

Howls & Growls

June/July 2022

EDITOR'S CORNER

Sherri Taylor



[Bark at the Park](#) will be held on Saturday, October 1st this year at Lancaster's Sgt. Steve Owen Memorial Park. Their Special Guest Speaker this year will be Luigi Francis "Shorty" Rossi of Shorty's Rescue.

Historically, our Paw-Casso booth at Bark at the Park has been one of the biggest fund raisers ever for our club. People who live in the area look forward to attending this event every year. They love to bring their dogs to show them off and have them participate in all the Bark at the Park games and events. If you have not yet attended this event, please try to include this in your schedule. Your well-behaved dogs are welcome, bring your kids, bring your grand kids, and have a fun-filled day! If you can spend a couple hours helping at our booth, we would greatly appreciate having you there. Please contact Karen Ulfig to let her know when you will be available to volunteer, her email: wulfmoon@cox.net



Club Address: 6910 Beckett St, Tujunga CA 91042

The SCAMC Newsletter is distributed electronically and will be available on the [SCAMC website](#). Please send submissions to: taylor_sd_1@yahoo.com

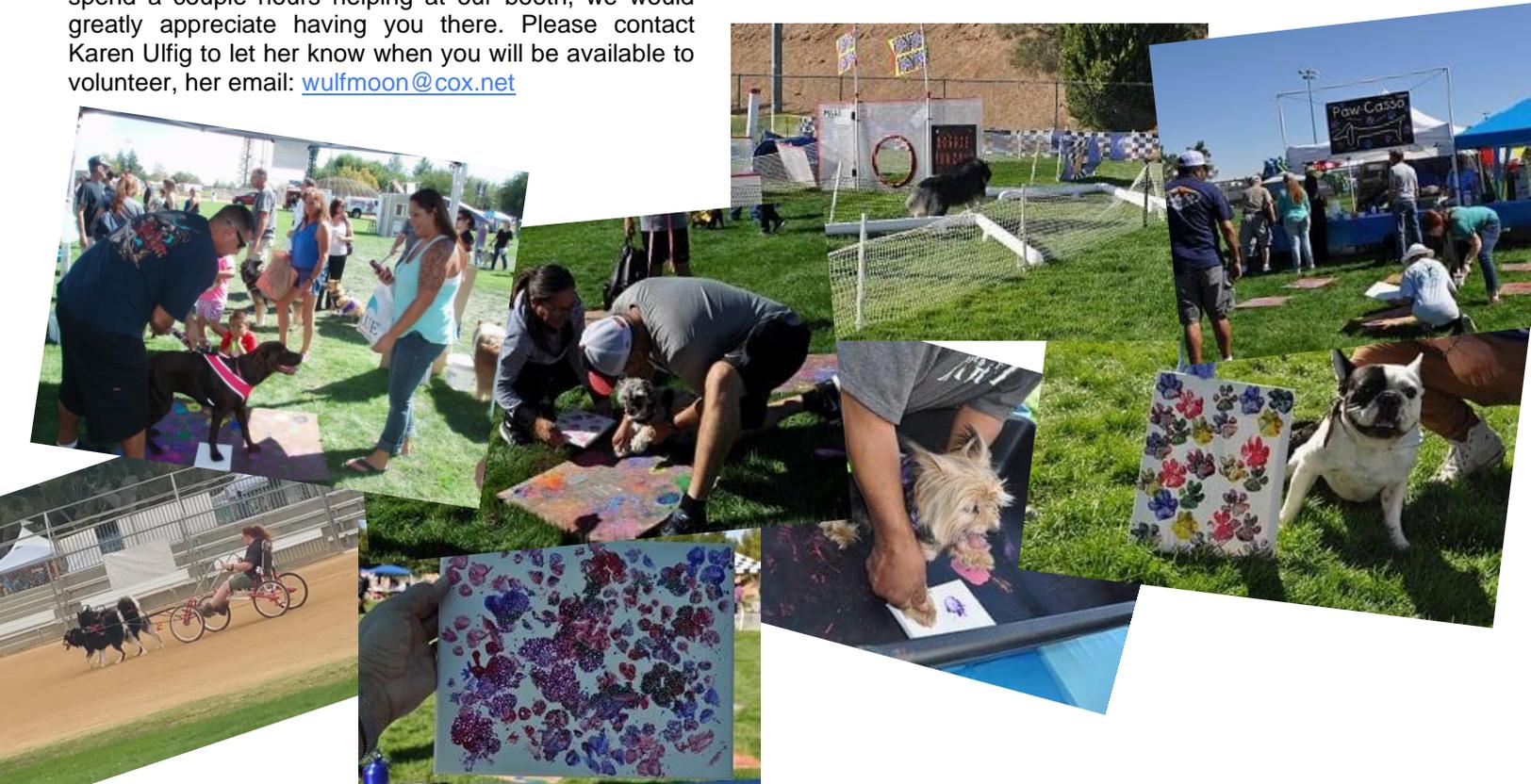


2022-2023

SCAMC Officers & Committee Positions

President:
Vice-President:
Treasurer:
Secretary:
Membership Director:
Working Director:
Ways & Means:
Education Director:
Rescue Referral:
News Editor/Webmaster:

Stephen Starks
Terry Toussaint
Open
Patricia Starks
Gloria Toussaint
Open
Karen Ulfig
Sue Carnall
[AMAL](#)
Sherri Taylor





PRESIDENT

Stephen Starks

I'm so happy that the club is moving forward!

~Steve



VICE PRESIDENT

Terry Toussaint

I'm happy to begin taking a more active part in the Southern California Alaskan Malamute Club and look forward to working with the membership to bring back old experiences and embark on new ones. I'm pleased to see that some old friends are once again aboard for the ride.

I'm always happy to listen to your ideas and entertain your thoughts. So if you have something on your mind, don't hesitate to let me know.

~Terry



SECRETARY

Patricia Starks

I am learning! The Meeting Minutes will be forthcoming from me.

~Patty

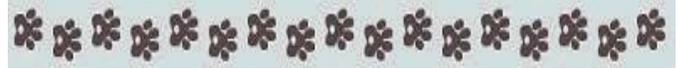


MEMBERSHIP

Gloria Toussaint

