



The Lancaster Kennel Club

- Newsletter -

President's Message:

As we wind down March with the conclusion of the Celtic Classic, we look forward to several events solely in our purview – the annual SHOP FOR A CAUSE and our RED ROSE CLASSIC. I believe we had a successful Celtic – see more in Tammy's message later in this newsletter - and I want to extend a HUGE THANK YOU to all of those who volunteered to help out – whether it was in Obedience/Rally or at the five Conformation shows – your contributions are invaluable to our club and give us great credence with the other two clubs! Again, THANK YOU!

As we look forward, April is our transitional month with only one major event which is our participation in SHOP FOR A CAUSE. Deb Eckert is chair for this project to be held on Saturday, April 26 from 9 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. at Park City Center. We always have a blast at this event with shoppers stopping to meet the dogs and clogging up the aisles!! Please come out and bring your dogs for a great socialization experience. I believe we are again supporting the Red Rose K9 Search and Rescue team to help Patty and Al acquire a new pup to add to their team.

Two weeks later, May 11th, we will hold our RED ROSE CLASSIC, please contact Cindy Erb-Starkey at cjestarkey@msn.com to sign up. Debby Bush and Mary Hartman are busy putting final touches on the show. RainBear Mahoney, Dave Martin and Gail Weber are busy working on catalog advertising, outside advertising and vendor booths. I encourage you to take out an ad in the catalog and if you can help with outside advertising or vendors, please contact Dave or Gail. We lost some ground last year so we need everyone's support to regain some momentum for this show. Your support, whether by advertising or as a VOLUNTEER, is crucial. Please help!

A few other things happening – the Nominating Committee is preparing the nominee slate for our up-coming election in June; the Dog T.A.G.S. group is reorganizing and will join us again with their new director in a few months; and, we are working on a health clinic for the fall and a Pet First Aid course held by the American Red Cross.

And finally, we have a membership meeting on Wednesday, April 9 in the Community Room (above Kohl's) at Park City Center. Jim Boose will be bringing his Xolo's for introduction to everyone. I'm looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting.

Ann

Co-Editor's Message:

Thanks to each of you for your submissions and thoughts for this edition of our LKC Newsletter. Apologies to the membership for the tardiness of this edition. We have had a very busy month with the Celtic Classic and a few other things, and by the time all participants regained their vigor, the month had flown by. We will absolutely do our best to insure this happens as seldom as possible. Thanks to Co-Editors RainBear Mahoney and Bradley Frisbee for their input and support. Remember to send us interesting articles you feel your fellow club members might enjoy, show brags, and any suggestions for our upcoming issues. We have a new edition to the Newsletter our "LKC Activity Calendar", (seen below). We will include all upcoming LKC Events for the two month period between newsletters in the calendar. We will also add any interesting events in the area that might be deemed important to our membership. PLEASE send in any events, (eye clinics, match shows, specialty events being held in this area, etc), with the name/location/date of the event. It was great catching up with so many of you at the Celtic Classic recently. As always, I'll be seeing you at our upcoming 2014 Events ! Barry Brunner

CELTIC CLASSIC REVIEW

Thank you everyone who volunteered their time and energy to help make this cluster a success. We unfortunately are not going to net the same amount of money as last year. We were down for the cluster about 1000 entries (approx 200 per day). With that being said. I had quite a lot of positive comments from judges, exhibitors, vendors, etc. I was able to talk with some of the Judges at dinner one night and they said they have never been to a cluster where the clubs all worked together like we do and were impressed with how smoothly everything was handled. I spoke with several show chairs that work within a cluster and they were impressed with the way the three clubs work together. The vendors were very pleased with their sales for the week. York KC, Delaware Co. KC, and our Lancaster KC are all ready to start next year's show preparation. If anyone is interested in being my Assistant next year, please contact me at (717) 371-1945. I'll need some help this year due to some personal activities that I need to attend to. I'm looking for a trophy chair, assistant show chair and assistant ring hospitality chair (Deb Eckert needs some help). Please don't let the size of this show scare you away. Everything runs very smoothly and we have two other clubs to help in preparation.

Thank you again for all your help in putting on this cluster. Tammy Selka

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A full listing of show events can be found at

1. AKC <http://www.akc.org/events/search/index.cfm>
2. Rau Dog Shows <http://www.raudogshows.com>
3. MBF <http://www.infodog.com>

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Treasurer's Report: - The Treasurer reports will continue to be in the Members Only area of our website.

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Secretary's Reports:

LANCASTER KENNEL CLUB INC.
Membership Meeting
February 12 2014, 7:00 PM
Park City Community Center, Lancaster, PA

Call to Order: 7:06 PM – Ann Byrne, President

1. Welcome- given by Ann Byrne. Guest attending were Dog TAGS, Martha Guimond & friends.

2. Secretary's report – Tammy Selka – Minutes were published in last newsletter, Motion to accept as printed by Pete Byrne second Deb Eckert. Motion carried. Thank you card received from Michele Hosking, scholarship recipient, PAWSability flyer, and Information on handling classes being conducted by Kaye Ames & Sharon Baublitz at The Complete Canine in Landisville, PA.

3. Treasurer's report- Sue Bullitt – Financial statements and balance sheets distributed for January 2014. A motion was made by Pete Byrne ad second by Carolyn Vack to accept as printed. Motion carried.

4. AKC Delegate report – Carolyn Vack – Carolyn gave an extensive report from last AKC Delegates meeting. Contact Carolyn for a copy of report. A lot of statistics were given.

5. Committee Reports–as follows:

a. **Celtic Classic** – Tammy Selka – Everything is ready to go. Need volunteers please contact Cindy Erb-Starkey.

b. **Shop for a Cause** – Deb Eckert – April 26 at Park City. Please bring a dog for people to meet. Contact Deb Eckert for information.

c. **Red Rose Classic** – Deb Bush & Mary Hartman – Proofing premium list. Maybe adding owner/handler class, 4-6 month puppy classes for next year.

6. Unfinished Business -

a. **Newsletter** – Barry Brunner and Brad Frisbee – Please send information to them for newsletter by end of March. – By-laws have been approved by AKC. Tammy is having printed up for distribution.

b. **Nominating Committee** – Carolyn Vack & LuAnn Bicevkis have been appointed as nominating committee.

c. **Match Show** - Need match show chair.

