

SHELTIE TALES



Shetland Sheepdog Club of Southeast Florida, Inc. Newsletter

Winter 2018

Come Join Us on January 5, 2019

Back-to-Back Specialties

Shetland Sheepdog Club of Southeast Florida



Back-to-Back Specialties
Saturday, January 5, 2019

Morning

Sweepstakes – Karen Salvage
Breed including NOHS – Lisa Brodsky

Afternoon

Lunch
Sweepstakes – Ellen Ball
Breed including NOHS – Kim Schive

The Florida January Circuit starts in Jupiter!

*This show is dedicated to the memory of
member Martha Hollingsworth.*

2 Specialties ~ Same Day

The Pavilion at Jupiter Farms Park
16655 Jupiter Farms Road
Jupiter, Florida 33478

Complete your entries early !!

Entries close December 19, 2018

www.Caper-dogs.com :: www.sscsefl.com

Show Chair: Ellen Ragland

Event Secretary: Nola Boyd

Chief Ring Steward: Holly Potts

Assistant Ring Steward: Glenda Price

Raffle: Joni Lowther

Trophies: Meredith Hector

Photographer: Dean Von Pusch

Premium:

www.caper-dogs.com/SSCSEFL19Prem.pdf

2018 Officers and Board Members:

President: Hector Hector

Vice President: Ellen Ragland

Secretary: Meredith Hector

Treasurer: Walter Silverstein

Board of Directors:

Colleen Kessler

Karen Salvage

Dee Silverstein

Committees:

Breeder Referral: Holly Potts

Show Chairman: Ellen Ragland

Website: Ximena Cavallazzi

Membership: Joni Lowther

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Upcoming Club Event

SSCSEFL Fall Match

Member Brags

It's Elementary

All in the Family

Great Turnout and Fun Times at the SSCSEFL Fall Match on October 20th



Best In Match: *My Time Pink Champagne "Starla"*
Co-owned by Dee Silverstein & Michele A. Creaton



Best Junior Puppy:
Enclave All Star "Wrigley"
owned by
Hector Hector & Meredith Hector

***Special Thanks to
Judge Glenda Price***

SSCSEFL Fall Match



... and a Big Thanks to
our hosts **Walter and Dee Silverstein** and
to all the exhibitors
for making it
a successful event !

SSCSEFL Fall Match



SSCSEFL Fall Match



SSCSEFL Fall Match



SSCSEFL Fall Match





Upcoming Club Events

Club Meeting:

***Our December meeting and Holiday party will take place
December 8th at 1 p.m. at the Hector's home.***

Lunch will be catered by Olive Garden (thank you Lorna Staab for organizing). Cost will be \$5 per person. Monies raised will go toward the money tree raffle at our January specialties.

Please RSVP by Wednesday, December 5th so she may order the appropriate amount.

Thank you and we look forward to seeing everyone.

Memoriam:

It is with great sorrow that we announce the passing of Christy Clark, a life member of SSCSEFL.

Christy will always be in our hearts and memories. Our thoughts and prayers to all her family.

Newsletter:

SSCSEFL Members please let us know if you have any: Member Brags, Available Shelties, Litter Announcements, Additions or would like to write an article for a future Newsletter. Contact: Jan Smoller, Newsletter Co-Editor or Alice Perez, Newsletter Editor.

Member Brags

Shammy earned her Excellent Fast Title at the October trial in Miami.

Silver Trails Shamrock

MX MXJ EF T2B CGC

very close to her MACH.

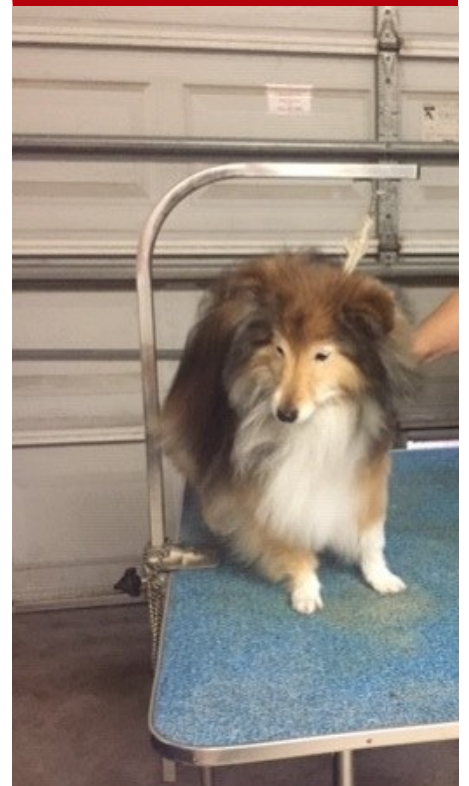
Shammy is owned and handled by Jan Smoller.



