GREEN VALLEY

HUNTING & RETRIEVER CLUB

2016

April

NEWSLETTER

Date

April 17th

8:00 AM Start

7:30 AM Set Up

Location – Home of Jim & Mindy Shank

92939 Prairie Road
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Retriever training will move to a nearby secondary location after the morning meeting.

Directions

I-5 to Beltline West (Exit 195B) travel Beltline to the Airport/Junction City Exit Turn left on Hwy 99N go about 5.6 miles to Milliron Road turn right on Milliron Rd follow it until it intersects with Prairie Road where you will turn left. Precede another 9/10th of a mile look for the GVHRC sign on the right.

Watch for GVHRC Dog Sign

What to Bring: Lunch, Chair, Boots (wet, muddy fields), Rain Gear, Gloves, Hunter Orange to wear in the field, Safety glasses, Gun (#8 shot), Hunting License, Stakeout Chain or Kennel, Water, Whistle, Pinch Collar, Leash, Check Cord, Clicker, Dog Treats.

Future Events

May 15th Boyd Engelcke
June 17th through 19th Queener Ridge
July 10th Coyote Creek Kennels
August 14th Jerry Patopea

Don't forget Pump and Auto Shotguns are no longer allowed. The club has break open guns for use or you can ask for a gunner.

Brace Rule Change:

When you reach the line for your brace you must declare to the Judge & Gunner if you are following AKC (Senior/Master), NSTRA rules or if not competing, who will be flushing the bird, gunner or handler.

AKC: Please familiarize yourself with AKC standards if you plan on doing hunt tests as your GVHRC gunner may be a NSTRA person. I have attached a few notes that apply to AKC that were provided for clarification.

Senior Dogs:

Handler flushes the bird and can handle on a back. Gunner may NOT help, cautioned stop to flush on wild flush.

Master Dogs:

No handling of the dog on back or point dog must be study to wing, shot and fall. Handler flushes the bird. Gunner may not help. Stop to a wild flush.

Gunner:

Gunner is to be positioned by handler and return to behind the handler after shot.

Both Stakes:

In either Senior or Master the handler must have a blank gun to be fired on Safety's.

If you have any doubt or questions be sure to ask at the morning safety meeting before competition starts.

Link to NSTRA Rules: http://www.nstra.org/rules-formats-bylaws.htm

Link to AKC Pointer Rules: http://www.akc.org/pdfs/rulebooks/RHTPNT.pdf

Link to AKC Retriever Rules: http://www.akc.org/pdfs/rulebooks/RHTRET.pdf

Link to AKC Pointing Trial rules: http://images.akc.org/pdf/rulebooks/RFTRET.pdf

Link to AKC Retriever Field Trial rules: http://images.akc.org/pdf/rulebooks/RFTRET.pdf

Link to HRC Hunt test rules: http://huntingretrieverclub.org

2016 Training Event Rates

Pointers (Amateur/Open Braces)	**$30.00 First Dog**
	$25.00 each additional dog
Pointers (Intermediate)	**$25.00 per dog**
Retrievers (Intermediate and Advanced)	**$25.00 per dog**
Puppies (All breeds)	**$20.00 per dog**

Our cost of birds increased this year from $6.75 to $6.85
This is before fuel costs to pick them up.

UNUSED QUAIL AT THE END OF THE EVENT WILL BE FOR SALE
You must bring your own cage, box or carrier for transport.

Left over birds will be $7.50

Don't forget your training permit!

ODFW 2016 Permit for Hunting Dog Training
http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/dog_training/docs/Game_Bird_Training_Permit.pdf

Intermediate Pointer Training

This training level will NOT be a competition event but will offer individualized attention according to your dog's training level. This area will be for dogs that have completed the puppy division and know their Come, Whoa, Place, and Heel but are not yet ready to run in braces or if you are new, placement would be determined by club trainers. The emphasis will be on holding point until the bird is flushed, backing another dogs point, and retrieving to hand. For those who would like to train to a higher level, steadiness to wing, shot, and fall can be addressed.

Steve Arms will be providing this instruction. His email is jarms007@aol.com.

BRAGS AND WINS!