Hi Everyone! I just want you to know that a new and complete membership listing will be coming out after our next meeting as I am waiting to see if we approve another couple returning to "our fold" at that meeting. However, I would like to give a HUGE SHOUT OUT to Dorothea Ragsdale, and Keith and Cyndi Chauvie for rejoining our club. WELCOME again!

~Gloria



EDUCATION

Sue Carnall

Can Dogs Get Monkeypox?

By [Carly Silver](#)

Jul 29, 2022

In July 2022, the World Health Organization [declared](#) the outbreak of monkeypox a global health emergency. Monkeypox is a zoonotic disease, which means that it can [spread between animals and people](#). It still is unclear how easily the monkeypox virus is spread between people and animals. As with all zoonotic illnesses, confirmed infected people with monkeypox should avoid interaction with all animals, including their own pets, while exhibiting signs of illness.

At this time, there have been no confirmed cases of monkeypox in domestic dogs or cats in the United States, notes Dr. Jerry Klein, DVM and the Chief Veterinary Officer of the American Kennel Club. Presently, the current outbreak has been only a human outbreak.

Can Other Animals Contract Monkeypox?

Yes. Klein cites a 2003 outbreak that involved humans contracting monkeypox after handling a shipment of prairie dogs. "It was the largest outbreak of animal-to-human monkeypox virus so far in this country," he says.

According to the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC), "We should assume any mammal can be infected with [m]onkeypox virus." Rodents that can contract the virus are

squirrels, marmots, groundhogs, chinchillas, and giant-pouched rats; others, like mice and rats, are designated as being “possibly” able to contract. Insectivores like hedgehogs and shrews, plus non-human primates such as monkeys and apes, can also contract monkeypox. It is not known whether domestic and farm animals and other types of wildlife can do so.

Can Dogs Spread Monkeypox?

Theoretically, dogs can spread monkeypox, but it is unlikely, [according to the American Veterinary Medical Association \(AMVA\)](#). The CDC adds that “infected animals can spread [m]onkeypox virus to people, and it is possible that people who are infected can spread [m]onkeypox virus to animals[....]”