Member Brags

Silver Trails Shamrock
"Shammy"

*"Even Agility Shelties
Like To Look Beautiful"*



Member Braggs



CH Donlyn's Blue Ice "Diva"

won Select Bitch at the first Heartland Dog Club Show, October 11, and then won Best of Breed at the two Greater Naples Dog Club Shows on October 13 and 14.

Diva is by Shadow Hill's Polaris and Kismet's Black Ice (major points).

She was handled at the first show by Bill and the other shows by Lorna Staab.



CH Kismet's Encore at Donlyn "Danny"

he has earned ten points towards his Grand Championship and picked up two Best of Opposite Sex wins over specials.

*Danny is by
CH Kismet Cadeneaux Silver Lining
and CH Kismet's Without A Trace.*

He was handled to these wins by the Mendy Gleason team.

"Chime"



Member Brags

CH Kismet's Wind Chimes

"Chime"

won Best of Breed at the first Heartland Dog Club Show and a Select Bitch at the October 12 Heartland Show.

On October 13, at the Greater Naples Dog Club Show she was Select Bitch again, which finished her Grand Championship.

For good measure, she was again Select Bitch at the second Greater Naples Show. Then again she won Select Bitch at the Brandon Florida Kennel Club Show for two more points.

Chime is by CH Kismet's Shogun and CH Kismet's Silver Minx.

She was handled at all shows by Stefanie Nawlin.

"Breeze"

Donlyn's Sea Breeze

"Breeze"

she was Reserve Winners Bitch at the two Heartland Dog Club Shows.

Then, at the Greater Naples Dog Club Show on October 13, she was Winners Bitch for a point.

At the Greater Naples Show on October 14, she was Winners Bitch and Best of Winners for a point.



Breeze is by CH Solange Remy Martin and CH Katla Country Spirit.

Breeze was handled by Bill, Stefanie and Lindsey Laycock.



It's Elementary

Start early to teach children how to interact safely with dogs using these five tips.

As a mom of two children, and the owner of a very busy dog school, I know how challenging it can be to teach kids about dog body language and rules about dog safety.

It's especially difficult because often television and movies send the wrong message to kids—that dogs love to be hugged, kissed, and have their faces near ours. Following are just a few of the rules I teach kids about dogs.

FOLLOW THE “FIVE-SECOND RULE”

For me, one of the best parts of teaching is when my students bring their kids to class. Besides being able to teach the children how to be involved in training their family pet, it also gives me the opportunity to watch how the kids interact with their dog. Too often, I see the following scenario: The child petting the dog, and the dog moving away, resulting in the child pulling the dog back to them and holding them close so they can begin petting again. When this happens, the dog is continually forced into a situation he perceives as stressful or annoying.

To solve the problem, I teach the

“five-second rule.” (Note: This technique should be used only with a family's own dog, and only if he's usually friendly, never for dogs your children don't know.) I ask the child to pet their dog for five seconds, and then take his/her hand away. Then I ask, “Does your dog still want to be petted?” If the dog is leaning against them, and snuggling or nudging their hands, I teach them that it's a clear green light—the dog is saying, “More, please!” If the dog just stands there, and doesn't move away, that indicates he's not sure if he wants more pets, and the child should treat that as a “no.” And if the dog walks away, the answer is a clear, “No, thank you,” and the child should leave the dog alone.

It's important to teach children that a dog can change from moment to moment, and so a “No, thank you” now could turn into a “More, please!” later, and vice versa. That's why it's critical to pay attention to the dog's body language and determine what he wants at the beginning of each interaction.

WAVE HELLO

By allowing babies to reach



out and touch dogs, you teach them that it's OK to do that to every dog he sees. That backfires if your child approaches a dog who is not friendly with children. Have you noticed how toddlers seem to be eye level to most dog's faces? Instead, teach young children to wave at dogs.



LEARN THEIR LANGUAGE

When my kids were still in their car seats, I would point out dogs to them while we were stopped at a light and ask them, "Is that dog feeling happy? How do you know?" It was a great opportunity to teach a number of important lessons, including why a wagging tail doesn't always mean "happy." As the kids got older, the questions were more complex: "How does that dog feel about the interaction he's having with that person? Is the person reading the dog's signals? What might happen if he continues leaning over and reaching for the dog?" I also pointed out when an interaction with a dog in a television show or movie was portrayed unrealistically or inaccurately. For instance, "Because this is a cartoon dog, not a real dog, it looks like he enjoys being picked up and having that kid's face up to his, but we know in real life, that wouldn't be a safe way to play with a dog."

By making sure they understood canine body language, they knew later when not to approach a dog—if the dog was standing still, flicking their tongue, or moving away, for example.

