

The Parson's Nook

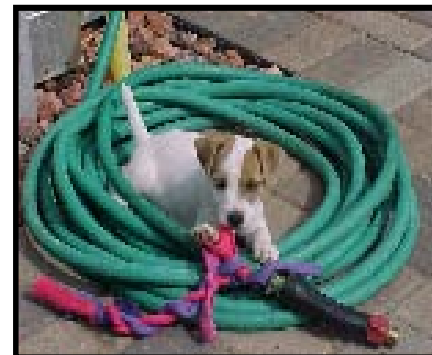
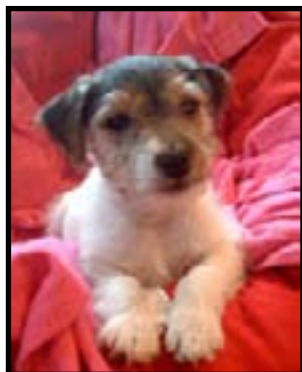


2008 PRTAA Junior Handler of the Year
2008 Owner Handler of the Year
Kellie Dahlberg

Read Kellie's profile on page 9



Parson Russell Terrier Association of America
Newsletter - Spring 2010



Advertising Policy for The Parson's Nook

1 - Advertising space may be purchased by members and non-members in any issue of Parson's Nook. If possible, text copy should be submitted via electronic format (CD, DVD via US Mail; PDF, DOC, JPG, PNG, IDD via email) to be ready for speedy inclusion in the digitally created Nook. Scanned material must be submitted camera ready on glossy white or bright white paper. Images can be emailed in BMP, JPG, PNG, PSD or TIFF format. The Nook is able to scan photos.

2 - Images must be identified with the name of the dog, its owner and owner's address; and accompanied by a statement of permission for use in the Nook.

3 - The following sizes will be accepted:

- Full Page (8 1/2 x 11) - \$35 includes one image, each additional image \$10
- Half Page (4 3/4 x 7 3/4) - \$25 includes one image
- Quarter Page (4 1/4 x 3 1/2) - \$15 no image
- PRATAA Specialty Announcement full page no cost
- Litter Announcement \$.10 per word. Minimum \$5.00. Maximum 75 words.

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the health, quality, parentage or any value of any dogs. These listings are provided as a service to the membership/public.

4 - All ads and payments must be submitted directly to the Nook secretary/treasurer, Brenda Koepfel, in the format prescribed in the Nook Ad Guidelines. Payment may be made by check submitted with the ad or by Paypal to the PRATAA treasurer at prtaadebanibal@cs.com. Payment must be received prior to the use of ads submitted electronically. Ads not meeting these requirements will not be published. A \$25 surcharge will be levied on every "insufficient funds" check received for payment of advertising.

5 - All material should be mailed in a non-bendable envelope. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the return of your image. The PRATAA accepts no responsibility for material damaged in mailing



Image courtesy of Julie Felten

Kellie Dahlberg - 2008 PRTAA Jr Handler of the Year

When the Nook Committee discussed feature articles, there was no doubt in my mind, Kellie Dahlberg! Kellie Dahlberg has been a name in the public eye of our club for some years now. Kellie lives in Sarasota, Florida, but you would be hard pressed to find any PRT lover/breeder/show person around the country who does not know her name or the names of the dogs she presents and how well she presents them. Kellie has earned her reputation in our breed as a Junior Handler. She competed at Westminster and MCKC every year since 2006. Her record at Eukanuba or MCKC includes AOM, BOS and BOB. Kellie herself has bred three litters, producing three Champions, two finished out of the BBE class. Her Bred By Champion has won terrier groups and an AOM at Hatboro.

Kellie was the #1 PRT Junior Handler (2005-2009), the #1 Jr. Handler in Florida (2008) and the #1 Terrier Junior in the USA (2008). She has had a PRT in the top twenty since 2005. Kellie's latest success this March was to win a \$1,000 scholarship and the Top Junior Handler competition at the Kentuckian Cluster Regional.

Kellie is not only a great example for young kids to follow, but adults in any breed could learn from her fine accomplishments and her sportsmanship. She helped me at a show two years ago, leaped at the chance with a dog she didn't even know and is sometimes most difficult to handle. But not too much for Kellie to handle, and she did so with style and grace. I feel the PRTAA is lucky to have Kellie represent our breed and to represent it so well. Best wishes to Kellie as she continues to compete, now as an adult, in the breed ring.