How Can Dog Owners Protect Pets from Monkeypox?

“Though this has primarily been a human outbreak at this point, there may be occurrences where people who have been confirmed with monkeypox may have animals in their home,” Klein says. If you test positive for monkeypox, here are guidelines provided by the CDC for pet care:

- Avoid coming into close physical contact with pets if possible
- Cover skin rash with long garments or gloves and wear a mask and other PPE
- If you need to care for your pet, practice good hygiene by washing your hands or using alcohol-based hand rubs before and after
- Keep potentially contaminated articles (like clothing or towels) away from your dog and their possessions (like toys or bedding)
- Cover your rash with gloves and don't let pets come into contact with bodily fluids, an uncovered rash, or used bandages

- Do not use chemical disinfectants, alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, sanitizer, or other industrial cleaners on your dog, as they are deemed unsafe for pets

What Do I Do If My Dog Has Been Exposed to a Confirmed Monkeypox Case?

Contact your [vet](#) immediately if your dog is exhibiting a new rash or two or more clinical symptoms. Separate your sick pet from other animals and minimize their contact with other humans and animals for three weeks after they get sick or until they are fully recovered.

7 Pet-Safe Plants That Won't Hurt Your Dog

By [AKC Staff](#)
Apr 04, 2022



When it comes to plants and pets, both can bring a lot of love and light into your life. Unfortunately, the two don't always mix so well. In fact, some [plants can be downright deadly for pets](#). The good news is that many plants are safe for dogs, and if you choose your plants wisely, the two can coexist beautifully, says Justin Hancock, garden expert at Costa Farms in Miami.

Here are expert picks on the best plants for pet owners.

Peperomia



This family of easy-growing houseplants has been popular for generations because it's so forgiving, which is perfect for busy pet owners, Hancock says.

"Forget to water them now and again? No worries. Don't want to fertilize? No problem. And they don't contain natural compounds that are toxic to animals, so you don't need to worry if Fido nibbles on a leaf or two."

Bromeliads

With their exotic spikes of brightly colored blooms, Guzmania bromeliads look festive. These nonpoisonous plants are easy to grow and stay relatively sturdy, so they're unlikely to suffer a lot of damage if playful pups knock them over.



Echeveria



This trendy succulent doesn't need a lot of water. Nonpoisonous and spineless, they won't harm the furry members of your household.

Ponytail Palm

This "plant of steel" is practically indestructible, so it's a great choice if you need an easy-care plant that's compatible with your pets. Its thick trunk and grassy leaves give it a festive look that's perfect for any room in the home.



Catnip

Not only is catnip nontoxic, your cat is going to love it. It can be planted inside or out and is known for its bright green leaves. The only downside is that your feline may love it too much, so you might need to replant it now and then.



Money Tree

Sadly enough, money does not actually grow on these plants. But here's the good news: They're safe for pets and recommended for people with allergies and asthma.



Moth Orchid

These nontoxic flowers look fancy, but they're actually low-maintenance. They come in an amazing array of colors and can add an elegant touch to any space without putting your dog in danger.



A Note of Caution

Hancock says it's important to note that just because these plants are nontoxic for pets, it doesn't mean your pet still can't have a negative reaction to them.

"Pets can have allergies to plants, just like people can have food allergies, so a nonpoisonous plant could possibly (it's rare, of course) make a pet sick," Hancock says. "Likewise, it's also possible for pets to have bad interactions with fertilizers or other products used on plants."

So, if your green thumb is itching, these nontoxic plants are good place to start. Just remember to watch your furry friends around any new plants, for the sake of your pets and your plants.



