

"HIGHLIGHTS FOR HAVANESE FANCIERS"

HCA HORIZONS

FALL 2010



A SEASONAL NEWSLETTER OF HELPFUL INFORMATION AND FUN PHOTOS BROUGHT TO YOU BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE HAVANESE CLUB OF AMERICA. PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PRINT AND SHARE.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Canine Freestyle

do ya wanna dance ..

Musical canine freestyle

Article Submitted by Cindy Lisai

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musical_canine_freestyle

Musical canine freestyle—also known as musical freestyle, freestyle dance, and canine freestyle—is a modern dog sport that is a mixture of obedience, tricks, and dance that allows for creative interaction between dogs and their owners.

Musical freestyle

A dog and handler perform in a musical freestyle competition.

There are two types, musical freestyle and freestyle heeling (also known as heelwork to music), the main difference being that freestyle heeling focuses on a dog's ability to stay in variations of the heel position while the handler



Photo submitted by Kristine Goossens

moves to music, whereas musical freestyle demands that the dog perform a variety of tricks and other obedience talents, and places a greater focus on the trainer's dance abilities and creativity.

History

Musical freestyle started in many places almost simultaneously, and though it can safely be placed as beginning around 1989, demonstrations of the

FEATURE ARTICLE

(CONTINUED)

as beginning around 1989, demonstrations of the talent of heeling to music were shown in Canada, England, the United States, and the Netherlands within three years of each other. The main unifying element among the groups was an interest in allowing more creative obedience demonstrations and training, a love of music, and in many cases, inspiration from an equine sport called musical freestyle, which was a more creative and dynamic form of dressage.

The first musical freestyle group, Musical Canine Sports International, was founded in British Columbia, Canada, in 1991. Soon, other groups in the United States and England followed. Each region began developing its own style, with many American groups promoting more trick-based routines and costumes, and English groups focusing more on heelwork and the dog and less on costumes and design. Musical freestyle is becoming more frequently demonstrated on animal talent shows and as specialty acts as well. Currently, there are several organization regulating competitive freestyle, such as the World Canine Freestyle Organization, Canine Freestyle Federation, and the Musical Dog Sport Association in the United States, Paws 2 Dance Canine Freestyle Organization in BC, Canada, and Canine Freestyle GB and Pawfect K9 Freestyle Club (Japan) internationally.

For more Information and External Links visit Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia at

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musical_canine_freestyle



Photo submitted by Linda Van Kampen



Photo submitted by Louise Donner

FEATURE ARTICLE

Halloween Safety Tips

Article Submitted by Cindy Lisai

Beware of more than the Goblins! Here are just a few of the things that deserve extra care and caution.

Halloween Costume Caution. Costumes for both you and your dog can be lots of fun but they can also be very dangerous. Watch for anything that can come off or be chewed off easily as well as loose and dangling fabric and adornments that your dog could easily get caught up in or caught in their mouth.

Candy is yummy, but it's not for dogs. Chocolate is toxic and the artificial sweetener Xylitol can be deadly.

Watch The Door!!! If you let your havanese greet your Trick-or-Treaters be very careful of the door so that they don't run out in to the night. Children excited in costumes might also frighten your dog so be sure that your dog is very comfortable greeting strangers at the door on a regular basis before asking them to be part of your greeting party.



Photo submitted by Michele Raiola

FEATURE ARTICLE

Lyme Disease and Our Pets

Article submitted by Madalin O'Brien

This article brings together current information on Lyme Disease obtained through various publications and articles (see source documents that follow). This disease is evolving and new or revised information may be introduced in the future. The purpose of this article is simply to make us cognizant of Lyme Disease and its escalation throughout the US.

Most of us are familiar with Lyme Disease. We have read various articles on the subject and have discussed the disease with other pet owners and veterinarians. We know that the small deer tick carries the disease, and we know that we should avoid wooded areas during tick season. We also know to brush our pet frequently, thoroughly inspect for ticks, and remove any found promptly and carefully. Topical tick control can also help to protect our pets. According to various publications, Lyme Disease cycle begins with an animal infected with the bacteria (ie., spirochete *Borrelia Burgdorferi*). This animal functions as a reservoir, in other words, it is the source of the

