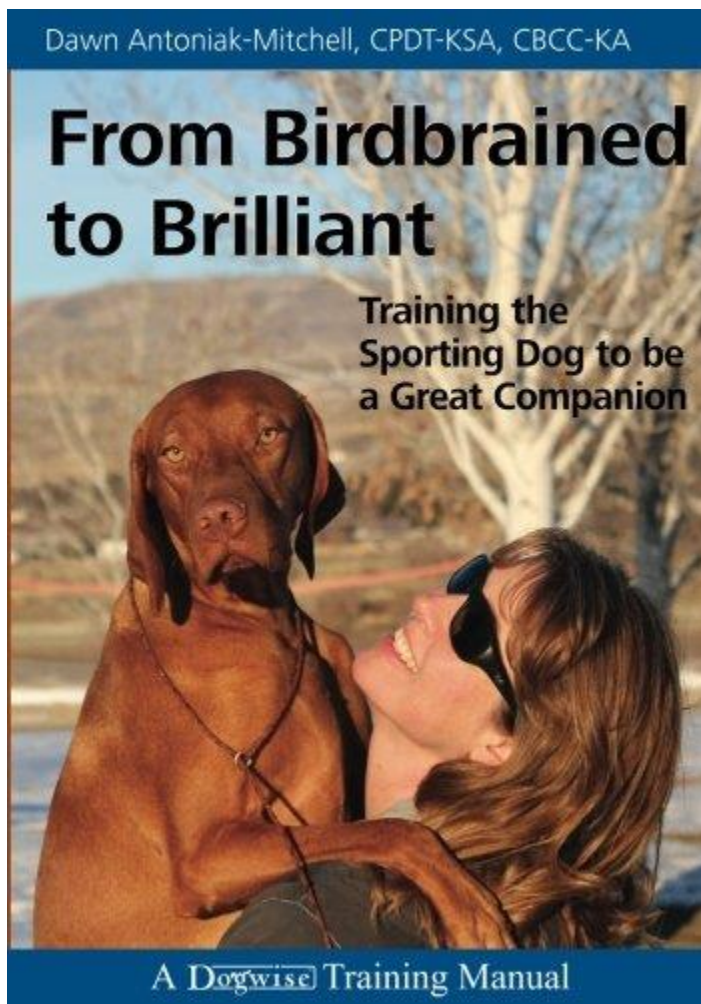
Put the feces in a plastic bag and throw it away. If possible, direct your dog to eliminate on concrete, where it's easier to thoroughly disinfect the area. If that's not possible, limit the area your dog has access to until he is treated.

While some vets advise spraying a disinfectant on all outdoor dirt or grass areas where an infected dog has eliminated, the CDC states these efforts are largely ineffective. Instead, just pick up poop promptly, and watch your dog for any sign of reinfection following treatment.

Cynthia Foley is a freelance writer in upstate New York. She competes with her Papillons in dog agility.