SUPERVISION, ALWAYS

Dogs are not your children's playmates or babysitters, and my children were never allowed to play with them without supervision until they were in their mid-teens. That considers the fact that I was raising them to understand the language of

dogs from Day 1. So, when they had friends over, no matter their age, I would either be supervising their interactions with our dogs, or the dogs would hang out somewhere else with me. You'd be shocked how many teens (as well as adults) think it's OK to hug a dog (which to a dog is a headlock), or continue moving toward a dog saying, "It's OK..." as the dog is backing away from them, ears back, tongue flicking, and eyes darting. If you don't want the nightmare of your dog biting someone, and perhaps a lawsuit, follow my lead on this.

SOME PEOPLE RULES APPLY TO DOGS, TOO

It's important for kids to understand that although dogs don't think like people, some rules that apply with interacting with friends or family members should also be followed around their family dog. For instance, dogs deserve downtime, just like people, so when he is eating a meal or resting in his crate or pen, they must be left alone. Also, don't take his toys, pull his hair, yell in his face, wake him up, jump on his back, or drag him. These are fairly easy to teach kids because you can use empathy-based examples. For instance, "Remember how you felt when your cousin jumped on you while you were sleeping to wake you up? He thought it was funny, but you were really mad. That's how Rover feels when you do that to him." Explaining this to kids really helps them understand and respect their pet.

Although this sounds like a lot of work (and it is), this is the type of instruction kids need in order to grow into dog-savvy adults. And your dog will appreciate it, too. **FD**



Kathy Santo trains dogs for home and competition at her New Jersey school. She is the author of Kathy Santo's Dog Sense and has handled multiple Obedience Trial Champions. Check out her new digital dog-training course at dogtrainingtribe.com.

All in the Family

In the human brain, dogs and children are equally lovable.

While I was standing in line for a cup of coffee I overheard a snippet of conversation between the two women in front of me.

“So what brought you to the mall today?” the first asked.

“Just buying a new necklace for my baby. Here’s a picture that I took of her on the weekend,” she said as she held up her smartphone to show a picture of an amber-colored spaniel whose neck was ringed by a red collar studded with rhinestones. At that moment it became clear to me that the “new necklace” she spoke of was a dog collar and her phrase “my baby” was meant to refer to her dog.

Many dog owners feel that their dogs are part of their families, much like their children. The interesting fact is that some data suggests that your brain seems to be wired to react as if that were true. A research team headed by Daniel Dilks at Massachusetts General Hospital investigated differences in brain activity when women viewed pictures of their dogs, their own children, and unfamiliar dogs and children. What they found suggests that the bond between humans and dogs tugs at the same heartstrings—or at least stimulates the same brain centers—as the bond between a mother and her child.

The experimenters had an expectation that this might be the case because of earlier data that looked at hormonal changes when people interact with dogs. In that previous

research the concentration of oxytocin was measured. Oxytocin is a hormone that many researchers believe is associated with social interactions and affection. Some have gone as far as calling it the “love hormone.” What was found was that the levels of oxytocin went up in human beings when they engaged in friendly interactions with their dogs.

In this newer study, the researchers collected data from 14 women who had at least one child aged 2 to 10 years old and one pet dog who had been in the household for two years or longer. The women were tested using functional magnetic resonance imaging, which is a technique that indicates the level of activity in specific brain structures by detecting changes in blood flow and oxygen levels. When the women were in the scanner they were shown a series of test photographs. It turns out that many of the areas of the brain that are involved in emotion and reward processing were activated when mothers viewed pictures of their own children or the family dog but not when they viewed photos of unfamiliar children or unfamiliar dogs.

Still, as might be expected from studies of this sort, the imaging results found some subtle differences between the responses to dogs versus those to children. An example of this is one brain region that was activated more when mothers looked at their dogs than when they looked at their kids. The researchers suggest that this might be because that area is involved





in face processing. “Given the primacy of language for human-human communication, facial cues may be a more central communication device for dog-human interaction,” the authors wrote.

On the other hand, two areas in the brain were more active when mothers looked at their children but not when they looked at their dogs. These brain areas contain high concentrations of the hormones dopamine, oxytocin, and vasopressin, all of which are involved in positive feelings or forming emotional bonds (especially those between mother and child or romantic bonds). This could mean that these areas are crucial for affectionate feelings with members of our own species but are not so relevant for what we feel about our pets.

This makes sense if we consider things in terms of evolutionary significance. It would be reasonable for the brain to have at least one area that is tied to certain species-specific relationships—ones that should be maintained at all cost—such as that between a person and their child or their mate.

The authors conclude by saying, “These results demonstrate that the mother-child and mother-dog bond share aspects of emotional experience and patterns of brain function, but there are also brain-behavior differences that may reflect the distinct evolutionary underpinning of these relationships.”

So in effect, our dogs are not our children, but according to our brain responses, they are close enough in terms of evoking our affection. **FD**

Stanley Coren, Ph.D., is a professor in the Department of Psychology at the University of British Columbia and a writer for Psychology Today.