pathogen living within its body where it continues to develop. The white-footed mouse is known to be the primary reservoir, and some birds may also harbor the pathogen. The pathogen is then passed from the mouse to the tick as it ingests a blood meal. The tick now becomes the carrier and transmits the disease without getting sick itself. As a carrier, the tick can retain the disease throughout its life cycle and can pass it to its offspring and to hosts through its bite. Hosts include humans, dogs, cats, horses, cows and white-tailed deer among others. In humans, dogs, and other domestic animals, the bacteria results in Lyme Disease. Although deer are not reservoirs for the pathogen, they are the principal maintenance hosts for adult black-legged ticks. The recent explosive repopulation in the eastern United States by white-tailed deer is linked to the spread of ticks and of Lyme disease in this region. Two species of ticks in North America are carriers of the bacteria that causes Lyme Disease, the black-legged/deer tick and the western black-legged tick. Both are very similar in appearance.

FEATURE ARTICLE (CONTINUED)

According to various publications, dogs typically don't show signs of the disease for two to five months after infection. Many cases start with limping, lymph node swelling and fever, and other signs may be loss of appetite, painful joints, and lethargy with some showing no signs at all. The publications also state there is no evidence that dogs can spread the disease directly to their owners. However, they can bring infected ticks into the home or yard, and it is quit important to carefully removal the tick without crushing it for both the benefit of the dog and the owner. Sources indicate that an infective tick must be attached approximately 48 hours before bacteria transmission can occur. Improper handling of an infected tick during removal from its host could allow bacterial transmission through abraded skin or mucous membranes.

We may have heard that there are pros and cons when it comes to vaccinating our pets for Lyme Disease. On the pro side, there appears to be evidence that the vaccine might prevent cases of Lyme arthritis that do not respond to treatment (ie., antibiotics), may prevent cases of Lyme kidney inflammation, and may protect dog populations in endemic areas. On the con side, risks with the vaccination may cause an untreatable form of Lyme disease, and, like all bacterial diseases, the vaccine provides only short term immunity.

In summary, preventing the infection is probably the best line of defense for protection our pets from this rapidly growing disease.

Source Documents:

"Tick Management Handbook", by Kirby C. Stafford III, Ph.D.

"Dog Owner's Home Veterinary Handbook", by Kenneth Todars Ph.D.,

Web MD Veterinary Reference

"Canine Lyme Disease: Prevention, Diagnosis, Vaccination, and Treatment Issues", Revised Edition, by Christie Keith



Photo submitted by Kara Kaiser



Photo submitted by Sally Minton



Photo submitted by Iva Sciandra

NOW WE'RE COOKIN'

Dog Food Recipes

Article submitted by Cindy Lisai

From I-Love-Dogs.com

<http://www.i-love-dogs.com/dog-food-recipes.html>

Z-Dog's Biscuits

Dog Food Recipe Ingredients:

- 1 cup all purpose flour
- 1 cups oats (uncooked oatmeal)
- 1 cups whole wheat flour
- 1 cups corn meal
- 4 T garlic powder
- 1 cup oat bran
- 1/3 cup olive oil
- 3 T honey
- egg
- 1 cup chicken, beef or vegetable broth

Dog Food Recipe Directions:

Preheat oven to 300. Grease (or line with parchment paper) 2 large cookie sheets. Mix dry ingredients in a large bowl. Add the egg, oil and stock. Mix well to form a soft dough that is firm enough to roll out. On a floured surface roll out dough to about 1/2 inch in thickness. Cut into desired shapes and place about 1 inch apart on the prepared cookie sheet. Bake for two hours, then turn the oven off and let the biscuits sit for several hours until oven is completely cool in order to dry and harden them. Store at room temperature for several months.



Photo submitted by Lynn Kloske

Peanut Butter Puppy Poppers

Dog Food Recipe Ingredients:

- 2 cups whole-wheat flour
- 1 tbsp. baking powder
- 1 cup peanut butter (chunky or smooth)
- 1 cup milk

Dog Food Recipe Directions:

Preheat oven to 375. In a bowl, combine flour and baking powder. In another bowl, mix peanutbutter milk, then add to dry ingredients and mix well. Place dough on a lightly floured surface and knead. Roll dough to 1/4 inch thickness and use a cookie cutter to cut out shapes, Bake for 20 minutes on a greased baking sheet until lightly brown. Cool on a rack, then store in an airtight container.