7. New Business –

a. **New member** – Motion by Kim Hess second Lori Wright to accept application for membership for Jr. Member Alexis Schlott. Motion carried.

b. **Meeting Programs** – Looking for suggestions for meeting programs. Please contact Ann with thoughts.

c. **Other business for the good of the club** - Wendy Mount is in hospital.

d. **STAR Classes** - Looking at possible holding STAR (CGC) classes.

8. Adjournment – 8:05 PM by Deb Eckert

Program after meeting: Pet TAGS – Laura Harding gave informative talk about this program for military vets with PTSD and their dog training program to help them. Martha Guimond gave a wonderful and informative talk about the Russian Toy Terrier (Russian Rat Dog).

Submitted by: Tammy Selka, Secretary

Lancaster Kennel Club, Inc.
Board of Directors Meeting
March 3, 2014
Lancaster Leiderkranz

Board members in attendance: Ann Byrne, Rain Bear Mahoney, Deb Bush, Lori Wright, Sue Bullitt, Cindy Erb-Starkey, Kim Hess & Deb Eckert

Guests: None

Call to Order: 7:10 PM -

1. Secretary's Report: Ann Byrne for Tammy Selka

- a. **Minutes** – The minutes from the previous Board meeting were printed in the last edition of the newsletter. Motion to accept as printed Rain Bear second Sue Bullitt. Motion carried.
- b. **Correspondence** –None

2. Treasurer's Report: Sue Bullitt

- a. Financial reports were distributed. Motion to accept the October and February statements by Rain Bear Mahoney second Deb Bush. Motion carried.

3. AKC Delegates report: No report

4. Committee Reports:

- a. **Celtic Classic** –Entries are down 240 for Thursday. Down for avg. of 200 for every day. Need volunteers.
- b. **Health Clinic** – Kim Hess will have information soon.
- c. **Seminars**–Lori Wright is researching.
- d. **Match Show** – Kim Hess volunteered to Chair. Kim Steinman and Tammy Selka will help.

5.Unfinished Business:

- a. **Newsletter** – Going out by April 1.

6. New Business:

- a. **Meeting Programs** – Jim Boose will be at the April General Meeting to educate us on the Xolo.
- b. **Pet Day @Groff Funeral Home** –Sue Tomlinson is researching whether we should be involved.
- c. **Facebook Page** - Motion to start a Facebook page by Deb Bush second Sue Bullitt. Motion carried.
- d. **Flowers** - Flowers will be sent to members who have passed and those in the hospital.
- e. **Shop for a Cause** – Motion to approve \$600.00 expense for Shop for a Cause by Kim Hess second Lori Wright. Motion carried.
- f. **October 8 Membership Meeting** - Motion to move to Leiderkranz by Sue Bullitt second Deb Eckert. Motion carried.

7.Adjournment: at 7:55 PM.

Submitted by: Tammy Selka, Secretary

2014 Schedule of Events

APRIL 2014 LKC Activities

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9 LKC Membership Meeting 7:00pm Kohl's Entrance	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26 Shop For A Cause 9:00am - 9:30pm Park City Center
27	28	29	30			

MAY 2014

LKC Activities

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5 LKC BOD Meeting 7:00pm Liederkrantz	6	7	8	9	10
11 RED ROSE CLASSIC *P L E A S E* VOLUNTEER	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SHOW BRAGS

Barry Brunner's Siberian Huskies, "Kaz" (CH Barynuk's Hawt Ice), and litter sister "Vanna" (CH Barynuk's Ice Ice Baby) ... both finished their AKC Championships at the Celtic Classic this year!! Special CONGRATS to Judy, Dale, & Stan Kramarich and to Tom Oelschlager and to Jessica Plourde for the very special care and handling of Kaz and Vanna !!



Barcole Standard Poodles is proud to announce our newest up and coming youngster, Barcole Rock Me Amadaus, "DaVinci" 9 1/2 months, BOS. Shenandoah Valley Kennel Club, Inc., Judge, Ms. Sue S. Woodle

Expertly handled by Paul Clas and Crystal Murray



March 12, 2014

Pa. bill strengthens penalties for harming K-9s

House Judiciary Committee has advanced legislation that would strengthen felony charges for anyone who deliberately harms or kills a K-9 officer in the line of duty

HARRISBURG — The House Judiciary Committee advanced legislation sponsored by Rep. John Maher (R-Allegheny/Washington) that would strengthen felony charges for anyone who deliberately harms or kills a K-9 officer in the line of duty.

Maher said the fatal stabbing of K-9 officer Rocco just six weeks ago in Pittsburgh was a stunning loss for Rocco's police partner Officer Phil Lerza, Pittsburgh and the law enforcement community.

Maher said Rocco's violent death also revealed a weak spot in Pennsylvania's animal cruelty laws.

"In Pennsylvania, killing a police dog carries no more penalty than simply taunting one," said Maher. "I believe a far more substantial penalty should apply for violence against K-9 officers."

Under Maher's legislation, a perpetrator would be charged with a felony of the second degree for the willful or malicious torture of a police dog, or if they, mutilate, injure, disable, poison or kill the dog. House Bill 2026 carries a maximum fine of \$25,000 and 10 years in prison.

The outpouring of support and expressions of sympathy following Rocco's death reflects the level of respect K-9 officers have in the law enforcement community and among the general public. In fact, as many as 1,200 people, including many police officers and their K-9 partners, attended Rocco's funeral.

"My bill will strengthen the penalties for the despicable act that claimed Rocco's life, and I am hopeful the punishment I am proposing will deter others from committing the same in the future," Maher said.

The Pennsylvania Fraternal Order of Police supports Maher's legislation.

The committee unanimously approved House Bill 2026. The measure now goes to the full House where it is expected to be considered as early as next week.