Sandy Peterman

Showing dogs has been a part of my life for the past seven years. Basically every weekend, my family and I pack up the motor home and dogs, and are off to another dog show. I love it! My life is totally different than other girls my age, but I couldn't imagine having a so-called "normal" childhood.

I had always wanted to show horses, just like my mother did. I was devastated when I had to sell my horse. He was my best friend, and I thought my life was over. My parents decided a dog would be much easier as a pet. When I was around eight years old, my mom met a local Parson Russell breeder, Brenda Swanson, and acquired our first Parson, "Tuffy". After attending an earthdog trial and watching the conformation match, I knew I wanted to participate. I ended up winning my first time in the ring and I was hooked. My parents agreed to support my new addiction. Tuffy didn't really enjoy showing and I ended up with her mother as my juniors dog.

Once I was out of novice class, I realized how difficult competition really was. I was getting discouraged, but I had the support of great family and friends and stuck with it. With a lot of hard work and practice, I began winning some.

A couple of years later I was lucky to obtain Ch. Edison's TNT Aftershock, "Tom", as my new junior showmanship dog. The first time I saw him, I knew he was a special dog. Tom lives for the show ring and he never lets me down. He was put on this earth to be a great show dog and my best friend. He is always by my side and sleeps in my bed every night. The juniors ring would not have been the same without Tom.

Some people find it nerve-racking to be in the ring; like all eyes are on them. I love it. Representing my breed or any breed with a quality dog is an honor. Whether a dog is showing well or not, you have to be able to adjust. Some dogs are much harder than others, and you just have to be more patient, especially with a puppy.

I have basically taught myself to groom over the years, practicing trimming different types of terrier coats. Messing up and trying again is the best way to learn. Once you pull a big hole in the coat, you will know never to make that mistake again, especially on a show weekend. I never let anyone but myself trim my terriers, unless they were showing me how to do something new. I enjoy watching people trim dogs, and can pick up new tips just by watching.



Image courtesy of
Cathy & Dan Dahlberg

Dog shows will always be a part of my life, but I'm not sure as to what extent. I'm don't know if being a professional handler is the life for me. I have been on the road with several professional handlers and have realized how little you actually get to be home. I will always have Parsons around and will still breed a litter here and there so I have an excuse to stay active in the sport. My life would not be the same if my dogs were not around. They have made me the person that I am today.

Kellie Dahlberg

Form to Function in the Parson Russell Terrier

I acquired my first Jack Russell in 1981 and began hunting them shortly thereafter. I have worked not only Jack Russell's, but many types of terriers both here in the US and Great Britain to a variety of quarry, including but not limited to Red Fox, Grey Fox, Badger, Raccoon, Ground Hog, Opossum, and the occasional Skunk or Mink or just about anything else that can hide in the ground! Prior to recognition in 2000, Jack Russell's I have owned or bred have earned over 50 Natural Hunting Certificates and many Bronze Medallions, the highest award a JR can achieve in the natural hunt field with the JRTCA. I consider myself so fortunate to have hunted with both foot pack and on horseback with some of the most established Fox Hound Packs in England and have been privileged to learn from some of the top terriermen of all time, both here and abroad. I have learned through the years that structure plays a huge roll in our terriers in their ability to be successful at working underground. I have brought that into my breeding programs and they have proved to be successful both in the field and in the show ring. Proving that a lovely dog to look at can also do his job in the field. I no longer breed Jack Russell Terriers or Parson's, switching my love to just breeding Border Terriers in 2001, still keeping my kennel name of "Meadowlake". But I bring with me all of the great things I've learned working terriers to ground. I am hoping I can share some of that with those who haven't had the great opportunities that I have.

Karen Fitzpatrick

The Parson Russell Terrier was bred to hunt quarry that dwell in the fells of England and Scotland. Mainly the Red Fox and in the past, Badger. I thought I would share some of my past experience in the hunt field and what it has brought to my knowledge of breeding working terriers.

The most important feature of a Parson Russell Terrier as it relates to going to ground, is chest size and spanability. This is what is most taught to judges and newcomers to our breed.

