



Santa Ana Valley Kennel Club

Not My Breed. Not Your Breed. All Breeds.

THE SOMBRERO

May 2016

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Club Business & Announcements

REMINDER

Our next General meeting is

June 14, 2016

7:00 PM

at

HemoPet

We have 3 new membership applications that were submitted at the
May 10th Club Mixer meeting. They are :

Yvonne Pickford (Silky Terriers)
and
Jennie & John Skoglund (Italian Greyhounds)

Meeting Minutes for both the Board and General Membership
meetings are chronologically filed on our website.

SAVKC's 2015-2016 Officers & Board

Officers

President.....Dean Langwiser
Vice President.....Jill Dominguez
Secretary.....Tammy Porter
TreasurerJolene Hicks
AKC Delegate.....Keith Hicks

Board of Directors

Awards & Programs.....Chris Porter
Communications.....Patty Rusko
Legislation.....TBD
Membership.....Burk Hughes
Performance.....Jill Hart

Sunshine Person

Bobbi Davis

Sergeant of Arms

Keith Hicks

Breeder Referral Contact

Dean Langwiser

Website

Jill Dominguez

Newsletter

Tammy Porter

Publicity

Jill Dominguez

2016 Show Chair

Joe Berkau



New Point Schedule

Click [here](#) for the AKC's new point schedule effective May 11, 2016

Club T Shirts

We recently had some awesome club t shirts made. They are available at our meetings and events. Please check them out, there is a limited supply.

As the Wheels Turn - Ribbons

Posted By Laura Reeves PHA

In [The Scene](#)

Winning is not success. They are not synonymous in this sport and you are going to be disappointed if that is what you believe. - Bryce Richardson, "Taking the Long Spot"

This was actually written by a young man about riding horses over jumps, but it is as applicable in the dog fancy as it is in the horse world. And, for that matter, life.

In this article the young man talks about working hard, losing, hitting a wall and finally, winning a ribbon. But finding success in the journey, not the ribbon.

At some level, ribbons matter. They count points toward a title. They bestow recognition for a job well done be it by breeder, owner, handler or all of the above. They serve a purpose.

Ribbons, though, do not replace gut wrenching hard work, long hours of practice, of driving, of grooming, of snuggling. When the lovely dog who earned them is gone, ribbons can evoke a sweet memory, but they cannot lick a tear from your cheek or make you laugh out loud at silly antics.

Ribbons do not replace relationships. Either with people or dogs. They are things. They decorate the wall. They may provide a splash of color on beige, but they do not tell the whole story. The puppy who didn't make it. The dreams crashed on the rocks of Mother Nature's fickle twist. The scraping together of a new dream. Ten times over.

Ribbons, at my house anyway, are most often stuffed in a drawer and largely forgotten. The names. The faces. The one who always slept with his chin on my hip. The one who bounced back to the RV with her show lead tossed across her back. The beautiful one who hated it. And the ugly one who loved it. These, these incandescent shimmers on the highlight reel in my head. These, I remember. The ribbons? I couldn't find most of them if I tried.

It is the moment we mistake the transience of the win for permanence of the determination, that we lose. - Bryce Richardson

Exhibitors, be they amateur or professional, who take short cuts, who do whatever it takes to acquire that \$2 ribbon have missed the point. In a society which worships fake nails and botox and, for God's sake, butt implants, I suppose it's not surprising, but it does our sport no service.

In the Year of Living Well, let's all try to focus on the journey and let the ribbons come as they may.



Epilepsy and Reproductive Diseases in Dogs

AKC Canine Health Foundation Awards Six New Grants to Study Epilepsy and Reproductive Diseases in Dogs

Posted By AKC

In [Canine Health](#)

The AKC Canine Health Foundation (CHF), a nonprofit organization whose mission is to prevent, treat and cure diseases in all dogs, announces six new grants have been awarded in the areas of canine epilepsy and canine reproductive disease.

Four grants were awarded through CHF's Epilepsy Initiative which aims to better understand the physiologic and genetic mechanisms that predispose dogs to epilepsy, and ultimately, to identify better treatments. Epilepsy is the most common neurologic disease diagnosed in dogs. Dr. Hannes Lohi of the University of Helsinki and the Folkhälsan Institute of Genetics will study the [Identification of a Novel Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy Gene and Its Underlying Disease Mechanism](#). Dr. Lohi will investigate the role of genetics in epilepsy with the aim of isolating a gene which can be screened through testing.