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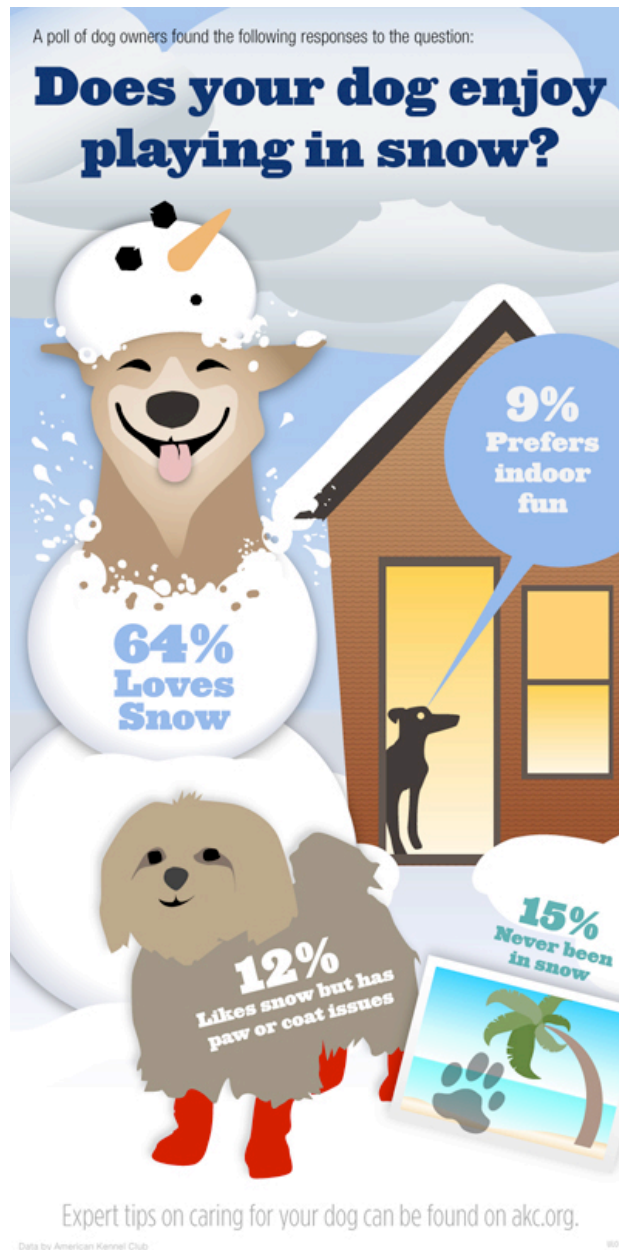
Retrieved from:

<http://www.policeone.com/K-9/articles/6964113-Pa-bill-strengthens-penalties-for-harming-K-9s/>

Do Most Dogs Play in the Snow?

(Tuesday, February 25, 2014)

Curious on the breakdown of just how many dogs enjoy playing in the snow? Check out the stats! What about your dog? Does he/she like to play in the snow? Send your pics to communications@akc.org and we could feature your dog on our [AKC Dog Lovers](#) blog!



General Concerns

Winter's cold air brings many concerns for responsible dog owners. Keep the following precautions in mind:

- Don't leave your dog outside in the cold for long periods of time. Wind chill makes days colder than actual temperature readings. Be attentive to your dog's body temperature, and limit its time outdoors.
- Adequate shelter is a necessity. Keep your dog warm, dry and away from drafts. Tiles and uncarpeted areas may become extremely cold, so make sure to place blankets and pads on floors in these areas.
- Be extra careful when walking or playing with your dog near frozen lakes, rivers or ponds. Your dog could slip or jump in and get seriously injured.
- Groom your dog regularly. Your dog needs a well-groomed coat to keep properly insulated. Short- or coarse-haired dogs may get extra cold, so consider a sweater or coat. Long-haired dogs should have excess hair around the toes and foot pads trimmed to ease snow removal and cleaning. If you do the trimming, take care not to cut the pads or other delicate area of the foot.
- Feed your dog additional calories if it spends a lot of time outdoors or is a working animal. It takes more energy in the winter to keep body temperature regulated, so additional calories are necessary.
- Towel or blow-dry your dog if it gets wet from rain or snow. It is important to dry and clean its paws, too. This helps avoid tiny cuts and cracked pads. A little petroleum jelly may soften the pads and prevent further cracking.
- Don't leave your dog alone in a car without proper precautions. If the car engine is left on, the carbon monoxide will endanger your dog's life. If the engine is off, the temperature in the car will get too cold.

Health Tips

Dogs cannot talk to us when they are sick. As a responsible dog owner, it is important to pay special attention to your dog's well-being during the winter season. Remember the following health concerns:

- Antifreeze, which often collects on driveways and roadways, is highly poisonous. Although it smells and tastes good to your dog, it can be lethal.
- Rock salt, used to melt ice on sidewalks, may irritate footpads. Be sure to rinse and dry your dog's feet after a walk.
- Provide plenty of fresh water. Your dog is just as likely to get dehydrated in the winter as in the summer. Snow is not a satisfactory substitute for water.
- Frostbite is your dog's winter hazard. To prevent frostbite on its ears, tail and feet, don't leave your dog outdoors for too long.
- Be very careful of supplemental heat sources. Fireplaces and portable heaters can severely burn your dog. Make sure all fireplaces have screens, and keep portable heaters out of reach.
- Like people, dogs seem to be more susceptible to illness in the winter. Take your dog to a veterinarian if you see any suspicious symptoms.

- Don't use over-the-counter medications on your dog without consulting a veterinarian.

Holiday Safeguards

The winter season brings lots of fun holiday festivities, but pet-owners should keep in mind the following special precautions:

- The holidays are not ideal for introducing a pet into your family. New puppies and dogs require extra attention and a stable environment, which the holiday season doesn't permit. Also, a puppy is not a toy or gift that can be returned. Instead, the AKC suggests giving a gift representative of the dog to come, such as a toy, a leash, or a bed.
- Holly, mistletoe and poinsettia plants are pet poisons! Make sure they are kept in places your dog cannot reach.
- Review holiday gifts for dogs to make sure they are safe. Items such as plastic toys and small rawhide sticks may be dangerous.
- Remove holiday lights from lower branches of your tree. They may get very hot and burn dogs.
- Watch out for electrical cords. Pets often try to chew them and may get badly shocked or electrocuted. Place wires out of reach.
- Avoid using glass ornaments. They break easily and may cut a dog's feet and mouth.
- Refrain from using edible ornaments. Your dog may knock the tree over in an attempt to eat them. Also, commercial ornaments may contain paint or toxins in the preservatives.
- Whether your tree is live or artificial, both kinds of needles are sharp and indigestible. Don't leave your dog unattended in the room with the tree.
- Tinsel is dangerous for dogs. It may obstruct circulation and, if swallowed, block the intestines.
- Alcohol and chocolate are toxic for dogs, even in small amounts. Keep unhealthy, sweet treats and seasonal goodies out of reach.
- The holiday season is a stressful time for dogs. Try to keep a normal schedule during all the excitement.

