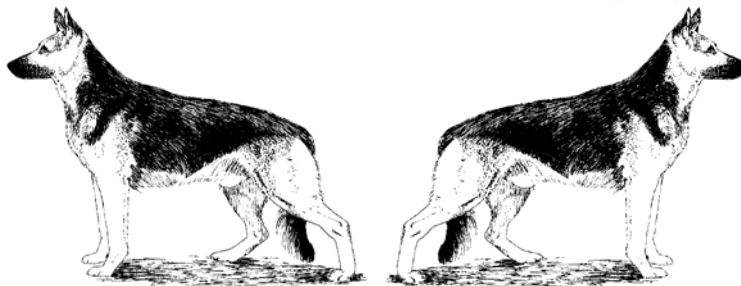
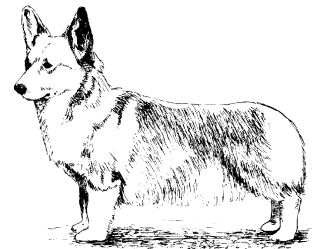
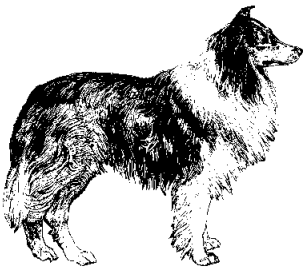
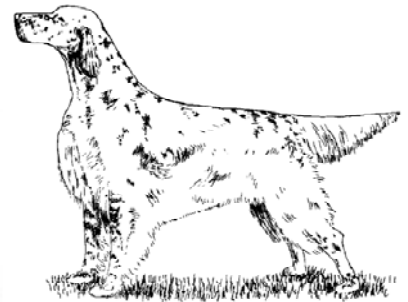


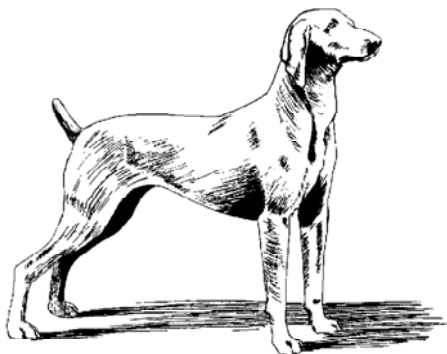
# FAITHFULLY YOURS



**ESTABLISHED 1954**

**Incorporation No A5419H**

**ABN 79 874 613 605**



**Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc**  
**Breakwater Road, Belmont Common**  
**GEELONG VIC 3220**  
**Phone: 5243 4555**

**September 2009**  
**Issue No**  
**204**

# GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

**Patron – Mr Fred Lehrmann**

**Office Bearers for 2008/2009**

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	Tina Button	0414363556	Public Officer
<b>VICE-PRESIDENT (1)</b>	Sandy Malady		Training
<b>VICE-PRESIDENT (2)</b>	Vacant		Administration
<b>SECRETARY</b>	Karen Millard	52672618	
<b>TREASURER</b>	Heather Cook	52296867	Property Officer
<b>TRIAL SECRETARY</b>	Vacant		
<b>GENERAL COMMITTEE</b>	Kathy Stones	52428442	Canteen Manager
	Theo Rain		Equipment Manager
	Victor Douglas	5241 5401	Grounds Manager
	Barb Pownall	0418993203	General Committee 1
	Jim Ball	52484154	General Committee 2
	Alex Shackleton		Shop Manager
<b>NON-COMMITTEE</b>	David Gravolin	5248 5480	Training Supervisor
	Christine Jagtenberg		Membership Officer
	Elaine Longshaw	5255 4603	Minutes Officer
	Robyn Youl		Librarian
	Stephen Eldridge		Assistant Librarian
	Pam Convery	52 414 786	Newsletter Editor
	Brendan Jagtenberg		Webmaster

*The opinions expressed in this Newsletter are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinion or policy of the Editor or the Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc. All Committee and Sub-Committee reports bear the name of the respective Club Officers. The Editor and/or Committee reserves the right to correct, alter, re-arrange or refuse, without prejudice, any copy submitted for publication.*

Weekday Office Hours:- Thursdays, 2.00pm to 6.30pm

All correspondence should be addressed to:-

**THE SECRETARY  
PO BOX 186  
GEELONG VIC 3220**

If you would like to contribute articles etc. for publication in “Faithfully Yours”, please forward them to The Editor, c/- the above address, hand in at the Office or email to **Pam Convery at [jcgret@ozemail.com.au](mailto:jcgret@ozemail.com.au)**

Please remember the closing date for all Newsletter items is the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month

Club website – [www.godc.org.au](http://www.godc.org.au)



## CLUB CALENDAR

### October

Sunday	4 October	Normal training. Class 1 Intake. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>6 October</b>	<b>ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING – 8.00 pm</b>
Sunday	11 October	Normal Training
Thursday	15 October	Newsletter closes for articles, reports, etc
Sunday	18 October	Normal training
<b>Monday</b>	<b>19 October</b>	<b>Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm.</b>
Sunday	25 October	Normal training. Newsletter available

### November

Sunday	1 November	Normal training. Class 1 Intake. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
Sunday	8 November	Normal training

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## CLUB INSTRUCTORS

*Vice President (Training)*

Sandy Malady

*Training Supervisor*

David Gravolin

*Assistant Training Supervisors*

Sandy Malady

Kim Ciezarek

### Obedience

Joan Brophy

Leonie Kelleher

Colin Humphreys

Victor Douglas

Val Moeller

John Shields

Helen Read

Kath Devlin

Desma Dickeson

### Agility

Trish Gavaghan

Glenys Murray

Alex Shackleton

Simmon Hellebrand

Lyn wills

Anne Macrae

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## Thoughts for the day

Every sixty seconds you spend angry, upset or mad,  
is a full minute of happiness you'll never get  
back

When life gives you lemons, make lemonade



## TRAINING SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

Hi,

A big thanks to all our Instructors for volunteering their time each Sunday to help train your dogs, which often means their dog's miss out. When was the last time you saw your Instructor with their dog?

Make sure you keep up the training as repetition is important and by making it enjoyable for your pal and yourself you are more likely to spend the time.

Snakes have been seen around the river already this year so be on lookout particularly on the sunny days.

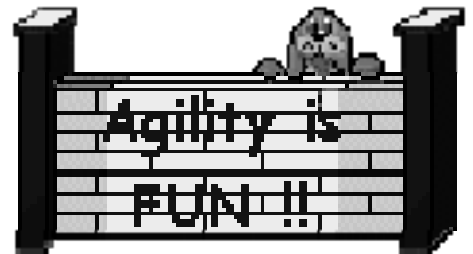
Happy training.

**David Gravalin – Training Supervisor**

## AGILITY REPORT - Foundation Class

With another Promotion Day not far off I thought it might be time to get you thinking about what to do next. Have you thought about joining the Agility Classes?