Also studying the role of genetics in canine epilepsy is Dr. Gary Johnson of the University of Missouri, Columbia. Dr. Johnson's grant, [Identification of Genetic](#)

[Risk Factors for Canine Epilepsy](#), will use a novel whole genome sequencing approach to discover DNA variations in epileptic dogs. The frequency of variations in populations of epileptic and non-epileptic dogs will be directly compared, helping to identify risk factors. Findings from these research projects may aid in the development of DNA tests to screen for disease, and further enable breeders to select against such risk factors.

Approximately one-third of dogs with epilepsy fail to achieve adequate seizure control with currently available anti-seizure medications; these dogs are considered to have drug-resistant epilepsy. The mechanisms that lead to drug resistance are poorly understood, but modeling after findings in human medicine, there is a potential link between intestinal bacteria and canine epilepsy. Dr. Karen Munana of North Carolina State University will be [Studying the Role of the Gastrointestinal Tract in Canine Epilepsy](#) using findings from human medicine as a lens to investigate whether dogs with epilepsy have an altered population of intestinal bacteria compared to control dogs, while specifically monitoring the impact of antiepileptic medication on intestinal bacterial growth rates. These findings could lead to increased understanding of epilepsy and drug resistance in dogs, and ultimately lead to a practical approach to management of the disorder.

Dr. Holger Andreas Volk of the Royal Veterinary College, University of London, is also studying drug resistance in canine epilepsy. Dr. Volk's grant, [Investigating a Ketogenic Medium-Chain Triglyceride \(MCT\) Supplement for the Treatment of Drug Resistant Canine Idiopathic Epilepsy and Its Behavioral Comorbidities](#), will also build on research findings from human epilepsy. The ketogenic diet, high in fat and low in carbohydrates, has been used as a successful treatment for children with epilepsy, decreasing seizure activity in drug resistant patients. Dr. Volk will investigate whether a similar diet will reduce seizure frequency and/or severity of seizures in dogs that are drug resistant. The researchers will also monitor if the diet improves common side effects of anti-epileptic medications such as anxiety, altered cognition, and stress levels.

Additionally, two new grants will address important canine reproductive diseases. Dr. Marco A. Coutinho da Silva of The Ohio State University will study the [Role of E. Coli Biofilm in Canine Pyometra](#), a potentially life-threatening bacterial infection of the uterus. Dr. Coutinho da Silva's grant takes a new approach to improving treatment options for dogs.

Two epidemiologists, Tory V. Whitten and Dr. Joni M. Scheftel of the Minnesota Department of Health, will study brucellosis in canine rescue and shelter populations. Brucellosis is a reproductive disease that can cause infertility, spontaneous abortion and severe spinal infections in dogs. This study, [An Epidemiological Study of Brucella canis](#), will raise awareness and management of this important disease in rescue and shelter dog populations, help identify risk factors for canine brucellosis, and aims to develop a diagnostic PCR test for canine brucellosis.

"The new grants will have a direct impact on the health and treatment options for dogs with these life-threatening illnesses," said Dr. Diane Brown, CHF's

chief executive officer. "CHF is proud to continue to build a diverse research portfolio that helps advance veterinary medicine and biomedical science, furthering our understanding of both canine and human health."

Funding for CHF grants comes from a number of sources, including: corporations, dog clubs, and individuals who are committed to the betterment of canine health through scientific research. For 2016, donations from new and lapsed donors (last donation 12/31/2013) are being matched dollar-for-dollar by the American Kennel Club. Make an impact and double your donation today: www.akcCHF.org/donate.



Hip Dysplasia and whelping boxes

<https://dignblog.wordpress.com/2016/04/22/hip-dysplasia-can-a-shape-and-surface-of-whelping-box-prevent-it/>

Fruits & Vegetables your dog can & can't eat

Apples - Yes. Apples are an excellent source of vitamins A and C, as well as fiber for your dog. They are low in protein and fat, making them the perfect snack for senior dogs. Just be sure to remove the seeds and



core first. Try them frozen for an icy warm weather snack.