Stop Barking! I'm on the Phone!

(Monday, February 24, 2014)

By: Mary Burch, Ph.D., AKC's Canine Good Citizen and S.T.A.R. Puppy Director, Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist

I can think of at least three friends or relatives whose dogs bark when they are talking on the phone. The conversation usually goes like this..."And then she said...BRUNO!!! STOP BARKING!...anyway, she said she would be coming to the party...BRUNO! QUIT IT!...and she will be bringing... BRUNO!!!!!!" And on and on it goes.

The main reason that dogs bark when we are on the phone is that the behavior is attention maintained. Barking is one way for a dog to say, "Pay attention to me." Your canine companion can hold you hostage if you are so embarrassed by the noise that as you talk, you scurry around the house with the portable phone trying to find something, anything, that will put an end to the barking so you can have a peaceful conversation.

You find yourself thinking, "Here, have a dog biscuit and be quiet," as you grimace at the dog and shove his preferred treat toward him. Or, "Come on!" you mouth silently with a scowl on your face and snapping your fingers, indicating that the dog should come to the door NOW to go outside.

And throughout the call, you hope that your caller isn't hearing all of the ridiculous manipulative shenanigans that your precious pup is pulling right now.

The bad news is if you give in and try to stop the barking with a reward such as a treat or activity the dog enjoys, you may stop the racket briefly, but you've just strengthened the behavior and you're on your way to having a dog who barks every time you talk on the phone.

So what do you do? Here are a few alternatives:

1. Teach the dog an incompatible behavior such as, "Go to your place." If the dog is in a down stay or in his crate where he is usually quiet, he is less likely to bark.
2. Reward quiet behavior. Be ready with some treats before you start talking on the phone. Periodically give the dog a treat if she is quiet.
3. Consider pairing talking on the phone with an activity that the dog enjoys. If the weather is beautiful, it might be nice to sit on the back porch to have your weekly hour-long phone visit with Aunt Sue. The dog can enjoy the back yard and sunshine. However, the dog should not be calling the shots and forcing you to go outside once the call has started. 4. Set up extinction training sessions. For a behavior such as barking, extinction (ignoring the behavior) is an appropriate way to handle the problem. But it is hard to ignore a barking dog when you are trying to have a phone conversation. Consider staging a phone call to train your dog. You can call yourself from a second phone to make the phone ring. The dog doesn't know no one is talking on the other end. Then have a conversation with yourself, using the same tones and demeanor you use when you talk on the phone. Observe to see how early in the chain that your dog starts to bark. Is the ringing phone the stimulus that causes the problem? Does the barking start a few minutes into the conversation? Ignore the dog until he is quiet and then reward him with a treat. 4. Set up extinction training sessions. For a behavior such as barking, extinction (ignoring the behavior) is an appropriate way to handle the problem. But it is hard to ignore a barking dog when you are trying to have a phone conversation. Consider staging a phone call to train your dog. You can call yourself from a second phone to make the phone ring. The dog doesn't know no one is talking on the other end. Then have a conversation with yourself, using the same tones and demeanor you use when you talk on the phone. Observe to see how early in the chain that your dog starts to bark. Is the ringing phone the stimulus that causes the problem? Does the barking start a few minutes into the conversation? Ignore the dog until he is quiet and then reward him with a treat.
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Stop Barking Article Retrieved from:

https://www.akc.org/press_center/article.cfm?article_id=5318

MOSQUITO CONTROL

by Rob Sproule

salisbury
GREENHOUSE



MOSQUITO CONTROL

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GREENHOUSE



Recommended container size: 70 cm across

- A** Citronella geranium
- B** Marigold 'Lemon Gem'
- C** Lemon grass
- D** Catnip
- E** Ageratum 'Artist Purple'
- F** Lemon thyme

MYTH BUSTERS

by: Mark E. Rogers

There are many myths about companion animal health and nutrition. Some of these myths are amusing, make you laugh, and walk away smiling. Many are of them are just wrong or dangerous and jeopardize the quality and longevity of our best friend's lives. The origins of these myths are varied, and often obscured in anecdotal clouds of here-say and folklore. But origins are unimportant. What is important, is looking to the best available scientific evidence and research findings to dispel these myths and protect the health and well being of our faithful companions, provide them the best environment and nutrition so they can thrive, and not let the many animals lives that have been given up for a better understanding of their needs to have been done so in vain. For after all the world is *Not* flat and the Moon is *Not* made of cheese.

MYTH - "Dogs are not true carnivores."

FALSE - Dogs and Cats *ARE* Carnivores!

The anatomical features of carnivores are:

SHORT , SIMPLE , & ACIDIC DIGESTIVE TRACTS. Protein and fat from animal source are quickly and easily digested – hence the short digestive system of dogs and cats.

The ability of dogs and cats to secrete hydrochloric acid is also exceptional. To facilitate protein breakdown and kill the bacteria found in decaying meats, dogs and cats are able to keep their gastric pH around 1-2.

SHARP TEETH (designed for slicing meat, not grinding plants). Carnivores have elongated teeth designed for tearing and killing prey.

Their molars are triangular with jagged edges that function like serrated-edged blades that give a smooth cutting motion like the blades on a pair of shears.

JAWS MOVE VERTICALLY unlike herbivores and omnivores that grind their food by side to side chewing, the jaws of dogs and cats operate vertically to provide a smooth cutting motion, and open widely to swallow large chunks of meat.

