



CISSC Sheltie Showdown



A publication of the Central Indiana Shetland Sheepdog Club

November 2009



CLUB MEETINGS

Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the first Friday of every other month starting in January at Indy K-9 Kollege, located at 575 Main Street, Beech Grove, IN 46107. Directions to Indy K-9 Kollege: From I-465, take Emerson Avenue exit #52 toward Indianapolis. Turn north on Emerson Avenue and go 1.2 miles to Main Street and turn left. Indy K-9 is located on the left side of Main Street.

Remaining Membership meetings for 2009: Nov. 6th.

Remaining Board meetings for 2009: No remaining meetings are scheduled for 2009.



**BE SURE TO ATTEND
GENERAL MEMBERSHIP
MEETING - November 6, 2009**



Also, remember to submit your merit award applications, **deadline is JANUARY 9, 2010** - Application form is attached at the end of this Newsletter.



2009 Officers

President: Carole Creech
Vice President: Kathleen Morphew
Treasurer: Doug McKee
Recording Secretary: Cheryl Sharp
Corresponding Secretary: Kathy McKee

Board of Directors:

Karen Adams
Elizabeth "Babs" Beck
Karen Burton
Tom Schultz

STANDING COMMITTEES

Agility Trial: Elizabeth Beck
Awards: Tom Schultz
Education: Carole Creech
Equipment: Doug McKee
Herding Trial: Erica Millen
Historian: Kathleen Morphew
Hospitality: Cheryl Sharp
Judges Selection: Carole Creech
Librarian: Karen Burton
Membership: Kathy McKee
Policies & Constitution: Cheryl Sharp
Sheltie Info Line: Tom Schultz
Showdown: Sheila Kitchens
Sunshine Committee: Sheri Harris
Ways & Means: Karen Burton
Website: Carole Creech
Club Website: <http://www.ciissc.net>



2009 CISSC Upcoming Events



Fall Agility Trial

November 20-21-22, 2009
Judge: Scott Chamberlain

Winter 2010 Agility Trial

January 16-17, 2010
Judge: Lisa Potts

**Both to be held at:
Pawsitive Partners Dog Training Center
Indianapolis, IN**

About the Newsletter

The *Sheltie Showdown* is the official newsletter of the Central Indiana Shetland Sheepdog Club and is published six times per year. Subscriptions are free to members and to other clubs on an exchange basis. Non-members may subscribe by contacting the editor for the current subscription price. Subscription is free to non-members if requested via email. The deadline for news and advertising is the 15th of the month before publication. Send news and advertisements to: *Sheltie Showdown* c/o Sheila Kitchens, 1270 North Mathews Road, Greenwood, IN, 46143 or email Sketchins@cs.com. Advertising space is available for qualified CISSC members and to other recognized breed clubs.

Advertising rates are as follows:

- Camera ready display ads: \$5 per half page or \$10 per full page, per issue
- Gents for Rent listings (CISSC members only) \$12 per dog per year (6 issues)
- Business Cards (CISSC members only) \$12 per business card per year (6 issues)

Please make payment by check to CISSC when submitting advertising.

Reprints: Other publications may reprint articles from the *Sheltie Showdown* provided credit is given to the author and this newsletter. The CISSC logo is the exclusive property of the club and for its use only. Artwork, except for paid advertisements, may be used if credit is given.

Note: Articles, opinions and advertisements contained in the newsletter do not necessarily constitute an endorsement by CISSC or its editors. Editors reserve the right to edit all submitted materials.



The President's Corner

It seems that fall has come in really quickly this year! CISSC will have a busy fall including our upcoming membership meeting on November 6th and our Agility Trials weekend November 20-22.

The November 6th membership meeting will include an educational program on Raindrop Therapy. We will have a "demo" Sheltie that will undergo a Raindrop Therapy session which includes the application of therapeutic grade essential oils along the spine. Essential oils have been utilized since biblical times in treating illness and stress. This program should be very interesting and informative. Please plan to attend and invite any of your friends that may be interested in learning about

essential oils and the Raindrop Therapy technique.