A Parson Russell, when released to go to ground, does so with every sense that he can use. First of course is his nose. Many dens have several entrances, called a "set". A terrier may smell all of them before he chooses the quickest route to his quarry. He may even enter and come back out and choose another door (entrance). A den tunnel often narrows as it deepens,

thus forcing a dog back out. He may not be able to go any further due to his size, a sharp turn, or his nose simply tells him it's a dead end. But let's back up.

This is where a misconception can occur and I think it must be clarified. What is the first thing that passes into the entrance of an earth den? Of course, the head and neck. Ah, but then comes the shoulders. Many people believe the chest circumference of a terrier is the most important aspect, but if you think about it, shoulders play an equally important role. A dog with a loaded, over muscled shoulder or a wider frame is more of a detriment. No matter what the chest size or how well he spans, it will make NO difference if the shoulders cannot pass first. A flat clean shoulder is essential and correct in a working terrier. A dog will often have to snake around roots and obstructions in the earth and he cannot do that with loaded or wide shoulders that are not flexible. If you look at a dog from above, his shoulders should never stick out any further than the ribcage when standing on a flat surface. You should easily be able to collapse the shoulders and the front legs should come together without resistance. This is what makes a balanced terrier able to work the ground.

The same measure of common sense also applies to the rib cage. Again, if the rib cage is sprung and rounded or what is called "barrel ribbed" and tends to be wider than the chest and shoulders, guess what also happens? The ribs will also expand when a terrier is stressed and struggling for the little air that's available in a tight earth. Each part of the Parson Russell plays a part in his ability to be able to go to ground, not just chest size. Correct shoulders, rear angles, shapes of chest, and length of leg are all play an important part in the working terrier.

Another important feature of the working terrier is length of rib, often misinterpreted for length of back. Pat Trotter just wrote a fabulous article in the February 2010 issue of the AKC Gazette about balance and rib length. I enjoyed the article very much. I am a firm believer that ribs should extend well to the rear and is essential in the working terrier. She states how important rib length is to the support of the spine. It also adds to flexibility and turning ability underground to the terrier who works in the earth.

Remember that many of the principal working parts of the terrier's anatomy are contained within the ribcage. The heart, the lungs and diaphragm - all

Form to Function in the Parson Russell Terrier

essential for stamina and endurance and air capacity - and one of the functions of the ribs is to protect these organs. For this purpose the ribs are bound together with very strong cladding muscles known as intercostals, which, with the ribs, form a strong but flexible container for them.

A moderate length of loin coupled with correct length of rib is the key to correct structure in the working terrier. A terrier that has ribs carried well to the back coupled with too much length of loin will appear long backed and unbalanced, giving to weakness in back and top line and will be a disadvantage to his working ability under ground, also subjecting that area to injury. A too short length of loin may lead to lack of pace and will be evident by restricting the length of stride in the hind legs. The rib cage in a working terrier plays one of the most important aspects of our conformation. Spanability, shape, length and flexibility to the rib cage. All key to our Parsons. One other thing to remember is that the apparent overall length of the back is determined not only by the length of the ribcage and loin, but also by the the lay back of the shoulders. Even though a dog has a well laid back rib, a strong moderate loin, he may still appear to be long in the back. That can be the result of an upright shoulder. A PRT with a short rib and long loin will often have the same length of back as a PRT with a well laid back rib and shorter length of loin. The latter is the correct of a working terrier. In my breeding program, I strive for a 2 to 1 ratio of rib to loin of a working terrier.

If any of you have attended old hunt shows here or abroad, or have shown to some of the old working terriermen, one of their judging techniques was that they would often

try and fold a terrier and get his nose to touch his rear, bending them through the rib cage. Most people were confused as to what reason this was done. The answer was simple. They believe that if they could easily do that, then that terrier was capable of turning around in the ground. Used with spanning, it was their way of determining flexibility in a terrier. And if you try to do it with your own terriers, you will find that a well laid back rib will easily do the job, short ribbed terriers will have more of a problem. A terriers bends and turns through the ribcage.

The working terrier as I see it is often the most fearless and brilliant of our canine world. To enter a world of dark cold earth, where the ground is like a vice against their ribs and body, not giving way for the room so badly needed to surge forward, where air is as thick as mud in their nostrils. They cannot see for their eyes are full of dirt and there is no light. They don't know what they will run into, whether it be a devil of a Badger or the keenness of the Red Fox, all very much able to take the life of any terrier in a heartbeat. We have crossed the line into their turf. The terrier must rely solely on their sense of smell and hearing and their ability to function in this foreign world. They are driven on the will to succeed, the instinct that has been bred into them for a hundred years. It's our responsibility as breeder's to keep them able to do the original job they were bred to do.



