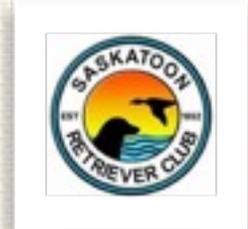


CALLBACK



From the President's Pen

Mark Antonini

A new training season begins. Unless of course you are the hardy type who does lining drills through the snow all winter.

Here is a new twist on an old joke. There are two seasons in Saskatchewan. Winter, and tick season. Hopefully we can all enjoy both seasons, and avoid the ticks.

Everybody can now heave a big sigh of relief after three or four years of planning, grooming the grounds, and holding the 2014 National Master Hunt Test and the 2016 National Open Field Trial. These events were highly successful, and we should all be proud of our grounds, facilities, and volunteers who helped hold these National Events.

This year should be a little more laid back since we do not have any major events planned in the near future. This will give everyone a little more time to relax and concentrate on dog training.

With the help of Hans Berin, we have arranged for Mitch White to hold a three day seminar at our club grounds on July 14, 15, and 16. Mitch is from Ohio, and is a

respected trainer who has had success in both Hunt tests and Field Trials in the United States. Hans has trained with Mitch in the Thunder Bay area for several summers. Shelly and I also attended two seminars over five days with Mitch last year and we can attest to his ability to teach, communicate, and to get the best out of the dogs and handlers that he works with. At this time, all twelve handling positions have been taken, but all sessions are open to anybody who would like to audit. Check out the events page on the Saskatoon Retriever Club web site for more information about the seminar.

Thanks to Ross Campbell and his crew of helpers for running the retriever training class again this year. They did a great job as usual, based on the performance of the dog and handling teams at the graduation at the end of April. Based on my observations all of the students had a good handle on the fundamentals of retriever training and should have enjoyable companions for hunting in the fall and hopefully for entry in our working certificate and hunt tests. A few of the dogs are outright fire breathing heathens and should present a challenge on the obedience front, but that is all part of the fun.

Plans are well underway for some of our major summer events as the Working Dog Certificate Test (WC), Hunt Test, and Field Trial Committees are busy putting final plans together. Premium lists for these events are also posted on the Events page of the SRC Web site. The WC test will be held June 17 and 18th. The SRC Field Trial will be held June 24, 25, and 26th. And the Hunt Tests will be held July 29, 30, and 31st. Notice that this test is the weekend before the August 1st long weekend. The test was moved forward a week so that dogs that qualify at the master level at our test will be able to qualify for the National Master Hunt test to be held in Manitoba later in August. Those planning to enter on the Monday might need to book a day off work.

Please consider offering to volunteer to work at any one of these tests. The judges have already been selected, but there are plenty of jobs for people who will be willing to work as book marshals, trailer marshals, or gunners (bird throwers). We can always use help at the barbecue and banquet as well. You do not need to have any experience to work in any of these positions, as we always have people that are able and willing to train you on the spot. This is a good way to meet other club members and possibly get invited to join some dog training groups. Your education and training as a dog trainer never ends, and there is a wealth of information to be provided by many of the experienced dog trainers at our club who have been involved in this sport for years. Not only do we have the best club grounds in the country, we have some of the best dog trainers and handlers in the country as well. Many of these people are willing to help out with training and handling advice. All you have to do is ask.

I hope to see you all at the club this summer.

Saskatoon Retriever Club Retriever Training Class

The 2017 Saskatoon Retriever Club Retriever Training class had it's windup on April 30, 2017 with 9 of the 13 starters in attendance. Unfortunately 4 members had other commitments and missed the event. We started indoors the middle of February and met weekly (with the exception of Easter), moving outdoors in March. The weather was very cooperative for the most part, we did have a couple of windy Sundays, and most participants were in attendance. The dogs had good success and the windup ended with Mark Antonini and Keith Althouse setting up a Working Certificate land test and Jeff Morari and John McDonald set up a land hunt, decoys, winger and all. All the dogs did very well and everyone had an enjoyable day ending with master chef Wally Turk barbecuing burgers and hot dogs and all the graduating dogs receiving their certificates. Thanks to all the members who helped with the class, another successful year.