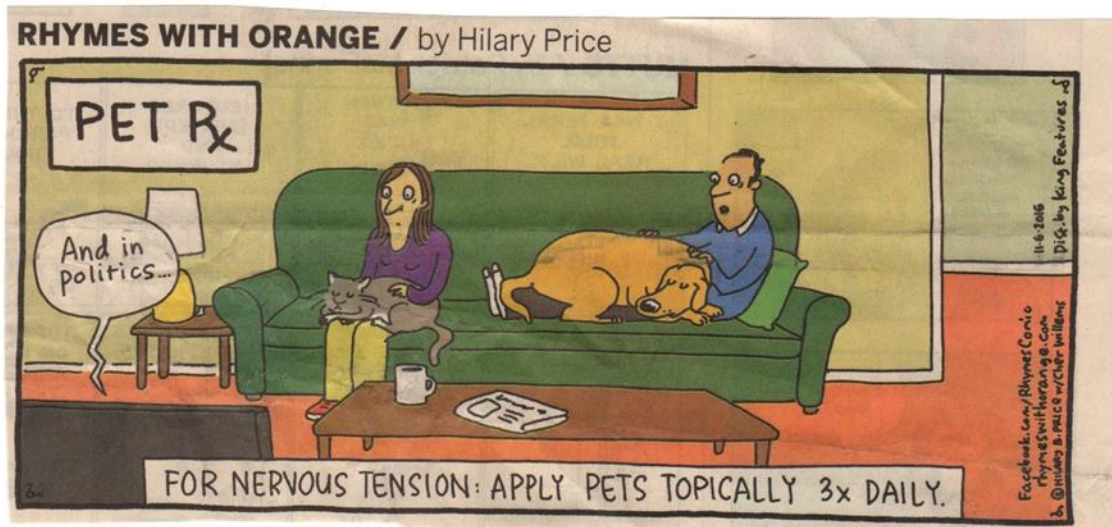


Book Recommendation



He can retrieve—but can he sit, lie down and stay?

Sporting dog breeds can be relatively easy to train to do what they have been bred to do be it retrieve, point, flush—even act as a decoy to attract game! In addition, most sporting breeds have a gregarious personality and love people and other dogs. These attributes make these dogs very popular pets, but at the same time present all sorts of problems when they are not working in the field. Have you ever tried to ask your Lab to sit and stay near a pond with the ducks? Why is it that Golden Retrievers are notorious for jumping up on people (not to mention other dogs) when greeting them? Does your sporting dog eat every smelly item he encounters before you can stop him? In this new book, author Dawn Antoniak-Mitchell offers answers to solving and preventing the often-surprising set of problems that owners of sporting dogs encounter at home and in their local communities.

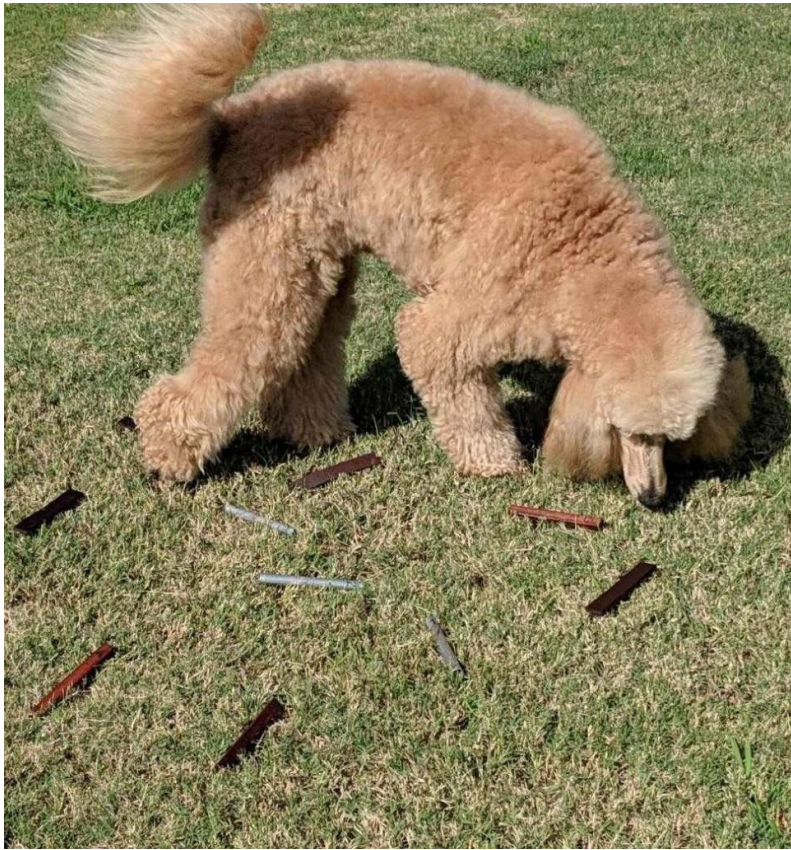




Managing Errors in Behavior Chains

Handling Behavior Science Sharon Carroll Tuesday, 22 February 2022

Clarity is critical for any learner. Whether we use an errorless learning approach, or we use a method of training that incorporates highlighting errors to our dog, it is still essential that we maximize the likelihood of success through careful set ups. It is also necessary to always be prepared to rapidly change strategies, as soon as we notice our dog is not becoming more confident, and more successful, throughout our training sessions.