Our upcoming Agility Trials weekend is a great opportunity for members to volunteer in helping out with the various classes throughout the three-day weekend. Please contact Babs Beck and Karen Adams to volunteer. The Indiana Collie Club recently held their Agility Trials at Pawsitive Partners Dog Training Center. They were very appreciative that many CISSC members volunteered to help throughout their trial weekend. ICC members plan to reciprocate in helping out with our Agility Trials weekend, too. It's really nice to have "sister" clubs willing to help each other!

If you are interested in running for a CISSC officer or board position, please contact Kathy McKee. A slate of candidates must be in place before the end of the year so officers and board members can be voted on at the January 2010 membership meeting.

Our new and updated CISSC website is up and running! A big thanks to new member, Jaye Athy, for taking on this project. If you haven't visited the new website, please do so at www.ciissc.net. If you would like to include your dog's pictures on the website, please email them in jpeg format to Jaye at mandalay_collies@yahoo.com.

As 2009 draws to a close, I want to thank all of our hard working CISSC members for another successful year. Our Specialty Show weekend was a big success and I'm sure our Agility Trials weekend will be a lot of fun and very successful as well.

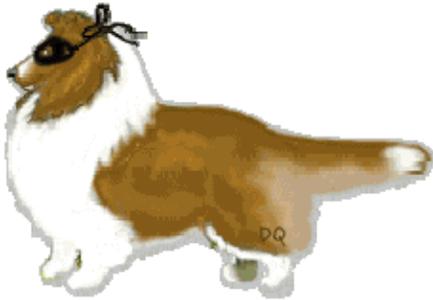
I look forward to seeing all of you at the November 6th meeting.

Sincerely,

Carole Creech

Brag All About It!

Guess Who....Did What?



Mark Rudd

10/16/2009

Open B JWW

Q-1st Place (first leg)

10/17/2009

Open B STD

Q-3rd place (first leg)

Sunny is still collecting points towards his MACH2.

From Kathy Underwood:

Gabriel (Bach Guardian Angel of My Heart) earned his Rally Novice title at Echo Hills on June 12th with a score of 94 (3rd place) along with his 2nd leg of his CD title with a score of 188 (2nd place). He earned his CD title at Greater Lafayette Kennel Club show on Sept. 12th with a score of 188 (3rd place). At the same show, he earned the first leg of Rally Advanced with a score of 93 (4th place). Captain (Belmark Captain Morgan) is taking lessons from Gabe and will soon be training to follow right behind "big brother".

From Karen Adams:

Spanky (Am/Can Ch Alpenglo Above 'N Beyond, HT, NA, NAJ, NAP, OJP, CGC (ASSA VC) earned his 3rd Rally Novice leg on Sat., September 12, 2009 at the Greater Lafayette Kennel Club trial. Spanky is now 10+ years and still giving it his all. Thanks to Sheila for handling him through his RN title.

From Kathleen Carver:

Alpenglo's Gale Force ("Baxter") went Winner's Dog and Best of Winners under Judge P. Beisel-McIlwaine at the Greater Lafayette Kennel Club trial on September 13, 2009.

From Sheila Kitchens:

Alpenglo River Tyne ("River") went Winner's Dog and Best of Winners under Judge Keke Kahn at the Greater Lafayette Kennel Club Trial on September 12, 2009.

From Kathy McKee:

Bliss's brags:

9/18/2009

Hamilton DTC, Fairfield, OH

Janet Budzynski

Q-1st place **NOV JWW TITLE!!**

10/3/2009

Indiana Collie Club-Pawsitive Partners

Laura English

Q-1st place **NOV STD TITLE!!**

Ft. Wayne Obedience TC

AKC CORNER

OF INTEREST FROM AKC BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING OCTOBER 2009

Agility Regulations:

Jump Height Card Regulations

There was a motion by Mr. Ashby, seconded by Dr. Smith, and it was VOTED to amend Chapter 2, Section 4 - Jump Height Card of the *AKC Regulations for Agility Trials* as follows:

Section 4. Jump Height Card.