Ross and Lynn Campbell

MEET THE CLASS



Bryan Reuther & Ruger



Demo Puppy Wally Turk & Peggy Sue



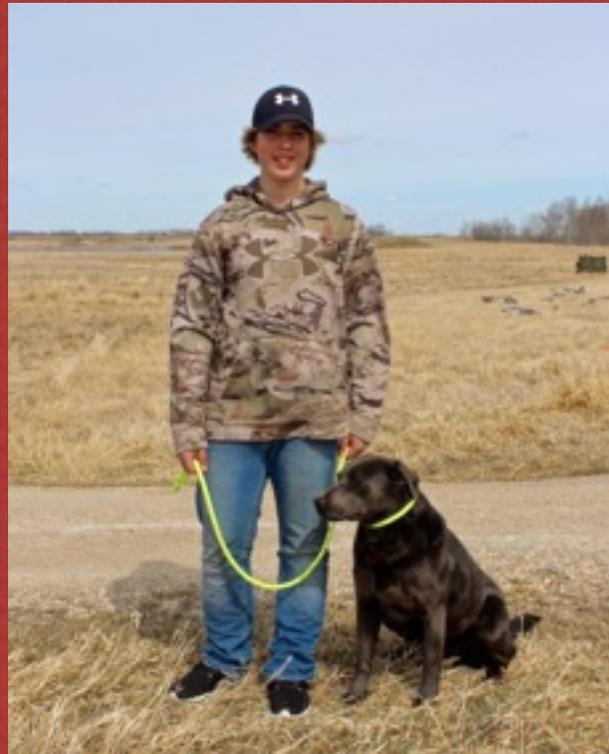
Shawn Whyte & Charlie



Perry Wilson & Otter



Jack Smith & Dixie



Caydin Cardinal & Jackie



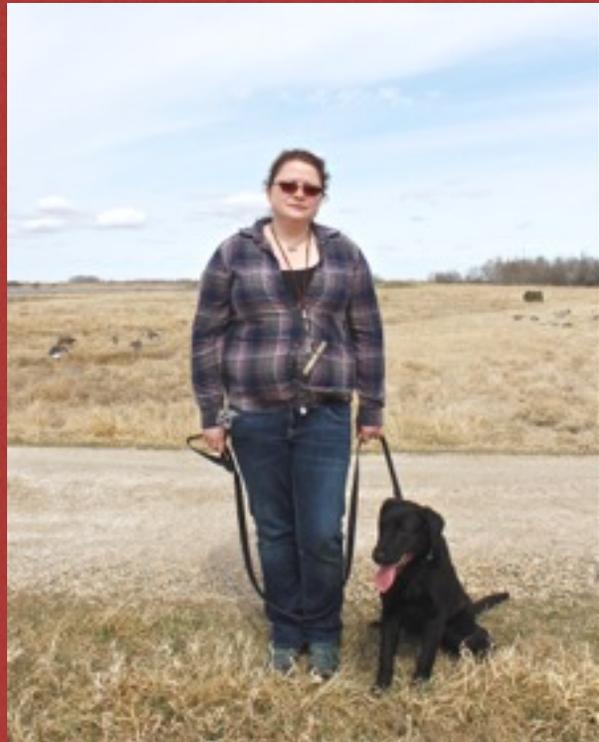
Tracy Evans and Orry



Kaitlyn Hemmingson &
Cedar



Andrea, Shawn Colborn &
Chewie



Heather Brown & Thunder

Missing:

Judy Byers & Skylar
Kerry Mazurka & Riley

Garth Lardner & Ranger
Ken Graham & Fergus

Training Class Graduation



More Class Pics



LYME DISEASE IN DOGS – AN OVERVIEW

Sue Taylor DVM, Diplomate ACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)

HOW COMMON IS LYME DISEASE IN YOUR AREA?

In some endemic areas, exposure to the organism that can cause Lyme disease (*Borrelia burgdorferi*) is very common and 70–90% of healthy dogs are seropositive (have antibodies in their blood because of previous infection).

The most endemic regions for dogs are the same as for humans. Ninety-five percent of Lyme disease cases reported in people (based on the Center for Disease control statistics) are in: PA, NY, NJ, MA, CT, RI, MD, DE, VA, NH and (less commonly) in WI and MN.