NO AMYLASE IN SALIVA. Amylase in saliva is something omnivorous and herbivorous animals possess, but not carnivorous animals like dogs or cats. As amylase is not present in saliva, the burden is entirely on the pancreas to produce the amylase needed to digest carbohydrates.

Feeding dogs as though they were omnivores or herbivores makes the pancreas work harder in order to digest the carbohydrate-filled foods (instead of just producing normal amounts of the enzymes needed to digest proteins and fats).

Several key anatomical features separate dogs and cats from omnivores and herbivores, while clearly classifying them as carnivores with an adaptation for an almost exclusively meat based diet.

Dogs & cats possess a short, simple gastrointestinal tract. Because meat is easily digested (relative to plants) their small intestines are short.

Mythbusters, cont.

A high concentration of stomach acid helps quickly break down proteins (Carnivores have a stomach acidity of about pH 1 - compared to humans at pH 4 to 5).

A large mouth opening with a single hinge joint adapted for swallowing whole chunks of meat. Short and pointed teeth designed for grasping, ripping and shredding meat (not grinding grains). Teeth and jaws designed to swallow food whole (not for chewing or crushing plants).

Adapted to break down protein and fat from meat (not plants or grains), the saliva of dogs and cats does not contain the digestive enzyme amylase.

Carnivores don't chew their food. Unlike carbohydrate-digesting enzymes, protein-digesting enzymes cannot be released in the mouth due to the potential of damaging the oral cavity (auto digestion).

Therefore, carnivores do not mix their food with saliva—they simply bite off huge chunks of meat and swallow them whole.

Where the notion that dogs are omnivores ever started is unclear. The FACT is that they are *Not* omnivores they **ARE** carnivores and should be treated and fed as such!

MYTH - “High protein diets will burn up or destroy my dogs kidneys.”

FALSE - Not only is there **no** scientific evidence to support this claim, there are numerous scientific studies that demonstrate diets containing high quality animal protein have no deleterious effect on canine or feline kidney function.¹⁻⁶ High protein diets are far more biologically appropriate than diets low in protein (< 30%). Since Dogs and Cats **ARE** carnivores, protein and fat are what they are biologically designed to eat. Further, numerous studies have shown that except in extreme cases of very advanced kidney disease and renal failure, low protein diets can cause more harm than good.⁴⁻⁶ Low protein diets may extend the life of animals whose normal kidney function has dropped below 25% of normal but unfortunately, at that stage little to nothing that can be done for the animal except to make its remaining time as comfortable as possible.

1. Mythology of Protein Restriction for Dogs with Reduced Renal Function

Kenneth C. Bovée, DVM, MMedSc

Department of Clinical Studies School of Veterinary Medicine University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Supplement to Compendium on Continuing Education for the Practicing Veterinarian Vol. 21, No. 11(K), Nov. 1999.

2. Robertson JL, Goldschmidt M, Kronfeld DS, et al: **Long- term renal responses to high dietary protein in dogs with 75% nephrectomy.** *Kidney Int* 29:511–519, 1986.

3. Delmar R. Finco *et. al.* **Effects of Aging and Dietary Protein Intake on Uninephrectomized Geriatric Dogs** *Am J Vet Res.* 1994 Sep;55(9):1282-90

4. Delmar R. Finco *et. al.* **Protein and Calorie Effects on the Progression of Chronic Renal Failure in Cats** *American Journal of Veterinary Research* vol 59 (5) may 1998

5. Peter J. Markwell BSc, BVetMed, MRCVS **Dietary Management of Renal Failure in the Dog and Cat** WALTHAM Centre for Pet Nutrition, UK

6. **The Eleventh Annual Canine Medicine Symposium May 10-11, 2008 - UCDAVIS**

Denise A. Elliott, BVSc, PhD, DACVIM, DACVN **Nutritional Management of Renal Disease: Myths, Realities, and Tips for Success**

Mythbusters, cont.

MYTH - “High protein diets fed to puppies lead to rapid bone growth and skeletal disease especially in large breed dogs, e.g., Great Danes.”

FALSE - There is *no* scientific evidence to support the claim that high protein diets cause rapid growth of any kind. In fact, it was demonstrated as early as 1991 that high protein diets have nothing to do with rapid bone growth and did not contribute to osteochondrosis *specifically* in Great Dane puppies.¹ On the contrary, a diet high in quality animal protein increases the palatability and aids in restricting the fat content of foods without the inclusion of unnecessary carbohydrates. It has been shown that higher protein to calorie ratios are even more important for puppies and kittens than for adult animals. The proteins and fats need to be high quality to ensure a high degree of digestibility and bioavailability of essential amino acids and essential fatty acids. The primary cause for non-genetic skeletal abnormalities in large breed dogs is overfeeding.²⁻⁴ Providing energy and nutrition in excess of need is the cause of rapid growth rate, and the source of energy, protein, fat, or carbohydrate, is of less importance than the total metabolizable energy fed. No correlation has ever been made between growth rate in puppies and achievement of full growth potential in adult dogs.²⁻⁵ Home cooked or prepared meals can often be more at fault, though their nutritional value can be far superior, than commercially available foods due to the simple fact that the total metabolizable energy is more difficult to determine accurately.

Energy requirements for dogs and cats can be determined with a fair degree of confidence. The energy requirement calculations take into account several variables that are beyond the scope and intent of this discussion. The reader is referred to reference 5 for a detailed description and simple to follow instructions to determine the approximate energy requirements for their animal. This is of *critical* importance in light of the current discussion to ensure that growing puppies (especially large breeds) and kittens nutritional needs are met without overfeeding. This is unquestionably the most prudent practice, a lean dog is far healthier than an over fed dog, and this is the best measure to prevent skeletal and muscular disease related to over nutrition. Unfortunately, there is no magic formula, and certainly no magic food formulation available that can be fed according to generalized feeding guidelines. Each dog is an individual. The responsible animal owner can and should make the relatively small investment in time and energy required to provide their growing animals with optimal nutrition in the correct proportions to the best of their ability. Do not fall prey to superstition, fear, myths, and emotion.

The calculated energy requirements alone should not be used as the sole determinant of how much food should be fed. They do provide a solid, scientifically based starting point and useful tool to help prevent a rapid growth rate and weight gain in the growing animal.