Congratulations to the members who have been active in other events

Let me know if you are competing outside the club and how you did or any other club member you know about so those who don't like to toot their own horn can be acknowledged.

Electronic Collar Usage

As a training club electronic collars will be allowed. If you choose to use an electronic collar 5 points will be deducted from your total score at the end of the day. Improper or abusive use will be addressed on a case-by-case basis as determined by the board. If you are new to electronic collars, instruction will be provided on proper use.

Clarification of running rules in competition

Puppies

1. Pointers or Retrieving breeds
2. They are eligible to run if 12 months and younger at the first competition in March.

Pointers

1. Amateur
   - A. Any pointer that has not placed in the end of the year awards
   - B. Any pointer that has not placed in an outside event. (AFTCA, AKC or NSTRA field events)
2. Advanced
   - A. Pointers that have placed in club end of the year awards.
   - B. Any pointer can choose to run in advanced.

If a dog does not retrieve to hand or hold their points until bird is flush should opt for training only.

Retrievers and Spaniels

1. Intermediate
   - A. Dogs that have not been trained for double retrieves or blinds.
2. Advanced
   - A. Dogs that can do doubles and blinds.
   - B. Dogs that have completed Senor or Master level in AKC field test or placed in a AKC field trial or have completed seasoned or finished test for HRC

NOTICE FOR THE LADY SHOOTERS

Stop apologizing to the dog because you can't hit the bird.

The PINK TEAM is inviting the ladies who would like to shoot with other female shooters to join us. We hold a monthly Sunday morning practice/training session on a private shooting range that culminates in a group lunch outing. Ladies learn about gun safety and how to improve shotgunning techniques.

Join us and learn in a fun and supportive environment. Our instructor is a hunter education instructor, an NRA Certified Range Officer, and an accomplished shooter herself. If you have an interest, send an email to, bjpellham@aol.com or call Betty Pelham at 541-929-8493 or 541-609-8430. Be sure to put Ladies Day in the Subject Line. See you on the range.

Gun Safety Club Policy

Any member, who is found to be handling a gun in an unsafe manner, or shooting into a safety zone, will be immediately disqualified from competition and will lose their gunning privileges for any other club events.

No live gun ammunition is permitted after club events.

Once revoked, gunning privileges may be reinstated

1) After the member provides the Board with proof of completion of an approved Hunter Safety Course
2) At the Board's discretion.

ANYONE WHO WANTS TO GUN OR BE A GUNNER FOR SOMEONE ELSE MUST HAVE A VALID HUNTING LICENSE.

NEWSLETTER/WEBSITE

If you have anything for the Newsletter OR Website call Stan @ 541-683-5885 or email: GVHRCNewsletter@yahoo.com

March Training Results

POINTERS

Pointer Puppies:

1st	Josh Rhodes	Aspen	GSP

Amateur Pointers:

1st	**Carmen Spencer**	**Rizzo**	**Weimer**
2nd	**Mindy Shank**	**Heidi**	**GSP**
3rd	**Carmen Spencer**	**Hunter**	**Weimer**
4th	**Ranae Tichenor**	**Jack**	**GSP**

Advanced Pointers:

1st	Mindy Shank	Willow	GSP
2nd	Gloria Platz	Bravo	Vizla
3rd	John Connell	Honey	GSP
4th	John McIrvin	Roxi	Brittany

RETRIEVERS

Retriever Puppies:

1st	Cole Ayers	Honey	

Retriever Intermediate:

1st	Jim Wiota	M.aPeel	Springer
2nd	Bill Buckley	Stellla	Springer
3rd	Alan Guess	Tule	Lab
4th	Justin Weaver	Dozer	Lab

Retriever Advanced:

1st	Jim Wiota	Molly	Springer
2nd	Steve Akers	Zoe	Lab

Your ribbons will be awarded at the next event!

Put your first and last name on the competition cards and dogs breed if you would like it listed.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Advertisement rates are per year as follows:

Business Card- $50.00 Half-Page-$140.00

GVHRC Members- FREE

Any club member can post photos to the clubs website using our flicker account.

To share your photos on the gvhrc.com website, you need to upload them to the club's Flickr.com account.

Website: http://www.flickr.com/

Username: gvhrc.website@yahoo.com Password: Pointer123!