My resident, Casey Gaunt, and I performed a study of Saskatchewan dogs between 2009 and 2014. We found that less than 2% of the dogs were seropositive for Lyme, so the rate of exposure and infection is very low in our province.

The Canadian Veterinary Journal published a study in 2011 that showed that 0.17% of the dogs in Alberta, 0.34% of the dogs in Saskatchewan and 1.9% of dogs in Manitoba were positive for Lyme antibody. This is a very low rate of exposure and infection.

Similarly low numbers of dogs were positive for *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, the other pathogen in this region transmitted by the *Ixodes* tick (black-legged tick, deer tick). This small tick does occur in the prairie provinces but it is rare, explaining the low prevalence of Lyme disease and Anaplasmosis in our regions. In Saskatchewan only 0.25% of ticks (1/400) collected a few years ago were *Ixodes* ticks, and only 10% of those *Ixodes* ticks were positive for Lyme. Adult *Ixodes* ticks are about the size of a sesame seed while immature forms are smaller than the head of a pin.

Almost all of the ticks that we find on our dogs and ourselves in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta are the American dog tick (*Dermacentor* spp, wood tick). This species is not capable of transmitting the *Borrelia* organism that causes Lyme disease.

WHAT DOES LYME DISEASE LOOK LIKE IN DOGS?

Most dogs who are infected by the *Borrelia* organism never get sick, although they seroconvert (make antibodies that can be detected in their blood). Out of all the dogs who are infected worldwide, less than 5% show any signs at all.

This means that about 95% of the dogs that test positive for Lyme on the serology test (the Snap 4DX) will have no symptoms of their infection. They just have antibody, indicating that they were infected at some point and their body mounted an immune response but they did not get sick. There is no reason to treat these dogs with antibiotics. There is also no evidence that Lyme vaccination will help prevent clinical signs from developing in Lyme-antibody positive, asymptomatic dogs and there is some concern that use of the vaccine in a Lyme-antibody positive dog could cause problems (see prevention).

Polyarthritis. The most common clinical manifestation of Lyme disease in dogs (occurring in less than 5% of infected dogs) is polyarthritis – which is inflammation of multiple joints. Dogs with polyarthritis will typically have a fever, stiffness, lameness, and swollen joints. Diagnosis requires collecting joint fluid from multiple joints with a needle and looking at the fluid under the microscope to confirm inflammation in the joint fluid.

Most dogs with polyarthritis have a primary immune mediated disorder but a few have Lyme polyarthritis. Whenever we diagnose polyarthritis in a dog who is Lyme antibody positive (on the Snap 4DX) we routinely treat with antibiotics (usually doxycycline 10-20 mg/kg/day for 4 weeks). Always follow doxycycline with a little food or water to prevent a "dry swallow" because if doxycycline sits in the esophagus it can cause irritation and even stricture.

If the dog's signs and polyarthritis go away with treatment we make a presumptive diagnosis of Lyme disease. It is, however, important to realize that response to doxycycline does not definitively prove Lyme disease was the diagnosis since many other tick borne diseases (*Bartonella*, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Ehrlichiosis, Anaplasmosis) can cause polyarthritis that responds to doxycycline and also doxycycline has anti-arthritic and anti-inflammatory properties on its own.

Nephritis. A very small (well less than 1%) of dogs that are infected by Lyme disease get Lyme nephritis. This is a disorder where the dog's immune system attacks and damages part of their kidneys (immune mediated glomerulonephritis). This disorder is very rare, but the breeds most likely to be affected include Labrador retrievers, Golden retrievers and Shetland Sheepdogs, suggesting that these breeds have a genetic predisposition to react this way to the *Borrelia* organism. Even in these predisposed breeds, fortunately the vast majority of Lyme antibody positive dogs will never get Lyme nephritis.

Because Lyme nephritis can have serious consequences, however, all dogs that test positive for Lyme antibody should be screened and monitored for kidney damage. This is true even if they never had any symptoms of Lyme disease (like fever or lameness) and whether or not they were treated with antibiotics. The tests your vet is likely to recommend include a serum biochemistry (to look at kidney function and protein levels in the blood), blood pressure, urinalysis, urine culture and measuring protein in the urine. If they find protein in the urine, they should also recommend testing for other infectious diseases that your dog could have been exposed to that could cause kidney damage. Dogs that are Lyme antibody positive and have evidence of nephritis on these tests should be aggressively treated with doxycycline (for 6 months), drugs to lower blood pressure, and drugs to decrease inflammation in the kidneys. The prognosis is guarded for dogs that have severe protein loss or kidney failure at the time of diagnosis – most of these dogs will die despite treatment. Dogs that simply have mild protein loss in the urine can often be managed successfully.