From I-Love-Dogs.com

We hope your best friend enjoys these tasty dog food recipes!

HAVANESE ROUNDTABLE

Roundtable Question & Answer

Questions and Answers submitted by Jan Smith
Certified Trainer

My dog is terrified of storms. How do I help her?

First let's look at how you feel about loud noises or storms. Do they scare you? Dogs can smell fear on your breath, and if so, keep a supply of strong mints or breath freshener on hand for the times you're feeling fear. If you've ever watched an obedience ring you'll see some people hurrying to finish a strong mint before entering the ring. They don't want their dog to pick up on their tension and this is one way around it.

You can make storms fun for your dog. Get out their favorite toy or treat and in an upbeat and fun voice ask if they'd like a treat or start playing with the toy and dog. Your dog may not take to this at first but they'll usually come around.

If there is a distant and safe to be outside storm, take your dog out in the rain from puppyhood and play, play, play. Keep an upbeat voice and have fun with your dog. You may both wind up soaking wet but a warm shower feels great afterward and you can both be in there. There can be a downside to this method. Your dog may expect to play in every storm that comes around and not understand why you don't feel like going out in 50 degree weather to have fun. You can bring that fun inside with toys and play and get their mind off of going outside by wearing them out playing inside.

If you don't have storms in your area, you can take your dog with you to fun events that you know will have a louder than normal sound level. The fireworks at the 4th of July and New Years Eve are a good tool. You can stay back from the crowd so

that your dog isn't in jeopardy of being stepped on.

Do not coddle your dog as this will reinforce their fear. This is not the time for, "Oh you poor baby". A "Get over it" attitude comes in handy during these times and can be said aloud in a pleasant voice, then go on to have fun with your dog. If all else fails, check in your area for a well trained behavioral specialist to help you work with your dog.

One of my dogs is grabbing food from my hands when I try to treat.

What can I do to stop it

Getting nipped is no fun but there is an easy cure for this problem. If your dog knows sit-stay it's easier, but not necessary (but don't let that stop you from training those commands.) If the dog is trained to sit, ask them to do so before treating. They're in one place and not jumping around which makes it easier. This also establishes you as the alpha and goes along with NILF, NOTHING IN LIFE IS FREE, a great training tool that you can look up on the web.

When the dog sits, instead of holding the treat in front of the dog's face, push the treat toward the mouth from the level of the mouth, not above the dog. That causes the dog to back their head up a little to accept the treat and stops your fingers from getting nipped or your dog from trying to grab goodies by lunging toward your hand. Give it a try and save those fingers. Happy treating!

FEATURE TIP

Cars, Cars and more Cars

Article submitted by Patt McRae

There is a presumption that because Havanese are 'toys' that riding in a car doesn't pose some of the problems traveling with larger dogs can engender. They can pose problems but they may be of a different nature.

The very first thing you want to check and be sure about is the pet policy of the hotel/motel where you will stay. Policies range from nothing at all to outright refusal. In between are moderate nice places to stay that charge a modest deposit for pets to stay overnight.

Secondly, make up a 'travel kit' which can be nothing fancier than a used plastic grocery bag. The kit should have a couple of rolled up plastic bags to dispose of waste. Include a couple of bottles of water. You can find a small lixit bottle in the small animal section to place on the outside of your pet's crate. It is easier and more spill proof. Take a package of wipes and you might want to include a bottle of non-water sanitizer such as Purell. A couple of recommended first aid items would include a couple of gauze pads and some vet wrap...or the elasticized bandage. You might want to carry something like Pepto Bismol (bismuth sulfate) as well in case new foods and traveling upset your pets tummy.

Carry two beds storing them one atop the other. Include your pet's favorite chewy and remember to have your pet travel on a light meal. Play your pets favorite music and remember to be sure your collar and leash are secure when you make your rest stop visits every three or four hours. PLEASE put the collar and leash on the pet BEFORE you remove it from the car. Your

Havanese will learn to love traveling with the family if everyone makes it stress free and fun for all.



Photo Submitted by Pam Sowa



Photo Submitted by Kara Kaiser

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Fall Fun Fotos

Photos Collected by Paula Perlmutter

Photos Submitted by Sheri Davis, Louise
Donner, Laurie Frangione, Sally Minton,
Leeann Costa Karlson, Kara Kaiser, Anna
Sokoloff



You just gotta HAV fun!

