



# The Paw

A publication of Paws Animal Rescue



## Summer 2015

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## Fiesta Fun!

**P**AWS ANIMAL RESCUE HELD OUR ANNUAL FIESTA Supper in May. Volunteers served beef or chicken tacos, rice, beans, nachos, and desserts. The food was tasty and the guests left with full bellies. Funds raised will help with day to day expenses such as vaccines, food, spay and neuters of our homeless cats and dogs.



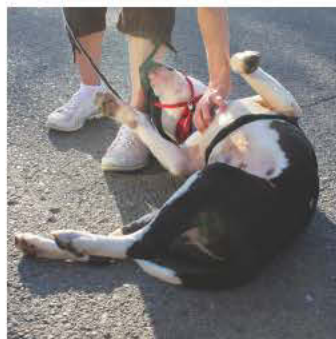


# Color Run = Lots of Fun!

**I**N MAY, ANYTIME FITNESS HELD ITS FIRST 5K Color Run and it was a huge success! More than 400 people participated in this event to support Paws Animal Rescue. Every quarter mile, color was thrown on the runners/walkers and by the end of the event, there wasn't a white shirt to be seen. Sherlock, Fergie and Watson enjoyed the outing as well. They had a chance to hang out with shelter volunteers and meet new people. Everyone had a blast!



**Above:** The Color Run raised \$5,600 for the shelter. **Below right:** Team Walmart. **Below middle:** Sherlock enjoying a belly rub. **Bottom:** It was a beautiful day for the First Annual Color Run. **Left:** Fergie, sitting pretty and basking in attention from her handlers, Matt and Jenni Glenn. **Left bottom:** Kim Kusser and Kathy Hammond were just a few Paws volunteers that participated in the run.





### Canines at Karl's

Mother's Day weekend may have been windy and rainy but Karl's TV was all about having a grill out to support Paws. While burgers, brats and hotdogs were grilling; Fergie, Sherlock and Milo greeted people. They enjoyed getting out and meeting their possible new families in addition to maybe sharing a hamburger.



## Birthdays Benefit Paws Animal Rescue



Above: Damen Horsley, far right, celebrated his birthday with presents for Paws.



Above: Ella Ward-Zeller and friends celebrated her 11th birthday by bringing food, treats, toys and a blanket for the animals. Ella is in the middle holding Jersey, the cat.





## Memorials and Honors

### April

A donation was made by Glenda Huse in memory of Ken Huse, who had a special love for animals.

In memory of Spud, beloved dog of Melita and Larry Hauge, by Betty Truax, Kim Kusser, Sally Boyd and Kathy Hammond.

In memory of Austin, much loved dog of Betty Truax, by Melita Hauge, Kim Kusser, Sally Boyd and Kathy Hammond

A donation was made by Ruth Rehn in memory of Easy, a wonderful dog owned by Barb Wood.

### May

A donation in memory of Mike Fahey was made by Mary and Jay Livermont.

A donation was made by Dan and Sally Boyd in memory of Mike Fahey.

A donation was made by Dave and Mary Schweigert in memory of Mike Fahey.



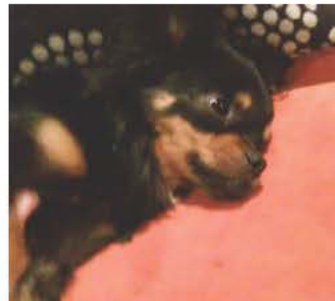
### Tia:

"We kept the name Tia. She is very comfortable around us, and getting much better with new people. She may always have her



little quirks...but our other dog does too! They get along well and we could not be happier to have Tia as part of our family.

Here are two pictures: One of Tia and one with the dogs sharing a bed, which they do even though we have two."



### Poncho:

"Its going pretty good. Lil guy is eating his food after a jumpstart with a potato chip.

He has vet. appointment on Monday for his booster."