TESTING FOR LYME

Most vets use the SNAP 4DX test to look for circulating antibody against the organism causing Lyme disease (*Borrelia*) in dogs. This test also looks for evidence of heartworm infection and antibodies against a couple of other tick borne pathogens (*Ehrlichia*, *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*). The Lyme portion of this test detects antibodies that the dog has formed in response to being infected with the *Borrelia* (Lyme) spirochete. The antibodies that the test measures are directed against a peptide produced by the spirochete when it is replicating inside the dog (C6 peptide), so the test will only be positive in dogs that were actually infected by Lyme, not in dogs vaccinated against Lyme disease, since the vaccines do not contain C6 peptide. This test will remain positive for years after infection.

Of course most dogs who are positive on the SNAP 4DX test for Lyme antibody will never show signs of Lyme disease, but the small percentage that will get sick (< 5% of infected dogs) will not show signs (lameness, fever) until long after the 4 to 6 weeks that it takes for them to develop an antibody response after infection so dogs sick with Lyme disease will reliably be “Lyme positive” on the SNAP 4DX test. There is also a test veterinarians can perform that tells how much antibody against Lyme is present in the blood – a quantitative test (C6Quant). The antibody level does not help your vet to decide if there is an active infection (only clinical signs can do that), but in dogs that are sick with Lyme disease, we sometimes do the quantitative test at the time of diagnosis and then 6 months after treatment to show a decline in antibody levels with successful treatment.

It is important to understand that whenever a sick dog is positive for Lyme (Borrelia) antibodies it means that the dog was definitely exposed to ticks and could conceivably have been infected with other tick borne diseases as well as Lyme (depending on what ticks and what organisms are endemic in your area). Fortunately most of these tick borne diseases can be treated with doxycycline.

PREVENTION

The MOST IMPORTANT and MOST EFFECTIVE way to prevent Lyme disease and other tick borne diseases is through **tick prevention**.

All of our dogs should be on tick prevention – this is most important in regions where the ticks that carry serious tick borne diseases like Lyme, Anaplasma, Ehrlichia or Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever are prevalent but also important where the known diseases (that we test for) are uncommon. Effective tick prevention can be through use of the Seresto collar (Bayer), through administration of a topical product (like FrontLine or Advantix) or through systemic administration of oral products like Bravecto. In seriously Lyme endemic areas, some recommend systemic medication as well as a Seresto collar.

In addition to using tick control products, it is important to check your dog for ticks every day, and **remove any attached ticks**. If ticks are removed or dead within 24 hours this will prevent transmission of the Lyme Borrelia spirochete. There is evidence, however, that removal of ticks up to 60 hours after they attach will help to prevent disease transmission.

Lyme vaccination does appear to be reasonably effective at preventing infection. In a recent (2015) study of 6000 dogs in Maine over a multi-year study, only 1% of properly vaccinated dogs became Lyme antibody positive and 21% of unvaccinated dogs became positive. So in areas where the Ixodes tick and Lyme are common, it is reasonable to recommend vaccination with one of the currently available vaccines.

Several different vaccines are available for reduction of Lyme disease in dogs. The vaccines most often recommended are recombinant vaccines that generate antibodies against a surface protein of Borrelia called outer surface protein A (OspA). When the tick ingests blood containing these antibodies the Borrelia organisms are killed inside the tick – before they even enter the dog. Annual or even twice annual vaccination may be needed, since duration of immunity appears to be short. Side by side comparisons of the available vaccines are not available but together with tick control they are all thought to be reasonably effective. No vaccines are 100% effective, however, and there are many instances of vaccinated dogs becoming infected with Lyme.

There have been some concerns about the safety of vaccination against Lyme disease because we think Lyme nephritis is an immune-mediated disorder resulting from deposition of Borrelia proteins bound to circulating Lyme antibodies in the kidney. There has been speculation that increased Lyme antibody levels in dogs that have been vaccinated might increase the chances of a dog getting Lyme nephritis if they are infected. We know that 30% of the Lyme nephritis cases have been in vaccinated dogs.