If you have an active, fit dog that has obtained his Merit pass and you want him to have fun with a physical and mentally stimulating activity, Agility could be the answer.



Level 1 Agility is our Foundation Class. In this Class you and your dog will learn many of the skills needed to become a good working team. You build on the relationship you have already established with your dog and develop his confidence in working both with and away from you. He learns to follow your physical and verbal directions, and you learn how important your body language is.

Most young and inexperienced dogs have very little idea of what their rear ends are doing so a lot of the activities are geared towards helping them with this. You'll see them walking through ladders and along planks and walking on their back legs while their front legs are on some sort of a perch. All good strengthening activities!

Your dog will learn to interact with various objects as this will help build his confidence when it comes to approaching 'real' agility equipment in the future.

Being able to play is a great advantage to an agility dog so you will spend time working on this. A dog that will tug with you or retrieve a toy for you means you have ways of sending your dog ahead (to get his toy) or calling him close (to tug with you when you have the toy). It's also good fun and good exercise for you both.



Eventually you will introduce your dog to some low level agility equipment but there are lots of 'ground level' skills to work on first. At no time will your dog be forced to do anything that he feels to be unsafe, and there will be times when you have to show extreme patience as you give your dog the opportunities to choose to continue and be rewarded, or choose to back away until you make the action easier.

We're encouraging the dog to think for himself, not just to be lured to where we want him.

## REPORTS      REPORTS      REPORTS      REPORTS

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The Foundation Class is the first of the four levels of Agility offered at our Club. You and your dog can join Classes just for the fun of it, or you might like to work towards eventually competing in Agility competitions. If you have never seen an Agility Trial you might like to come along and have a look at one being held at our grounds on Saturday, 3<sup>rd</sup> October.

The next Foundation Class will begin on the Sunday after Promotion Day so if you are interested, and have passed your Merit, get a form from the office, ask your Instructor to sign it and hand it back to the office.

I look forward to seeing the new recruits.

**Trish Gavaghan**

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### **LIBRARY NEWS - YOUR LIBRARY AT WORK**

WEBSITE - IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ACCESS, THE LIBRARY WILL PRINT IT FOR YOU

We have really worked hard to find information for you on Bloat/Gastric Torsion/ Gastric Dilation Volvulus - D.V.D.

Although any deep chested breed can be affected, if you own a pure or cross bred of the following breeds, this is an area you MUST investigate for the health and safety of your canine companion.



- \* German Shepherd
- \* Great Dane
- \* Standard Poodle
- \* Rottweiler
- \* Akita
- \* Bloodhound

- \* Great Pyrenees
- \* Irish Setter
- \* Old English Sheepdog
- \* Boxer
- \* Golden Retriever
- \* Irish Wolfhound

- \* St. Bernard
- \* Labrador Retriever
- \* Newfoundland
- \* Doberman

Go to our carefully researched websites to protect your dog. If this extract from a Website does not inspire you to do so - nothing will. There are many injuries and physical disorders which represent life-threatening injuries. There is only one condition so drastic that it overshadows them all in terms of rapidity of consequences and effort in emergency treatment.. This is the gastric dilation and volvulus - the “bloat.”

### **GASTRIC TORSION.**

<http://www.furrycrittur.com/health/dogs/Gastrictorsion-torsion tm>. One fantastic Website. The best our research has come up with. Three pages of value packed, well organised information.

### **SECTIONS:**

Issue Description

Causes

Types of Bloat

Breeds Prone to Bloat

Diagnosis

Treatment

Suggestions for Bloat Prevention

### **WHAT IS BLOAT CONDITION: CAN IT LEAD TO DEATH:**

<http://www.essotymment.com/alldogsloatwhat-ryc.htm>. Written by a practising emergency Vet of 13 years experience. In this article, attention to the symptoms, the critical importance of quick intervention can be vital to save your pet.

## REPORTS

## REPORTS

## REPORTS

## REPORTS

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**QUOTE:** If the condition is not caught early enough, the dog will usually go into shock, become comatose and then die. Without surgery, the mortality rate is 100%. Clear, concise explanations of possible causes, what happens, and the role of the Vet. Well worth a read.

### **BLOAT AND TORSION. G.D.V. IN DOGS.**

<http://petdoc.com/story/bloat-andtorsion-gdv-dogs>

G.D.V. is another name for Bloat - it means Gastric Dilation -volvulus - is the condition where the stomach rotates (flips on its long axis) and thereby twists the esophagus and small intestine closed so there is no passage of stomach contents or gas in or out of the stomach. Clear & concise overview of the problem by a qualified Vet.

By now - most Library Members have their new bookmarks. Club information on the front - and on the back - thanks to Helen Read, websites on training, behaviour and where supplies can be obtained. The Library has now adopted the concept of reviewing Websites and making information available to Members.

The scales and weighing of dogs is becoming increasingly popular - so too is the Website survey on plump puppies. Members find it really helpful. If the Bloat Website search saves the life of ONE dog - the exercise has been more than vindicated.

**Happy Heeling - Robyn & Steve, Librarian and Assistant Librarian**

### **NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT**

Hi all

Just a quick thank you, to all the Members who have been sending in items for the Newsletter recently. Your help is really appreciated and with so many great photos and articles on the internet these days it would be easy to put a huge book together. I'm looking forward to taking on the Newsletter again in the next Committee year so keep those articles and pictures rolling in.

**Best wishes – Pam Convery, Newsletter Editor**

## **LIBRARY BOOK AND DVD REVIEW**

**All items are available in the Club Library – joining fee \$2.00 payable at the Office  
Cesar Milan - Cesar's Way**

Cesar Milan is well known to us all because of his TV series. The Committee organising Members to attend Cesar live was a highlight for the Club's Calendar 2009. Illustrations are really good – especially the chapter on Body Language. Cartoons really make things clear. The best Chapter was 2 – If we could talk to the animals. The Language of Energy.

This Chapter describes what Cesar is talking about in the rest of the book and provides a framework to help us understand his Way.

### **It includes:**

Energy in the Wild

Energy in Humans

Energy and Emotion

The Calm Assertive

Personality

Fake it till you make it

Calm Submissive Energy

Body Language

May I sniff you

It is a book to be read slowly and carefully. It is loaded with commonsense and ways to help handle difficult situations with dogs.

**Colin Humphreys**

# TEACH YOURSELF VISUALLY - DOG TRAINING

Sarah Hodgson

A very good book for any dog owner. The visual photos make training a lot easier to put into practice.

There are many every day situations explained and advice given on the correct way to introduce your dog to cope and understand such as vacuum cleaners, handlers shouting and many other situations.

Some of the methods used are slightly different to what we use but they do work.