Before we dive into the specific issues that can occur in our attempts to create successful and confident complex behavior chains, let's look at the broader area of managing errors.

Methods for Managing Errors

The underlying principle of most modern dog training protocols is to facilitate the performance of the desired behavior, so that this behavior can be reinforced. Then through this reinforcement history, the "correct" behavior becomes more likely.

Even with the best set-ups and training protocols, errors will occasionally still occur. How we respond to these errors can have a significant impact on our dog's emotions, and hence their desire to train with us again in the future. This is of particular relevance when working with less "drivey," or less resilient, dogs.

Some of the most common strategies for responding to errors include:

- Withholding reinforcement – (e.g. giving a treat for a "correctly performed behavior", withholding of the treat for an "incorrectly performed behavior").
- Resets – (e.g. using a treat toss, or a run around a cone, or a step sideways, backwards, or similar, to cause the dog to need to re-perform the behavior).
- No reward marker (NRM) – (i.e. at the end of the behavior using a marker word that lets the dog know the behavior they performed was not "correct", and hence they will not be receiving a reward for that behavior).
- Verbally identifying the error as it occurs (i.e. interrupting at the moment the error occurs, to notify the dog they have made a mistake, or in some cases using a specific interrupter that notifies the dog exactly what error they are making (e.g. they looked away from the "correct" focal point and are notified immediately, this may be combined with information to tell them what the "correct" behavior is.)
- Not highlighting errors – (i.e. not identifying errors to the dog, but instead relying on set ups / props / etc., along with careful building of behaviors, to create accurate responses. Then allowing habit to create reliable and consistent "correct" behaviors.) In this protocol the error does not form part of the learning process (i.e. the dog is not receiving any information about what constitutes an "incorrect behavior".)

In all the above methods, the goal is not to focus for too long on the error, but to rapidly facilitate a "correct behavior," so that it can be rewarded.

When to Change Your Error Management Strategy

Although the modern dog training approaches don't attempt to create errors, or actively "punish" them, we can inadvertently be punishing behaviors in a sensitive dog without even realizing it. This is because "punishment sensitive" dogs do not need physical discomfort or intimidation to feel punished. Simply withholding an anticipated reward, or notifying them that the behavior they just finished performing was "incorrect" can cause stress, confusion, and concern in these dogs. This can then potentially lead to a less resilient dog shutting down, and/or performing escape or avoidance behaviors. It should be noted here though, that all dogs are individuals, and will cope with errors and associated emotions in very different ways. High drive dogs, dogs with good tolerance levels for frustration, and dogs with greater self-confidence and resilience, do not need the same approach as a highly sensitive dog, or a dog with less confidence in their own ability to cope, or a dog that has slow recovery from even brief periods of psychological discomfort (such as experiencing feelings of confusion or concern).

To assess our individual dog's comfort level, we only need to look at their response to errors, and their overall engagement in our training sessions. If errors are being handled in a way our individual dog understands, then we will not see significant increases in emotion or arousal during the training, and we will not see stress signals or unwanted behaviors (i.e. either excess spillage of behaviours – barking, whining, fidgeting, leaping, zoomies, leaving the handler or the activity; or inhibition of behavior – shutting down, slowing, stalling, becoming unresponsive, vacant staring, wandering off sniffing, lying down, or creeping away from the handler or the activity). If we do see these signs of confusion, concern, stress, or frustration, then we need to look closely at our current method/s, and reassess if maybe this individual would be more successful with a different approach.

We also need to ensure that the method we are using for managing errors is not likely to cause confusion when we attempt to reduce reinforcement at a later stage. For example, if our dog has consistently learnt that not being given a reward for a behavior is information that they performed that behavior "incorrectly," then this can cause a sensitive dog to become worried / confused / concerned, as reinforcement is reduced.

Equally, if resets have been utilized in combination with withheld rewards as a method of informing the dog that they performed a behavior "incorrectly," then this can cause confusion when we simply want to repeat an exercise without rewarding in between the repetitions (e.g. in the scent discrimination exercise in UD, where we want to be able to immediately send the dog again for the next article without reward, and without them being concerned that this indicates they made a mistake on the first article).