## Let's Cats-Up

### Johnny (now Buddy):

"Hi Kathy, It's me, Buddy, formally known as Johnny. I am celebrating my 1st birthday today. I love my mom and dad so much, and they have spoiled me and showered me with love and attention. In short.....I am so happy we have each other. Sending you a picture of me in one of my favorite spots. I am enjoying the summer porch now too. Pet my friends back in Pierre for me. Love, Buddy"



### Don't care if I can't post bail -



the look on the dog's face was TOTALLY worth it!

## KEEP THOSE RECEIPTS!

Paws Animal Rescue is asking for your Dakotamart receipts. With every \$10,000 we turn in, Dakotamart donates \$100 to the rescue. Your receipts can be dropped off at the shelter during open hours or please feel free to mail them in. This is an ongoing fundraiser so please keep them coming! Thank you for your support and stay warm.





# 11 Easiest Dogs to Raise

**Raising children is difficult**, to say the least, and everyone will agree that the challenge of bringing up a child in this world is one of the hardest and rewarding times in one's life. However, for others, dogs are their children, and the love and affection they show for their pets is comparable to having a kid. The responsibilities of raising a child properly can seem overwhelming, and understandably so. The same holds true for raising and training a puppy.

If you are fortunate enough to know a reputable breeder, raising your dog may be easier with the knowledge and advice a breeder can impart to you. Being aware of potential problems before they happen is the perfect form of preparation and troubleshooting.

There is nothing wrong with purchasing a purebred dog. They have a pedigree and a family tree that can be traced. Purebred dogs are also usually microchipped and up to date with the most important vaccinations.

Based on the information provided for purebred dogs, here is a list of the 11 easiest dogs to train and raise.

## 11. Labrador Retriever

Labs are great with kids, which goes hand in hand with obedience. Labrador Retrievers are easily trained and enjoy pleasing their owner via performing tasks they are assigned. Lab Retrievers are lovable for their big heads and mouths as well as their overall gentle and trusting nature.

## 10. Rottweiler



Although initial impressions are that it's an imposing and intimidating animal, the Rottweiler is actually a very loyal pet to its family, parents and children alike. A strong

animal with a stocky and solid figure, the Rottweiler is wary of strangers and does not need too much instruction to figure out that his or her loyalty lies with its family. It is well established that the Rottweiler can be fiercely protective if it senses danger.

## 9. Australian Cattle Dog

A small but sturdy animal, the Australian Cattle Dog is full of energy, intelligence, and always ready for the next task. The breed is also



known as the Australian Heeler, Hall's Heeler, Queensland Heeler and Blue Heeler. This breed of dog needs to be challenged constantly, both mentally and physically. With regular exercise and attention, the Australian Cattle Dog is an easy (and manageable) breed.

## 8. Australian Shepherd

This shepherd, commonly called the Aussie, is known for its agility, both mental and physical. The breed grew in popularity along with the boom of western riding after WWI. Australian Shepherds are medium in size but built with the strength to keep up with, and influence, the direction of wayward cattle. Once again, this breed needs to be put to task and without sufficient training and exercise may become destructive.

## 7. Border Collie

The Border Collie is a herding dog breed. Border Collies have great speed and agility, as well as energy to herd and chase day in and day out. This breed needs exercise, but can also be one of the breeds most receptive to direction and structure. The Border Collie was specifically bred for intelligence and for obedience. The breed

was ranked #1 in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*.

## 6. Welsh Corgi

The Welsh Corgi, which originated in Wales, has a tendency to bark, but that may be its only perceived drawback. The breed is small in stature but they are large in spirit. The Corgis are loyal and devoted dogs. Corgis often compete in agility trials and other events. There are two distinct recognized breeds: the Pembroke Welsh Corgi and the Cardigan Welsh Corgi. The Pembroke breed is the more common.