Victor Douglas - Instructor

## Trial Results Trial Results Trial Results Trial Results

### Ballaraat Dog Obedience Club Trial – Sunday 20<sup>th</sup> September

#### Morning Trial

##### UD

Tony Stewart	Folecia Makena CDX Golden Retriever (Bella)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Place	NQ
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#### Afternoon Trial

##### UD

Tony Stewart	Folecia Makena CDX Golden Retriever (Bella)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Place	NQ
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#### Novice - CD

Christina Mackey	Willmaurs Junction Jenny CCD GSD (Shakira)	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	1 <sup>st</sup> Pass
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Tina Button	Ch Kylain Blacklady Kestral CCD GSD (Kahli)	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	2 <sup>nd</sup> Pass
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**OFF LEASH AREA  
FOR THE  
SAFETY AND  
ENJOYMENT OF  
ALL MEMBERS,  
PLEASE READ  
THE SIGNS ON  
THE NEW OFF  
LEASH AREA  
AND ABIDE BY  
THE RULES**

## REPRINTED FROM "TALKING ALCOA"

August 2009

### bravo! theo rain

Point Henry's Theo Rain has been working in the Potrooms as a potliner for the last 27 years. Theo is also a tireless volunteer in his local community.

"My volunteer work is for the Geelong Obedience Dog Club (GODC) in Breakwater. I assist the organisation because of my love of animals - particularly dogs - and have volunteered there for two years now," Theo said.

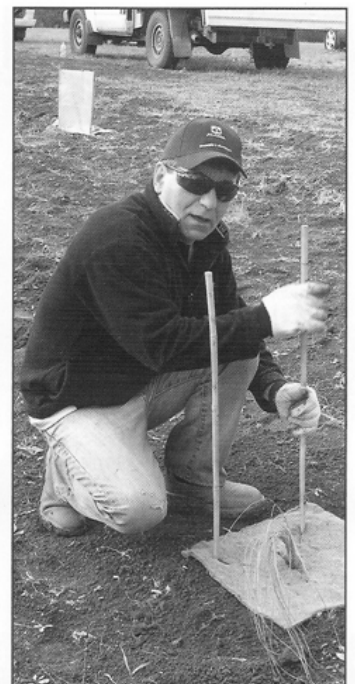
"My duties at the club involve anything from fencing to painting, to canteen duties and selling raffle tickets and car park attendant, the list goes on.

"Doing volunteer work is a very satisfying activity as it helps me connect with people for the benefit of the club."

With the money donated by Alcoa through Bravo! program, the club purchased a park bench for club members (particularly the elderly ones) to rest and chat before or after the obedience class.

In acknowledgment of Alcoa's support, the club has erected a plaque on the bench.

Prior to joining the GODC, Theo was a volunteer for the Salvos.



# OFF LEASH AREA UNDER CONSTRUCTION



## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

TUESDAY 6<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2009

8.00 PM



ALL MEMBERS ARE WELCOME. A LIST OF MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO NOMINATE AND TO VOTE IS POSTED ON THE WINDOW OF THE CLUBROOMS. THE CLUB NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT SO PLEASE CONSIDER YOUR ROLE FOR THE COMING YEAR.





Sent in by Arden Boeyen

## 2009/2010 Committee/ Non Committee positions

Nominations have been received for the following positions. Where there is only one nomination the Member nominated is duly elected.

Positions that are vacant will be available for nomination from the floor at the AGM on the 6<sup>th</sup> Oct 2009. If there are two nominations a ballot will be required.

President	1 Nomination received	J.Ball	Duly elected
1 <sup>st</sup> Vice President	1 Nomination received	S.Malady	Duly Elected
2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice President	No Nominations received		
Secretary	No Nominations received		
Trial/Assist Sec	1 Nomination received	T.Button	Duly Elected
Treasurer	1 Nomination received	H. Cook	Duly Elected

**General Committee** – 6 required – 3 received  
A Shackleton, T Rain, V Douglas

### Non – Committee

Training Supervisor Assistant	1 Nomination received	T Button	Duly Elected
Training Supervisors	2 required	no nominations	
Newsletter Editor	1 Nomination received	P Convery	Duly Elected
Librarian	1 Nomination received	R Youl	Duly Elected
Assistant Librarian	1 Nomination received	S Eldridge	Duly Elected
Webmaster	1 Nomination received	B Jagtenberg	Duly Elected
Membership Officer	1 Nomination received	C. Jagtenberg	Duly Elected
Minutes Officer	No Nominations received		

## VALE

### BAILIFSCOURT ABOSS ALIBI CDX

Caden was put to sleep on August 3<sup>rd</sup> to prevent, as they say, further suffering. He left us with many wonderful memories of a kindly, gentle, giant of a dog who remembered that he was a Rottweiler only three times in his entire life.

He had some success in the Trial ring until injury caused his retirement. He took part in television and stage shows and had a part in the first film made at the new studios in Melbourne.



Caden and his cart were features of our Gala Day and Pako Festa groups and carting small children around the ground at Christmas gave him great pleasure= lots of treats and hugs.

He was “The Big Fella” who took great care of our home and family. He was greatly loved. He is sadly missed.

**Val Moeller**

# ABOUT DOGS VICTORIA

## What is Lure Coursing and why do dogs love doing it?



The answer is quite simple. Lure Coursing gives your dog the opportunity to do what comes naturally . . . to chase, sniff the ground, jump, pivot and chase again.

Regardless of the breed of dog, they are able to run and enjoy themselves in a safe and controlled environment. There are no dangerous obstacles which they can run into and the area is enclosed within the KCC Park, owned by DOGS Victoria. This area is fully fenced and gives the dog the perfect opportunity to play a sport that comes closest to what they do naturally...to chase off lead.

The equipment used is quite simple and consists of 300 metres of fishing line strung around several pulleys set into the ground to form the course. A plastic bag is tied to the line and is powered around the pulleys by a battery-operated motor. The operator can stop the lure at any time and can change direction as well.



For those dogs that regularly attend, we have developed a system of tin pipes, which the lure will go through and then stop inside. The dogs will then frantically search for where it has gone by sniffing the ground, looking in the pipes or try to look under the pipe. The lure can either proceed through the pipe or can reverse and trick the dogs by coming out of the opposite end.

The smaller dogs endeavour to put their heads in the end of the pipes to see where the lure has gone, while the bigger dogs just try and flip the pipes over. Others will cut the corners and wait for the lure to come to them. Little do they know that the operator will stop and reverse the lure. The chase is then on once again.

This is a sight to behold and every dog owner is encouraged to give his or her dog the opportunity to give his or her skill at this sport. Words cannot describe the expressions on owners' faces when they see their dogs stride out in full flight and chase the lure. Even if they don't run the whole course it doesn't matter. It is not competitive and the purpose is simply to give your dog a great workout while participating in a fun activity.