Remember each dog is an individual, many dogs are very resilient, and will learn successfully and happily, regardless of the strategies used. However, some dogs will struggle to remain engaged, confident, and successful with strategies that may have been very effective with our previous dogs. For this reason, it is worth continually monitoring our training sessions with each of our dogs, to confirm that each dog is keenly engaged and continuing to improve. If instead, we notice that our dog is showing any avoidance behaviors, or showing increased spillage of excess behaviors, then we may need to review the way we are handling errors, as this is a primary reason why we see deterioration in our training.

Errors in Behavior Chains

If we use errors as part of our dog's learning process (i.e. in some way we differentiate to our dog a "correct" repetition, from an "incorrect" repetition), it is essential that our dog knows EXACTLY what the error was. With simple behaviors this may be clear, e.g. the sit either happened on cue or it didn't. However, once the exercise comprises of more than one behavior, this clarity is instantly lost.

Even a simple recall comprises of the stay, the recall at speed, and the sit in front position.

If we require all parts to be correct as a pre-requisite to rewarding the behavior, then when our dog does not receive the anticipated reward, they may become confused. This is because it is unlikely to be clear to our dog what they did wrong. The primary feature for our dog may just be turning up, but then if we withhold reward because they anticipated the cue to "come," or they didn't run fast enough, or because they sat crooked when they arrived, now they may be second guessing whether turning up is the right answer.

As the exercises get more complex, the potential for confusion only becomes worse. The UD scent discrimination exercise is a prime example of this, to complete all elements correctly our dog would need to:

- Leave on cue.
- Leave quickly.
- Search enthusiastically.
- Find the correct item.
- Only mouth the correct item.
- Pick up the correct item.
- Hold the item in the correct manner.
- Not fumble the item in the pick-up or on the return.
- Not chomp or mouth the item during the return.
- Travel directly to the handler.
- Return quickly.
- Sit straight and close.
- Focus on the handler and present the article.
- Hold the article until cued to release.
- Release calmly and cleanly on cue.
- Wait in position calmly and quietly, until the cue is given that the exercise is finished.

