

Dog Eared Journal

Hurricane Ridge Kennel Club

April, 2006
Number 4
Volume 20



President's Message

In the winter I complained of the rain and mud. Now I've got the grass and green feet. I like this much better. Now I need to get used to getting up early and staying up late. I need the extra time to fit in all the mowing. The sheep aren't trained for selective trimming. They would be happier in the house with the dogs and kids.

I hope everyone enjoyed the agility trials. I had a conflict (again) and chose the sheltie specialty at Spokane. There just isn't enough time for all the fun. There are lots of shows in all venues coming up. I hope you all get your fill.

I am looking forward to seeing all 96 of you at the meeting.

Joe Larson
President

Golf for a Good Cause

Windermere Realty is sponsoring the First Annual Claws & Paws Golf Tournament at the Dungeness Golf Course Sunday, June 11. Entry fee is 85.00 per player, with proceeds going to the Clallam County Humane Society. Entry deadline is June 1 and entries are limited to the first eighty players.

Format: 18 holes, two person scramble 12:45 P.M. shotgun with registration starting at 10 A.M.

Entry includes golf, cart, range balls, tee prizes, long drive, K.P.'s, raffle tickets and dinner ticket. Dinner guests, add \$15. Mulligans available for purchase at time of registration.

Want to be a sponsor? Call Ron Fonzi 681-6124 or Patti Morris 452-3289.

Call Patti Morris (452-3289) for entry form or email me, Patricia Pedersen, editor. I can send you a pdf entry form (xIntbcs@olympen.com).

CERF Clinic

CERF clinic at the Animal Eye
Clinic Bellingham, WA
Saturday, May 6
1 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Registration form is available at:
www.animaleyecare.net.
Cost is \$25 per exam.

Calendar

April

13 Passover
14 Good Friday
16 Easter

19 General Meeting, Greywolf Clinic
May

2 CGC Classes start, Greywolf Clinic
14 Mother's Day
17 General Meeting, Greywolf Clinic
20 Armed Forces Day
29 Memorial Day Observed

Obedience/Rally Stewards

Stewards for obedience and rally classes at the July 29/30 shows are needed. We need 6 for obedience and 5 for rally each day. That is a total of 11, as the classes will be running concurrently.

We typically get club members, or friends of members, to volunteer for these jobs. Obedience usually is over by 1:00 pm each day and rally will probably also be done by 1:00.

So, please consider volunteering. Contact Chris Cornell (681-440, cornellc@olympen.com) if you can help out.

CGC/Therapy Dog Classes

Greywolf Veterinary Hospital and HRKC are jointly sponsoring a CGC/Therapy Dog class. The class will be held at the Greywolf Vet Hospital indoor training facility, 1102 E. W. Washington Street, Sequim (where we have our meetings). It will on Tuesdays, 8-9 P.M., May 2 through June 6. Cost is \$70. On June 10, a CGC & therapy dog certification test will be held at Greywolf. You can get your CGC certificate then or take the first step to make your pal a therapy dog.

To register for the class, contact Sue Tyler at Greywolf at 683-2106. If you have questions on the class, call Sue or Chris Cornell (681-4440).

Inside:

Board and general meeting minutes...

Braggs...

Dog Owners' Prayer...

New look at vaccinations...

Inbreeding: How much is enough? (In two parts)...

Minutes from the March 2006 General Meeting

The general meeting of the Hurricane Ridge Kennel Club was held at Greywolf Veterinary Clinic in Sequim at 7:00 P.M.. on March 15, 2006.

The meeting was preceded by a presentation by Suzan Fong, an animal communicator.

Officers Present: Joe Larson, President; Mariko Saum, Vice-President; Ron Fye, Treasurer; Mary Franden, Secretary; Nancy Tinker, Board Member; Anne Andritsch, Board Member; Melissa Smith, Board Member

An attendance sign-in sheet was passed around the room: 21 members and 1 guest were present.

The meeting was called to order by President Joe Larson at 7:45 P.M. Joe asked for a roll call of the members who were present.

A. Approval of Minutes

Minutes from the February general meeting were approved as published in the newsletter.

B. President's Report

Nothing to report.