Bananas - Yes. In moderation, bananas are a great low-calorie treat for dogs. They're high in potassium, vitamins, biotin, fiber, and copper. They are low in cholesterol and sodium, but because of their high sugar content, bananas should be given as a treat,

not part of your dog's regular diet.



Watermelon - Yes. It's important to remove the rind and seeds first, as they can cause intestinal blockage, but watermelon is otherwise safe for dogs. It's full of vitamin A, B-6, and C, as well as potassium. Watermelon is 92 percent water, so it's a great way to keep your dog hydrated on hot summer days. [Read more >](#)



Grapes - No. Grapes and raisins have proved to be very toxic for dogs no matter the dog's breed, sex, or age. In fact, grapes are so toxic that they can lead to acute sudden kidney failure. Definitely skip this dangerous treat. [Read More >](#)



Strawberries - Yes. Strawberries are full of fiber and vitamin C. Along with that, they also contain an enzyme that can help whiten your dog's teeth as he or she eats them. They are high in sugar though, so be sure to give them in moderation. [Read More >](#)



Oranges - Yes. Small dogs can have up to 1/3 of a full-size orange, while large dogs can eat the whole thing. While the peel isn't toxic to them, vets recommend tossing the peel and just giving your dog the inside of the orange, minus the seeds, as the peel is

much more rough on their digestive systems than the fleshy inside of the orange.



Blueberries - Yes. Blueberries are a superfood rich in antioxidants, which prevent cell damage in humans and canines alike. They're packed with fiber and phytochemicals as well. Teaching your dog to catch treats in the air? Try blueberries as an alternative to store-bought treats.



Carrots - Yes. Carrots are an excellent low-calorie snack that is high in fiber and beta-carotene, which produces vitamin A. Plus, crunching on the orange snacks is great for your dog's teeth.

Tomatoes - No. While the ripened fruit of the tomato plant



(the red part humans normally eat) is generally considered safe for dogs, the green parts of the plant contain a toxic substance called solanine. While a dog would need to eat a large amount for it to make him or her sick, it's better to skip tomatoes all together just to be safe.



Pineapple - Yes. A few chunks of pineapple is a great sweet treat for dogs as long as the prickly outside is removed first. The tropical fruit is full of vitamins, minerals, and fiber. It also contains bromelain, an enzyme that makes it easier for dogs to absorb proteins.



Avocado - No. While avocado may be a healthy snack for dog owners, it should not be given to dogs at all. The pit, skin and leaves of avocados contain Persin, a toxin that often causes vomiting and diarrhea in dogs. The fleshy inside of the fruit doesn't have as much Persin as the rest of the plant, but it is still too much for dogs to handle.



Broccoli - Yes, but only the stems. The bushy head of broccoli contains the toxin Isothiocyanate, which can create gastrointestinal issues, but the stems are Isothiocyanate-free. When eaten in moderation, broccoli stems give a nice boost of vitamin C and fiber and can even help dogs clean their teeth.



Mushrooms - No. Wild mushrooms can be toxic for dogs. While only 50 to 100 of the 50,000 mushroom species worldwide are known to be toxic, the ones that are can really hurt your dog or even lead to death. Washed mushrooms from the supermarket could be OK, but it's better to be safe than sorry; skip out on the fungi all together.



Cucumbers - Yes. Cucumbers are especially good for overweight dogs, as they hold little to no carbohydrates, fats, or oils and can even boost energy levels. They're loaded with vitamins K, C, and B1, as well as potassium, copper, magnesium, and biotin.



Celery - Yes. In addition to vitamins A, B, and C, this crunchy green snack contains the nutrients needed to promote a healthy heart and even fight cancer. As if that wasn't enough, celery also known to freshen doggy breath.

Onions - No. Onions, leeks, and chives are part of a family



of plants called Allium that is poisonous to most pets, especially cats. Eating onions can cause your dog's red blood cells to rupture, and can also cause vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, and nausea. Poisoning onions is more serious in Japanese breeds of dogs such as [Akitas](#) and [Shiba Inus](#), but all dogs are very susceptible to it.



Pears - Yes. Pears are a great snack because they're high in copper, vitamins C and K, and fiber. It's been suggested that eating the fruit can reduce the risk of having a stroke by 50 percent. Just be sure to cut pears into bite-size chunks and remove the pit and seeds first, as the seeds contain traces of cyanide.