This is a theoretical concern with very little supportive evidence at this point, but it has led to many veterinarians being cautious about recommending Lyme vaccination, particularly in breeds at highest risks (Labradors, Golden Retrievers and Shelties) when there is not a clear benefit (they do not live in a highly endemic area).

In areas where Lyme infection is very rare (like in the Canadian prairies) it is hard to justify that the benefit outweighs the risk and the expense of vaccination. Remember that even if one of our dogs is unlucky enough to be bitten by an Ixodes tick carrying Lyme borreliosis there is a less than 5% chance that it will make him sick. Almost all the dogs that do get sick from Lyme disease just have polyarthritis that is easy to diagnose and to treat. Fortunately Lyme nephritis is exceedingly rare, and it is difficult to use as a reason to promote Lyme vaccination because we are not certain whether vaccination makes developing Lyme nephritis more or less likely.

I have considered this controversy carefully in making decisions about vaccinating my own dogs against Lyme, and have decided instead to practice diligent tick control. This is a decision however, that each dog owner and their veterinarian should make on an individual basis.

For those of you living in Saskatchewan, the University is conducting tick surveillance so they would be willing to identify the tick species and (if Ixodes) determine if the ticks are carrying Lyme or Anaplasmosis. Simply put the ticks in a pill bottle or other container and list your contact information, provide the date and location of where the tick came from, the source (human, dog, cat or other species). Please note if there has been any travel outside of the province during the previous month.

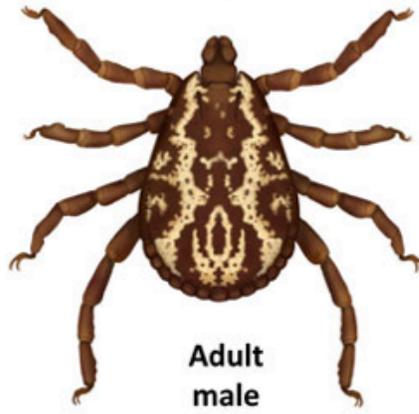
Submit your samples to:

Dr. Neil Chilton
Department of Biology
University of Saskatchewan
112 Science Place
Saskatoon S7N 5E2

American Dog Tick (*Dermacentor variabilis*)



Adult female



Adult male



Nymph



Larva

Blacklegged tick (*Ixodes scapularis*)



Adult female



Adult male



Nymph



Larva

Since we recently lost Don Lardner, one of the pioneers of the Saskatoon Retriever Club, I thought that it was only fitting that I reprint an interview that I did with Don and Earla in 2011. For some of our newer members, it also provides some insight as to what life was like in the SRC in the early years. Ed.

Saskatoon Retriever Club Pioneers Don and Earla Lardner

Don and Earla Lardner have contributed so much to the Retriever Sports over the years, both at the Club and National level. In 2002, in recognition of their hard work and dedication and in appreciation for many years of service, the Saskatoon Retriever Club awarded them Honorary Life Memberships.

Recently, CALLBACK sat down with DON and EARLA in their lovely farmhouse on the South Saskatchewan River to talk about their experiences and memories over many years of training and competing with retrievers.

CALLBACK: How did you get started with training dogs and competing in the Field Trial game?

DON: Well, I think we got mixed up with a friend: Earla met him through horses and I met him through hockey; that was Harold "Pitt" Graham, one of the original members of our club. I used to go hunting with Pitt and he always had a dog and he used to get Earla and I out to throw for him in training. That was even before we were married. He arranged to get our first dog as we were looking for a hunting dog. That first dog was a pup from Charlie Welch from Beechey, Sask, who was also a member of our club in the early days. That was after we were married, around 1956. That was Cola, Cola of Duckland. She was a good dog; she taught me an awful lot and she progressed so well that we started running her in Field Trials with the help of Pitt and Phil Ellison and...

EARLA: Ozzie Oakley

DON: ... and Jack Rodgers used to be a member of our club in Saskatoon and Foley Peterson and we all trained together and that was the start of it. The first time we ran Cola was in Moose Jaw in a Junior and then Edmonton and then we went to Winnipeg where we won first and that really hooked us. We still have the Trophy.