C. Secretary's Report

Mary Franden reported on mail from the AKC pertaining to Responsible Dog Ownership Day, and mail offering advertising space in the "Breeders' Directory of the Pacific Northwest".

D. Treasurer's Report

Ron Fye summarized club expenses, income, profits and net worth to date. The Treasurer's report was accepted.

E. Report of the Committees

HISTORIAN: Anne Andritsch commented that since she doesn't live in Sequim, and does not receive the **Sequim Gazette**, she would appreciate it if anyone who receives it could bring any club-related articles to her attention.

MEMBERSHIP: Jan Garrison noted that there were some memberships that were not renewed for 2006. There is one new membership application pending.

PUBLIC EDUCATION: Penny Manser said that the meeting announcement appeared in both the **Sequim Gazette** and the **Peninsula Daily News**. She can do press releases for future events, and would need two weeks notice of the event.

NEWSLETTER: Patricia Pedersen reviewed the newsletter schedule: the deadline for articles to be submitted is the first Wednesday of the month. The newsletter will be printed and mailed the second Wednesday, so it will be received prior to the monthly meeting.

TRAINING: Chris Cornell reported that he has spoken with Sue Tyler about a CGC training class. He will report back on the details.

2006 SHOW CHAIR: Nancy Tinker noted that we are still waiting for final approval from the AKC on the judging

panel for the July All-Breed Show. Nancy has contacted Tom Harrington (Chief Ring Steward), waste management for the dumpsters, and the porta-potty set up for both the April and July shows.

There was a discussion on trophies and ribbons. It was unanimously agreed that we will keep the ribbons as in the past, with flat ribbons up to the BOB level, and rosettes for BOB and up. We will offer shade cloths for Group I's, ground mats for BOB, a tack box for BIS, and a soft-sided duffle on wheels for HIT.

It was also agreed that the Show Chair, Cochair and Obedience Chair will not exhibit their own dogs. Everyone else may, if they wish.

There will be no formal judges' dinner this year. Sharon DelaBarre volunteered a venue (her house) where we could have it catered. Irene will coordinate with the caterer. Mariko and Irene are the Hospitality Committee.

2007 SHOW CHAIR: Nothing to report.

SPRING AGILITY TRIAL: Nancy Tinker needs volunteers to set up fencing the first week in April. A sign-up sheet was circulated. There was a discussion of renting fencing for a 3-month period to protect the show grounds from damage prior to the July show. The discussion was tabled for now, to be reconsidered at a future meeting.

FALL AGILITY TRIAL: Nothing new to report.

PROGRAMS: Possibilities for future programs were discussed. Melissa Smith suggested asking 4-H groups if they would like to present to us. A presentation from a retired military veterinarian was also suggested.

CLUB AWARDS: Nothing to report.

HRKC WEBSITE: Mary Franden reported on progress in developing the website. The committee will continue to meet and develop links from the opening page. Anyone who has an interest should contact one of the committee members, and join the committee in their next meeting.

F. Unfinished Business

B-OB MATCH: Sarah Kincaid suggested a possible date of June 24th for the B-OB match. The membership agreed.

DOGWALK: Chris Cornell asked if we want to help out with the annual Dogwalk in September. We can discuss our participation at a future meeting.

G. New Business

RESPONSIBLE DOG OWNERSHIP DAY, 2006: The members agreed to take up the topic for discussion at a future meeting.

H. Meeting Adjourned

The meeting was adjourned at 9:25 P.M. The next general meeting will be held at Greywolf Veterinary Clinic in Sequim on April 19th at 7:00 P.M.

Minutes from the March 2006 Board Meeting

The Board meeting of the Hurricane Ridge Kennel Club was called to order at Country Care Vet, Sequim, Washington at 7:00 P.M. on March 8, 2006.

Present: Joe Larson, Ron Fye, Nancy Tinker, Melissa Smith, and Anne Andritsch.

A. Approval of Minutes:

Minutes from the February 2006 Board meeting were read and approved.

B. President's Report:

Nothing to report.

C. Secretary's Report:

In Mary's absence, Joe reported that the Bouvier Club sent a letter advising us that their Club will not be holding its specialty show just prior to our all-breed show in July.