BRAGS & CRIES

From Sue Carnell

Tundra hanging out in the yard:



From Sherri Taylor

Sky's be-heading project which she was very proud of! This toy was new 2 minutes before this photo was taken:



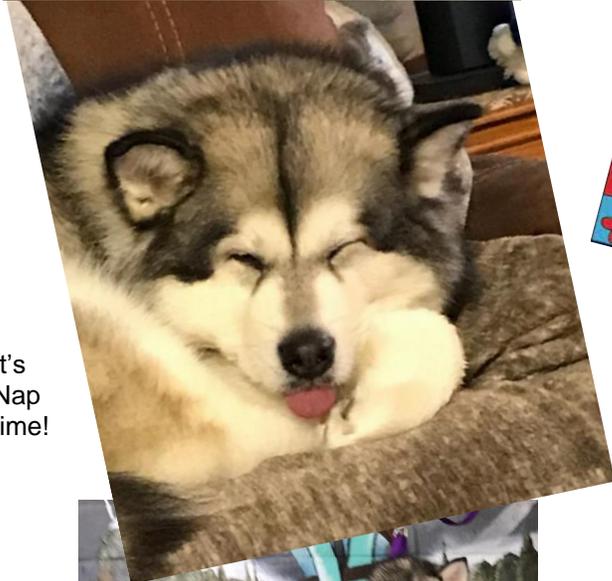
Sky enjoying a Summer Concert in the Park.

JULY
4th



From Steve & Patty Starks

Halo's helping Mommy heal:



It's Nap time!



Looking back... No longer a show girl, but always a Diva!



From Keith & Cyndi Chauvie

Mother Lucy (right) and Daughter Phoebe (left) enjoying the Holiday together:



From Gloria & Terry Toussaint

Hammer on the recovery road:



Ham (right) and his girl Cuvee (left). Rest is the treatment. Hammer's suspected diagnosis is called an Iliopsoas muscle strain. He is being treated by a Neurologist. It is not necessarily an "old age" thing but is very common in active dogs like agility dogs, dock diving dogs, etc. We are coming up to a month soon and it can take up to 4 months to heal. Hammer is 13.5 years young!



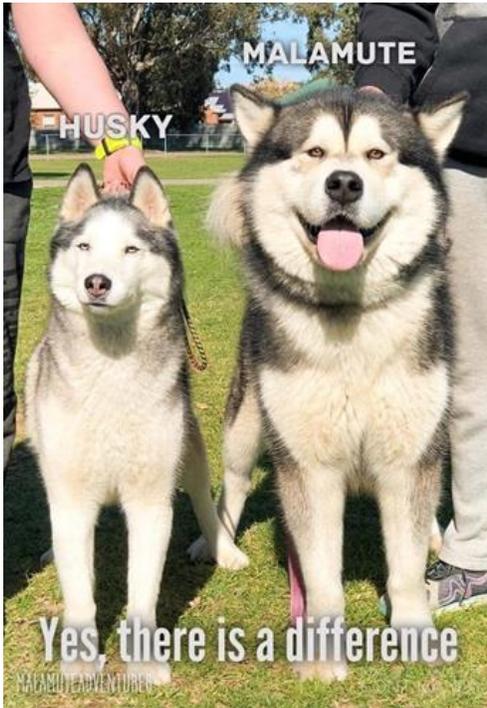
Canine Heat Injury *Fast Facts* Veterinary Tactical Group



www.vettagroup.com

ODDS & ENDS

From Sherri Taylor



1. **Body temperature is not a good predictor of heat injury in dogs.** That is, the number alone can't tell you if a dog is getting "too hot."

Some athletic dogs can tolerate working temperature of 106° F and higher, while less fit dogs may suffer severe heat stroke at those temperatures. The best predictor of getting "too hot" is their behavior: uncontrollable panting, tongue hanging out and "floppy" (look for subtle loss of muscle tone in the tongue), slow to respond or ignoring commands, shade seeking, subtle loss of coordination like small stumbling or tripping.

2. **When a dog incurs heat injury, rapid cooling is the most important life- saving step.**

There's an unfortunate myth that "cooling too fast could put them into shock." They have heat stroke: they are already in shock! In heat stroke, BODY HEAT is the immediate life-threat: there is **no benefit** to leaving them HOT for an extended time. By doing this you are essentially allowing the life-threatening problem to continue "cooking" and causing further harm to the dog.