CALLBACK: What was the Saskatoon Retriever Club like in the early years?

EARLA: Well, we used to have skating parties, where we'd go to a frozen pond and have chili and a bonfire around the ice. Everyone would bring their skates and go skating. We had lots of socials. I remember they used to come to our house - we lived on Cairns Avenue at the time - we'd have a do down our basement. It wasn't anything fancy. We'd put food out on the washer and dryer (laughs). We had a room where everyone could have lunch and sit around and visit. We had picnic trials on Sundays where people would come and train their dogs.



Honorary Life Memberships in 2002

CALLBACK: Where did you hold your trials before the Retriever Club owned their present property?

DON: We used to run at the cement plant. It was owned by Charlie Agar. We'd hold a whole Field Trial out there. We had some great times. We had people from all over - Edmonton, Winnipeg, Calgary - anywhere from western Canada - we had large entries. The entry fees were much less and it cost a lot less to travel.

EARLA: Can I tell you about one of our Field Trials? We ran out of Qualified Dogs. We had to take Cola out of retirement to have a recognized trial - she was about 11 years old at the time.

DON: That was when we used to run east of Saskatoon and north of #5 highway. That's where we got rained out one year. We got about 12 inches of rain in a few hours and we had to stay overnight. We had a mess! Caterpillar Tractors stuck. Four wheel drive trucks stuck.

EARLA: I think in our album there's a picture of a car with a reporter on the roof with water all around.

CALLBACK: You have attended many National Open and Amateur Competitions over the years. Do any stand out in your memory?

DON: Well, I would say in Kamloops when Daisy finished the National - that was the first time we ever finished a National. She was right up there, close to winning it. That's probably the one I remember the most.

EARLA: The one I remember most was the one I ran Pickpocket in. I got him eligible to run in the National. I had always watched Lardy run all the time and this was the first time I was able to run myself. It was pretty exciting. I remember the Marshall out there - they had invited the runners to go up to the line and look at the test - he came up to me and said "I'm sorry you can't be here." And I said "I'm sorry but I'm in the trial so I can be here" and he said "I didn't think anyone that looked like you would be in the trial". (laughs) I can't think of his name, but it was nice of him to say that.

CALLBACK: You have trained and competed with many great dogs. could you recall some of them that are especially memorable?

DON: I would think of FTCH AFTCH Carnmoney Beau Brummel - he was just a fabulous dog, a hard going dog. If we had been training in those



RAINED OUT IN 1961



Don and Earla

Don and Earla at Home



Carnmoney Beau Brummel

days in the way we train today, he would have been just out of this world. I always think of him as the best dog I ever had.

EARLA: He won a cup at an indoor trial in Prince Albert.

DON: Yes. They tried it one year along with the Sportman's Show in Prince Albert. People were there from all over the province and he won the cup that weekend. They never had another indoor trial because all the exhibitors were upset because all the people came to watch the dogs and they didn't buy anything (laughs). It was pretty exciting. It was modeled after an indoor trial in Toronto. This was likely in the late 70's.

CALLBACK: What are some of the greatest changes you have noticed in the Retriever Game from when you first started?

EARLA: I think the use of the collar is the biggest thing. Also the tests are more difficult than they used to be. The dogs are better trained.

DON: There's no similarity in the blinds today compared to the early years and the tests today are so different. Even the Hunt Tests would have been very difficult for the dogs of the early years. The dogs of the Hunt Test people are well trained too and boy - the tests today! We never saw a quad; we hardly saw a triple when we started. The triples came and the quads came - it made a great difference. The people who set the tests today are more knowledgeable and most of the tests are great tests and the dogs are capable of doing them. The way we train dogs now brings out abilities that we didn't believe they had in those early days.

CALLBACK: Now that you are "retired" from training and trialing, what do you miss most?

DON: Well, I tell you, I miss the people - all these dog people are a great bunch of people. I miss the association with them. I also miss the dogs and the training, but I really miss being with the trainers. To me it was a way of life - a good way of life. They all would help you no matter what was wrong.

EARLA: I miss the dogs - the dogs most of all.

CALLBACK: Tell us a little about your children and grandchildren.