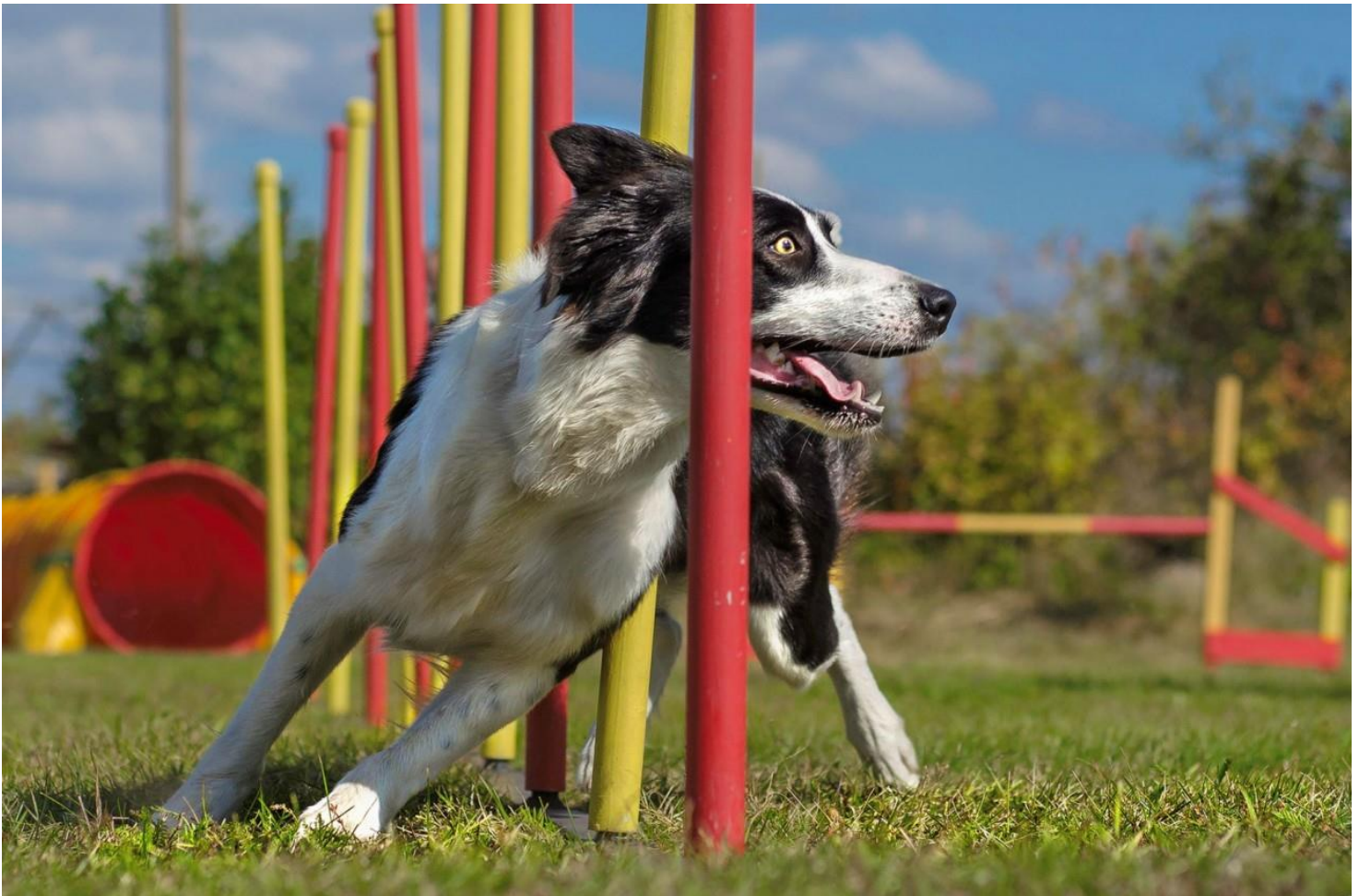
Although this exercise clearly has many elements, it is not uncommon to see handlers withhold rewards in the training phase, simply because just one of those pieces was "incorrect" (often the bringing back of the "incorrect" article). The problem is that the dog has absolutely no idea which piece was wrong. A typical robust dog may be emotionally unaffected but the lack of anticipated reward (they may not understand what they did wrong, but they will likely keep trying, and simply through trial and error alone, they will often become fluent at the task – despite the lack of clarity). A sensitive dog however, will become emotional due to the confusion, this may result in excess behaviors (e.g. mouthing and fumbling of articles, ineffective searches, rushing to grab any article rather than making an effort to select, whining, barking, running off, etc.), or reduced behaviors (e.g. avoidance, hesitation, moving slowly, "losing interest" in the activity, wandering off, sniffing but not selecting, second-guessing their selection, dropping articles, not wanting to return to the handler, etc.).

When an error occurs (e.g. our dog brings back the wrong article), it is often best with a sensitive dog to go down the route of rewarding the effort anyway; essentially rewarding all the pieces that were correct. This will ensure our dog is keen to continue working with us, and this gives us the opportunity to help them to learn how to perform the exercise "correctly." Of course, just repeating incorrect sequences is not a good plan (whether rewarding each attempt or not), this is because our dog cannot learn the "correct" behavior, if they are consistently repeating the "incorrect" behavior.

Hence regardless of whether we are using an errorless learning protocol, or a protocol that notifies our dog of errors, we must instantly take apart the exercise, and start working on the "incorrect" component. For example, if the way the article is being held is the issue, then separate out that piece and work on it; if the incorrect item is being selected, then go back to set ups where the scent is indicated only (not picked-up / retrieved), and then fix the issue at the indication level before adding the pick-up / retrieve back in. In all cases it is necessary to isolate the issue down to a single behavior, not even two behaviors (e.g. the selection and pick up of the article), in order to achieve clarity.

Fortunately, most behavior chains even once fully established, can easily be divided into their individual single-behavior components, and each component can be worked on separately at any time to resolve an issue. In exercises where taking apart the components is more challenging, greater care needs to be taken to build the chain carefully in the learning phase, to reduce the need to revisit individual components.