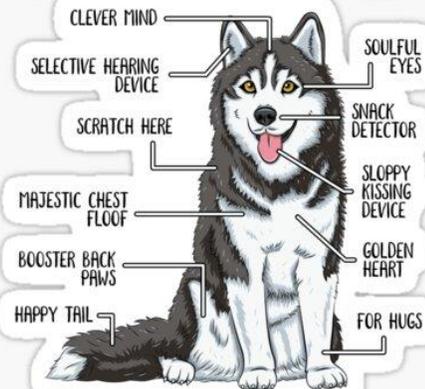
3. **Cooling methods: Ice water is okay, wet towels are okay. Anything that is cooler than the dog is okay!**

Another unfortunate set of myths is that certain cooling methods are harmful, slow down cooling, or even cause the dog to get warmer. Some methods of cooling *are* faster than others, and we recommend using those if available (cold/cool running water, water troughs, ice water, etc.) but in reality, anything that is colder than the dog will cause the dog to cool down to some degree. Wet towels do trap in tiny bit of heat ("wetsuit effect") but cannot actually cause the dog to get warmer. Ice water on the skin does cause some vasoconstriction but not enough to slow cooling or cause any other significant medical complications. Cool the dog down with whatever you have available in your immediate environment. Stop cooling at 104° F (40° C) ("Safe temperature") and continue monitoring the dog's temperature as they may drop below normal (below 99° F/ 37.2° C) and need to be rewarmed to keep within a normal range.

4. **Cool first, then transport.**

A 10-minute trip to the veterinarian without first cooling to "safe temperature" (104° F /40° C) is ten minutes longer that you've let the dog "cook." If you don't have a thermometer, allow at least five minutes of any rapid cooling technique before transport. Remember excessive **body heat** is the immediate threat to life. The veterinarian is no more skilled at hosing down a dog than you are in the field! Veterinary treatments like IV fluids and antibiotics are secondary treatments that are important, but not intended to stop the **immediate life-threat**. You can do the best life-saving treatment with rapid, immediate cooling.

ANATOMY of An Alaskan Malamute



ODDS & ENDS

Continued...

From Steve & Patty Starks

Canine Eyesight

Dogs have better low-light vision than humans, thanks to a special mirror-like coating behind the retina that reflects back on to the retina light that has already passed through it. The mirror-like surface is known as the tapetum and is the source of the "eye shine" - the yellow, green, or even red light - that may be seen in a dog's eyes when the dog looks straight at you from a darker area, or on taking photos using flash photography. But color vision in a dog is less discriminatory than color vision in most humans; dogs effectively have the equivalent of human red-green color blindness (dichromatism). Nonetheless, dogs have wide vision in relation to the diameter of the eyeball because of a special horizontal line or (streak) of light-sensitive cells across the retina that add detail to peripheral vision. Moreover, the eyes of some dogs are set in the skull so as to give them a more than 180-degree visual range.

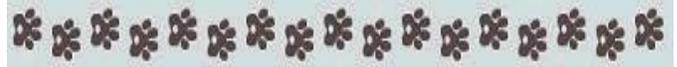
The Dog's Sense of Taste

Dogs have fewer taste buds than humans - probably 1,700 - 2,000 altogether, compared with humans 9,000 which is why humans (with some exceptions) tend to be much choosier about what they eat and why dogs in general distinguish only between what they like and what they find disgusting. Indeed, dogs are said to have six times less taste discrimination than humans - but to make up for that (and more) by using their phenomenal sense of smell in combination. (Even in humans, taste is believed to be fundamentally involved with smell.)

Short Term Memory

Except when trained or specifically taught something by repetition, dogs have a comparatively short-term casual memory. Research suggests that in ordinary circumstances a dog remembers something for only five minutes (whereas a cat can remember for up to 16 hours or until the next lengthy sleep, whichever happens to be the shorter time.)

Source: Dog Lover's Trivia - Mike Darton



dddddeadline

The deadline for submissions to the next newsletter is **October 15, 2022** – please send your articles / pictures / Brags & Cries / cartoons / Odds & Ends to Sherri Taylor at: taylor_sd_1@yahoo.com



Check out our club's website scamc.org and our [Facebook](#) presents, too.



We have a photo gallery on the website to submit pictures, and to updated information links and lots more.

If you would like to see something added onto the website or on Facebook, please contact Sherri Taylor at: taylor_sd_1@yahoo.com





6910 Beckett St.
Tujunga, CA 91042