



Tribal Tales



The 2016 FALL Newsletter for the Chief Solano Kennel Club

Happy Halloween

The Christmas Party is on Dec. 10th!



PUPPIES!!
Roger & Linda had five and Julie had five and Christy TWO! Oh my!

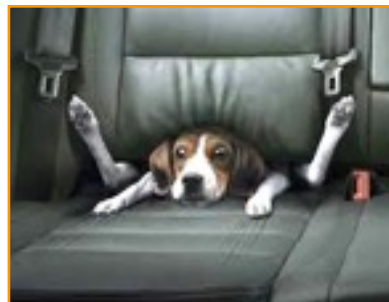
Hello Fellow Kennel Club Members...Greeting from the crypt!! As you may not have seen be around lately I am in the middle of Chemotherapy for stage 3c ovarian cancer...kind of cramps my style but I am on a winning streak here and doing well and hope to be back by the party. AND...Let's do something really different and fun! Perhaps we could all pick a theme for the gifts or all bring cookies or socks??? WHAT? Email me ideas!!!! jstellmatt@gmail.com
We want to thank everyone who participated in KID FEST! It was said to be the best one so far!!! I'm sure WE had something to do with that! Have a wonderful Thanksgiving! XXX



KEEP THEM AND YOUSAFE!

BY:R O'MEARA 2016 UK
New research out today has found that pet owners are not properly securing their pets when on the move, with over a quarter admitting they never restrain their dogs when traveling in the car. The research, which has been released by Direct Line Pet Insurance, reveals that over a fifth of vets have shockingly witnessed dogs die as a result of injuries sustained when traveling in a car without proper restraint. Of those animals who were able to receive treatment after an

accident, the most common ailments vets have treated for include broken bones to minor injuries such as bruising. **Rule 57 of the Highway Code states that when in a vehicle, owners must make**



sure dogs or other animals are suitably restrained. Vets recommend a dog seat belt and harness, crate/cage or a barrier in between the boot and the back seat to reduce the risk of distraction whilst driving.

The RSPCA advises owners to keep smaller animals in a suitably robust and secure carrier (which allows them to sit and stand up at full height, turn around easily and lie down in a natural position).

Prit Powar, head of pet insurance at Direct Line, said: "Some owners trust their animals to roam free around the car. However, even the most well-behaved animal can become easily spooked or excited, which could distract you from the road, putting both you and your pet in



Should You Let Your Dog Lick Your Face??????

By: Ryan O'Meara Sept 2012 UK

Rare is the dog owner who's pet has never given them a canine kiss.

Sloppy, wet dog kisses – it would seem – could hand in paw with the dog ownership experience. But can dogs pass on germs when they lick your face? One of the more commonly asked questions we get



here at DogTips.co is whether dogs can pass on germs to humans, particularly by licking...

Why Do Dogs Lick Faces?

Dogs use their long tongues for mopping up lunch crumbs, removing mud from their feet, and cleaning their privates. And yet, when they give our faces sloppy licks, there's something endearing about it. Apart from occasional attempts to retrieve bits of glazed doughnut from our chins, dogs lick us because they like us. It isn't a kiss, but it's close.

Almost as soon as they're born, dogs experience the soft warmth of their mothers' tongue, which bathes them with maternal affection. The licking never really stops after

that. Mothers take advantage of their puppies' relative immobility during nursing to lick them clean. They also lick their bottoms to jump-start their impulses to relieve themselves.

Is it OK to Let Puppies Lick Faces?

Puppies do their share of licking too. They lick older dogs' chins and faces to greet them and show respect. And when they're hungry – and puppies are perpetually in search of something to eat licking their mother will sometimes stimulate her to regurgitate a meal, which the puppies regard as an appetizing lunch.

As dogs get older, they lick each other less often, but they never quit entirely. At the very least, in the absence of hands and hairbrushes, they do each other's hair with their tongues.