## 5. Doberman Pinscher

Dobermans are of German origin and have an intimidating look with their angular head and wiry, muscular body. They can be excellent guard dogs. Eager to please, Dobermans make a wonderful family pet. They are also very loyal. The breed was originally developed, somewhere around 1890, by Karl Friedrich Louis Dobermann who was a German tax collector.

## 4. German Shepherd

Also known as an Alsacian Wolfhound, the German Shepherd is a large, fierce and loyal companion. It is also a good family dog and has been used to assist police and the military. The breed can be traced back to the late 1890's. One of the more intelligent canines, shepherds are easily





# Breeds Beware

## 11 Easiest Dogs to Raise, Cont.

trained and wary of strangers. The German Shepherd is the second most popular breed of dog in the United States.

### 3. Golden Retriever

Devoted and intelligent, the Golden Retriever is a wonderful family dog due to its mild and loving temperament. Retrievers are often popular with young families looking for a friendly and gentle playmate for kids. The

Retriever is a large-sized breed. They are playful, affectionate, eager to please and highly trainable.



Retrievers are used for important jobs like guide dogs for the blind, bomb sniffing efforts and rescue missions. Presidents Ford and Reagan both had Golden Retrievers.

### 2. Papillion

A member of the Spaniel family, Papillons are known for their small head and almost bat-like ears. The Papillon is quite attentive, intelligent and willing to take direction. Unlike some toy breeds, Papillons are at ease and affectionate with children. They are very active and enjoy a brisk walk. The name actually comes from the French word for "Butterfly." They are also referred to as Continental Toy Spaniels.

### 1. Standard Poodle

The Standard Poodle may seem like the choice for "snobby" people looking to showcase a dog by shaving it and making it look silly, however, that isn't all true. The Standard Poodle does more than just make appearances at dog show competitions. They are actually full of energy and eager to take commands from people.

Raising a dog can be an extremely rewarding experience. Adoption is also a great way to bring a new dog into your life or that of your family. These are dogs which have experienced abuse, abandonment, malnutrition, neglect, and mistreatment. The love and life dogs like these are capable of will astound you. It goes without saying that a trip to your local dog shelter will change the lives of everyone involved once you adopt a dog who cannot wait for a second chance at life with a loving family.

# Pottery Pets



**Above:** In April, Pottery 2 Paint held an "Adopt a Pottery Pet" fund-raiser to benefit Paws Animal Rescue. Sixty-five people participated, raising \$130 for the shelter. Pictured is Bonnie Stroh being presented with the check.

## From the Mailbag

Hi there,

I just wanted to let you know that the Pierre/Ft. Pierre Humane Society was chosen to be our "Humane Society of the Week" on Bug & Fern's Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/bugandfern/>)! They don't have a huge following, but their popularity is still growing and I'm just hoping it will bring at least a little attention to your cause and possibly a few additional donations. :) Your shelter means a lot to me because I adopted Hope and Mercy in 2006 from there! :) I hope you have a good weekend!

Trish

## COCONUT OIL FOR DOGS



- Coconut oil is made up of more than 90% Medium Chain Triglycerides (MCTs) which are the main source of benefits.
- Coconut oil, having these super awesome MCTs, can do a lot for your dog, including:
  - Clear up skin problems, from allergies to dry skin
  - Improve general skin health
  - Make their coat shiny while also deodorizing any doggy odor
  - Prevents and treats yeast and fungal infections
  - Disinfects cuts
  - Improves digestion
  - Reduces or eliminates bad breath
  - Helps control diabetes
  - Increases energy
  - Aids in arthritis or ligament problems



- 1/4 tablespoon per every 10 pounds of body weight twice daily for basic MCT support.





# Canine Parvovirus

**Parvovirus is a HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS** virus that attacks the intestines and causes sloughing of the inner layers of the intestine. The most common symptoms of this disease (the “intestinal form”) are **vomiting and diarrhea**. Another less common form, the “cardiac form”, occurs in very young pups (less than eight weeks of age) and attacks the heart muscle, often resulting in sudden death.