This sport appeals to both big and small dogs and often several different breeds run together. Imagine seeing a long legged Deerhound bounding along with a short legged Staffordshire Bull Terrier. They both have their own styles and are a joy to watch. If your dog is unsure of what to do, it can be run with an experienced dog so that they get the idea. The crowd encourages the dogs and, if confused, their owners are encouraged to show them how to run. This can cause quite a few laughs as well.

The Rhodesian Ridgeback Club of Victoria runs Lure Coursing events in Victoria. Please visit the [club website](#) or view the [club profile](#) for contact information.

## **ABOUT DOGS VICTORIA (CONTINUED)**

### **What is Lure Racing?**

For a great day's fun for you and your pampered canine pet why not try lure racing? All dogs love to run and chase. Lure Racing is different from Lure Coursing in that it is run over a straight course of 80 to 100 metres for small Terriers and other small breeds.

The dogs are raced four at a time from starting boxes and chase a lure pulled by a battery-operated machine. Hurdle races and water jumps are also included on our fun days. The antics of some dogs when first raced have the spectators rolling with laughter, some stay in the boxes and others run straight to the fence to a person they know, instead of chasing the lure. After a couple of races they get the idea and are very keen to catch the lure.

A fully enclosed racetrack is located at KCC Park, Westernport Hwy, Skye. Lure Racing is conducted throughout the year at the Park. Jack Russell Terriers, both pure bred and crossbred and any other small breeds can join in on race days.



Additional race days are held throughout the year at other locations around Melbourne and members are notified through our newsletter of the dates and times.

#### **Lure Racing Contact**

The Lure Racing and Earthdog Club of Victoria .Secretary, Laurie Mackenzie (9546 7317)  
Website <http://lureracing.customer.netspace.net.au>

### **What is Earthdog?**

The sport of Earthdog had its Australian origins in November 1993 when the Sporting Terrier Club of Queensland held their first In-ground Hunting Fun Day at Durack. The Jack Russell Terrier Club of New South Wales holding a day at Erskine Park followed this the following year. Earthdog came to Victoria in November 2002 with a practice day at Narbethong and from that beginning, two clubs - The Earthdog Club of Victoria and the Lure Racing and Earthdog Club of Victoria - were formed and affiliated with DOGS Victoria.



The first official trials in Victoria were held in July 2004, which resulted in three dogs gaining their Novice Earthdog titles.

The sport is an instinct test for a number of breeds - the eligible ANKC recognised breeds are Dachshund, Australian Terrier, Australian Silky Terrier, Bedlington Terrier, Border Terrier, Cairn Terrier, Dandie Dinmont Terrier, Fox Terrier (Smooth & Wirehaired), Jack Russell Terrier, Lakeland Terrier, Manchester Terrier, Norfolk Terrier, Norwich Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier, Scottish Terrier, Sealyham Terrier, Skye Terrier, Welsh Terrier and West Highland White Terrier. For information on any of these breeds of dog, please see the related breed information.

**ABOUT DOGS VICTORIA (CONTINUED)** Unfortunately, this is not a great spectator sport as most of

the action is underground. There are three levels of achievement: Novice, Senior and Master Earthdog.

Novice dogs are required to traverse 9 inch square tunnels 30 feet long with three 90 degree turns. Den liners are placed in the dugout tunnels and covered with soil. A scent leading to the box containing the artificial quarry is provided to guide the dogs. The dog is then carried into the enclosure and released 10 feet from the entrance; the judge and timekeeper time the dog, which must reach the artificial quarry in 30 seconds. Then the dog must start to work the artificial quarry within 30 seconds and continue for 45-60 seconds. "Work" means growling, barking, scratching or digging. When time has elapsed, the dog is removed from the den from a hatchway near the box containing the artificial quarry.



Senior and Master Earthdog titles require more advanced work. Both clubs on a regular basis hold practice and fun days. For further information, contact [The Earthdog Club of Victoria](#) (Mrs Jan Cooke on 9850 1495) or [The Lure Racing and Earthdog Club of Victoria](#) (Mr Laurie McKenzie on 9546 7317) or the [DOGS Victoria Earthdog Committee](#).

#### NEW PERFORMANCE ENTRY FORM

This entry form can be used for entering Earthdog and other trials. You can type directly into the PDF and select from drop-down menus. What you see on the screen is what prints out. Alternatively, you can print blank forms and fill in the details by hand.

## **What is a Therapy Dog?**

Do you know anything about DOGS Victoria's Therapy Dogs?

Neither did I until recently when I was invited to a morning tea with this group of volunteers.

For many years, a group of members were visiting various aged care homes, but as they began to talk to each other, decided that there was a real need for their services and that they should become a little more structured and form the DOGS Victoria Therapy Dog Group.

Three years ago, this happened, and now under the DOGS Victoria banner the initial small group of dedicated people, has risen to a somewhat larger team who, with their dogs, regularly visit many care homes from Berwick to Rosebud, Toorak and Sydenham.



These visits by the therapy dogs and their handlers are making peoples lives a little brighter with visits from many diverse breeds including Rottweilers, Labradors, Great Danes, Borzois, Corgis, Kelpies and Keeshonds.

All of the dogs are tested for their suitability to deal with many of the unexpected things that they will encounter in their visits. Things that they will not normally come across in everyday life like, wheelchairs, walking frames, walking sticks and hospital equipment. They must also be sensitive to the ways of the elderly and infirmed.

**ABOUT DOGS VICTORIA (CONTINUED)** The residents are so interested in "their" therapy dogs. Recently Kay and her Borzois (who do a regular visit to a home in Toorak) were invited to take part in a

fashion show. This was written up in the newspaper and clippings were collected and put up on their notice board, a real highlight for the residents.

Recently the DOGS Victoria therapy dog team was fortunate enough to take on board a sponsor who made a wonderful donation of the coats that the dogs can now wear when at work. DOGS Victoria and the therapy dog group would like to thank Elton Blue's for making this happen.

A morning tea was arranged with DOGS Victoria President Doug Ford on hand to thank the members for their service and to help distribute the new coats and therapy volunteer nametags.

We do know that there are many members who are visiting hospitals and homes that are not part of the DOGS Victoria therapy dog group, perhaps you should contact Nicki Abell on 03 9889 4415 and come under the DOGS Victoria therapy dogs umbrella. This way you will be afforded all the benefits of the DOGS Victoria insurance and not be exposed to any risk of litigation.

If you think that you might like to volunteer your time and join the DOGS Victoria therapy dogs, you will need to be available during daytime hours, so either not working or a part time worker, if you meet this criteria give Nicki a call and I'm sure she will be pleased to hear from you.

**Gwen Ford**



# *Ray's* Outdoors



Ray's Outdoors are offering Club discount  
to all Club Members

Just produce your  
Membership Badge  
when making a purchase



Thank you to Ray's Outdoors for their Club  
support

# CANINE FIRST AID COURSE - MINI QUIZ

See how many questions you can answer before turning to the answers in the back of this Newsletter.