All dogs competing in agility must possess an official AKC Jump Height Card. An official AKC Jump Height Card is defined as either a permanent jump height card, a valid temporary jump height form, copies of two different measuring forms (placing the dog in the same height class) dated on or after the dog's second birthday, or copies of three different measuring forms (two of which place the dog in the same height class) dated on or after the dog's second birthday. At 2 years of age two measurements are required. If these two measurements put the dog in two different jump

heights, then a third measurement will be used to determine the dog's official jump height. The handler will retain all yellow forms until the second (or third) measurement is taken and the permanent jump height card is received from AKC. No permanent height card will be issued until the second (or third) measurement is officially recorded, with the exception of dogs measuring over 22 inches whose owner may request the issuance of a permanent height card with one measurement.

The owner's request to issue a permanent card for a dog that measures over 22 inches after one measurement will negate the option of any additional measurements for that dog's permanent jump height card. To receive the card after one measurement, the owner must sign and check the appropriate box on the Agility Measurement Form acknowledging the request to issue a permanent jump height card for dogs over 22 inches. In making this decision, it still allows for the owner to request that the dog be re-measured by using the Challenge Measurement Process in the future. For dogs between 15 months and two years of age, one measurement is required. The handler will retain the yellow measurement form. This form is the dog's **temporary jump height card form**; no card will be issued by the AKC. A card will not be issued until the dog's permanent measurement is recorded. This temporary jump height card form expires on the dog's second birthday. Dogs that do not have a valid Jump Height Card must be measured by a judge of record for that trial and will only be effective for that set of trials, excluding the dogs jumping in the 24-inch or 26-inch height division. If an AKC Field Representative or a Volunteer Measuring Official (VMO) is present, all dogs that have not been issued a permanent Jump Height Card or temporary jump height (yellow) form must be measured for a Jump Height Card regardless of the jump height entered. If a dog is measured by an AKC Field Representative or Volunteer Measuring Official (VMO) and is now eligible to jump in a lower height class, the measurement is effective immediately for any future runs. This does not apply to a challenge measurement for a permanent jump height card. Prior to the second birthday, a dog may have one additional measurement after the initial official measuring. The measuring official shall be informed that the remeasurement is a "challenge" measurement and the box on the form shall be checked off. Misrepresentation of a dog, including altering information on a Jump Height Card, is grounds for misconduct. Exhibitors should carry the

original valid official Jump Height Card at each trial to present upon request. If there is not an AKC Field Representative or Volunteer Measuring Official in attendance, all dogs that have not been issued a permanent Jump Height Card or temporary jump height (yellow) form may still compete; however, they must be measured by a judge of record for the trial, prior to running at each trial. The judge's measurement will be valid for this trial or back-to-back trials only. For the judge's planning purposes, the Trial Secretary should provide the judge with a list of dogs that need to be measured. This list is comprised of all entries where "My Dog Needs To Be Measured" was check-marked on the entry form. Jump height cards (including copies) do not have to be submitted to the trial secretary nor are jump height cards required to be shown during check-in. If a measurement is necessary, it is the exhibitor's responsibility to have their dog(s) measured prior to running. After the age of two, each dog is allowed a one-time request to make use of the challenge measurement process over its lifetime. This challenge measurement process consists of a minimum of two (2) challenge measurements. If both challenge measurements place the dog into the same jump height class and it is lower than the dog's current jump height class, then AKC will issue a new permanent card. If only one of the two challenge measurements places the dog in a lower jump height class, then a third challenge measurement is required to determine the dog's jump height class. If the dog's jump height class does not change, a new jump height card will not be issued. Until such time that the dog has received all required challenge measurements and the owner has the re-issued permanent jump height card in-hand, the dog must continue to compete at the "original" jump height.

Reprinted from The Canine Chronicle, October 2009
MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE:
PROXIMITY AND KNOWLEDGE - KEYS TO OBSERVATION
CARMEN BATTAGLIA

Did you ever wonder why people disagree about the winners at a dog show? We all have at one time or another, but we know from our experiences that what we think we observed usually depends on many things. At most shows it's a matter of where you sit or stand during the judging and what you know about the breed standard, structure and movement. Each of these elements tends to influence what we see and think. For example, when a dog is standing, much of its anatomy can be noticed, but when it is gaiting, its movement is often quicker than the eye. In the confined space and limited time allowed in the show ring, even the educated eye that knows what to look for can be misled. In the ring, many things are happening at the same time. Since dogs can move in different ways, where we position ourselves will determine which part of the judging we will see. It might only be the side gait or perhaps the down and back, or maybe just the individual examination.