1. Nap RC, Hazewinkel HAW, Voorhout G et al. **Growth and skeletal development in Great Dane pups fed different levels of protein intake.** J Nutr 1991; 121: S107-113.

2. Encyclopedia of Canine Clinical Nutrition, Pibot P., Biourge V. and Elliott D.A. (Eds.). International Veterinary Information Service, Ithaca NY, Last updated: 17-Jul-2008; A4211.0708

Main Nutritional Imbalances in Osteoarticular Diseases

H.A.W. Hazewinkel¹ and J. Mott²

¹Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands. ²South Pasadena, CA, USA.

3. **Proceeding of the NAVC**

North American Veterinary Conference Jan. 8-12, 2005, Orlando, Florida

NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORTHOPEDIC DISEASES IN LARGE BREED DOGS

Allan J. Lepine, PhD

Mythbusters, cont.

4. Proceeding of the SEVC Southern European Veterinary Conference

Oct. 17-19, 2008 – Barcelona, Spain

ORTHOPEDICS

Growth Abnormalities: The Role of Nutrition

Prof. Dr. med. vet. J. Zentek

5. National Research Council of the National Academies (NRC). Nutrient Requirements of Dogs and Cats(2006). The National Academies Press, Washington D.C. Ch. 3 & Ch. 11.

MYTH - “Older dogs need less protein.”

FALSE - While older dogs energy requirements tend to decrease, their protein requirement increases by as much as 50%! ¹ Not only is protein restriction in older dogs not necessary it can be very debilitating leading to age related loss of lean body mass and contribute to early mortality.

1. **Pet food safety: dietary protein.** Laflamme D.P. Top Companion Anim Med. 2008 Aug;23(3):154-7

MYTH - “Dogs (and cats) need carbohydrates (sugar) for energy.”

FALSE - Neither has a requirement for carbohydrates (NRC, AAFCO). Although both utilize glucose for a variety of biological functions including energy they have no dietary requirement since they can produce all they need from the metabolites of protein and fat through a process called gluconeogenesis. Glucose is stored in the liver of animals as glycogen, a polymer of glucose, and is released and utilized under the control of the pancreatic hormone glucagon. Insulin, another pancreatic hormone, is used to lower blood glucose and promote its storage in the liver, glucagon is used to raise blood glucose levels and promote its release.

Fluctuations of blood glucose levels that result from eating high starch (plant polymer of glucose) foods especially those with a high glycemic index, tax a carnivores pancreas to release both amylase to digest the starch and insulin to sequester the resulting glucose from the blood stream. This in turn can lead to storage of excess sugar as fat not lean body tissue, and promote diseases such as obesity and diabetes.¹ The more biologically appropriate energy source for dogs is fat.²⁻⁴ While carbohydrates are not in and of themselves bad, they are not a natural component of a carnivores diet and therefore their inclusion in there diet such be kept at a minimum.

1. Patrick Nguyen, Henri Dumon, Vincent Biourge and Etienne Pouteau, **Glycemic and Insulinemic Responses after Ingestion of Commercial Foods in Healthy Dogs: Influence of Food Composition**, J. Nutr. 128: 2654S–2658S, 1998.

2. Theriault DG, Beller GA, Smoake JA, et al. **Intramuscular energy sources in dogs during physical work.** J Lipid Res 1973; 14:54-61.

3. Hammel EP, Kronfeld DS, Ganjan VK, Dunlap HL. **Metabolic responses to exhaustive exercise in racing sled dogs fed diets containing medium, low, or zero carbohydrate.** Am J Clin Nutr 1976; 30:409-418.

4. Reynolds AJ, Fuhrer L, Dunlap HL, Finke M, Kallfelz FA. **Effect of diet and training on muscle glycogen storage and utilization in sled dogs.** J Appl Physiol 1995; 79:1601-1607.

Mythbusters, cont.

MYTH - “Canned food has less protein and fat than dry food.”

FALSE - Canned foods and raw foods have *more* fat and protein than the majority of dry foods. To accurately compare canned, raw, and dry foods they must all be on a level playing field. That means you must compare the protein, fat, and carbohydrates on a dry matter basis. Canned and raw foods are typically between 65 and 85% water where dry foods are only 10-12% water. To make an accurate comparison you must remove the water content from the formulation then compare the % composition of each nutritive ingredient. This is easy to accomplish. Recall that the listed percentages on the label are *as fed*. Since the total contents must equal 100% simply remove the % moisture and recalculate the % of the ingredient now based on a dry matter amount. So in a can of food that lists protein as 10%, fat as 8%, and moisture as 78% the calculations are as follows: $100 - 78 = 22$. So $10(p) \div 22 = 45\%$ protein, $8(f) \div 22 = 36\%$ fat, on a *dry matter basis*. In a dry food that lists protein as 28% and fat as 14% and moisture as 10% the calculation becomes: $100 - 10 = 90$. $28(p) \div 90 = 31\%$ protein, $14(f) \div 90 = 15.5\%$ fat, *on a dry matter basis*. This type of comparison can be made between any foods whose moisture content and *as fed* ingredient % are known.

What about the missing ingredient carbohydrates(sugar)? This can easily be estimated by the following equation. First, remember fiber is a form of carbohydrates and second, the ash content if not listed can be estimated to be no more than 8%. This will get you within about 1-3%. So in a typical grain free food: $100\% \text{ (total)} - 10\% \text{ (water)} - 32\% \text{ (protein)} - 18\% \text{ (fat)} - 8\% \text{ ash} = 32\% \text{ carbohydrates} = \text{(SUGAR)}$! That means in a 30 lb bag of food there is ~10 lbs of SUGAR! - Food for thought!

MYTH - “Gastric Dilation Volvulus (**BLOAT**) is caused by - dehydrated raw foods, cereal based foods, high protein foods, citric acid, and/or a host of other food related issues.”