1. What parameters do you assess first (in the correct order) when faced with a seriously ill or injured dog?
  - a. Breathing, Circulation, Bleeding
  - b. Circulation, Airway, Breathing
  - c. Airway, Breathing, Circulation
  - d. Bleeding, Temperature, Airway
2. If a dog is not breathing, how would you administer oxygen?
  - a. Mouth to mouth
  - b. Mouth to nose
  - c. Nose to nose
  - d. Impossible to do
3. What is the CPR rate of breaths to heart compressions?
  - a. 1 breath to 5 compressions
  - b. 5 breaths to 1 compression
  - c. 3 breaths to 50 compressions
  - d. 50 breaths to 3 compressions
4. What colour should normal healthy gums be?
  - a. White
  - b. Blue
  - c. Yellow
  - d. Pink
5. How long should normal capillary refill time be?
  - a. 1-2 seconds
  - b. 2-3 seconds
  - c. 3-4 seconds
  - d. 4-5 seconds
6. How much blood (in litres) does a normal dog have?
  - a. 10% of body weight
  - b. 30% of body weight
  - c. 50% of body weight
  - d. 75% of body weight
7. If a dog has a wound that is bleeding profusely, what shouldn't you do?
  - a. Leave it to bleed openly
  - b. Apply a pressure bandage to the wound to stop the bleeding
  - c. Apply a cold pack or frozen peas to the wound
  - d. Assess the amount of blood lost
8. What is a dog's normal rectal temperature?
  - a. 28-29 degrees C
  - b. 33-35 degrees C
  - c. 38-39 degrees C
  - d. 41-42 degrees C
9. If a dog has hyperthermia (temperature too high), what shouldn't you do?
  - a. Wet them with cold water
  - b. Wrap wet towels over them
  - c. Put them in an ice bath
  - d. Use fans to circulate the air around them
10. If a dog has hypothermia (temperature too low), what shouldn't you do?
  - a. Dry their fur with a hair dryer
  - b. Wrap bubble wrap or blankets around their feet and bodies
  - c. Use hot water bottle wrapped in a tea towel on unhaired regions, eg armpits
  - d. Heat them up as quickly as possible
11. How shouldn't you approach an injured dog?
  - a. Slowly and with caution speaking softly
  - b. As quickly and loudly as possible
  - c. With your hands and arms covered
  - d. From down low rather than from above
12. What is not a good restraint?
  - a. A gauze muzzle
  - b. A lead
  - c. Handcuffs
  - d. A sock muzzle
13. After doing your A,B,C's then you should check your
  - a. BETS
  - b. FRIDGE
  - c. CATS
  - d. MONEY
14. A dog is seizing, you should?
  - a. Make it vomit
  - b. Pull out it's tongue
  - c. Seek Veterinary treatment
  - d. Ignore it

### Canine First Aid course (continued)

15. Making a dog vomit is useful when?
- It has been more than a few hours since the toxic substance was eaten
  - The toxic substance was a detergent or petroleum product
  - The dog's seizing or is wobbly on its feet
  - It has eaten snail bait, garbage, chocolate, rat bait with the last couple of hours and is not seizing or wobbly on its feet
16. The golden period is?
- 6 hours after an injury occurred – the best time to clean the wound and start antibiotics
  - When the sun comes up
  - 12 hours after the injury occurred
  - 24 hours after the injury occurred
17. What is not important when applying a bandage?
- Unroll the bandage first before wrapping so that it doesn't go on too tightly
  - Use a bandage colour that matches the dog's coat colour
  - Include the toes in the bandage to prevent swelling below the bandage
  - Spray the bandage with bitter spray or use a Buster Collar to protect the bandage
18. Which is not true?
- Grass seeds prefer to move in one direction only
  - Clipping fur makes it easier to find and remove grass seeds before they enter the skin
  - Grass seeds are capable of penetrating skin
  - Grass seeds don't cause problems in dogs
19. What is not a clinical sign of snake envenomation?
- Vomiting and diarrhoea
  - Dilated pupils, salivation, haemorrhage
  - Running around in circles
  - Paralysis and death
20. If you are not sure if it is an emergency or not:
- Call the On Call Vet for advice
  - Wait and see if the dog dies
  - Leave the dog where it is and ignore it
  - Throw water on the dog and see if it reacts



## Dogs Victoria policy



Dogs Victoria policy on Electronic, spike or pronged collars and the like

Please note the policy as stated in the June 2008 Gazette as follows

“Members of the Victorian Canine Association Inc (Dogs Victoria) and Members of Clubs affiliated with the Victorian Canine Association Inc (Dogs Victoria) are prohibited from using electronic, spiked or pronged collars of the like on their dogs, or allowing electronic, spiked or pronged collars of the like to be used on their dogs.

These collars are prohibited by Australian National Kennel Control and Victorian Canine Association Inc (Dogs Victoria) and Members found to use or have used such collars shall be dealt with under the Victorian Canine Association Inc (Dogs Victoria) disciplinary procedure.





# Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc



Presents

## CRAIG MURRAY

### 2 day Seminar

Sat 10<sup>th</sup> - Sun 11<sup>th</sup> October 2009



Craig was educated in the USA in the fields of Professional Dog Training, Police and Narcotic Dog training, Man Trailing Bloodhounds, Search and Rescue and Cadaver Recovery dogs, Assistance and Therapy Dogs and training. Due to his commitment and professionalism, he has been utilised as a permanent part time lecturer at the Queensland University Veterinary Science School for 13 years.

This seminar is designed for Trainers, Instructors and performance dog owners.

#### Day 1: Theory

Finding the Key to unlock your dog:-  
Shaping behaviour

Motivators - what to use and how to use them

Drives - understanding drives and how they impact on your training progress

Gaining and maintaining a good relationship with your dog

Question & Answer session

#### Day 2: Practical

Dogs are welcome on this day.

There will be a limit to the number of dogs so if you have a dog with a behavioural issue that you would like to bring along, please book early.

## \$200

## 9am - 4pm both days

Lunch, morning & afternoon tea plus a Saturday evening BBQ are included.  
Soft drinks will be available for purchase

For more info and bookings please call Tina on 0414 363 556

Limited places, Bookings close 1<sup>st</sup> October 2009

# Motivating Your Dog

Kaye Hargreaves

Why do people have trouble motivating their dog? Misconceptions around motivation are a major source of training problems with dogs. In this article Kaye explains the misconceptions and puts you on track to motivate your dog.

Your dog is running around in the park. You call her and she just keeps on running around and sniffing. You feel like murdering her. Instead, wring the neck of the person who said that “dogs like to please”. Of course they do - themselves.

Motivation is a state of wanting something and being driven to behave in a certain way in order to attain what one wants. The behaviour is usually goal-oriented, and the goal is the fulfilment of some internal need, interest, desire, preference or drive.