It is also worth remembering that errors in all behavior chains can occur due to distractions, pressure, and excess arousal, not just a lack of understanding of the exercise. If we are in a training session, and an error occurs a second time, we need to quickly determine if this is a lack of understanding (in which case we immediately simplify and break the exercise down into single pieces), or if the error occurred due to the environment or other pressures (in which case we should stop asking for the chain in that setting at that time, to eliminate the ongoing practice of the incorrect behavior). If we determine the issue is something other than lack of understanding of the exercise, then we would need to work on the underlying issue that is causing the error (e.g. undertake further distraction training, or undertake strategies to improve arousal control), rather than working on the exercise itself. Working directly on the exercise in these cases is unlikely to solve the issue (as there is not really an issue with the understanding of the exercise), but it can lead to creating negative feelings about the exercise, and this may worsen future performance of the behavior, rather than improve it.



Influencing Speed in Behavior Chains

Many behavior chains (e.g. weave poles; scent discrimination articles; simple retrieves; directed retrieves; formal recalls; complex rally stations; NW search, locate, and indicate, etc.) share common features, one is that a certain level of speed may be a desirable aspect of creating a "correct" behavior.

The speed at which our dog performs a task is influenced by many factors:

- Motivation.
- Natural tendencies (e.g. size, athleticism, breed / line).
- Skill level within the task (i.e. more fluent / familiar skills will usually be performed faster, than less familiar skills).
- Confidence (i.e. confidence in how to perform the skill, confidence in the environment, and self-confidence).
- Arousal level (i.e. our dog needs to be at an optimal arousal level to achieve peak speed and accuracy. Either too high or too low can result in lack of precision and reduced speed due to a range of underlying factors.)
- Comfort / fatigue / energy levels (i.e. the speed of an exercise will typically be reduced at times of physical or mental fatigue, and when our dog is experiencing any discomfort.)
- Habit (i.e. if the behavior is only practiced at times when our dog is working at their best, and the desired speed is possible, and the behavior is not practiced when our dog is tired or lacking motivation, or the environment or situation is likely to reduce speed, then habit alone will influence the speed at which a task is performed).

As you can see from the above list, speed is not really a "decision" on our dog's part, instead, we can think of speed more as a byproduct of the way a behavior was trained, our dog's understanding of the task, their confidence level in that space, and their comfort and arousal level at that time.

For this reason, it is best to remove speed as a criterion for reward, especially with sensitive and less resilient dogs. Rewarding only when a task is performed accurately AND fast, is likely to produce confusion, hesitation, and slowing in a sensitive dog. They are unlikely to be able to work out why some reps are rewarded, and some aren't, because they are not actively choosing the speed, but rather it is happening to them, and in all other ways they are performing the behavior "correctly". This is particularly true of a dog who is experiencing some physical slowing due to environmental awareness / uncertainty.

Applying pressure, in an effort to increase speed, in a sensitive dog (even when the handler's actions outwardly only appear encouraging / positive), may in fact have the opposite effect, as our dog may become flustered / concerned / confused, and this risks further physical slowing, hesitating, and freezing.

When we are keen to increase the speed of a task, it is best to focus on:

- Increasing our dog's motivation to perform the task
- Increasing their understanding of the task.
- Build their confidence to work in a fully focused way, with specific distractions present.
- Build their ability to fully focus, in a range of different environments.

Managing arousal can also be key. Arousal being too low may result in reduced speed, due to lack of focus on the task, and lack of a primed physiological response. However, arousal that is too high for the task, is also detrimental to speed as it may result in:

- Focus being pulled away from the task. (Increasing arousal narrows focus. It will improve the individual's ability to focus on the most relevant stimuli. If the dog perceives the "most relevant stimuli" to be the task then performance improves, however if the dog perceives there are more relevant stimuli, perhaps due to general environmental awareness, or concern over specific elements in the environment, then speed and performance will decrease with increasing arousal.)
- Reduced ability to perform precise movements. (Excess arousal interferes with precision and coordination, hence excess arousal can cause physical slowing in order to aid with coordination and concentration).

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Sharon Carroll

Sharon Carroll has been a professional animal trainer for 30 years. She has been both a presenter and trainer in a range of animal shows, and currently operates, a dog training and behaviour consulting business based in Newcastle, Australia.