Image courtesy of Karen Fitzpatrick

Karen Fitzpatrick

PRTAA Information & Announcements

- The Nook Committee is pleased to announce that future issues of the Parson's Nook will provide breeders with the opportunity to place an ad announcing the arrival of new litters. Litter Announcement will be charged \$.10 per word. Minimum charge \$5.00. Maximum size 75 words.
- Parson Russell Terrier Rescue Network - If you think you might be right for a Parson Russell but don't want to start with a puppy, please consider opening your heart and home to a Rescue Russell. To find out more about rescue in your area, get an adoption application form or to see about volunteering as a Foster Home for dogs in need, please contact the Rescue Representative nearest you. Please see the PRTAA website for a listing of Rescue Representatives.
- A new link has been added the PRTAA website to aid in communication between the PRTAA Membership and *The Parsons Nook* Committee. Please be sure to visit our committee's new webpages.



"Moss"

Hatboro

The Garden

- Full Page (8 1/2 x 11) - \$35 includes one image, each additional image \$10
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BISS Ch Cobblestone
Gathers No Moss at Mystic

(Ch Parson Puck Fair x Ch Fox Valley Cover Girl)

Owned by: K. Baker, K. Neal, S. Tolleson

Presented by: Kimberly Baker, *MysticTerriers*

www.mysticterriers.com

Tail Docking

Tail docking and the opinions that characterize the debate pose factors against each other in such ways that even the most seasoned breed fanciers are beset by indecision. Tradition vs. contemporary sympathies, individual rights vs. constraints of legislation and the absence of hard science leave us searching for the 'right' path.

The Parson is an earthworking terrier with tail docked to the length of a good handhold. The docked image is the ideal, be it in the US or in countries that have adopted a natural tail. (Look at the ANKC and TKC breed pages, every docked terrier breed is drawn docked.) Too few fanciers consider what can happen to a breed when lines of the standard blur. AKC representatives, counseling our standard changes, encouraged us to keep the standard as defined as possible. The ideal is not an image changing in dialogue with a transitory present. In the American Parson community, many of those interested in adding natural tails to the standard are new to the breed. Without doubt, everyone involved at a parent club level is committed to his or her breed's welfare, but those who count their involvement in decades tend to feel they inherited a breed to cherish and preserve rather than to alter and modify. Is it right to tinker with a standard and bow to popular pressure, except on the basis of hard science?

Anti docking sentiments are not seeded in the world of experienced dog breeders and are heavily promoted by animal rights proponents. Tail docking is a simple procedure causing fleeting pain, anyone who has docked a litter would be challenged to describe it reasonably in any other way. And there is no hard science to indicate otherwise. Why would breeders want to give control to organizations whose members thrive on a very different set of sensibilities? Including

natural tails in a standard will not protect the docked tail, any alteration is anathema. Acceding to AR's polemics will only open the door to legislative controls. HSUS's Nancy Peterson, commenting on the recent AVMA stance: "It's not the AKC per se that sets these standards, it's the breed clubs," she says. "They feel this is what makes their breed their breed, some physical aspect. Those of us in animal welfare strongly disagree. How do you get to the breed clubs when they are not willing to voluntarily change? It might be time for legislation." (Macejko, C. (2009, January 1). Avma gets mixed reaction to ear crop policy. DVM Newsmagazine, retrieved from <http://veterinarynews.dvm360.com>.) Let's not make it easier to lose our individual rights.

Good undocked Parsons have and will continue to do well in the breed ring under the present standard, if the undocked tail is not a squirrel tail. Tails, as all aspects of the breed, will be judged at the judge's personal discretion.

If and when AR philosophies fade away, and we have jumped to change the standard, how will we feel? We will have discarded our history for the pressures of splinter groups with unreasonable perspectives, no hard science and outlandish philosophies regarding the role of domestic animals.

Let's stand up for ourselves. We are breeders and parent clubs dedicated to the welfare of our animals. There is no real reason to embrace the undocked tail, and good reasons not to.

