

“The Latest Scoop”

CHESAPEAKE VIRGINIA DOG FANCIERS ASSOCIATION

May/June 2012

May Meeting Notice

Date: Wednesday, May 9, 2012

Time: 6:30 PM

Place: Traditions Grill

Chesapeake Golf Club

1201 Clubhouse Drive

Chesapeake, VA 23322

Off Cedar Rd at Los Gaviotas.

This is the annual meeting. A buffet is being served. Please advise Phyllis Sayers if you plan to attend and if you are bringing a guest.

2012-2013 Officers

President : Phyllis Sayers

Vice President: Susie Ochsenbein

Treasurer: Randy Latham

Recording Secretary: Roger Noreau

Corresponding Secretary : Jill Wright

Board Members: Karen Latham, Sarah Wooten,
Julie Freeman

Greetings from the President's Desk!!

My first year as president will be completed in May. I can honestly report to you, the members, that I have enjoyed this experience. While I stated from the first initiative that I brought no kennel club experience, the running of large organizations and public events was second nature. I brought 20 years of experience in the hotel industry as well as show chairman of numerous horse shows and successful director of charitable golf tournaments. While each of these activities is distinctly different, they do have a similar thread – the ability to work with a variety of people.

During the year of my presidency, I began with several goals. The venue of our meetings was changed to accommodate our growing membership. We incorporated a trade with the new facility where our refreshments are served in trade

for advertising. Members have enjoyed the friendly and efficient service rendered by the management and staff of Traditions. This has also eliminated the line item in our budget for reimbursement for refreshments.

The annual Dog Show is on tract for 2012. There have been meetings with the city, AKC, MBF and other related organizations to secure their services for the show. Exhibitors are expressing their enthusiasm for our show and their intent to come to Chesapeake in September.

Our year has brought new members to our group. No organization can enjoy success without the restoration of membership through new people. I have felt a great sense of pride as I see the chairs filled at each meeting.

Our monthly meetings have brought a panel of speakers who have provided information related to our common interest in all things canine. Two local vets gave programs on rehab and dentistry. There were presentations by Greater Atlantic Search and Rescue, and Guiding Eyes Puppy Raisers. We were exposed to the excitement of herding and trials held to test the skills learned.

Handling classes were very informative and brought experiences which carried over to the show ring as well as new members. The weather cooperated and we were able to hold classes into the month of November. This year our classes began the first Tuesday evening of April under the leadership of Roger Noreau and Margaret Ricks. Our success is due to the skills of numerous club members who volunteer their time and talents to these Tuesday evenings.

During the year a committee has worked with AKC on the revision of the By-laws. At this time, AKC's recommendations are on the table. We are fortunate that the necessary changes are few and were reviewed by the Board.

All of these many events could not have taken place without the time and knowledge of the present Board: Karen Latham, Randy Latham, Brenda Moore, Jill Wright, Sarah Wooten, Julie Freeman, Margaret Ricks, and Craig Mills. A new slate of officers and Board members will be placed before you this month. May you, the membership, provide the devotion and support to them that you rendered the 2011-2012 Board.

A positive mind set is the key to success in any organization. As this club moves into its 2012-2013 year, may you adapt this as your focus too. May we grow together as the club celebrates 30 years in 2013.

Warmest regards,

Phyllis Sayers
CVDFDA President

DOG INTELLIGENCE

Dog intelligence is the ability of a dog to learn, think, and solve problems. Dog trainers, owners, and researchers have as much difficulty agreeing on a method for testing canine intelligence as they do for human intelligence. One specific difficulty is confusing a breed's genetic characteristics and a dog's obedience training with intelligence.

Inherited Abilities

Dogs are pack animals by nature and can understand social structure and obligations, and are capable of interacting with other members of the pack.[1] Adult canines train their young by "correcting" them when they behave in an unacceptable manner (such as biting too hard or eating out of turn) and reward them for acceptable behavior, by playing with them, feeding them, or cleaning them.

They are also den animals. This means that they can easily learn behavior related to keeping the den clean (such as housebreaking) and relaxing in an enclosed area (such as a crate during travel or for training).

Some breeds have been selectively bred for hundreds or thousands of years for the quality of learning quickly.

That quality has been downplayed for other breeds in favor of other characteristics like the ability to track or hunt game, or to fight other animals. The capacity to learn basic obedience and complicated behavior, however, is inherent in all dogs. Owners must simply be more patient with some breeds than with others.

Nonetheless, inherited behavior is not necessarily an indicator of intelligence. For example, a sheep herding breed, like a Border Collie, would be expected to learn how to herd sheep very quickly and might even perform the job with little training. The same breed, however, would be a challenge to train how to point and retrieve game. A Pointer often points to game instinctively and naturally retrieves game without damaging it, but training it to herd sheep would be difficult if not impossible.

Evaluation of Intelligence

The meaning of "intelligence" in general, not only in reference to dogs, is hard to define. Some tests measure problem-solving abilities and others test the ability to learn in comparison to others of the same age. Defining it for dogs is just as difficult. It is likely that dogs do not have the ability to premeditate an action to solve a problem. Some dogs may, however, have more drive to keep trying various things until they accidentally reach a solution and still others might have more ability to make the association between the "accident" and the result.

Certain intelligence tests involve the dog's ability to recognize and respond to a large vocabulary of commands. Other tests involve their desire or ability to respond to different situations. Just as with humans, there is a wide variety of interpretations as to what makes a dog "intelligent".