Once the club member is logged-in to Flickr, you click "Upload Photos & Video" and follow the three easy steps (chose photos, click upload, add titles) that the site presents them with.

TRAINING EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

(Available at each event from the Equipment Trailer)

6' Slip Lead & Snap	$10.00
Prong Collars	$20.00
Bumpers Sm	$5.00
30' Yellow Check Cord	$20.00
Whistle Lanyard- dble	$10.00
Other Whistles Styles	$ 3-9.00
Denim Button-up	$20.00
Hats	$15.00
Safety Glasses	$ 1.00
Place Boards	$20.00
Camo T-Shirts	$15.00

8' Training Leash	$ 15.00
Large Wide Flat Collars	$ 2.00
Bumpers Large	$ 10.00
Orange Check Cord	$ 15.00
Roy Gonia Whistle	$ 5.00
Red Clickers	$ 2.00
T-Shirts (XL, 2XL)	$10.00
Mugs	$ 5.00
Orange T-Shirts	$10.00

If anyone is interest in purchasing an e-collar contact Jim Wiota. jbwiota@comcast.net

PUPPIES

YEAR GOAL:

A dog that can do the following by August: Heel, Sit/Whoa to verbal and whistle command, Stay, Come to verbal and whistle command, Go to place board, Stay on place board with distractions, Kennel, Hold dummy or dead bird while heeling, and Quarter.

MARCH TRAINING:

HEEL: Dog to walk with his shoulder even with your leg.

PLACE BOARD: Dog to go to, stay on place board.

SIT/WHOA: Dog to sit/whoa at your side while heeling.

COME: Dog to come from place board, sit/whoa position.

CHAIN SIT/WHOA TO THE WHISTLE

KENNEL: Dog to go into kennel on command.

TRACKING

TEST MARCH:

Heel, Sit/Whoa, Come

TRAINING TIPS:

1. Train 5 minutes minimum or 10 minutes maximum per session.
2. Train 2 times per day.
3. Train 5 days per week for optimum performance.
4. Praise often during training sessions. Play after each session.
5. While training heel:
   a. Keep loose lead.
   b. If dog "forges" turn into him with pop of lead backwards.
   c. If dog "lags" praise, treat and encourage to dog to stay happy.
   d. Do 10 automatic whoa/sit and chain to whistle.
   e. Do 2 left and 2 right and 2 about turns.
   f. Do 2 circle left and 2 circle right (diminishing).

6. While training whoa/sit:
   a. Do at least 1 long whoa/sit per session working up to 1 minute per session at end of check cord.

b. If dog continues to move, place dog back in sit/whoa position. Do not advance until dog is ready.
c. Chain to whistle. Remember: un-known/known (whistle then verbal command).

7. While training kennel:
   a. Dog is to remain in kennel until called out.
8. Place board training.
   a. Dog to stay on place board, while handler circles place board.
   b. Handler to slowly advance to end of check cord.
   c. Gradually "send" dog to place board from end of check cord.
9. Train come command from place board or from sit/whoa position.
   a. Only call dog when you know he will come. This may only be while on leash.
   b. Chain whistle to come command. (whistle/verbal command).
   c. Lots of praise/treats when dog comes.

Board Meeting
Tuesday, April 19th
6:00 PM

North Bank Restaurant
22 Club Road
Eugene

Establishing Yourself as Pack Leader

Whether you have just adopted a young pup or an adult dog, you have many things to teach your new companion. You want your dog to be loved, trained and lively, but not spoiled, a robot or uncontrollable. Dogs can be naturals at learning manners and commands, particularly when you understand a key aspect of their nature. Dogs are social, pack-oriented animals. Your dog will respect a strong, clear, fair leader. If you fail to establish this position for yourself, your dog will feel obliged to try to take the position of leader for himself.

The Alpha Role

In a natural state, dogs would live their entire lives within the closely structure social order of their pack. While young, they would begin to learn the workings of the pack's social system and, as they grew, begin to establish their place within the pack's dominance hierarchy. Dominance, submissiveness, leadership, obeying others - these are all concepts that are understood by every dog. These are all concepts that you must understand as well if you are to relate you your dog in a successful manner.