In addition to being in the right place, what we know about the breed standard and how it is interpreted is paramount to the process. While most of the important faults and virtues are discussed in a breed's standard, the degree of severity and the frequency of their occurrence vary from dog to dog and from breed to breed. Thus, knowing what to look for separates those who will appreciate the judging process from those who won't. This includes knowing how to recognize correct and incorrect structure and movement.

Recently I observed the judging of a small class of three Rottweilers. One had a tail. Given the quality of the competition, the tailed dog won based on its merit. That decision was received with mixed review. What followed was a flurry of letters and emails to the judge from breeders and exhibitors on both sides of the crop and dock issue. Even those who were not at the show were critical of the winner. At another show a few months later, I observed an entry of 44 Rottweilers. Sprinkled throughout the classes were several tailed dogs. The quality of the entry at this show was better, ranging from good to outstanding. Again, many opinions were expressed by those present and not present. At this show, no tailed dog won a blue ribbon. When the judging was over, pictures taken and the judge's book returned to the superintendent's table, a small group of breeders approached the judge and began their conversation with: "Shame on you". The judge assumed these exhibitors to be the owners of the tailed dogs that did not win. His reply was simple, polite and direct. "I'm sorry, could you be more specific?" They responded, "We all knew you would not put up a tailed Rottweiler. We heard you were told not to put one up and you didn't. Not one of them received a blue ribbon in any class." When asked where they were during the judging, they pointed to a few chairs midway along one side of the ring. It was not the best place to see the judging, but it was the place they chose to sit. From where they were sitting they were only able to see some of the individual examination and the side gait.

Most judges understand exhibitor disappointment and most are willing to discuss their placements when time allows. What can make these discussions frustrating is to learn that the observers did not really see the judging or were only near the ring. Too often, some chose to sit at ringside only to become involved in the atmosphere of the show with their friends. When the judging is over, they believe they have seen all of the dogs being judged, but in reality they only observed a portion of the judging. Generally speaking, those who sit in one place the entire day will be limited in what they are able to see. It might be the individual examination or perhaps just the side gait. Those who stand at the end of the diagonal runner facing the judge will see the down and back, the side gait and most of the judging. Being in the right location is key to being a good observer. This is why judges move around their ring while judging. If they sat or stood in one place all day, they would limit their ability to

see and evaluate the dogs and no one would be happy with the results.

In order to appreciate the dogs and the judging process, one must also develop an appreciation for how movement is analyzed from the three basic approaches used by the judges... coming, going and from the side. During the judging, the educated eye will look for fluidity, efficiency, balance and coordination. Most observers can see poor movement because of its awkwardness and lack of grace. Since most dogs are nearly average in quality, evaluating and ranking them requires a more in-depth understanding of anatomy and the principles of movement. Said another way, many faults and virtues can be seen by observing dogs when they are standing, others during the side gait. Other faults and virtues can only be seen during the down and back. What can complicate evaluations is the size of the ring, the time allowed for judging and the fact that not all dogs move alike. Variations in structure will also effect how they put their feet down. Take, for example, the size and substance of the Bulldog with its low center of gravity and wide front. It will not move like the Saluki with its long legs and muscular body. But no matter what the breed, every dog tries to move forward with the least amount of effort. This is why effortless movement is good movement and anything that detracts from efficient movement is considered a fault, whether it results from injury, breeding, poor structure or bad habits.