D. Treasurer's Report

Ron detailed current balances in club accounts. Insurance has been paid and the deposit for the grounds for the fall agility show has been paid.

Treasurer's report was approved.

Ron also reported that there are seven members who have not paid their 2006 dues. He will follow-up with those members.

E. Report of the Committees

Web Site

There was discussion regarding the newly developed and "work-in-progress" web site. Anne will forward these comments and suggestions to the other web site committee members.

2006 All-Breed Show

Nancy reported that she has reserved rooms at the new Quality Inn for the judges. Nancy will contact the disposal service regarding containers. Melissa will follow-up regarding the water truck. Melissa also reported that David has been contacted regarding his availability to work at the show. There was discussion regarding the insurance during the show.

2007 All-Breed Show

Nancy identified the various items that Mariko, as 2007 Show Chairman, will need to start working on. At this time there is not much to do.

Spring Agility Show

Nancy reported that Friday's entries are full; entries for the other days are continuing to come in.

F. New Business

Discussion re change in agility rules which will be in effect for the September show and what work needs to be done to the equipment prior to that show in order to be in compliance with the change in rules.

Discussion regarding how to attract new members, especially the local people who show dogs.

Discussion regarding junior dog handlers (4-H, etc.) and what HRKC might do to attract these people and encourage them to join the club.

The meeting adjourned at 8:05 P.M..

Minutes recorded by Anne Andritsch in Mary Franden's absence.

Dog Owners' Prayer

O Lord don't let me once forget how I love my trusty pet.

Help me learn to disregard canine craters in my yard.

Show me how to be a buddy even when my sofa's muddy.

Don't allow my pooch to munch postal carriers for lunch.

Shield my neighbor's cat from view?

Guide my steps around the doo.

Train me not to curse and scowl when it's puppy's night to howl.

Grant I shan't awake in fear with a cold nose in my ear.

Give me patience without end?

Help me be 'A Dog's Best Friend'!

- Author Unknown



Web Site:

The new HRKC website is up and running. Go to www.hrkc.org. Any comments? Contact Gerry Manser at gemkees@olypen.com. Phone 582-3891

Braggs

Mariko Saum's Bouvier Ch. CoBeauche Belenus Butter Bear won Best of Breed both days at the Seattle Kennel Club Show.

Carolyn Money and Promise, "Glendavis Cross My Heart," earned a leg each day in Rally Advanced B at the Seattle Kennel Club Show.

Irene Snodgrass' "Pete" or Ch. Beameups Platinum Gold @ McD's became a dad to five puppies. There are two boys and three girls,

Gary LaRue and Eleanore LaRue report good news about their Maltese. Corlyns Special Flower won Best of Breed, Best of Winners at the Willamette Toy Dog Specialty. She also won Open Winner's Bitch at Puyallup in January.

Congratulations to all.

Dr. Dodd's vaccination protocol is now being adopted by ALL 27 North American veterinary schools. VACCINATION NEWSFLASH I would like to make you aware that all 27 veterinary schools in North America are in the process of changing their protocols for vaccinating dogs and cats. Some of this information will present an ethical & economic challenge to vets, and there will be skeptics. Some organizations have come up with a political compromise suggesting vaccinations every 3 years to appease those who fear loss of income vs. those concerned about potential side effects. Politics, traditions, or the doctor's economic well being should not be a factor in medical decision.

New Principles of Immunology

"Dogs and cats immune systems mature fully at 6 months. If a modified live virus vaccine is given after 6 months of age, it produces an immunity which is good for the life of the pet (ie: canine distemper, parvo, feline distemper). If another MLV vaccine is given a year later, the antibodies from the first vaccine neutralize the antigens of the second vaccine and there is little or no effect. The titer is not "boosted" nor are more memory cells induced." Not only are annual boosters for parvo and distemper unnecessary, they subject the pet to potential risks of allergic reactions and immune-mediated hemolytic anemia. "There is no scientific documentation to back up label claims for annual administration of MLV vaccines." Puppies receive antibodies through their mothers milk. This natural protection can last 8-14 weeks. Puppies & kittens should NOT be vaccinated at LESS than 8 weeks. Maternal immunity

will neutralize the vaccine and little protection (0-38%) will be produced!