Suzanne Tolleson
.....
for the AKC Gazette

MCKC Trophy Fund Raffle

Drawing: 10/ 9/2010 @ PRATA Annual Banquet, winner notified via email/phone.

Support the PRATA by purchasing a raffle ticket for a Needle Felted Sculpture. Kelly Wamsler will personally design a unique sculpture for the winner. The terrier will be approximately 10" tall, signed & dated by Kelly. This one-of-a-kind piece is priceless. Kelly's items typically cost \$500-\$800!

Tickets are \$10.00 ~ rt92042@windstream.net



Images courtesy of Kelly Wamsler

The Effects of Genetic Testing: Constructive or Destructive?

Every breed has genetic disorders. Finding tests that identify carriers of the genes which cause these disorders is a goal in all breeds. Once a genetic test is found, however, it is a double-edged sword: Its use can enable breeders to improve a breed or devastate it.

Without genetic tests, the number of dogs that can be identified as carriers is low, even though many dogs may be suspected of being carriers because they have relatives that are known to be affected. Without tests, though, genetic-disease control involves breeding higher-risk dogs to lower-risk dogs. Dog breeds have closed gene pools; in other words, the diversity of genes in a given breed is fixed. The number of dogs removed from consideration for breeding based on concerns regarding a specific genetic disease is usually low, and therefore does not greatly alter the breed's gene pool, or diversity.

However, once a genetic test is developed that allows breeders to positively determine if a dog is a carrier of a defective gene, many owners are likely to remove carrier dogs from their breeding stock. Although doing so is human nature, this temptation must be overcome. Any quality dog that you would have bred if it had tested normal should still be bred if it tests as a carrier.

In such circumstances, carriers should be bred to normal-testing dogs. This ensures that affected offspring will not be produced. Carrier breeding stock should be subsequently replaced with normal-testing offspring that exceeds it in quality. If the only quality offspring is also a carrier, then use that offspring to replace your original carrier. You have improved the quality of your breeding stock, even though the defective gene remains in this generation. It is certainly true, though, that the health of the breed does depend on diminishing the carrier frequency and not increasing it. You should therefore limit the number of carrier-testing offspring that you place in breeding homes. This does not mean, however, that you should prevent all of them from being bred. It is important to carry on lines. A test that should be used to help maintain breed diversity should not result in limiting it.

Consider All Aspects

We know that most dogs carry some unfavorable recessive genes. The more genetic tests that are developed, the greater chance there is of identifying an undesirable gene in your dog. Remember, however, that your dog is not a single gene, an eye, a hip, or a heart. Your dog carries tens of thousands of genes, and each dog is a part of the breed's gene pool. When considering a breeding, you must consider all aspects of the dog - such as health issues, conformation,

temperament and performance - and weigh the pros and cons. When a good-quality dog is found to carry a testable defective gene, there is a better option than removing that dog from your breeding program. That option is to breed it, so that you can keep its good qualities in the gene pool, and then replace it in your program with a normal-testing dog.

There are breeders who contend that no more than 10 percent of carrier dogs should be removed from breeding in each generation. Otherwise, they say, the net loss to the gene pool would be too great. In fact, less than 10 percent of all dogs in a breed are ever used for breeding. Dog breeds do not propagate according to what is known as the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, where all members of a group reproduce and pass on their genes to the next generation. Breeders already place tremendous pressure on their gene pools through selective breeding decisions. Indeed, breeders who focus their selective pressure on the more elusive traits in their dogs, rather than on testable and predictable single-gene conditions, are right to do so.

The Dangers

It is important that breed clubs educate their owners on how genetic tests should be properly interpreted and used. History has shown that breeders can be successful in reducing breed-wide genetic disease through testing and making informed breeding choices. You should remember, however, that there are also examples of breeds that have actually experienced more problems as a result of unwarranted culling and restriction of their gene pools.

These problems include: reducing the incidence of one disease and increasing the incidence of another by repeated use of stud dogs known to be clear of the gene that causes the first condition; creating bottlenecks and diminishing diversity by eliminating all carriers of a gene from the pool, instead of breeding and replacing them; and concentrating on the presence or absence of a single gene and not the quality of the whole dog.

Breeders are the custodians of their breed's past and future. "Above all, do no harm" is a primary oath of all medical professionals. Genetic tests are powerful tools, and their use can cause significant positive or negative changes. Breeders should be counseled on how to utilize test results for the best interests of the breed.

