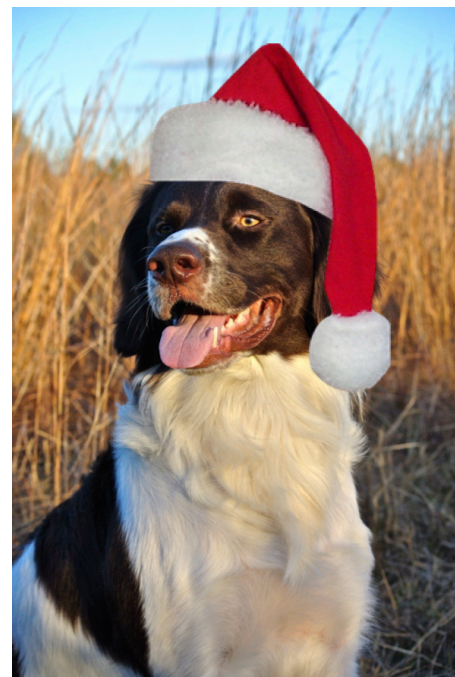


DPCNA NEWS



Chairman’s message - submitted by Brian O’Connor

Merry Holidays everyone! We recently convened our Annual Meeting: hunt evaluation and conformation exam. We had our largest attendance yet, in people and Drents, and I think I can speak for everyone: we all had a great time. I would be remiss in neglecting to thank our VP Jim Millington and his lovely wife Diane for hosting our event at their awesome home; they are quite possibly the most generous hosts of all time – Thank you Jim & Diane!



Fowler is in the holiday spirit!

Most of you are aware, I’m an avid upland hunter, getting thirty to fifty days afield to hunt (when I’m not deployed), but this year has to be the worst season I have experienced to date. If your season has been running like mine, you will want to touch base with our member in Milwaukee, Hope Hirth, about Pheasant Fest, www.pheasantfest.org/, 14 – 16 Feb 2014. (see member roster for details)

As mentioned in my last intro, I’ve already managed to make headway on those projects. Paw Print Genetics visited us during the Annual Meeting and began the genetic screening process with samples from over fifteen Drents. Paw Print has initiated screening efforts on the Drent at no cost to us – pretty darn awesome if you ask me. Also completed, is the OFA breed health questionnaire, I’ll be sure to let you know when it is ready for us to use. The information these efforts provide will benefit us immeasurably as our breeding program moves forward.

May your Drent’s points be steady, your shot true, and your game bag be full. Until next time,

- Brian

From the Editor - submitted by Jenna Myers

Well once again I let the hustle and bustle of the holiday season get in the way of what’s really important - the DPCNA Newsletter! But this issue has some exciting pieces, including a re-cap of the 2013 Meeting that we recently concluded, some amazing photos, and some general Drent happenings around the country! We are also excited to introduce some new DPCNA merchandise that will be available to members very soon!

As we move into the New Year of 2014, I hope that everyone continues to make memories with their Drent! - And better yet, send us some photos so that you can see your special doggie superstar in the next issue of the newsletter!

Until next time - Happy Holidays and Happy New Year!

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2013 DPCNA Board Meeting - submitted by Jack Lusk

DPCNA Board Meeting

Nov 9, 2013

Board Members

President - Brian O'Connor

Vice President - Jim Millington

Treasurer - Nikki O'Connor

Secretary - Jack Lusk

Public Relations and Newsletter - Jenna Myers

All board members were in attendance as well as Marc Gorelnik, Terry and Candie Myers. The President opened the meeting welcoming all present and introducing our newest board member, Jack Lusk.



Everyone gathered for a photo!

#1 Treasurers report:

We have \$1397.80 in Paypal and \$1962.04 in Wells Fargo for a grand Total of \$3359.84. (On-goging).