FALSE - Gastric Dilation Volvulus GDV or Bloat is **NOT** caused by any of these! While the exact cause or causes of GDV are not clearly known or understood, Dr. Glickman at Purdue University who is considered one of the foremost experts on this often fatal condition has over the past 30 years identified several causative factors and ruled out others. Dogs with *narrow deep chests* are at greatest risk for GDV as are those with a history of the condition in a *first degree relative*. *Other causative factors include* but are not limited to; eating large meals once daily, eating from raised bowls, high speed of eating, eating less canned foods, fewer snacks, temperament - aggression toward people or other dogs, stressful situations. Factors that **DO NOT** contribute to the incidence of GDV are; feeding cereal based foods, dry food moistened with water, supplements, vitamins, multiple animal households, other pre-existing diseases, vaccinations, citric acid, raw food. One recent study has determined that the only food related causative factor is a 2.4 fold increase in GDV for dogs fed a dry food listing oils or animal fat as the fourth ingredient “*can predispose a high risk dog to GDV*”.¹ The **only** two effective preventative measures to date are to avoid breeding affected animals and those that have an affected first degree relative, and surgical tacking - or gastropexy.

1. Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association **January/February 2006** vol. 42 no. 1 **28-36**

The Effect of Ingredients in Dry Dog Foods on the Risk of Gastric Dilatation-Volvulus in Dogs

Malathi Raghaven DVM, PhD, Nita W. Glickman MPH, PhD and Lawrence T. Glickman, VMD, DrPH.

2. **GASTRIC DILATATION/VOLVULUS SYNDROME IN DOGS** Greg Marsolais, DVM, MS, Diplomate ACVS, Small Animal Surgery 2007 Reviewed and updated 12/25/2008 by Mitchell A. Robbins DVM, Diplomate ACVS - ACVS Article available on web

Mythbusters, cont.

3. Proceedings of the 34th World Small Animal Veterinary Congress WSAVA 2009 São Paulo, Brazil - 2009
GASTRIC DILATATION VOLVULUS: WHAT'S NEW? Theresa W. Fossum DVM, MS, PhD, Diplomate
ACVS Texas A&M University College of Veterinary Medicine, College Station, TX 77843-4474

4. Encyclopedia of Canine Clinical Nutrition, Pibot P., Biourge V. and Elliott D.A. (Eds.). International Veterinary
Information Service, Ithaca NY Last updated: 8-Jan-2008; A4203.0108

The Most Common Digestive Diseases: The Role of Nutrition

A.J. German¹ and J. Zentek²

¹Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom. ²Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
University of Berlin, Germany.

MYTH - “Beet pulp turns my dogs coat red.”

FALSE - The beet pulp used in pet food formulations is colorless and has NO effect on coat color. The truth is that tyrosine (an amino acid) deficiency *NOT* beet pulp is responsible for the so called red coat syndrome.¹⁻² Tyrosine is a key precursor of the skin and hair pigment melanin. Insufficient amounts of tyrosine can lead to a lightening of the coat of dark colored dogs and cats due to lack of sufficient melanin synthesis. Supplementation of free tyrosine above the AAFCO minimum requirements can alleviate this syndrome.

More importantly, dietary fiber inclusion in pet food formulations has been shown to improve intestinal health, specifically the large intestine, and increase nutrient absorption.²⁻³ Often called prebiotics because they feed the intestinal microflora and produce small chain fatty acids (SCFAs) which improve fecal composition and the health of the large intestine mucosal membrane. Combinations of prebiotics and probiotics offer many advantages to the overall health of the GI tract of companion animals and beet pulp and rice bran appear to be optimal fiber (prebiotic) sources for this purpose.⁴

1. Proceedings of the 27th WSAVA Congress 2002 Biourge, Renauld Sergheraert, **Red Coat Syndrome: A Dietary Cause**

2. Fabienne Dethioux, **Nutrition, Skin Health and Coat Quality**, Veterinary Focus, Vol18 No 1, 2008.

3. Kelly S. Swanson, Christine M. Grieshop, Elizabeth A. Flickinger, Laura L. Bauer, JoMay Chow, Bryan W. Wolf, Keith A. Garleb and George C. Fahey, Jr. **Fructooligosaccharides and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* Modify Gut Microbial Populations, Total Tract Nutrient Digestibilities and Fecal Protein Catabolite Concentrations in Healthy Adult Dogs**, J. Nutr. 132: 3721–3731, 2002.

4. G. D. Sunvold, G. C. Fahey, Jr, N. R. Merchen, E. C. Titgemeyer, L. D. Bourquin, L. L. Bauer and G. A. Reinhart **Dietary fiber for dogs: IV. In vitro fermentation of selected fiber sources by dog fecal inoculum and in vivo digestion and metabolism of fiber-supplemented diets**, *J ANIM SCI* 1995, 73:1099-1109.

MYTH - “Obese dogs and cats should be fed low protein, low calorie diets.”

FALSE - It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the best dietary management for both obese dogs and cats is to feed high protein, low carbohydrate diets.¹⁻⁵ This dietary protocol along with regular exercise is the best method for not only achieving the desired weight loss but also ensuring the animal retains and even gains the more desired lean body mass. Although the weight loss observed through high protein low carbohydrate diets, is at a slightly slower rate than that observed with reduced calorie high carbohydrate diets the resulting body tissue is of a more desirable lean muscle to fat ratio. The animals appetite is more correctly satiated by the more biologically appropriate food - protein. Sugar causes a blood sugar rise and crash that makes the animal believe it's hungry when in fact its energy requirements have been met. This makes weight loss more difficult to achieve for the owner and animal alike. Finally, and just as

Mythbusters, cont.

importantly a high protein diet will greatly reduce the risk of the obese animal developing the many debilitating illnesses associated with obesity especially diabetes.