Potatoes - Yes. It's fine to give your dog plain potatoes every once and a while, but only if they're cooked, as raw potatoes can be rough on the stomach. A washed, peeled, plain boiled, or baked potato contains lots of iron for your pet. Avoid mashed potatoes because they often contain butter, milk, or seasonings.



poisoning.

Cherries - No. With the exception of the fleshy part around the seed, cherry plants contain cyanide and are toxic to dogs. Cyanide disrupts cellular oxygen transport, which means that your dog's blood cells can't get enough oxygen. If your dog eats cherries, be on the lookout for dilated pupils, difficulty breathing, and red gums, as these may be signs of cyanide



syrups.

Peaches - Yes. Small amounts of cut-up peaches are a great source of fiber and vitamin A, and can even help fight infections, but just like cherries, the pit does contain cyanide. As long as you completely cut around the pit first, fresh peaches can be a great summer treat - just not canned peaches, as they usually contain high amounts of sugary



Asparagus - No. While asparagus isn't necessarily unsafe for dogs, there's really no point in giving it to them. It's too tough to be eaten raw, and by the time you cook it down so it's soft enough for dogs to eat, asparagus loses the nutrients it contains. If you're determined to give your dogs vegetables, go for something that will actually benefit them.



Sweet potatoes - Yes. Sweet potatoes are packed with nutrients, including fiber, beta carotene, and vitamins B-6 and C. Just like with regular potatoes, only give your dog washed, peeled, cooked, and unseasoned sweet potatoes that have cooled down, and definitely avoid sugary sweet potato pies and casseroles.

Raspberries - Yes. Raspberries are fine in moderation. They



contain antioxidants that are great for dogs. They're low in sugar and calories, but high in fiber, manganese, and vitamin C. Raspberries are especially good for senior dogs because they have anti-inflammatory properties, which can help take pain and pressure from joints. However, they do contain slight amounts of the toxin Xylitol, so limit your dog to less than a cup of raspberries at a time.



Mango - Yes. This sweet summer treat is packed with four, yes four different vitamins: vitamins A, B6, C, and E. They also have potassium and both beta-carotene and alpha carotene. Just remember, as with most fruits, to remove the hard pit first, as it contains small amounts of cyanide and can become a choking hazard.

Stay In Touch With Your Club

Santa Ana Valley Kennel Club's Website....For club news and archives

<http://www.savkc.org/>

Sneezing Dogs

Posted By Nancy Kay D.V.M

In [Canine Health](#)



Two dogs who sneeze after digging in the dirt.

I recently received a phone call from my aunt who was wondering why Pirate, her beloved Tibetan Terrier, had been sneezing for a couple of days. Pirate appeared to be normal in every other way. We discussed potential causes for his sneezing.

I explained to my aunt that only rarely do colds, allergies, and bacterial infections cause sneezing in dogs. Canine colds, aka, upper respiratory viruses, tend to trigger coughing rather than sneezing. And [dogs with allergies](#) suffer from itchy skin and ear problems far more than sneezing. Bacterial infections within the nose are exceedingly rare unless they arise on the heels of an underlying primary problem such as a growth or foreign body within the nose.

So, what are the most common causes of canine sneezing? Here's the list of things I always consider.

Foxtails and other foreign bodies

[Foxtails](#) are the most common cause of sneezing for dogs who live west of the Mississippi. After the seed heads of foxtail plants dry in late spring and early summer they are easily and commonly snuffed up into the noses of dogs who like to sniff around. And, what dog doesn't like to sniff around?

Because the foxtail plant awns are pronged much like fishhooks, once inhaled into the nose, they cannot be sneezed back out. Removal requires special instrumentation that is inserted into the nasal passageways of the sneezing dog. In the vast majority of cases successful removal relies on the dog being under general anesthesia.

Persistent sneezing is the hallmark symptom of a nasal foxtail. A bloody nose may result from irritation of the delicate tissue lining the nasal passageway or from inadvertent nose banging caused by violent sneezing. Over time, foxtails that are not removed result in chronic nasal discharge along with a fungal and/or bacterial infection within the nose. No fun!