Vaccination at 6 weeks will, however, delay the timing of the first highly effective vaccine. Vaccinations given 2 weeks apart suppress rather than stimulate the immune system. A series of vaccinations is given starting at 8 weeks and given 3-4 weeks apart up to 16 weeks of age. Another vaccination given sometime after 6 months of age (usually at 1 year 4 mo) will provide lifetime immunity.

CURRENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DOGS

Distemper & Parvo"According to Dr. Schultz, AVMA, 8-15-95, when a vaccinations series given at 2, 3 & 4 months and again at 1 year with a MLV, puppies and kitten program memory cells that survive for life, providing lifelong immunity." Dr. Carmichael at Cornell and Dr. Schultz have studies showing immunity against

challenge at 2-10 years for canine distemper & 4 years for parvovirus. Studies for longer duration are pending. "There are no new strains of parvovirus as one mfg. would like to suggest. Parvovirus vaccination provides cross immunity for all types." Hepatitis (Adenovirus) is one of the agents known to be a cause of kennel cough. Only vaccines with CAV-2 should be used as CAV-1 vaccines carry the risk of "hepatitis blue-eye" reactions & kidney damage. Bordetella Parainfluenza: Commonly called "Kennel cough" Recommended only for those dogs boarded, groomed, taken to dog shows, or for any reason housed where exposed to a lot of dogs. The intranasal vaccine provides more complete and more rapid onset of immunity with less chance of reaction. Immunity requires 72 hours and does not protect from every cause of kennel cough. Immunity is of short duration (4 to 6 months).

Rabies There have been no reported cases of rabid dogs or cats in Harris, Montgomery or Ft. Bend Counties [Texas], there have been rabid skunks and bats so the potential exists. It is a killed vaccine and must be given every year.

Lyme disease is a tick born disease which can cause lameness, kidney failure and heart disease in dogs. Ticks can also transmit the disease to humans. The original Ft. Dodge killed bacteria has proven to be the most effective vaccine. Lyme disease prevention should emphasize early removal of ticks. Amitraz collars are more effective than Top Spot, as amitraz paralyzes the tick's mouth parts preventing transmission of disease.

VACCINATIONS NOT RECOMMENDED

Multiple components in vaccines compete with each other for the immune system and result in lesser immunity for each individual disease as well as increasing the risk of a reaction. Canine Corona Virus is only a disease of puppies. It is rare, self limiting (dogs get well in 3 days without treatment). Cornell & Texas A&M have only diagnosed one case each in the last 7 years. Corona virus does not cause disease in adult dogs. Leptospirosis vaccine is a common cause of adverse reactions in dogs. Most of the clinical cases of leptospirosis reported in dogs in the US are caused by serovars (or types) grippityphosa and bratsilvia. The vaccines contain different serovars eanicola and icthohemorrhagica. Cross protection is not provided and protection is short lived. Lepto vaccine is immunosuppressive to puppies less than 16 weeks.

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CATS

Feline vaccine related Fibrosarcoma is a type of terminal cancer related in inflammation caused by
(Vaccinations Continued on page

Vaccinations continued from page 4

rabies & leukemia vaccines . This cancer is thought to affect 1 in 10,000 cats vaccinated. Vaccines with aluminum adjuvant, an ingredient included to stimulate the immune system, have been implicated as a higher risk. We now recommend a non-adjuvanted rabies vaccine for cats . Testing by Dr.Macy, Colorado State, has shown this vaccine to have the lowest tissue reaction and although there is no guarantee that a vaccine induced sarcoma will not develop, the risk will be much lower than with other vaccines. Program injectable 6 mo flea prevention for cats has been shown to be very tissue reactive & therefore has the potential of inducing an injection site fibrosarcoma. If your cats develops a lump at the site of a vaccination, we recommend that it be removed ASAP, within 3-12 weeks.

Feline Leukemia Virus Vaccine. This virus is the leading viral killer of cats. The individuals most at risk of infection are young outdoor cats, indoor/outdoor cats and cats exposed to such individuals. Indoor only cats with no exposure to potentially infected cats are unlikely to become infected. All cats should be tested prior to vaccination. Cats over one year of age are naturally immune to Fel.V whether they are vaccinated or not, so annual vaccination of adult cats is NOT necessary. The

incubation period of Feline leukemia can be over 3 years, so if your cat is in the incubation state of the disease prior to vaccination, the vaccine will not prevent the disease.