All dogs have the same number of bones tied together by the same number of muscles and ligaments. How they are shaped, their weight, size and position determines their structure, body style and proportions. This means that the quality of their movement will depend on their joints and the coordination of their body parts. This is referred to as their "angulation", which is a term that is closely related to another term called "balance". Evaluating angulation and balance involves an understanding of the front and rear assemblies. When the term angulation is used, it generally refers to the angles formed at the hip and shoulder joints, the stifle and the hock. A dog with good angulation tends to have a smoother stride than a less-angulated dog. Humans have 187 joints which means as each person ages, the wear and tear on their joints will determine the quality of their life. And so it is with dogs. However, to be efficient, experts generally have agreed that for most breeds, 90 degrees is the ideal angulation, with the shoulder blade set at a 45 degree slant off the horizontal and the pelvis at a 30 degree slant off the horizontal. How well the shoulder and pelvis approach this ideal is called balance, which is taken to mean the relative proportion of the parts to each other. In observing dogs in motion, judges look for the key elements of gait, remembering that dogs move in different ways and at many speeds. When walking, three feet will touch the ground as the dog moves forward. This can be seen as a regular sequence, right front, left hind, left front, and right hind and so on. As speed increases the dog moves into a trot and the sequence changes. At this point, some will begin to pace. This is a two-beat diagonal gait that occurs when both legs on one side of the body move as a pair. It is a lateral gait which is influenced by the relative length of the back to its height. Pacing can also be caused by injury, fatigue or poor structure.

Being a good observer can also be complicated by the restrictions and limitations of the handler and the many ways they use the lead. Too often, through intent or lack of attention, a handler can confuse movement. When a dog is strung up on a lead so tightly that its feet barely touch the ground, or when it is pulling and straining on the lead, movement cannot be evaluated. Handlers sometimes think that faster is better, but speed rarely improves movement, and often it only accentuates a fault. For example, dogs that have a short upper arm will tend to lift rather than reach as their speed increases.

Foot timing is another term used when observing dogs in motion. The term refers to the proper proportions of the body (height to length) and the coordination of the parts (front, middle and rear). In this regard, judges look for good extension (reach), which means the front feet come out well under the muzzle. They also look for drive from the rear and whether there is stiff and inflexible action of the front, back and hocks. These are the most

common faults that influence coordination and balance. During the coming and going, speed will increase from a walk to a trot and the feet will begin to reach toward a center line beneath the body. Both the front and rear legs will appear to fall towards a straight line. This is called the tendency to single track, which is influenced by the height and length of body and leg. Generally speaking, all dogs will show the tendency to single track as their speed increases in order to maintain balance. Several breeds, because of their anatomy, do not, or cannot single track. They include the double tracking Corgi and the four-tracking Bulldog.

Another important aspect of judging is the individual examination. This is a time when the judge looks for many of the specific traits listed in the breed standard including breed type which, by definition, refers to the special characteristics that establish a breed's specific look and unique characteristics. In this regard, four traits are generally used to determine breed type. They include: silhouette, head, color and coat. Each are carefully evaluated using the breed standard. During the individual examination and during the down and back, most judges look for two other key elements of structure. The first involves the leg assembly, which should appear as a single column of support from the shoulder to the ground. When observing the legs, they look for a straight line from the shoulder or hip to the pad of the feet.

The second key element is evaluated during the down and back. It is called the parallel movement of the legs on the same side of the body. This means that the legs, front and rear, should move in parallel planes. If they are moving in the same plane, the front legs should obscure the rear legs and the hind feet should strike in almost the same place on the same side of the body. Another way to think about this is to imagine that the four legs are the four tires on a car as they move forward in the snow. Only two tracks are seen because the front tires obscure the rear tires. When this occurs in the ring, the dog is said to be traveling in the same plane. Any deviation from this principle of the single column of support and traveling in parallel planes is considered a fault. Notice how the front legs obscure the rear legs in the double tracking Corgi and the single-tracking German Shepherd Dog.

The most obvious cause for deviations from these two key elements will be the lack of proper angulation, balance, loose shoulders, twisting hocks or handlers who confuse the dog's movement with the lead. Perhaps the most common fault of movement is over-reaching, which occurs when the rear legs extend so far forward as to pass the front legs. As this happens, the dog is forced to compensate. The most common form of compensation occurs when the dog swings its legs to one side on a bias to the line of travel. This is called "crabbing" or "side winding". It can be caused by a body that is too short for its height or one that has more rear angulation than front angulation or both. Each of these faults results in inefficient movement and contributes to the wasting of energy, which is tiring for the dog.

CONCLUSION

While there are many virtues and faults that can be seen during the judging process, some will be more obvious than others. How many virtues and faults one will see during the judging process will depend on one's proximity to the dog, coupled with one's understanding of the breed standard, structure and movement.