Hence to motivate is to bring about a state in which a person or dog wants to do something, or behave in a particular way.

Motivation is what drives the dog to act, and what keeps it going when actions have been learnt. Motivational training means using what the dog wants to achieve the behaviour that you want.

If you are having trouble motivating your dog, this means that you want your dog to do one thing and your dog wants to do something else. Why is this?

1. Very simply, not rewarding your dog often enough for doing the desired behaviour
2. Rewarding your dog, but combining reward with correction, reprimand or punishment
3. Not controlling and using the everyday life rewards that are important to the dog.

I will talk about all of these aspects of motivation.

## **What is the role of motivation in training?**

In the early stages of training, you are laying a motivational foundation for the dog. This will stay with the dog as you proceed from initial teaching to reliability to final performance. Unless there is a sound motivational foundation, the dog's performance will break down, as a result of boredom, fear, distraction, stress or lack of enthusiasm.

Pack drive, the desire to join in activity as part of the team, does not always come naturally - at least not in the sense of co-operating in basic obedience exercises. The ultimate goal in advanced level training is for the dog to find the activity undertaken with its handler (be it herding, guarding, competing in agility or performing any other specialised roles) to be intrinsically rewarding. However, this is not achieved by thinking that the dog ought to just naturally like the task, or “do it to please”.

Intrinsic motivation (finding an activity rewarding for its own sake) is built up by leadership, interaction with the dog and use of the primary motivators such as food and play. The motivation gradually becomes generalised :

1. I really want – “this food/to chase this ball/ to run in this park”
2. “If I perform this action, I will get something I want”
3. “All good things in life come from activity with my handler”
4. “I really enjoy these activities”

“Earned rewards” reinforces your position as pack leader and is a system of teaching your dog what you want by using natural motivation. This is how you can do it :

1. Find out what motivates your dog - what does your dog want or enjoy?
2. Restrict your dog's access to those things
3. Bring about the behaviour that you want, for example by inductive hand movements
4. Use whatever motivates your dog to reward or reinforce the behaviour you have induced

## **Motivating Your Dog continued**

5. Require your dog to respond obediently to a command in return for any of the good things in life

AIMS : To identify what motivates your dog. To increase your dog's interest in natural motivators.

Now let's look in more detail at the three main reasons for lack of motivation.

### **1. Very simply, not rewarding your dog often enough for doing the behaviour.**

Why not?

One reason is that people assume the dog wants to please, so doesn't need to be rewarded. "Dogs want to please..." This is the biggest myth. If dogs wanted to please their owners, no-one would have any problems with their dogs, and this is obviously far from the truth!

Generally they do want to please - themselves. As we all do. The traditional approach to dog training is to make the dog do what you want. The more modern "motivational" methods, which I prefer, are based on motivating the dog to want to do what you want. ...or avoid getting into trouble?

Praise, petting and company are important to dogs. Isolation is stressful and causes many behaviour problems. Communicating our emotional state also has a profound impact on our dogs, who are receptive to expressions of fear, anxiety, aggression or happiness on the part of their owners. However, it is a giant leap from that to the claim that "dogs work just to please" or that dogs are motivated solely by praise. Usually traditional trainers resort to "correction" (i.e. harsh voice, reprimands, jerks on the lead, physically shaking the dog) when praise turns out to be an insufficient motivation to guarantee the dog's behaviour. The motivation of the dog is not "trying to please" so much as "trying to avoid getting into trouble".

#### **Not enough practice**

Another reason is that people do not practice enough, and although the dog is rewarded for doing the behaviour, this does not happen enough for the behaviour to become well established.

#### **Missing opportunities for reward**

A third reason is that the dog does the behaviour, and the handler puts in time practicing, but misses opportunities for rewarding. This might be because of simple training error, not being prepared, not noticing etc. or it might be due to moving on to intermittent rewards too soon. Insufficient reward means that you have not established a motivational foundation for the dog to perform the behaviour reliably and maintain it.

### **2. Rewarding your dog, but combining reward with correction, reprimand or punishment.**

This is highly demotivating for a dog. Forms of correction, reprimand and punishment have no place in the early stages of training because they cast such a long shadow, turning the dog off the training situation in general.

#### **Stages of training**

Training is not just a "one size fits all" process. There are stages of training, and the role of rewards and reprimands varies with each stage.

##### **Initial teaching stage**

Ian Dunbar calls the initial stage of training the "what" of training. The aim at this stage of training is to establish the behaviour and teach the dog what you want. According to Dunbar, about 10% of the effort of dog training is in teaching the dog what the signal means. At this stage, it is appropriate to reward the correct response and ignore the incorrect response. Any correction or negative feedback will confuse or demotivate the dog, and may generalise to the whole training situation. The traditional approach of praise the correct and reprimand the incorrect has a superficial rationality, but is highly demotivating. Reward versus no reward works a lot better, and the good trainer will set her dog up for success, ensuring that mistakes are minimal.

## **Motivating Your Dog continued**

It is extremely important in the early stages of teaching to work on motivation, not just on response to commands. It is all too easy to teach the command in such a way that the dog reaches the point of refusal - to take an eager dog and bore the dog to death, by repetition, irrelevance and insufficient reward.

### **Laying a motivational foundation**

The next stage is what Dunbar calls the “why” of training

Dunbar suggests that this is the crucial stage of training - 85% of the effort consists of teaching the dog why she should do it, motivating the dog to want to do it - “now I know what sit means, but why should I do it?” The answer is : “Because if you don’t I will not open the door. You will not come in. We will not go for a walk, you will not be patted, you will not get your dinner etc.” It is best to teach relevance of a command at home in the course of everyday living. The dog should only get a life reward for doing it right the first time. If the dog gets it wrong at this stage, you can let her know what she missed out on. However, if your dog is getting it wrong more than once out of about ten times, you need to review the teaching stage.

It is at this stage that you try to move from primary rewards such as food to life rewards and generalise the rewards to intrinsic enjoyment of the activity. Dogs internalise the idea that walking, sitting, coming when called, fetching the dumbbell etc. is enjoyable because it has been associated with all sorts of good things.

Dunbar says that it is important that no punishment or reprimand is used until the dog has been thoroughly trained in this stage. It is most upsetting if someone acts in a punishing way towards you and you don’t know why. It undermines the dog’s confidence and trust. Personally, I prefer to avoid using punishment or reprimand as much as possible. However, if you think your dog has a strong motivational foundation, and is reliably getting the behaviour right 90% of the time with intermittent and every day life rewards, an instructive reprimand, such as “no, sit” when your dog jumps up may be used without destroying motivation. The problem with teaching this is that people tend to latch onto it, and overuse it in the early stages of training, leading to a loss of motivation.

### **The \*STAR\* SYSTEM**

There are different aspects to training. Getting the behaviour initially is different from the stimulus control stage, where the focus is on the signal or cue that you use. To help people to understand these aspects, I have introduced the \*STAR\* System.