A Show Of Respect

Dogs don't lick people because they're hoping for a hot meal. They lick because we're their parents, or at least the head folks in the house. Even when dogs are old, gray, and grizzled, they see themselves in some ways as being our children, and a lick shows how much they respect us.

You can tell a little bit about your dog's personality by how much licking she does. Dogs who are very bold or independent are restrained with their licking because they

don't feel as though there is anyone they have to win over. Outgoing, sociable dogs, on the other hand, lick everyone all the time.

We play a role in all this licking too. It doesn't take dogs very long to learn that laying a wet one on the cheek is a great way to get cooed over and rubbed the right way. So in a way, the instinct to lick is both ancient and immediate; dogs do it naturally, and we encourage them to do it more.

How To React to Dog Face Licking?

People are never sure how to react to licks. The first emotion is generally "Aw, that's cute," closely followed by "Yuck." Imagine where that tongue has been! But it's not as unhygienic as it seems. At worst, dog licks are like wiping your face with a slightly dirty washcloth. Not exactly cleansing, but hardly worth worrying about. In fact, there's some evidence that it may be good for you.

So whilst a dog lick on the face might not be to everyone's taste, judging by the millions and millions of dog owners who've received a dog lick to the chops, it's not going to kill you (or your children!).



A GIRL AND HER SERVICE DOG HEAD TO THE SUPREME COURT!

By: Nina Totenberg
Capital Public Radio

The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday takes up the case of a girl, her service dog and a school that barred the dog from its premises.

Ehlana Fry was born with cerebral palsy, a condition that significantly limited her motor skills but not her cognitive ability. So when she was 5, her pediatrician recommended that her parents get a service dog to help her become more independent. Family and friends threw fundraisers to scrape together the \$13,000 needed for the right dog, and in 2009, Ehlana and her parents went to Ohio to train for two weeks with their new goldendoodle, a cuddly, big white pup named Wonder.

The Frys had talked to Ehlana's school about the dog, but when Ehlana brought Wonder to class with her, she was told the service dog was not allowed. School officials have refused to talk about the case, but their legal position is that under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the district was already paying for an aide to help Ehlana physically in school and that the dog was unnecessary.

Ehlana's parents replied that the dog was not part of their daughter's education plan. He was intended to help her perform more functions by herself, to make her grow stronger and Having a service dog for Ehlana, they maintain, is akin to having a service dog for a blind student instead of requiring the student to navigate the school by holding on to the arm of a teacher. Wonder was trained to hit handicap buttons for her, to open and close doors, to pick up items she dropped, and perhaps most importantly, to stabilize her so that she could make transfers from a chair to a walker, or from a walker to a toilet seat.

"One of our whole goals in getting Wonder for her was that eventually, the more she was able to use Wonder and navigate her environment, that she would need the aide less and less," says Ehlana's mother, Stacy Fry.

Early in the dispute, after mediation, the school agreed to a 30-day trial with Wonder, but Stacy Fry says the dog was not permitted to sit with Ehlana in class or to go with her to the lunchroom. Fry says the 30-day trial, in fact, was marked by one hostile act after another. "There was so much animosity," she says. She says that Ehlana and Wonder were even required to demonstrate a toilet transfer with adults from the school watching, an experience that Stacy Fry says was devastating

and traumatic for her daughter.

After the 30-day trial, the school returned to its no-dog policy. Although Wonder is a hypoallergenic breed, the school said among other things that two children and one teacher were allergic to dogs, and that one child had a dog phobia because he had previously been attacked by a dog.

So the Frys home-schooled Ehlana and then transferred her to another school district where Wonder was welcomed with open arms. He went to class with Ehlana and to lunch. He was in the staff section of the yearbook. He had his own ID card. He was in the class picture. And, says Ehlana's mother, the relationship between dog and kid was integrated into the school seamlessly.

“

It was amazing, and they were so accepting," Fry observes. "It was such a teaching tool, for the other kids."

The Frys sued the old school district under the Americans with Disabilities Act and other federal laws. They sought unspecified money damages for the emotional distress they say their daughter suffered before transferring to the new school district.