Feline Panleukopenia Virus Vaccine. Also called feline distemper is a highly contagious and deadly viral disease of kittens. It's extremely hardy and is resistant to extremes in temperature and to most available disinfectants. Although an effective treatment protocol is available, it is expensive to treat because of the serious nature of the disease and the continued presence of virus in the environment, vaccination is highly recommended for all kittens . Cats vaccinated at 6 month or older with either killed or MLV vaccine will produce an immunity good for life. Adult cats do NOT need this vaccine.

Feline Calicivirus/Herpesvirus Vaccine. Responsible for 80-90% of infectious feline upper respiratory tract diseases. The currently available injectable vaccines will minimize the severity of upper respiratory infections, although none will prevent disease in all situations .. Intranasal vaccines are more effective at preventing the disease entirely. Don't worry about normal sneezing for a couple of days. Because intranasal vaccines produce an immunity of shorter durations, annual vaccination is recommended.

VACCINES NOT RECOMMENDED

Chlamydia or pneumonitis. The vaccine produces on a short (2 month) duration of immunity and accounts

for less than 5% of upper respiratory infections in cats. The risks outweigh the benefits. Feline Infectious Peritonitis. A controversial vaccine. Most kittens that contract FIP become infected during the first 3 months of life. The vaccine is labeled for use at 16 weeks. All 27 vet schools do not recommend the vaccine.

Bordetella A new vaccine for feline bordetella has been introduced. Dr. Wolfe of Texas A&M says that bordetella is a normal flora and does not cause disease in adult cats. Dr. Lappin of Colorado State says that a review of the Colorado State medical records reveals not one case diagnosed in 10 years.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Giardia is the most common intestinal parasite of humans in North America, 30% or more of all dogs & cats are infected with giardia. It has now been demonstrated that humans can transmit giardia to dogs & cats & vice versa. Heartworm preventative must be given year round in Houston .

VACCINES BADLY NEEDED

New vaccines in development include: Feline Immunodeficiency Virus and cat scratch fever vaccine for cats and Ehrlichia [one of the other tick diseases, much worse than Lymes] for dogs.

THE VIEW FROM THE TRENCHES; BUSINESS ASPECTS

Most vets recommend annual boosters and most kennel operators require them. For years the pricing structure of vets has misled clients into thinking that the inherent value of an annual office visit was in the "shots" they failed to emphasize the importance of a physical exam for early detection of treatable diseases. It is my hope that you will continue to require rabies & Kennel cough and emphasize the importance of a recent vet exam. I also hope you will accept the new protocols and honor these pets as currently vaccinated. Those in the boarding business who will honor the new vaccine protocols can gain new customers who were turned away from vet owned boarding facilities reluctant to change.

CONCLUSION

Dogs & cats no longer need to be vaccinated against distemper, parvo, & feline leukemia every year . Once the initial series of

puppy or kitten vaccinations and first annual vaccinations are completed, immunity from MLV vaccines persists for life. It has been shown that cats over 1 year of age are immune to Feline Leukemia whether they have been vaccinated or not. Imagine the money you will save, not to mention less risks from side effects. PCR rabies vaccine, because it is not

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adjuvanted, will mean less risk of mediated hemolytic anemia and allergic reactions are reduced by less frequent use of vaccines as well as by avoiding unnecessary vaccines such as K-9 Corona virus and chlamydia for cats, as well as ineffective vaccines such as Leptospirosis and FIP. Intranasal vaccine for Rhotracheitis and Calici virus, two upper respiratory viruses of cats provide more complete protection than injectable vaccines with less risk of serious reactions.

The AAHA and all 27 veterinary schools of North America are our biggest endorsement for these new protocols. Dr Bob Rogers

Please consider as current on all vaccinations for boarding purposes .