Jerold S Bell, DVM

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Primary Lens Luxation

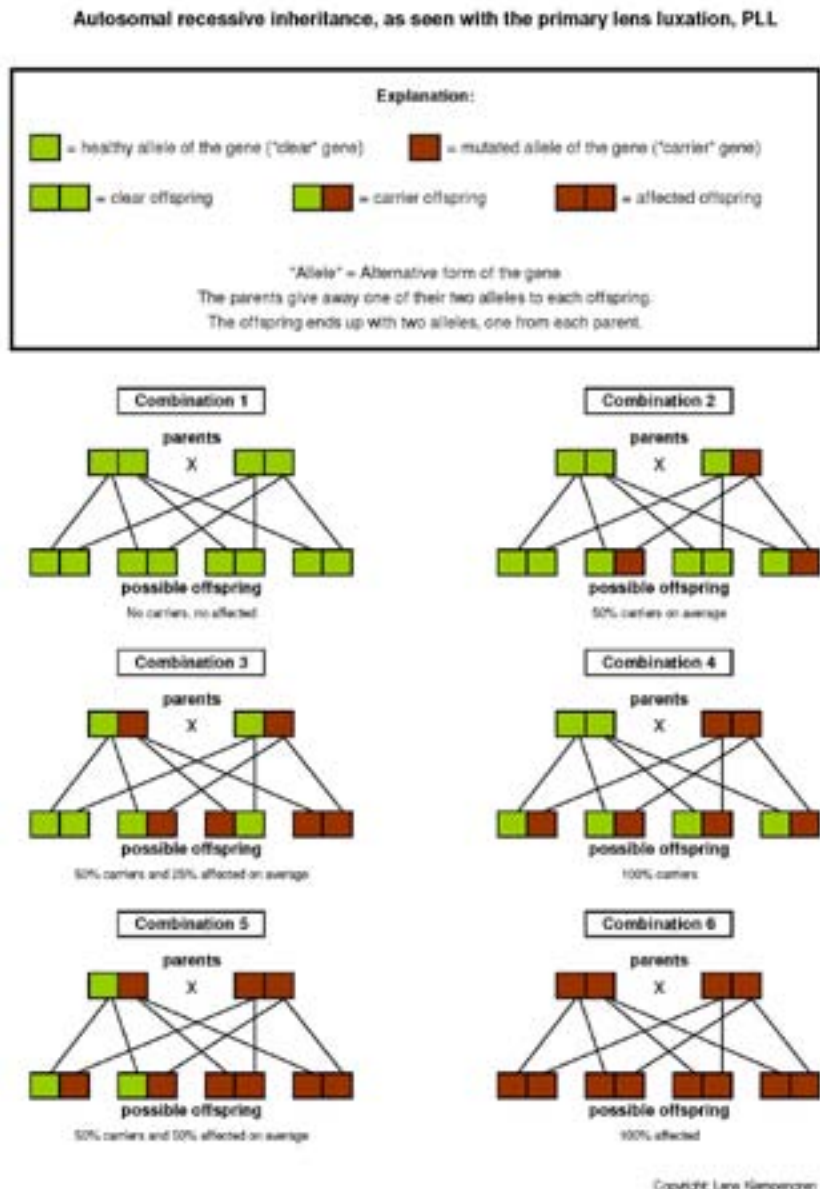
Primary Lens Luxation is a painful and blinding ocular condition within our breed. It manifests itself between the ages of four and eight and ultimately is bilateral in nature. It is a condition in which the lenses are displaced, usually to the anterior due to the ligaments or zonules detaching. For breeders, it can be a disaster because it occurs after a terrier has been bred. In addition, because it causes severe pain and the possibility of glaucoma, the eye(s) must be either removed, or the lens removed surgically, or the dog euthanized. Unfortunately, due to the cost factor for two surgeries and critical care needs immediately after, these loved terriers are euthanized. Until now, the breeder faced not only their own terrier being affected, but the possibility of offspring as well. The pet owners are devastated and the breeders with progeny from an affected terrier had to make critical decisions.

Fortunately, through much research and donated DNA, a marker for PLL has been found. Genetically, it is Autosomal Recessive and so educated breeders using this genetic marker can breed knowing the outcome of the progeny. (please see chart courtesy of Lena Kjempengren, DVM). Technically speaking from a scientific point of view, an affected terrier could be bred to a Clear creating all carrier offspring, and a carrier bred again to a Clear and the Clear offspring kept for the future of a bloodline.