#2 The OFA health questionnaire:

the questionnaire is done on our end. OFA is just finishing it up. We will be able to post links to it on the club website as well as breeder websites. We will inform membership as soon as it is available. POC: OFA (OPEN)

#3 Operation Drent:

What do we owe Jack. Jack has about \$250+ invested into Skipper. It was decided that we would reimburse him that cost. Jack asked that it be put toward his lifetime membership. It was voted no further payment was required; Jack's membership status has been updated. (CLOSED)

#4 Drent rescue parameters:

What can we really afford is the question? It was decided that each dog and situation is unique and the BOD will decide on each one if it is something we can afford or if someone wants to take it on their own. Adoption fees will also be on a case by case basis. POC: BoD (OPEN)

#5 Honorary memberships:

These special memberships will be reserved mainly for foreign breeders. They will get a decal and be emailed a copy of the newsletter. We decided to transfer Mark Janson's lifetime membership to Lauren Janson. Jenna Myers also nominated Ali Dooren and Bart Van Der Pol for Honorary Memberships, the motion was passed unanimously. By-Laws to be updated. POC: President (CLOSED).

#6 DPCNA Service awards:

We would like to do awards for volunteers that serve in different roles, and award the Board of Directors for their service after they leave office. Basically two categories have been established Large & Small. We have given trophies to Rob en Tiny Key, but for other volunteer efforts, a certificate is to be designed. POC: Pres.and/or Public relations (OPEN).

(continued on next page...)

2013 DPCNA Board Meeting cont...

#7 DPCNA Store:

The idea to put a store on the web site was discussed. We will look into costs of items e.g.. Hats, shirts, mugs and anything else people might want. We will also look into different ways of having the items on the webpage. We have decided to run with a pre-order shirt, information to be on the web page ASAP. POC: BoD All (OPEN).

#8 Temperament testing for dogs the breeding committee cannot meet face to face:

We can't be everywhere, and our membership is too spread out to make direct contact practical to check temperament before breeding approval is given. We agreed using the AKC Canine Good Citizen certification for those dogs. Dogs that are aggressive toward people and dogs or unstable will not be able to pass the CGC. This measure helps to preserve the integrity of breeding program and makes completing requirements possible for all owners. By-Laws to be updated. POC: President (CLOSED).

#9 Breeder Information Packet:

We will be making up a packet for new potential breeders for the purpose of explaining why we have the standards that we do and potential risks of not following the standards. POC Public Affairs (OPEN).

Meeting Adjourned!



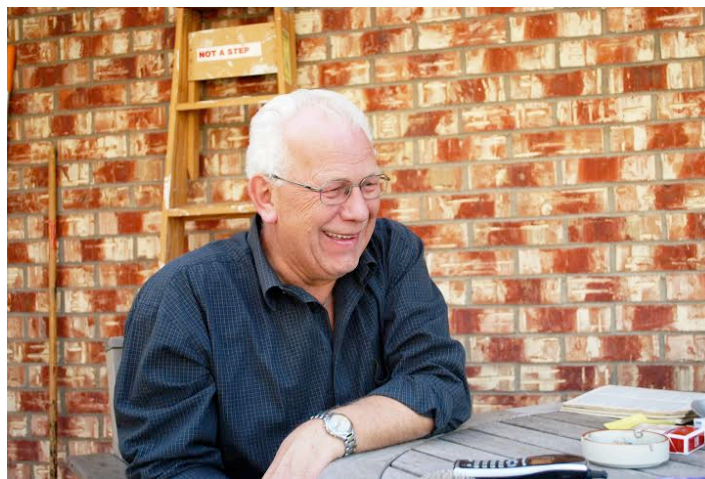
Rob Key - In Memoriam - submitted by Brian O'Connor

Rob Keij: 19 April 1942 – 25 October 2013

Love is stronger than death and the memory that remains. It is better to have lost something good than to have never had.

After a year of struggle against a debilitating illness, and after receiving many brave treatments, Rob Keij our dear friend; father of the Drent in North America, husband, father, and grandfather, has passed.