DOGS

Initial series of puppy vaccines

1. Distemper, hepatitis, parvo, parinfluenze - 3 sets one month apart concluding at 16 weeks of age.
2. Rabies at 16 weeks of age (later is better)
3. Bordetella within last 4-6 months First annual (usually at 1 year and 4 months of age)

1. DHP, Parvo, Rabies
2. Bordetella within last 4-6 months 2 years or older
1. Rabies with in last year
2. Bordetella within last 4-6 months
3. DHP & Parvo given anytime over 6 months of age , but not necessarily within the last year.

Recommended: Physical exam for transmissible diseases and health risks.

CATS

Initial kitten series

1. Distemper [PLP], Rhino Calicivirus, Feline Leukemia Vaccine - 3 sets given one month apart concluding at 16 weeks.
2. Rabies at 16 weeks First Annual [usually at 1 year and 4 months of age]
1. Distemper (PLP), Rhino Calicivirus, Rabies 2 years or older
1. Rabies within the last year
2. Rhino Calicivirus within last year
3. Distemper and FeIV given anytime after 6 months of age, but not necessarily with the last year.

Recommended: Physical exam, FeLV/FIV testing, fecal exam for giardia



Time For a New Approach*

by C.A. Sharp

Part I

"Inbreeding was once a valuable tool in shaping today's breeds. As these have now reached a high degree of homogeneity, it has lost its importance and turned into a fatal and disastrous habit."

-Hellmuth Wachtel, PhD

Inbreeding (which, for the purposes of this article, includes "linebreeding") has been the rule in dog breeding for the better part of two centuries. Before that, breeders bred "like-to-like." Records may or may not have been kept, depending on the literacy, social status or interest of the breeder. Pedigrees were of marginal interest, if they were considered at all. Registries, as we know them now, did not exist. New individuals might be introduced to the breeding pool at any time, so long as they displayed characteristics that the breeder wanted to perpetuate. Even an unplanned mating with a dog that would never have been deliberately selected might be shrugged off so long as some of the offspring proved useful.

In the nineteenth century, prominent European breeders of various domestic species, including dogs, became interested in maintaining the "purity" of their bloodlines. They had no knowledge of genetics, indeed the science had yet to be born. Their breeding theories were a reflection of social attitudes of the times. It should also be kept in mind that these individuals were mostly wealthy men whose human pedigrees were considered better than those of "common" people. As pedigrees became more important, so did the regular appearance of significant names in those pedigrees. Eventually registries were established to keep official records. At some point, virtually all dog registries became closed. Most of this occurred before breeders had even a rudimentary knowledge of genetic science.

At first, inbreeding proved beneficial. Breeders learned that by mating related individuals of the desired type, the resulting quality and uniformity of the offspring improved. As people began to learn basic genetics in the early part of this century, they deliberately sought to fix desired traits, particularly in production livestock, by breeding near relatives. This practice continues to the present day. A sire will be "progeny-tested" by being bred to a group of his daughters. If the offspring measure up, he will be kept for stud. If they don't, everybody goes to market. This drastic culling serves its purpose in livestock, but it is impractical and unacceptable in companion animals such as dogs.

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Nature goes to great lengths to discourage inbreeding. Related animals rarely mate, which prevents genes for diseases and defects from coming together with any great frequency. Wild animals have a variety of behaviors which will eliminate or severely restrict inbreeding. In wolves, the species most closely related to dogs, only the alpha pair will breed. Pups stay with the pack for their first year. After that time they must find a place, often low-ranking, within the adult hierarchy. If a yearling cannot accept this or it becomes the brunt of too much negative social interaction, it will disperse. Dispersers may have to travel many miles before they can find an available territory and a mate, if they can find them at all. Those individuals which do not disperse will not be breeders unless they should someday attain alpha status, so the breeding of relatives is unlikely. Sometimes circumstances give animals no choice but to mate with relatives. If those conditions persist for any length of time they create a "genetic bottleneck." The wolves of Isle Royale in Lake Michigan descend from a very small number of animals which crossed from the mainland decades ago during a hard winter when the lake froze over.

Their present-day descendants have proved more than usually vulnerable to an assortment of diseases and parasites. When canine parvovirus reached Isle Royale, the wolf population plummeted so badly that some observers at the time feared the wolves would die out entirely.