Each pack has a leader, an individual who is dominant over all pack members. In wolf society, this individual is called the "alpha." This is the member who makes the decisions, who must be obeyed. This is the individual that you must be in your dog's eyes.

Steps to Establishing Your Role as Alpha

Professional trainers know that it is a waste of time to try to train a dog without first establishing themselves as alpha to the dog. Every dog needs a leader to listen to and adore. Without this leader, a dog will feel lost and unstructured. If you do not take the role of alpha, your dog will be forced to take the role himself. Here are some steps to establishing your role as the alpha. Notice that these involve both behavior and body language - two types of communication that your dog will understand.

1. Always praise your dog as if you own it. Put your hands firmly on the dog. Hug the dog. Pat him so that your hands get warm from the contact. Do not praise him in a timid way.

2. Praise warmly, well and quickly. Do not drag out your praising of a working dog. Do not fawn over the dog just because he did one sit-stay.

3. Reprimand fairly and quickly, then forgive. Don't hold a grudge. When you put your hands on your dog, do it with confidence and authority. Hands on does NOT mean hitting. Hands on may mean a collar shake, a leash correction, a surprising assist into a sit or down. Do it quickly and with authority. Then when you've made the dog do exactly what you want - once - give him a hug. That's alpha.

4. Make the dog obey on the first command. Don't get into the habit of repeating yourself. A dog's hearing is significantly better than yours, and you can bet he heard you the first time.

5. Give commands only if you can follow through, and make sure you always follow through. If the dog is running across the park to meet another dog, do not yell "come" - if he decides not to obey, you have no means of correcting him. Once he accepts you as leader, he will stop and return to you - because he will have learned that leaders are to be obeyed.

6. Give permission. Give it for what is about to do anyway as long as it is OK with you. This does not mean you say OK when you see your dog about to steal a plate of cookies. This means you do say OK when your dog is about to get into the car for a ride with you, eat the food in his bowl, go out with you for his afternoon walk. It means that in a subtle way you are teaching the dog to look to you for approval and permission instead of making decisions on his own. Remember - the better behaved the dog, the more freedom and fun he can have.

7. Deny permission. Monitor your dog's behavior. Teach him some manners. Even if you like him to walk on your couch and coffee table, he shouldn't behave that way in other people's homes. When you take him to the lake, he should wait for permission to swim. It may be too cold some days or there may be too many young children swimming.

8. Do a sit-stay. This is an easy way to reinforce your role as alpha. Put the dog in a sit-stay for five to ten minutes. For particularly dominant dogs, make it a down-stay, and even more submissive position. If he's a wild animal and he doesn't know the meaning of the word obedient, all the better. When he breaks - and he will - put him back. If he breaks 14 times put him back 14 times. At the end of a few minutes, the dog knows you're alpha. He knows that anyone who holds his leash can call the shots. And this is with no yelling, no hitting, no electronic stimulation, no leaving him in the kennel or garage for three days, no nothing. Just a sit-stay. Easy and effective.

9. Be benevolent, but tough. Act like a top dog. Tough, but loving. Always be fair an never get angry. Dogs understand what's fair and what's not.

10. Be a model to your dog. The top dog behaves with dignity, surety, confidence, authority, and intelligence. This will help your dog to be calm himself.

11. If you have more than one dog in your home, you decide the "pecking" order within the dog pack by routinely feeding the "top" dog first, giving that dog bones first, etc. Make the others wait for their turn. This is another means of exerting your authority.

Your Dog Will be Happier

You may think that this system is just being too controlling and not "fair" to the dog. Actually, by being consistent in your handling and in your demands on the dog you are being fair. He needs structure - to understand what you want and what his responsibilities are. What is truly unfair is giving up a dog because of behavior problems - problems caused by the lack of structure and guidance that were the owners' responsibility to give. Unfortunately, animal shelters are filled every day with these dogs. Firm, loving training will keep you and your dog happy - and keep you together.

- C.A.R.E.S. Companion Animal Resource & Education Society (Schenectady, NY) & Progressive Animal Welfare Society

The Training Platform-More Tips

By Jim & Phyllis Dobbs and Alice Woodyard

In our last two articles, we covered the use of training platforms for steadying a retriever and for starting casting. Once the dog is familiar with the platform for these situations, this simple piece of equipment has other uses as well. Here are a few you may find handy.