Parvovirus is contagious to dogs only – not to cats or people. Any age, breed or sex of dog could be affected by parvovirus. However, infection with parvovirus does not automatically mean

illness. Several factors such as age, environment, stress, parasites and general health status of each individual dog infected could affect the severity of the disease. The degree of illness could range from very mild to unapparent to very



severe, often resulting in death. The disease is usually more severe in young dogs (less than six months of age), old dogs, Rottweilers and Dobermans. The younger and smaller the dog, the greater the chance that it will not recover.

Parvovirus is resistant to extremes of temperature (i.e., it survives freezing and extreme heat) and is unharmed by detergents, alcohol, and common disinfectants. **Direct transmission** occurs when an infected dog comes in contact with a healthy dog. The virus is found in heavy concentration in the infected dog's stool. Because dogs will usually sniff where another dog has eliminated, this **fecal-oral transmission** is the most common method of transmission. The virus particles can be easily spread by hands, shoes, clothing or other inanimate objects (fomites) – this is an indirect source of transmission.

The normal incubation period (time from exposure to the virus to the time when signs of disease appear) is from seven to 14 days. Virus can be found in the feces several days before clinical signs of disease appear, and may last for one to two weeks after the onset of the disease.

As many as 30 billion parvovirus particles can be shed from the intestines of an infected dog in every ounce of stool. The highest concentration of virus in the stool is seen when the infected dog is showing signs of illness. A dog can, however, be a source of infection to other dogs without it having observable signs of illness (the disease may be incubating). Transmission can occur for at least **three weeks** after a dog becomes infected with the virus. Chronic “carriers” are not known to exist as in other viral diseases. Parvovirus in the environment can infect susceptible dogs for as long as six months once shed in the stool.

### Clinical Signs

Clinical signs include vomiting, fever, loss of appetite, depression and bloody diarrhea with a very foul odor. Infected animals rapidly dehydrate and severe cases progress to shock and death. Early, vigorous treatment of illness caused by canine parvovirus infection can save lives.

### Cardiac form (less than 8 weeks of age):

- Sudden death
- Crying, difficulty breathing, gasping for breath
- Extreme depression
- Weakness
- Unwillingness to nurse
- Irregular heartbeat

### Intestinal form (any age dog affected, but more severe in puppies):

- Depression
- Loss of appetite
- Fever (usually above 103°F.)
- Vomiting with or without blood
- Diarrhea with or without blood (more serious if blood present)
- Low white blood cell count (due to immunosuppression)

### Treatment

Treatment is aimed at maintaining the normal body composition and preventing secondary bacterial infection. Because this is a virus, there is **NO CURE**. Death from parvovirus results from dehydration, overwhelming secondary bacterial infection, blood loss from intestinal hemorrhage or heart attack from invasion of the heart muscle by the virus.

Early **FLUID THERAPY** is the most important factor in treating dogs with parvovirus infection. The body is normally about 80 percent water. Life is **NOT** possible when 12 percent to 15 percent of the normal body fluids are lost. Intravenous fluids both rehydrate the body and nourish the sick dog.

### The younger and smaller the dog, the greater the chance that it will not recover.

Additional treatment includes prevention of secondary bacterial infection and drugs to control vomiting and diarrhea. No food or water is given while the dog is vomiting. Repeated laboratory tests are often necessary to monitor your pet's white blood cell count and state of hydration.

**HOSPITALIZATION** enables us to provide the best medicine and is the best way to achieve success. There is **NO GUARANTEE**, even with hospitalization, that your pet will survive. With most dogs, there is at least a 70 percent survival rate. Very small (young) puppies, Rottweilers and Dobermans usually only have a





### DONATION INFORMATION

#### Monetary donations may be sent to:

Paws Animal Rescue  
PO Box 954  
Pierre, SD 57501-0954

#### Donate via our web site:

Go to [pets4adoption.org](http://pets4adoption.org) and click on Donate

#### Donations may be dropped off at 1530 N Lowell Avenue (behind Wal-Mart):

- Thursday 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
- Saturday 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
- Call 223-CATS and arrangements will be made for another drop off time or to pick up your donation.