EARLA: We have two sons, Garth and Kelly. Kelly is our oldest boy. He bought Lardner's Trailer Sales from us and he has a very successful business now. Garth, our youngest son works for him as a salesman. Kelly has one daughter who is 18 this year and Garth has a girl and a boy. Kyle, the youngest one just turned five in March. He's going to go to Kindergarten this year. He's going to go on the big yellow school bus - he's so excited. Robin, who is 11, is very active in sports - she can run like the wind and has been playing baseball with her dad as coach. We see a lot of them because they live next door to us.

DON: We have a lady here that has done a lot for retrievers. She did everything for the Saskatoon Retriever club including Secretary, Treasurer and President. She was also President of the National Retriever Club of Canada during a very difficult time when there was a lot of controversy going on, but she was able to handle it and straighten things out. She has been a real inspiration for me. In my training she could find out things I was doing wrong and advise me. She is a great person to have around animals and any type of organization.

EARLA: Thank you.

CALLBACK: What a nice tribute and thank you to you both.

2016 SRC Achievement Awards (Titles In Bold)

Congratulations to Sue Taylor and her dogs FTCH AFTCH Taylorlab's Sweet Cheeks and FC FCTH AFTCH NMH Taylorlabs Sugar And Spice for being Finalists in the 2016 National Open.

FTCH AFTCH NMH Taylorlabs Liquor is Quicker (Nash) owned and handled by John McDonald (he also finished the 9th series of the 2016 National Open!!!!)

Master Hunt

DAWNLIT BOG LAUREL CDX WCX **MH** (Laurel) owned and handled by Louise Thorpe

OTCHX Smok'NGolds Stridin For Glory **MH WCX RN** (Strider) owned & handled by Alan Davis

Senior Hunt

Field N Stream Hare Trigger JH WCI **SH** owned/handled Ian Hayne

Diamondridge I got My Mojo **WCI SH** Owned/handled by Tracy Auchstaetter

Bigsky's Pretty in Pink CD **WCX SH** (Pinkie) owned by Lynn & Ross, handled by Ross

Junior Hunt

Living Skye's Mississippi Thunder **JH WC** owned/handled by Reg Campbell

Windrose Sierra Junipter **JH WC** (June Bug) owned by Pat Collom & Lynn, handled by Ross

Rich Prairiestorm Cira **JH WC** (Cira) owned by Danielle Greanya & handled by Heather Brown

Prairiestorm Shadow **JH WC** (Shadow) owned/handled Danielle Greanya & Louise Thorpe

Prairiestorm's Sophia **JH WC** (3rd) owned/handled by Danielle Greanya

Razor's Prairiestorm Sonic **JH WCI** (Sonic) owned by Danielle Greanya Handled by Ross

Duxbac Prairiestorm Vortex **JH WC** (Tex) owned by Danielle Greanya Handled by Ross

Uniklab Prairiestorm Maple **JH WC** (Maple) owned by Danielle Greanya Handled by Ross

WC

Ch Prairielight Joonbug **WC** AKA Joon owned and handled by Sharon Ball

Prairielight Nocturne **WC** (Oskar) owned by Hans & Margareta handled by Margareta

WCI

Ch OTCh Kelticfox Show Me The Ring RA JH **WCI** 'Ribbon' Owned by Mark Antonini & Shelly Campbell and Handled by Mark Antonini44

CH Prairielight Wilkers Creek CD **WCI** (Torben) owned and handled Ken Stirling

CH Prairielight Solitaire JH **WCI** (Gemma) owned by Hans & Margareta handled Margareta

More Awards

Diamondridge Leroy Brown **WCI** JH Owned by Linton and Tracy Auchstaetter
Handled by Linton Auchstaetter

Diamondridge True Blue Roo **WCI** JH Owned/handled Tracy Auchstaetter

WCX

Smok'NGold's E'Z Ryder **CDX WCX** JH - obtained his **WCX** in June 2016
Call Name - Ryder, owned and handled by Keith Althouse

Prairielight Truth or Dare **CDX JH WCX** (Splash)owned by Hans & Margareta
Handled Margareta



Upcoming Events

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Working Certificate Tests | - June 17 and 18 |
| SRC Field Trials | - June 24, 25 and 26 |
| Mitch White Seminar | - June 14, 15 and 16 |
| SRC Hunt Tests | - July 29, 30 and 31 |