Waiting in the blind

Have the dog "sit" on a platform inside the holding blind to establish good manners right from the start.

Placing the familiar training platform in the holding blind is a good way to introduce the young dog to waiting in the blind while still being under control.

We like to introduce young dogs to waiting in the blind well before they encounter holding blinds at trials or hunt tests. Failure to introduce the holding blind when you can correct misbehaviors, can lead to exasperating habits later, such as climbing on the blind, crawling under it, and charging out to the line.

Furthermore, at the hunt tests, a holding blind may be the place the dog must remain for honoring. So if you plan to run your retriever in these events or hunt waterfowl from a blind, he should know that waiting in the blind is not "recess"--it's part of the schoolroom, too.

A platform-trained dog knows that he's under control whenever he's waiting on the platform. So introduce the holding blind to him with the platform *inside* it, and establish good manners in the blind right from the start.

Going to the line

When its time to go to the line, you'll have better control if you lead the parade, not your dog. So get him in the habit of waiting until *you leave the holding blind first* and take a few paces toward the line. Then *you* invite *him* to join you at heel,

The platform teaches the dog to stay in the "heel" position and not creep forward when you give him a line.

making sure, as he reaches you, that he remembers that heel is at your *side*, and not out in front.

This habit is easy to develop if the dog is waiting on the familiar training platform in the blind. The boundaries of where he must wait are clear, and corrections for leaving before being released are easily understood.

Delivery to heel

Teaching the dog to return to "heel" on the platform will create the habit of delivering and staying in the "heel" position.

Physical corrections at the line can interfere with a young dog's marking. By using a platform, you can give a young dog back-to-back single marks before he's learned to sit straight at heel, without the risk of developing bad habits.

Have the platform in place at your left side. As the dog returns with a bird, signal him onto it as you give the command he knows that means to "get on the platform" (such as "Place"). Then encourage him with voice and motion to face front again and sit. After a few repetitions, you can substitute the "Heel" command for "Place."

The first time you introduce returning to heel on the platform, have your thrower coached and ready to immediately get the dog's attention and throw another mark as soon as the dog is facing forward. (Take the first bird from the dog *after* the second mark is down.) The habit of heeling to deliver and looking out eagerly will be established forever. A poor delivery can also be improved by this procedure.

If you want the dog to heel on both sides, you can alternate your position relative to the platform so that the dog gets practice coming to heel on either side. Your hand signal will tell him which side to head for as he comes in with his bird. This platform method can also be used to establish a right-side return in an older dog that has become patterned into returning only to the left side.

Introducing "push-pull"

A small step forward with the left leg :pushes the dog's focus to the left. The platform keeps the dog from creeping.

Davis Arthur of Truline Kennels likes to use a round platform, which allows him to step forward at an angle toward the dog. This exaggerated leg cue allows the handler to move the dog's attention left or right when starting multiple marks. The small round platform keeps the dog from readjusting his sit position or creeping forward. Assuming the dog is heeling on your left side, a small step forward with your left leg accomplishes "push" to the left, and a small step backwards accomplishes "pull" to the right.

Reward the dog for the correct behavior by calling for the bird immediately after his attention shifts in the desired direction. You'll easily establish your dog's habit of working off your leg cues at the line.

Retraining the dog that "takes the steering wheel"

A small step backward "pulls" the dog's focus to the right.

Then there are the dogs that consistently sit in front of the handler before being sent. When the handler steps up to give them a line, they take another step, so that they're out in front again (These dogs are telling their handlers, "I have the steering wheel, and you can ride in the back seat.")

Running these dogs from a training platform that's placed in the heel position can reverse this trend, and retrain the dog to accept running from the heel position. If the dog steps off the platform to get in front of the handler, the collar reminds him not to. The presence of the platform makes this a meaningful correction that builds understanding, rather than just subduing the dog with discomfort (a condition that usually disappears the morning of the trial!)

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GVHRC.com-RESOURCES

We have a great list of resources on our website. If you would like to obtain some of the resources for a month contact Stan Zorn.