Why did I mention the caveat of living west of the Mississippi? This is where these nasty foxtail plants happen to grow. (Why do you think I moved from California to North Carolina?!) There are a couple of ways to prevent nasal foxtails. The most full proof method is to avoid taking your dog anywhere near foxtails from late spring through mid summer. If foxtails are mowed and left on the ground, they can remain a hazard even later into the season. Another prevention option is the clever [OutFox Field Guard™](#), a net like device that encircles the dog's head.

Nasal foreign bodies other than foxtails are truly rare and are usually the result of a dog's nose being in the wrong place at the wrong time or an inquisitive young child exploring all the many places small objects can go.

Nasal tumors

Nasal tumors are all too common in older large breed dogs, particularly those with longer snouts such as German Shepherds and Collies. It is known that exposure to [tobacco smoke can be a predisposing factor](#). Carcinomas and sarcomas are the two most common types of nasal tumors in dogs. While neither tends to metastasize (spread to other sites in the body), both expand locally and destroy normal nasal structures in the process. Chronic nasal discharge is the most common symptom of nasal cancer, but some affected

dogs do exhibit sneezing.

The diagnosis is best made by a CT scan or MRI scan in conjunction with a biopsy of the abnormal tissue. The mainstay therapy for nasal tumors is radiation therapy. While not curative, treatment often results in a significant period of good quality time. The diagnosis and/or treatment of nasal cancer typically requires involvement of a veterinarian who specializes in [internal medicine or oncology](#).

Fungal disease

Just as nasal tumors are more common in long nosed breeds of dogs, so too are fungal infections within the nasal passageways and sinuses. The fungal species most commonly implicated is *Aspergillus*, spores of which are normally found in the environment. *Aspergillus* is considered to be "opportunistic" in that the organisms readily colonize on the heels of any sort of minor trauma within the nasal passageways. As the fungal infection spreads it destroys normal tissue.

The diagnosis is best made by specialized imaging studies (CT or MRI scan) in conjunction with collection of tissue samples from within the nose or sinus of an affected dog. Treatment involves infusion of antifungal medication into the nasal passageways and sinuses and/or long-term oral antifungal medication. As recommended for nasal tumors, involvement of a [veterinary specialist](#) is well advised for the diagnosis and management of fungal disease within the nose.

Nasal mites

Nasal mites (*Pneumonyssoides caninum*) are teeny, tiny, almost microscopic little critters that thrive in the nasal passageways and sinuses of dogs. Boy oh boy, do they cause an itchy nose, and affected dogs typically exhibit lots of sneezing.

[Visualizing the mites](#) marching around in a dog's nose is always cause for excitement. Not only do they look a bit surreal, seeing the mites confirms the diagnosis. Affected a cure for nasal mites requires a dose or two of an anti-parasite medication. How does a dog acquire a nasal mite infection? Digging in the dirt face first is the most likely cause. Thus far, knock on wood, neither Nellie or Quinn, my two digger dogs pictured above, have acquired nasal mites.

Digging in the dirt

If your dogs love to dig the way my dogs love to dig, they will likely do some sneezing. [Submerging ones entire head](#) into a hole quite naturally forces some dirt and plant material into ones snout! The natural way to expel this stuff is by sneezing. Dirt-induced sneezing is typically transient, resolving within several minutes to an hour or two. As mentioned above, nasal mites can be a side effect of digging in the dirt and will produce sneezing that is more persistent.

Excitement

For reasons that are unclear to me, some [dogs sneeze when they become](#)

[excited](#). This interesting phenomenon is far more common amongst small dog breeds. For some, simply asking, "Do you want to go for a walk?" can produce a barrage of sneezing. Excitement-induced sneezing is harmless unless the dog happens to be a nose banger in the process.

Reverse sneezing

If it were up to me, [reverse sneezing](#) would have a different name. This is because it has absolutely nothing to do with sneezing. Rather, reverse sneezing is an overly dramatic response to a tickling sensation in the dog's throat. It is the canine version of throat clearing. Dogs who are [reverse sneezing](#) assume a stiff posture with head and neck rigidly extended forward. This is accompanied by forceful, noisy inhalation and exhalation that can last for several seconds, even minutes. If reverse sneezing becomes more frequent or persistent, consultation with a veterinarian is warranted.

More on Reverse Sneezing

What Happens When A Dog Reverse Sneezes?