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I have been reading posts on forums regarding the general consensus



Primary Lens Luxation (cont'd)

of terriers that have tested as Carriers of PLL with great personal interest. I owned and bred from an affected terrier many years before she was PLL affected. In addition, I had the surgery to remove the lens performed on both eyes at separate times and she lived a very happy and functional life as my buddy until the age of fifteen and a half. For all these years, breeders have been crossing terriers based on educational guessing. Now, we have an accurate way to move forward.

This is how I personally feel about this genetic test. With the bloodlines available or those that I would infuse into my breeding program, I would use a carrier male or female judiciously if that terrier was of value to the future of my breeding program. The cost of losing quality from a particular dog or bloodline is higher than the cost of breeding to a Carrier to Clear terrier and testing the litter.

After testing the litter, I would hope there would be an outstanding PLL Clear pup to keep. Firstly, I breed for myself and try to have a 5 year plan when possible. If someone wishes to have a puppy to infuse into their breeding program, it's a bonus. I think most breeders have a litter for personal reasons first. This test is now a way for us to prevent producing an affected litter while continuing to build a PLL Clear line if necessary. (For the record, I have been very fortunate with all PLL Clear but one bitch that is a low risk carrier which will not be removed my program).

As I read posts and hear discussions, I hope breeders do not feel the need to cull carriers to be successful. I have not had one veterinarian suggest we remove the carriers, in fact, they felt it was a way to move forward with a carrier to maintain a kennel bloodline. By deleting that dog or bitch genetically from a breeding program, what will you (generic) be giving up in the total scheme of your bloodlines? Now that we have a test, now that we know when a carrier bred to a clear can produce clear or carrier, I would urge breeders to be honest, prudent, and rational. Breeders would be well advised to sit down, look at the pedigrees, write down their goals along with the terrier's pro and con attributes and then make a long term decisions. The responsibility of breeders maintaining structural quality with genetic stability regarding PLL is now a reality. And to all the geneticists who worked so diligently to locate this marker, we say thank you.

Bonnie Edison

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Thank you to Bonnie for her article. In addition, the Nook received the following regarding PLL from Dr. Jerold Bell.

Dear Ms. Tolleson,

As you know, in addition to understanding how to use genetic tests, each breed needs to understand the specifics of the test that they are using, and how to interpret the results. This is especially important with the PLL test. [Breeders need to understand] that a percentage of carriers will develop PLL, and a small percentage of "At Risk" dogs will not develop PLL.

Sincerely,

*Jerold S Bell, DVM
Clinical Associate Professor of Genetics
Department of Clinical Sciences
Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine*

2009 AKC/Eukanuba National Championship Results

Best of Breed



Ch Star Valley Double Double
Sex: Dog
Breeders: Christine Black &
Julie Felten
Sire: Ch Eastlake Beacon
Dam: Ch Fox Valley Satin and
Lace
Owners: K. Fitzpatrick, L. Apel
& D. P. Fitzpatrick, DVM

Winners Bitch and Best of Winners



Snow Winds Forward
Fashion
Breeders: Tim Bernard
& Mary Strom-Bernard
Sire: Ch Brillwood Dress
Blues
Dam: Ch Snow Winds
Bellezza
Owners: T. Bernard &
M. Strom-Bernard

Best of Opp. Sex and Best Bred-By



Ch Sunrock's Unplanned Parley
Sex: Bitch
Breeders: Debra & Roy Anibal &
Kathleen Owsley
Sire: Ch Sunrock's You Made My
Day JE
Dam: Ch Bowery Queen Of
Swords JE
Owners: D. & R. Anibal,
K. Owsley

Winners Dog and Award of Excellence



Blossom Valley Sir
Arthur Conan Doyle
Breeders: A. Gilliam &
K. Reynolds
Sire: Ch Ultra Quest
Casper The Ghost
Dam: Ch Blossom
Valley Sunset Boulevard
Owner: A. Gilliam

Images courtesy of AKC.org

Awards of Excellence

Ch Brillwood Dress Blues
Sex: Dog
Breeder: Linda Edwards
Owners: Linda Edwards & Mary Strom Bernard