Ehlana's mother says the suit is not about money, but is meant to forge a path for other children with service animals "so that they don't have to have what happened to my daughter happen to their child."

"That is success for us," Stacy Fry says.

Represented by the ACLU, the Frys want the Supreme Court to declare that, when disabled children are prevented from having qualified service animals at school, they and their parents can go directly to federal court.

But the school district, backed by the National School Boards Association, argues that to allow such suits could cost school districts millions of dollars. They note that 6 million disabled children are covered by the law that guarantees individualized special education for disabled children, and that that law requires parents to exhaust administrative appeals before going to court to challenge an education plan.

So far, the Frys have lost in the lower courts, as have parents like them in most parts of the country. But now their case is before the Supreme Court.

Ehlana will be there, with Wonder. The goldendoodle, after seven years of hard mobility work, has retired to a pet's life. Ehlana, now 12, is in middle school.

"He helped her bridge that gap," Ehlana's mother observes. "Working with him helped her to learn how to not need him as much."

A decision in the case is expected by summer.



Some pretty impressive HALLOWEEN SPECIALS!



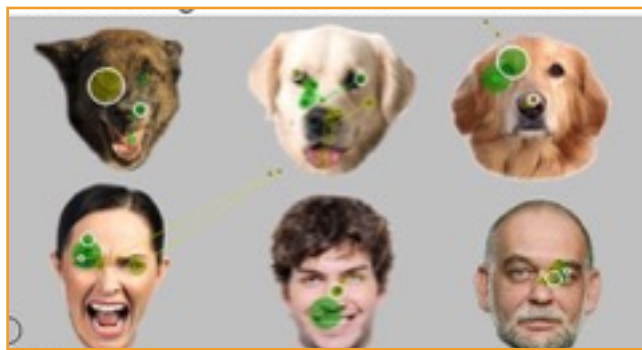
OH NO!!! I'S VAMPIRE KITTY and SPIDER DOG! RunnnnnnnN!!!!

How dogs see your emotions: Dogs view facial expressions differently

A recent study from the University of Helsinki shows that the social gazing behavior of domestic dogs resembles that of humans: dogs view facial expressions systematically, preferring eyes. In addition, the facial expression alters their viewing behavior, especially in the face of threat. The study was recently published in the science journal *PLOS ONE*.

Threatening faces evoke unique responses in dogs

The study utilized eye gaze tracking to demonstrate how dogs view the emotional expressions of dog and human faces. Dogs looked first at the eye region and generally examined eyes longer than nose or mouth areas. Species-specific characteristics of certain expressions attracted their attention, for example the mouths of threatening dogs. However, dogs appeared to base their perception of facial



expressions on the whole face.

Threatening faces evoked attentional bias, which may be based on an evolutionary adaptive mechanism: the sensitivity to detect and avoid threats represents a survival advantage.

Interestingly, dogs' viewing behavior was dependent on the depicted species: threatening conspecifics' faces evoked longer looking but threatening human faces instead an avoidance response. Threatening signals carrying different biological validity are most likely processed via distinctive neurocognitive pathways.

"The tolerant behavior strategy of dogs toward humans may partially explain the results. Domestication may have equipped dogs with a sensitivity to detect the threat signals of humans and respond them with pronounced appeasement signals," says researcher Sanni Somppi from the University of Helsinki.

Results provide support for Darwin's views of animal emotions

This is the first evidence of emotion-related gaze patterns in non-primates.

Already 150 years ago Charles Darwin proposed that the analogies in the form and function of human and non-human animal emotional expressions suggest shared evolutionary roots. Recent findings provide modern scientific support for Darwin's old argument.

Exploring canine mind with dog-friendly methods

A total of 31 dogs of 13 different breeds attended the study. Prior the experiment the dogs were clicker-trained to stay still in front of a monitor without being commanded or restrained. Due to positive training approach, dog were highly motivated to perform the task.

University of Helsinki
1/19/16

The best costume value!!!!