1. Marianne Diez, Patrick Nguyen, Isabelle Jeusette, Claire Devois, Louis Istasse and Vincent Biourge **Weight Loss in Obese Dogs: Evaluation of a High-Protein, Low-Carbohydrate Diet** J. Nutr. 132: 1685S–1687S, 2002.
2. Dorothy P. Laflamme, DVM, PhD Steven S. Hannah, PhD **Increased Dietary Protein Promotes Fat Loss and Reduces Loss of Lean Body Mass During Weight Loss in Cats** Intern J Appl Res Vet Med • Vol. 3, No. 2, 2005
3. Tiffany Linn Bierer and Linh M. Bui **High-Protein Low-Carbohydrate Diets Enhance Weight Loss in Dogs** J. Nutr. 134: 2087S–2089S.
4. Patrick Nguyen, Véronique Leray, Henri Dumon, Lucile Martin, Brigitte Siliart, Marianne Diez and Vincent Biourge **High Protein Intake Affects Lean Body Mass but Not Energy Expenditure in Nonobese Neutered Cats** J. Nutr. 134:2084S-2086S, August 2004.
5. Geraldine Blanchard, Patrick Nguyen, Constance Gayet, Isabelle Leriche, Brigitte Siliart, and Bernard-Marie Paragon, **Rapid Weight Loss with a High-Protein Low-Energy Diet Allows the Recovery of Ideal Body Composition and Insulin Sensitivity in Obese Dogs**, J. Nutr. 134: 2148S–2150S, 2004.

MYTH - “Only prescriptive diets should be fed to diabetic dogs and cats.”

FALSE - As controversial as this may sound current scientific research would say **NO!** The current research available in this area indicates that high protein low carbohydrate diets, first and foremost, are the best choice for both diabetic cats and dogs.¹⁻⁵ A quick review of the most popular prescriptive diets for dogs and cats will show anyone looking at these foods that they *DO NOT* fit this criteria!. In cats over 50% of the animals fed high protein low carb diets were able to completely stop receiving insulin injections and >30% of those still receiving injections were able to reduce their dosage. In dogs similar results have been observed.² Diabetic diets for cats and dogs should be carefully tailored to meet the specific needs of each individual as many other debilitating conditions can arise and occur concomitantly with diabetes. Many animals also suffer from obesity, see above, and other conditions that require special attention. However, the overwhelming body of evidence shows that diabetic animals like people should restrict their carbohydrate (SUGAR) intake! This is especially true for carnivorous animals (cats *and* dogs) which are not designed to consume carbohydrates. Just because they can eat carbohydrates *does not mean they should!* One popular and very expensive prescriptive “diabetic diet” which will not be named lists the following information - you be the judge!

Ingredients: Rice, ground corn, chicken meal, powdered cellulose, corn gluten meal, wheat, natural flavors, chicken fat, rice hulls, monocalcium phosphate, vegetable oil, potassium chloride, guar gum, calcium carbonate, salt, choline chloride, taurine, vitamins [DL-alpha tocopherol acetate (source of vitamin E), biotin, D-calcium pantothenate, pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), vitamin A acetate, niacin supplement, thiamine mononitrate (vitamin B1), riboflavin supplement (vitamin B2), folic acid, vitamin B12 supplement, vitamin D3 supplement], trace minerals [zinc oxide, ferrous sulfate, copper sulfate, manganous oxide, calcium iodate, sodium selenite], rosemary extract, preserved with natural mixed tocopherols and citric acid.

per 1000 kcal

Protein	g	67.4
Fat	g	31.2
Crude Fiber	g	34.9
Total Dietary Fiber	g	63.5
Carbohydrate	g	142.4

Since protein and carbohydrates have an equal number of calories per g (~4 kcal/g) you can see this diabetic food has more than twice its calories from sugar then from protein (570 vs 270)!

1. Renee Rucinsky, DVM, ABVP (Feline) (Chair), Audrey Cook, BVM&S, MRCVS, Diplomate ACVIM-SAIM, Diplomate ECVIM-CA, Steve Haley, DVM, Richard Nelson, DVM, Diplomate ACVIM, Debra L. Zoran, DVM, PhD, Diplomate ACVIM, Melanie Poundstone, DVM, ABVP **AAHA Diabetes Management Guidelines for Dogs and Cats**, Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association 2010; 46:215-224.
2. Deborah S. Greco, **Dietary Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus in Dogs and Cats**: Part of the 2009 Nestlé Purina Veterinary Symposium Publication Jun 1, 2009.
3. Jacquie S. Rand, Linda M. Fleeman, Heidi A. Farrow, Delisa J. Appleton, and Rose Lederer, **Canine and Feline Diabetes Mellitus: Nature or Nurture?** J. Nutr. 134: 2072S–2080S, 2004.
4. Encyclopedia of Canine Nutrition: L.M. Freeman and J.S. Rand **Diabetes Mellitus: Nutritional Strategies** Last updated: 31-Mar-2008; A4206.0308.
5. Geraldine Blanchard, Patrick Nguyen, Constance Gayet, Isabelle Leriche, Brigitte Siliart, and Bernard-Marie Paragon, **Rapid Weight Loss with a High-Protein Low-Energy Diet Allows the Recovery of Ideal Body Composition and Insulin Sensitivity in Obese Dogs**, J. Nutr. 134: 2148S–2150S, 2004.

MYTH - “Serological (blood) tests can be used to determine food allergies in dogs.”

FALSE - It has been known for **decades** that blood tests and skin test are inaccurate to the point of being **USLESS** for determining food allergies in companion animals.¹ **Only** strict elimination diets followed by single protein ingredient provocation and rescue protocols can be used to accurately determine true food allergies. Many food allergies are more correctly termed food sensitivities and can be alleviated when the underlying allergy or other immune system debilitating condition has been treated. Food allergy in dogs is estimated to be quite low <10% of all animals. However, the incidence of dermatological allergic conditions has been shown to be greater in counties that have small animal dermatology practices.²

1. Proceedings of the Southern European Veterinary Conference - SEVC Sep. 30-Oct. 3, 2010, Barcelona, Spain **Dermatology**, Peter J. Ihrke, VMD, Diplomate A.C.V.D.

2. Marie Sallander*, Josefina Adolfsson, Kerstin Bergvall, Åke Hedhammar and Ane Nødtvedt **The Effect of Early Diet on Canine Atopic Dermatitis (CAD) in Three High-Risk Breed** *The Open Dermatology Journal*, 2009, 3, 73-80.

MYTH - “My dog/cat is allergic to chicken fat, or other animal fat, all grains, etc.”

FALSE - Allergic responses can **only be to proteins** or small molecules that either bind to cell surfaces or circulating proteins in the blood stream. Food allergens must be proteins that are stable to heat, strong acid, and the action of protease enzymes and meet specific size criteria that allows them to pass through the lumen of the small intestine. See any general biology text on allergies.