**S** stands for Signal - give the signal, for example say the word “sit”

**T** stands for Teaching - teach your dog the meaning of the signal by inducing the appropriate action

**A** stands for Action - your dog sits

**R** stands for Reward - then you give your dog a reward to reinforce the behaviour

You may have taught your dog to do the Action in response to your Signal, but you are nevertheless having a problem; this may be due to your dog’s motivation, e.g. how often and on what basis are you rewarding your dog? What happens when the rewards are intermittent? Does your dog know whether a reward is likely? Can you maintain your dog’s motivation despite extending the length of time and the number of repetitions in between rewards?

Insufficient reinforcement leads to loss of motivation, slowing down of the response, and eventually no response.

### **Motivating Your Dog continued**

For example, if your dog is slow on the recall, but seems to know how to do it, you have a problem with motivation. Review your rate of reinforcement to troubleshoot this problem.

The maintenance stage

At the maintenance stage of training, when your dog has acquired the behavior and will perform the correct action in response to your signal, you need to shift your focus to the R stage - the rewards you are using. You might focus on which reinforcement schedule is most suited to what you are trying to achieve. Is your aim to move on to everyday life rewards to maintain good manners in your pet dog? Or is it to use rewards in a discriminating way, to fine-tune your dog's actions? Or is it to experiment with variable rewards, to maximise your dog's motivation, and maintain enthusiasm for an activity on the long term? Each of these goals will be best served by a different reinforcement schedule, a different choice of what, where and when to reward.

Loss of motivation occurs in the maintenance stage when people assume that the dog "knows" the exercise, and therefore no longer needs rewarding. Behaviour that has been built up can unravel without a carefully constructed rate of reinforcement. I prefer to maintain a high rate of reward, but become more and more discriminating in my criterion of reinforcement. A common error amongst handlers is to be concerned about making rewards intermittent, but being very slack about their criterion - which leads to slack behaviour, inadequately reinforced.

### **3. Not controlling and using the everyday life rewards that are important to the dog**

Up until now, I have been talking about using rewards to motivate your dog. But what do we mean by a reward?

A reward is anything that your dog wants, especially what she wants most at this time, in this situation.

Practical pet training often emphasises the use of everyday life rewards - pleasant things you do with your dog in the course of everyday life.

#### **What motivates your dog?**

The most common motivators for dogs are:

- eating food
- playing with toys
- getting social rewards e.g. praise, petting, attention and company
- playing with other dogs
- play or activity with human handler
- physical activity
- exploring and sniffing the environment
- self-rewarding activity, such as escaping from a boring backyard
- everyday life rewards

Dogs also find sex rewarding, but that's a hard one to use in training!

The motivators listed here are "natural" but they have to be developed and built upon. The natural urge to play has to be channelled, so that all the dog's enthusiasm is directed towards training activities using that motivator.

Every day life rewards should be controlled and used to reinforce desirable behaviour. Releasing your dog to play or have freedom is a form of reward. The sit command can be used in this way - sit to earn attention, sit as an alternative to jumping, sit for everyday life rewards such as coming in the door, going out the gate for a walk, being released in the park etc.

## **Motivating Your Dog continued**

### **What are your dog's top three motivators?**

Write down your dog's three preferences

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

For example, food, pats and playing ball.

### **Motivation is relative**

Your dog's preferences will change according to the situation. For example, in the park, at home and at training school your dog's preferences may be different. Take time to write down your dog's preferences relative to the situation.

At home my dog likes:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

In the park, my dog likes:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

At dog school, my dog likes

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Offering your dog a low level preference and withholding a high level is a bit like punishing. Trying to force your dog to eat in the park when she frantically wants to play or chase a ball is not going to motivate her to come when called.

So use the highest value reward available. So as not to overdo it, you can combine high, medium and lower value rewards within the one exercise. I suggest you give the highest value reward least often, with more of the lesser value rewards leading up to it.

The Premack principle teaches us that you can reinforce an activity with any activity of a higher value. So if your dog would rather roll in a dead bird than watch you attentively - great! You have a 6 million dollar reward to offer. Get some eye contact and release your dog (with a release word) to go and roll her heart out.

### **Motivational release**

The "motivational release" is a special form of release in which the dog is motivated to work by means of controlled play used as a reward. It is very upbeat and energising, giving your dog the motivation to continue responding to you with great attentiveness and enthusiasm.

The intense concentration of the formal heel exercise takes the form of coiled up energy, a build up of tension leading to an anticipated reward.

## **Motivating Your Dog continued**

The ordinary rewards used to reinforce the dog for heeling are praise and food. Food is used primarily to teach the dog correct position. Praise is used to lift the dog's mood a little and give occasional feedback in between food rewards.

The motivational release usually involves the use of a toy, and a release word such as "get it!", followed by an brief but intense tug game, then a resumption of heeling. The motivational release is a form of reward, which reinforces the dog for concentrating during the heel exercise and gives an outlet for the build up of tension. The point about it is that the reward occurs during the exercise, not after it. Let's get away from the ridiculous idea of releasing the dog to "exercise finished". Why tell your dog that training is dreary and all the good stuff happens afterwards. Make all the good stuff happen during training and then give your dog a low key release to a boring rest.

### **Specific training situations**

#### **1. Sit**

It's important to teach pet owners to use everyday life rewards to reinforce their dog's sit.

I often see people trying to get their dog to sit in situations that they have been told require it. So, while the dog leaps around in excitement at the entrance to the park, the owner struggles with the dog, gives commands, and the dog continues to leap around. Eventually, the owner exerts enough pressure to force the dog's rear end to the ground, and honour satisfied, let's the dog off.

Is this what is meant by maintaining motivation in everyday life rewards? I don't think so.

The dog has no incentive to stop leaping around, because he or she gets let off the lead anyway. All the dog has done is make the owner do the work.

#### **2. Walking on the lead**

Why is it so hard to teach dog owners how to get their dogs to walk on the lead without pulling? Because they do not control the everyday life rewards that motivate the dog. These everyday life rewards are intrinsic to going for a walk. Every time you take the dog for a walk, you are rewarding pulling, and giving the dog more motivation to pull.

Basically, dogs learn from the consequences of their actions. We use this to teach our dogs. Good behaviour has a good consequence. Undesirable behaviour need not lead to punishment, but rather it should result in the dog having no opportunity to gain anything rewarding.

To some extent, when you go for a walk you give your dog a social reward - not just praise, but the pleasure of your company. Most dogs enjoy being with you and moving with you when something is happening. In addition of course, your dog loves to sniff and explore on a walk. This can be used to reward your dog for not pulling. Rather than allowing your dog to drag you into the bushes, stop as soon as your dog pulls, and proceed when your dog comes back alongside, causing the lead to become loose again. Reward this behaviour by a "release" to the end of the lead to have a sniff.