Those who do not focus on these principles will miss many of the important parts of the judging process and at the end of the day they may wonder why their final placements are different from those of the judge. When thinking about attending a dog show, there are many factors to consider. When all of the facets as described above are taken together, it seems fair to say that when evaluating the entry at a dog show, there is more to it than meets the eye.



**The Central Indiana Shetland Sheepdog Club Invites You To
An Educational Program
Friday, November 6th at 7:30 P.M.
Indy K-9 Kollege
575 Main Street, Beech Grove, IN 46107**

RAINDROP THERAPY for DOGS

Presented by Richard and Allie Benson, Certified Massage Therapists
and Owners of the Massage & Healing Center, Indianapolis, IN

Using premium-grade therapeutic essential oils, **Raindrop Therapy** is a soothing non-invasive aromatherapy treatment. This technique promotes health and wellness as well as relaxation and benefits by reducing pain, eliminating toxins, improving circulation, reducing inflammation, relieving stress and anxiety, strengthening the immune system, promoting musculoskeletal realignment, restoring balance and structural alignment and gently penetrating and massaging soft tissue to deepen relaxation.

Raindrop Therapy was successfully used on dogs rescued in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina.

Please join us for this educational program and bring your friends!



**CENTRAL INDIANA SHETLAND SHEEPDOG CLUB
APPLICATION FOR MERIT AWARDS**

January 1, 2009 - December 31, 2009

MEMBERS ONLY

Please fill out the form below to entitle you to your CISSC Merit Award for any of the titles listed below. You must be owner or co-owner of record to qualify for an award on an individual dog.

PLAQUES: Awarded for the following accomplishments – successive awards for the same dog will be presented as additional engraved brass plate to be attached to the original plaque.

- Conformation Champion
- Obedience Titles (CD,CDX,UD,UDX,OTCH)
- Rally Titles (RN,RA,RE,RAE)
- Tracking Titles (TD,TDX,VST)
- Champion UD or OTCH
- AKC Herding Titles (HT,PT,HS,HI,HX,HC)
- Agility Titles
(NA,NAJ,OA,OAJ,AX,AXJ,MX,MXJ,NAP,OAP,AXP,MXP,NJP,OJP,AJP,MJP,NF,OF,XF,MXF,NFP,OFP,XFP,MFP)
- High in Trial (all breed or specialty show)
- Best in Show (all breed or specialty show)
- Breeder or an owner for any of the following placements at the National Specialty:
BIS, BOS, WD, WB, Award of Merit Winner, HIT
- Breeder of the most Champions within the award year.
- Breeder of the most Obedience titled dogs within the award year.
- Breeder of the most Agility titled dogs within the award year.
- Breeder of the most Herding titled dogs within the award year.
- Versatility Award (any dog obtaining 3 titles; i.e. CH, UD, HT, TD, or any combination thereof)
- Breeder or Owner of a sire or dam of Merit (Sire=10 CH, Dam=5 CH)

CERTIFICATES:

- Breeder of a Conformation Champion or an Obedience or Tracking or Herding titled Dog
- High Combined
- Group Placement or Major Win
- Placement at a National Specialty Show
- Titles earned in other sanctioning organizations (UKC, NADAC, USDAA, AHBA, etc)

You must have qualified for an award between the dates of **January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009.**

Please use a separate application for each award for each dog and submit the names and dates of the shows/trials where your dog qualified for the award. *You must be owner or co-owner of record to qualify for an award on an individual dog except for breeder awards.* Be sure to clearly print or type this information because this goes to the printer/engraver and must be legible. Return this application to:

Carole Creech, 12945 Fleetwood Dr. North, Carmel, IN 46032
DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING THE REQUEST IS JANUARY 9, 2010!!!!!!

TYPE OF AWARD: _____

SHOW & DATE QUALIFIED: _____

AKC REGISTERED NAME OF DOG: _____

BREEDER: _____

SIRE: _____

DAM: _____

OWNER: _____

Please note, if a dog is co-owned and the co-owner wishes a plaque or certificate, a 2nd certificate or plaque can be purchased. **Only one plaque or certificate will be awarded**