#### Donation items we are always in need of:

BioSpot (all canine sizes)  
Cat Toys  
Cat Treats  
Dog Toys and Treats for Hardy Chewers  
Dog Shampoo (tearless) and Conditioner  
Frontline for Puppies (8 weeks to 6 months)  
Clumping Litter  
Purina Cat and Kitten Food  
Rawhide Chews  
Cleaning Supplies  
Canned dog food  
Any adult or puppy food with meat as the first ingredient  
Bleach  
Clorox Wipes  
Dish Soap  
Dryer Sheets  
Febreze Fabric Freshener  
Laundry Detergent  
Paper Towels  
Pine Sol  
Spot Cleaner for Upholstery  
Tall Garbage Bags  
Toilet Bowl Cleaner

## Putting Up With Parvo cont.

30 percent to 50 percent chance of survival. Length of treatment depends on the severity of disease. Most dogs have to stay hospitalized for at least two to four days, but may require treatment for as long as a week. Dogs that recover from parvo are often weak, making them even more susceptible to other diseases, such as distemper. Dogs that recover from parvo continue to spread the virus in the feces for a month or longer.

### Prevention and Control

Prevention/control of parvovirus by sanitation measures alone is extremely difficult because the virus is such a resistant, hardy organism and because it is so easily spread. Contact with other dogs, and especially their stool, should be minimized. Clorox diluted one part to 30 parts water (4 oz. Clorox in 1 gallon of water) has been effective in disinfecting inanimate objects such as clothing, floors, kennels, etc. However, it is impractical, if not impossible, to disinfect public streets, parks, etc. Isolation of infected dogs is another method of control, moderately effective. Both of these measures will help reduce the amount of contagious virus in the environment, but only a full series of vaccinations, with appropriate booster intervals, will help to control the source of infection, the contagious shedding dog.

### Guidelines for Young Puppies:

1. Do not take the puppy to the front yard, park, for a walk around the block or to pet stores. These are all places where infected dogs have been or presently are.
2. Only have the puppy around adult dogs that YOU KNOW are current on vaccinations. There should be no contact with stray dogs or dogs that you are not sure of.
3. Do not let the puppy be exposed to any other puppies. These pups could be incubating the disease (and therefore be contagious) without showing signs of illness.
4. Always wash your hands after handling any dog.

Vaccination is the most effective preventive measure for canine parvovirus disease. A properly immunized dog will have circulating antibodies in the blood that will destroy parvovirus following exposure. Dogs remain HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE to parvo until two to four weeks after the last injection of the immunization series.

### The Role of Maternal Antibody in Puppy Immunization

Maternal antibodies are antibodies against viruses which are passed from the mother to the puppies through the "first milk" or colostrum. They provide the puppy with an immediate temporary or "passive" immunity. The mother obtains these antibodies from prior vaccination or by natural exposure to parvovirus. However, maternal antibody is a two-edged sword; it protects the puppy against disease early in life, but it also blocks active immunization (the puppy's immune response to vaccinations). In the case of parvovirus, maternal antibody can interfere with vaccination for as long as 14 to 16 weeks of age in some pups. A refractory period can exist in some pups where very low, almost undetectable levels of maternal antibody will inhibit the vaccination process but will NOT PREVENT parvovirus infection. Since the level of maternal antibody varies from puppy to puppy, it is important to begin vaccination at an early age and repeat every three to four weeks until the puppy is at least 16 to 18 weeks old.

*Note: A big heartfelt thank you to Roxanne for researching and providing this useful and timely information.*