Various studies have attempted to rigorously classify intelligence of dogs. A recent example is animal psychologist Juliane Kaminski's paper in Science that demonstrated that Rico, a Border Collie, could learn over 200 words.[3] Rico could remember the names of several items for up to four weeks after its last exposure (Kaminski eliminated the Clever Hans effect using strict protocols). Rico was also able to interpret phrases such as "fetch the sock" in terms of its component words (rather than considering its utterance to be a single word). Rico could also give the sock to a specified person. In 2008, Betsy, also a Border Collie, was featured on the cover of National Geographic Magazine. Betsy's intelligence rivaled that of Rico's in that she knew over 340 words and was able to correlate an object with a photographic image of the object, despite having seen neither before.[4]

In his 1996 book *Good Natured*, ethologist Frans de Waal discusses an experiment on guilt and reprimands conducted on a female Siberian husky. The dog had the habit of shredding newspapers, and when her owner returned home to find the shredded papers and scold her she would act guilty. However, when the owner himself shredded the papers without the dog's knowledge, the dog "acted just as 'guilty' as when she herself had created the mess." De Waal concludes that the "guilt" displayed by dogs is not true guilt but rather the anticipation of the behavior of an angry superior in a given situation.[5]

A recent study in the journal *PNAS* concluded that dogs can feel complex emotions, like jealousy.[6]

Psychology research has shown that human faces are asymmetrical with the gaze instinctively moving to the right side of a face upon encountering other humans to obtain information about their emotions and state. Research at the University of Lincoln (2008) shows that dogs share this instinct when meeting a human being, and only when meeting a human being (i.e., not other animals or other dogs). As such they are the only non-primate species known to do so.[7][8]

School psychologist Kathy Coon developed the first intelligence test for dogs in 1976, with the work continuously revised through 2003. Assessments were developed to test short term memory, agility, ability to adapt, problem solving, unique detour problems, and to see how the dog reacts to conditions which he or she finds unacceptable. The performance of individual dogs was compared to over 100 dogs on which the test was standardized. Additional breed norms were developed in her book, *The Dog Intelligence Test*.[9]

Stanley Coren ranked dog breeds by intelligence in his book *The Intelligence of Dogs* based on surveys done of dog trainers, the article for which contains a summary of the rankings obtained.

References

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- 2) <http://siberianhuskycentral.com/siberian-husky-dogs-are-siberian-huskies-good-dogs>

- 3) Kaminski, et al., Juliane (2004). *Word Learning in a Domestic Dog: Evidence for "Fast Mapping"*. pp. 1682-1683
doi=10.1126/science.1097859.
- 4) Morell, Virginia (2008-03). "Minds of their Own". *National Geographic*.
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- 5) de Waal, Frans (1996). *Good Natured*. Harvard University Press. pp. 107-108. ISBN 0-674-35660-8.
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- 7) K Guo, C Hall, S Hall, K Meints, D Mills (2007). "Left gaze bias in human infants, rhesus monkeys, and domestic dogs". *Perception* 36 ECVF. <http://www.perceptionweb.com/abstract.cgi?id=v070385>. Retrieved 2010-06-24.
- 8) Alleyne, Richard (2008-10-29). "Dogs can read emotion in human faces". *Daily Telegraph*. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/science-news/3354028/Dogs-can-read-emotion-in-human-faces.html>. Retrieved 2010-06-24.
- 9) Coon, Kathy (1977). *The Dog Intelligence Test*. Avon Books. ISBN 0-380-01903-5.

http://www.sciencedaily.com/articles/d/dog_intelligence.htm
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dog_intelligence

Smartest Dogs (Descending Order)

Border Collie
Poodle
German Shepherd
Golden Retriever
Doberman Pinscher
Shetland Sheepdog
Labrador Retriever
Papillion
Rottweiler
Australian Cattle Dog

The Bottom 10 (Ascending Order)

Basset Hound
Mastiff
Beagle
Pekingese
Bloodhound
Borzoi
Chow Chow
Bulldog
Basenji
Afghan Hound

UPCOMING EVENTS

May 9 7PM Annual Meeting
June 13 7PM General Meeting
Dog Food 101
July 11 7PM General Meeting
Meet the Breeds
August 8 7PM General Meeting
September 12 – 7PM General Meeting
September 22/23-AKC Dog Show
October 7-Bark in the Park/Match
October 10-6:30PM Awards Dinner
November 14-7PM General Meeting
December 12-Christmas Party

CV DFA Website: <http://www.cvdfa.org>

“Feel Better little Puppy” Pumpkin Hearts

1/2 cup applesauce
1/2 cup pumpkin
1/2 cup of olive oil
2 eggs

1 cup instant brown rice
1 cup rice flour
1 cup whole wheat flour
1 cup millet flour
1/2 cup bulgur
1/2 cup wheat germ
1/2 cup powdered milk
1 teaspoon ginger powder
2 tablespoons of ground flaxseed or flaxseed meal

1 cup cold chicken broth or cold water

Heat oven to 350°F.

Combine all dry ingredients into a large bowl and mix together well. In a separate bowl combine all wet ingredients except for the water and mix together. Combine wet ingredients and dry ingredients- mix with a large wooden spoon and then your hands- inside the bowl to minimize mess. Add half cup of water/broth and then more as needed to combine. Mix well. Roll one third of the dough out on a well-floured surface at a time. Roll to ¼ inch thickness. The dough will be sticky. Add flour liberally as needed on both sides to keep dough from sticking to the countertop or the rolling pin. Use cookie cutters to cut into shapes. Place on baking sheets lined with parchment paper. Poke holes on the tops of the shapes to keep treats from puffing up too much. Bake at for 25 minutes or until golden brown. Store in airtight container or the fridge.