You should remove all the rewards if your dog pulls i.e. the dog never makes any progress towards goal (e.g. the park or an inviting telegraph pole) by pulling. The dog has the pleasure of the pack leader's company, and the reward of going out into the environment - but only if he or she walks on a loose lead. Arrival at the park is a "jackpot reward". Please make sure that the behaviour which leads up to it (which will be majorly reinforced) consists of walking on a loose lead, not pulling. This is called using "everyday life rewards" to reinforce the behaviour you want. These everyday life rewards may be more powerful than praise or food when your dog is walking.

## Motivating Your Dog continued

### 3. Coming when called

The training methods described here are “motivational”, which means motivating your dog through reward to want to do what you want. This is especially important with coming when called. We will go through various ways of maintaining your dog’s motivation to want to come when called, despite all sorts of distractions.

Your dog’s motivation is built up gradually, using these principles :

1. Coming when called should always be rewarding.
2. Your dog should not be given opportunities to be rewarded for not coming. That’s the hard part. Try not to overuse your dog’s name or repeatedly call your dog, as this will just teach him or her to ignore you.
3. Call, reward and release your dog repeatedly, so that your dog learns that coming to you is not the end of the world, the end of all the good fun in the park etc.
4. Use a variety of rewards, especially whatever relates to what your dog wants. For example if your dog “only wants to play” a brief play with a toy is a better reward than food or a pat.

A reward is anything the dog wants - not just what the handler is offering. Food and social rewards often lose their appeal compared exploring and playing. Use of toys helps to make the handler more interesting than other dogs. Play with people or dogs should be controlled as a reward. I am training a Golden Retriever at the moment. Of course she likes food and fetching toys, but her motivational release is to come running over to me for a cuddle. That’s the sort of “teacher’s pet” that will have me eating out of her hand any day!

“Distractions” can be turned into “life” or “environmental rewards”. If your dog wants to sniff a tree, surge towards a friend or run in the park, restrain her until she gives you her attention, then reward her with release to go and do it. When you judge that she is willing to pay attention again, call her, and release her again. Don’t make coming when called the end of all the good times. Call her several times, and make the release her gateway to her favourite reward.



## ANSWERS TO THE CANINE FIRST AID COURSE



- |    |   |     |   |     |   |
|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | c | 8.  | c | 15. | d |
| 2. | b | 9.  | c | 16. | a |
| 3. | a | 10. | d | 17. | b |
| 4. | d | 11. | b | 18. | d |
| 5. | a | 12. | c | 19. | c |
| 6. | a | 13. | a | 20. | a |
| 7. | a | 14. | c |     |   |





## General Meeting Minutes 4<sup>th</sup> August 2009

Meeting opened 8pm

Apologies: Leonie Kelleher, Simmon Hellebrand, Elaine Longshaw, Fred Lehmann

Accepted: Glenys Murray                      seconded: Judy Wong

Minutes from previous General Meeting as distributed

Accepted: Colin Humphries    Seconded: John Shields

### **Business Arising from Minutes**

1. Celebration morning tea will be held on Sunday at 10am
2. Photo album is back in library.
3. Purchase of Library books complete only waiting on 1 more to arrive from USA
4. Communication between Instructors and Committee

### **Correspondence Inward:**

1. Western Heights College
2. Letter from Trish Gavaghan

### **Correspondence outwards**

1. Invitations to Life Members for Morning tea

### **Business Arising from Correspondence**

Moved to General Business

Treasurers Report period 17/7/09 to 4/8/09

### **Business arising from Treasurer's Report**

NIL

Accepted: Jim Ball    seconded: Glenys Murray

Canteen Manager	written report
Grounds Manager	written report
Shop Manager	Nil
Training Supervisor	written report

### **Sub Committee reports**

Instructors Meeting                      Nil report

Accepted:    Desma Dickeson                      Seconded:    Kath Devlin

### **General Business**

#### 1. Off Lead Area

Cheapest Quote for Off Lead Area is for a post and rail and wire fence, plans submitted cost \$8,400.00

Discussion regarding Insurance cover when in use and who is responsible/ liable.

Insurance covers it on normal Club days as per training. Jim reiterated that this Off lead area was a project from previous committee and has been ongoing ever since.

Concerns were expressed about policing of use i.e. will someone be on duty to make sure pets are controlled. Club will have signage and dogs are not to be let into area unattended. Encouraging responsible pet ownership within the Club and community. Instructors will incorporate it in part of their training sessions and emphasize owner responsibility.

## General Meeting Minutes 4<sup>th</sup> August 2009 (continued)

Jim Ball moved that we accept quote from Michael Hart of \$8,400.00 and get construction underway.

Moved Jim Ball seconded Desma Dickeson carried

2. Western Heights are holding a school exercise called the great race on the 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> September 2009. They have written and requested to use our grounds and some of our dogs as part of this event; their request is to have students guide a dog through an obstacle course.

Jim Ball moved that we approve this request and assist the school with this exercise.

Moved Jim Ball seconded Desma Dickeson Carried

### 3. Craig Murray Seminar

Seminar is booked for 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> October 2009 any money raised from this will go towards the Off Lead area.

We will need 10 dogs with issues to be used on Sunday.

### 4. Trivia Night

A trivia night has been organized for the 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009 to be held at the club rooms, we ask that members get a table together and support this night.

### 4. Letter from Trish Gavaghan

Trish wrote to the Club asking that we support our Members who are competing in NADAC comps by offering an end of year trophy as we do with those competing in VCA Agility comps.

Tina explained that at the moment the award system only encompasses VCA agility competitors.

General discussion took place. A Committee recommendation was read that the Club gives two trophies at end of year one for VCA and one for NADAC achievements. With the NADAC trophy commencing in 2010.

Jim Ball moved that we accept Committee's recommendation

Moved Jim Ball seconded Wendy Mitchell carried 17 for 5 against

5. The Obedience Trial had some really positive feedback this year and we look forward to holding more successful Trial next year. If anyone has suggestions for Judges in future please put names forward to Committee.

6. David Gravalin spoke about the current trialing of 3 obedience sessions. His concerns are that the sessions are not meshing with the agility times. He is having problems getting Instructors to cover the third session. Discussion occurred. Committee feels that the Instructors are not supporting the 3 sessions actively, to which D. Dickeson and C. Humphries admitted. Colin asked that it be taken back to Instructors Meeting to get their feelings on it. Tina asked that it be discussed by Instructors and the outcome to be addressed to AGM.

7. Colin Humphries enquired when the follow up mediation meeting is going to be.

Tina has given Frank Valastro 2 possible dates and is waiting on his reply for confirmation.

8. Pam Convery asked if a chair person for Life Membership nominations has been appointed. Tina explained that until we receive a nomination there is no need to appoint anyone.

Tina Button thanked the present Committee for their support and hard work this term.

Meeting closed 9.32pm