In recent years, purebred dogs have experienced increasing problems with hereditary diseases and defects. The causes are complex, including genetic load, the presence of lethal equivalents in all individuals, genetic bottlenecks, closed gene pools, gene pool fragmentation, and genetic drift, but all are attributable to inbreeding.

Thanks to closed registries, breeds form exclusive gene pools. All gene pools, no matter how large or diverse, will have a genetic load the difference between the fittest possible genotype and the average fitness of the population. "Fitness" is the individual's over-all health, vigor and ability. It may or may not directly relate to traits breeders select for. (The English Bulldog, for instance, has an "ideal" physical form which virtually precludes females from being able to naturally whelp their young.) The greater the genetic load, the more genetic difficulties members of a breed are likely to suffer. In a closed gene pool, the situation may remain stable or deteriorate. It cannot get better.

Each individual within a breed also carries its own kind of load four or five genes for potentially fatal diseases or defects. These are called "lethal equivalents." In most cases they will not affect the individual carrying them because a single allele, or form of the gene, will be insufficient to cause the problem. But when relatives are mated, the odds of matching up those alleles increases and as does the frequency of the disease.

Every population must deal with genetic load and lethal equivalents, but when the population is prevented having genetic exchange with other similar populations, genetic diversity within the population begins to diminish. Some of this may be beyond anyone's control. A breed's function may have become obsolete, resulting in only a few surviving members. This was the case with the Portuguese Water Dog. All present-day PWDs descend from a handful of dogs. Social, political or environmental difficulties may also preclude breeding, causing populations to crash. Many breeds experienced a genetic bottleneck at the time of World War II. With much of the world at war, dog breeding was not a high priority and

populations in areas of military action were often wiped out or severely depleted. In such a situation, breeders can only make do with what remains. It's a tough row to hoe for the truly rare breeds, especially since the prevailing attitude that breeds must be kept "pure" prevents supplementing with fresh genetic material from similar, less impacted, populations.

Breed gene pools can frag-

Continued next month

From the editor:

Thank you members who have felt strongly about sharing these articles with the club.

Unfortunately the Inbreeding article could not be printed in its entirety this month. I am hoping I can print the rest of the article in next month's newsletter.

Because of copyright restrictions, this article cannot be edited or condensed.

If you would like a copy of the article in its entirety, please contact me and I can send it to you.

Mail me at:
xIntbcs@olyopen.com

Subject: Article.

Deadline for Newsletter submissions is the first Wednesday of the month.

Publication is usually the second Thursday or Friday of the month.

Articles welcome. If there are restrictions on copyright, please include them with your submission.

Meeting 7 P.M. April 17
Greywolf Training Center
1102 E. Washington St.
Sequim, WA 98382

Patricia Pedersen, Editor
702 Gunn Road
Port Angeles, WA 98362



Hurricane Ridge Kennel Club

2006 Officers

President Joe Larson (360) 683-5364
Vice-President Mariko Saum ((360) 437-0209
Treasurer Ron Fye (360) 681-3707
Secretary Mary Franden (360) 683-6845

2006 Board Members

Nancy Tinker (360) 452-6135
Anne Andritsch (360) 379-4022
Melissa Smith (360) 681-0334

2006 Committees

Historian Anne Andritsch (360) 379-4022
Newsletter Patricia Pedersen (360) 452-6486
Membership Jan Garrison (360) 683-7176
Public Education/Information Penny Manser (360) 582-3891
Programs Carolyn Money (360) 406-4078
Agility Nancy Tinker (360) 452-6135

HRKC has a Rescue Referral only. We do not have resources to board rescued dogs. Members are encouraged to do so as an individual project.

www.hrkc.org

HRKC Will NOT accept ads
from pet shops that sell dogs.

Articles and news items appearing in the HRKC newsletter are general interest items and do not necessarily represent the policies of the Hurricane Ridge Kennel Club of Washington, nor does their publication constitute endorsement by the HRKC.

Members are encouraged to submit articles of general interest and news of their activities. Deadline for submission is the first Wednesday of the month for publication in that month's newsletter. Photos and drawings will be considered on receipt and review.

Please include a SASE when sending submission so they can be returned to you.

Send submissions to:

Patricia Pedersen
702 Gunn Road
Port Angeles, WA 98362
xIntbcs@olypen.com

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