Ch Her's Gold N' Glow
Sex: Bitch
Breeder: Carol Houlihan
Owner: Debbie Trautner

Ch Ratrace Surfer Girl Rosewood
Sex: Bitch
Breeders: Ann & Lloyd Wendland
Owners: Kristina & Tom & Lori Rickard & John Davies

Ch River Glenn Wile E. Coyote
Sex: Dog
Breeder: Melissa White
Owner: Jennifer Outhet & Ashleigh & Melissa White

2010 Westminster Kennel Club



Ch. Laurel Oak Shockwave



Ch Thunder Hill Soul Journey



A fine lineup of Parsons



Ch Cobblestone Gathers No Moss



Ch Stonebrook's Academy Award

Images courtesy of Katie Briant

Parson Russell Terrier Association of America, Inc.



Joe Pavlic, Secretary
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Eau Claire WI 54701
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Newsletter Membership is open to persons 18 years of age and older who wish to receive the newsletter. Newsletter members are ineligible to vote or hold office and said members shall not count in determination of a quorum.

Mail \$25 fee, made payable to PRTAA, and completed application to:
Joe Pavlic, PRTAA Secretary
1450 Priory Road
Eau Claire, WI 54701

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP _____

PHONE NUMBER: (_____) _____ EMAIL: _____

OCCUPATION: _____

KENNEL NAME: _____

YOUR PRIMARY INTEREST(S) IN DOGS: SHOW _____ COMPANION _____

PERFORMANCE (specify) _____ OTHER (specify) _____

BREEDS PRESENTLY OWNED: Parson Russell Terrier _____ How Many: _____

OTHER BREEDS: _____ How Many: _____

HAVE YOU BRED ANY PARSON RUSSELL LITTERS? _____ How Many _____

OTHER BREED(s)? (Specify Breed and How Many) _____

DO YOU BELONG TO OR HAVE YOU BELONGED TO ANY OTHER KENNEL OR SPECIALTY CLUBS? _____

IF SO, LIST NAMES OF CLUBS, OFFICES & DATES HELD, AND REASON FOR LEAVING IF NO LONGER A MEMBER:

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN SUSENDED FROM AKC/PRTAA/JRTAA PRIVILEGES? _____

IF SO, LIST DATE AND REASON FOR SUSPENSION:

ARE YOU PRESENTLY IN GOOD STANDING WITH THE AKC? _____

IF NOT, WHY? _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

PRATAA
c/o J Pavlic
1450 Priory Road
Eau Claire, WI 54701

AKC Code of Sportsmanship

PREFACE: The sport of purebred dog competitive events dates prior to 1884, the year of AKC's birth. Shared values of those involved in the sport include principles of sportsmanship. They are practiced in all sectors of our sport: conformation, performance and companion. Many believe that these principles of sportsmanship are the prime reason why our sport has thrived for over one hundred years. With the belief that it is useful to periodically articulate the fundamentals of our sport, this code is presented.

- Sportsmen respect the history, traditions and integrity of the sport of purebred dogs.
- Sportsmen commit themselves to values of fair play, honesty, courtesy, and vigorous competition, as well as winning and losing with grace.
- Sportsmen refuse to compromise their commitment and obligation to the sport of purebred dogs by injecting personal advantage or consideration into their decisions or behavior.
- The sportsman judge judges only on the merits of the dogs and considers no other factors.
- The sportsman judge or exhibitor accepts constructive criticism.
- The sportsman exhibitor declines to enter or exhibit

under a judge where it might reasonably appear that the judge's placements could be based on something other than the merits of the dogs.

- The sportsman exhibitor refuses to compromise the impartiality of a judge.
- The sportsman respects the AKC bylaws, rules, regulations and policies governing the sport of purebred dogs.
- Sportsmen find that vigorous competition and civility are not inconsistent and are able to appreciate the merit of their competition and the effort of competitors.
- Sportsmen welcome, encourage and support newcomers to the sport.
- Sportsmen will deal fairly with all those who trade with them.
- Sportsmen are willing to share honest and open appraisals of both the strengths and weaknesses of their breeding stock.
- Sportsmen spurn any opportunity to take personal advantage of positions offered or bestowed upon them.
- Sportsmen always consider as paramount the welfare of their dog.
- Sportsmen refuse to embarrass the sport, the American Kennel Club, or themselves while taking part in the sport.