Intent on really understanding animals better, Sharon completed a Bachelor of Applied Science, a Graduate Diploma (Captive Vertebrate Management – wildlife and exotics) and a Master of Animal Science. Sharon is currently completing a PhD in Veterinary Pharmacology,

Sharon is a fully certified behaviour consultant with the International Association of Animal Behavior Consultants (IAABC) in both dogs (CDBC) and horses (CHBC), and is a certified professional dog trainer - CPDT-KA.

Sharon guest lectures to post graduate veterinarians and behaviourists at several universities and organisations, on the topics of animal behaviour, training, species-specific cognition, welfare and psychological trauma in animals.

Nowadays Sharon's primary focus is working with dogs displaying significant aggression (dog-to-human and dog-to-dog), and also cases where the animal is performing a range of behaviours associated with fear or anxiety.

In all cases, Sharon's primary aim is to help the humans to understand the underlying cause for their dog's behaviour, and to use both management and behaviour-modifying training, to achieve a better outcome for the dog and their human family.

Further information is available at www.AvantiDogTraining.com.au

Training a dog.

YOUR PLAN



REALITY





Revel's CDX!!

**GCH CH Silverthorn's You Make Me Feel So Young
CDX RN FDC AX AXJ AXP OJP MXF NFP CGC TKN**

Owned By Elaine Ableidinger

Emily had a great March 2022.

We went to Salem for the inaugural show for Silver Falls Kennel Club. The club did a fabulous job with a well-run event. Emily earned her 10th UDX leg on Saturday and I was thrilled. Sunday, she earned UDX QQ # 11 and won High Combined Open B/Utility.

The next weekend we went to Richland, Washington where Emily earned UDX QQ # 12 and more OTCH and OM points.

After we were home, Emily got mail! She received an invite to ****BOTH**** the AKC National Obedience Championship and AKC Rally National Championship! The events are in Ohio in July and we will not be able to attend, but it is an honor to be invited.

Thanks Ms. Em for a great month.

Carolyn Wray




THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB
is pleased to invite

RACH Tymac Over The Wraynbow UD PCD OM1 BN GN GO RM2 RAE2 TD
Border Collie ~ DN52333501
Regional Qualifier

To participate in the twenty-eighth
AKC NATIONAL OBEDIENCE CHAMPIONSHIP
Sponsored by Eukanuba

July 9-10, 2021
Roberts Centre / Royal Canin Ring
123 Gano Road
Wilmington, OH 45177





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.**

The American Kennel Club
is pleased to invite

RACH Tymac Over The Wraynbow UD PCD OM1 BN GN GO
RM2 RAE2 TD
Border Collie ~ DN52333501
Carolyn Wray

to enter the Championship class of the 8th
AKC Rally® National Championship
July 8, 2022

Roberts Centre/Royal Canin Ring
Wilmington, Ohio



Congratulations!!

The Editor would like to thank Carolyn for a wonderful Steward Seminar. So much wonderful information.

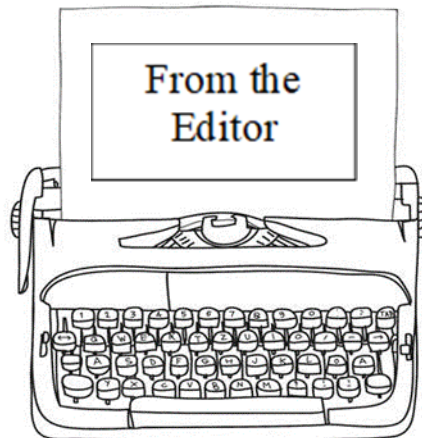
Whoever said that
diamonds are
a girls best friend..

Never owned a dog.



S. GROSS

"I'm so busy I have to eat lunch at my desk."



SDTC Newsletter Advertising Policy

- **Advertisements for rehoming k9 equipment, etc. are always welcome.**
- **Training programs and classes offered by members will be posted with a link to a website for members only [possibly under a column specifically designated for that purpose].**
- **Advertising of puppies/litters will not be accepted**

We are looking for articles from our membership.

- **Do you have a brag or accomplishment?**
- **Have you written an article that the membership could benefit from?**
- **Know of an upcoming event? Example: Obedience trial, Scent trial, Specialty, Health clinic..... etc.**



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