Dr. Jerry Klein, Chief Veterinary Officer of AKC | May 19, 2016

-



Reverse sneezing is a condition found in dogs of different types, but often [smaller dogs](#) such as miniatures, [Terriers](#), and brachycephalic breeds. It is a "paroxysmal" respiratory response (coming in spasm like episodes).

What Is Reverse Sneezing in Dogs?

It is a fairly common respiratory event in dogs, but is rarely seen in cats. We suspect the cause to be irritation or inflammation of the nasal, pharyngeal, or sinus passages (upper airways). It may be a way for the dog to attempt to remove foreign particles such as dust, powder or other irritants or [allergens](#) from its upper airways. It is also seen after periods of over-excitement.

Reverse sneezing is characterized by sudden rapid and repeated inhalations through the nose, followed by snorting or gagging sounds. It can be alarming to an owner, but is not known to be harmful to dogs with no other underlying condition [such as heart disease](#). Most dogs are completely normal before and after these episodes. In dogs that exhibit reverse sneezing, it is not uncommon for them to have repeat episodes of reverse sneezing throughout their lives.

What Happens When A Dog Reverse Sneezes?

During a reverse sneeze, the dog will start suddenly stand still, and extend its head and neck. A loud snorting sound is produced. This condition should be differentiated from

a tracheal collapse (often seen [in toy breeds](#)), which is characterized by a loud "honking" sound.

A tracheal collapse is of a more serious nature than a reverse sneeze.



What Should I Do If My Dog Reverse Sneezes?

A common remedy is to briefly hold close the dog's nostrils for a second and lightly massage the throat to calm. Lightly blowing in its face may also help. This should cause the dog to swallow a couple of times, which will usually

stop the spasm of the reverse sneeze. Getting the dog in a cool area or outside with fresh air while trying to verbally calm them can also be useful. Most dogs do not require medication, however some veterinarian recommend antihistamines if the problem is serious, chronic, and allergy related. An evaluation of the environment would also be helpful in determining possible causes of these events. Perfumes, carpet cleaners, etc. are often cited in these dogs' histories.

[Dr. Jerry Klein](#) is the Chief Veterinary Officer for the AKC and is an emergency and critical care veterinarian who has been a valued member of the Chicago veterinary community for more than 35 years. In addition to his work as a vet, Dr. Klein is a licensed judge for the AKC and has judged shows both nationally and internationally.

Braggs

"Buzz"



"Magic Berners To Infinity and Beyond HT, CGC
was Best of Winners
his last 4 times in the ring.
So proud of my boy shown here in
Pomona resting in hotel penthouse suite
(Thank You Joey !)
Buzz is

Loved Beyond words...

"Romeo"



Pocket's Much Love of Kirby (aka Romeo) finished his
Championship May 29th with a 4 point major.
Now we are focusing on our Grand.
Thank you Tammy for being ringside with us.
Jill & Becky Hart

"Brandi"



Kelso's Aged To Perfection showed beautiful and was awarded
Winners Bitch and Best of Winners
on Monday at Mission Circuit.
Brandi is loved & owns
Chris, Arianna and Tammy Porter

"Jewel"



GCHS LARKANGEN'S AMERICAN TRENDY GIRL

has been on the move the for last month.

Out of 9 all breed shows Jewel was awarded 7 Best of Breeds.

This show-off girl that has effortless movement and is a joy to watch in the ring..

Exclusively and expertly always handled by Joseph Berkau and Burk Hughes..

We could not had achieve this high level without the both of you.. this journey is fun!!!

Congrats to all of you and those who forgot to brag !

Please remember to send in your brags.

Each of you and your dog work hard to earn them,
so why not be proud and share them with your club ?

From The Editor

THANK YOU

To everyone who came out to the May OC Club Mixer at Garden Grove Park
on May 10. We had well over 50 attendees.

We had all kinds of clubs participate such as :

Flyball

Agility

Lure Coursing

Obedience

Rally

It really was great fun, the dogs LOVED it !

Things like this bring our club together, we plan on doing more activities to do just that. After all a dog club should promote having fun together, comorriderie and good times for it's members and their dogs.



Tammy

Santa Ana Valley Kennel Club | | <http://www.savkc.org>

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For a PDF version of this newsletter please click here:for the [May 2016 Sombrero](#)

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