What does one say when they lose a loved one, a friend and mentor? It is incredibly easy to be selfish... I will endeavor to not be. It is amazing the strength of friendship, the bonds can be equal to and in some cases stronger than family ties. We all have heard it - we choose our friends, and we are given our family. For a little over seven years Nik and I have been able to call Rob Key friend. What started out as a fairly random encounter to meet a Drent while we lived in the Netherlands, turned into a rich friendship where I think both of us learned much from one another; he looking at new topics or old ones from a new perspective, me gaining free rein to



the insight of a highly experienced and well respected breeder of over thirty years. Okay, so maybe that is the obvious stuff, the less obvious stuff might be the laughter, the coffee, the stories and the inspiration. Rob did what few manage and made it all so easy. He shared his knowledge and experience freely, allowing me and our fledgling breed club to decide on our own what would work for us and what would not – all without judgment and warnings of a falling sky. I have to say, this style of education has taught me way more than just about dogs... Rob all I can say is thank you for everything, which seems so grossly inadequate. You are still with us, in our hearts.



Genetics & Dogs! - submitted by Lisa Schaffer at Paw Print Genetics

Why perform genetic screening on your dog?

By Lisa G Shaffer, PhD; CEO, Paw Print Genetics

Website: <https://www.pawprintgenetics.com/>



Having a dog can be a wonderful experience; there is a reason why they are called ‘Man’s Best Friend’. Like any friend, you want them to be happy and healthy and, especially when they are a hunting dog, you want them to be able to perform at their maximum capabilities. Have you thought about the genetic health of your dog? Could your dog be at risk for developing a condition that could prevent them from hunting with you or even result in needing to be euthanized early in life? Genetic conditions, or inherited diseases, are one of the primary reasons why a dog may not reach their potential. Many inherited diseases that effect vision, muscle control, and the health of organ systems such as heart of kidney, can be prevented through genetic screening of potential dams and sires. By knowing the diseases that dogs may carry, breeding pairs can be selected to minimize or exclude the chance of having affected puppies. The desire to provide the best genetic services for canines and to educate the public about potential inherited diseases was the motivation behind starting Paw Print Genetics.

When we started Paw Print Genetics, we found that there was no regulatory oversight for canine genetic laboratories. Therefore, we set up our laboratory to meet the rigorous governmental standards, regulations and oversight based on CLIA'88 that all human diagnostic laboratories must adhere to. For each of the 115 diseases that we offer, we identified the mutation from the medical literature, developed two independent tests for both the normal sequence and for the specific mutation, and then used normal dogs, carriers and affected dogs to validate each disease test. For each disease that we offer, we had 100% sensitivity and 100% specificity – meaning that we detected the correct gene 100% of the time and when the mutation was present, we detected it 100% of the time. Because we use two independent methods for each disease mutation, the gene is looked at in two different ways, with two different methods in the laboratory. This ensures that the results we give you from our laboratory are 100% accurate. Finally, all results are reviewed and all reports are written and signed by a PhD geneticist and a licensed veterinarian.

This procedure works well for breed-specific mutations found in the medical literature, but what about genetic mutations in other breeds? Paw Print Genetics was interested in finding disease mutations in less well-characterized breeds. When Brian O’Connor contacted me about doing a research project with the Dutch Partridge dogs, we were thrilled! On

November 9th, we collected samples from 12 dogs and received samples on a 13th dog a week or so later. These 13 dogs will be screened for over 115 mutations and overall results will be reported to the Drentsche Purijschond Club of North America and individual dog results will be reported to their owners. We hope to provide a preliminary, overall report before the New Year and final, individual reports by February. These results can be used to understand the genetic health of each dog and for pairing dogs for breeding to avoid producing puppies with genetic disease. It also allows us to provide testing for other Drents based on the results of this study. Thank you to the DPCNA for providing samples on your dogs and supporting this important research.



AKC Hunt Test Standards

Excerpts from AKC Hunt Test Standards for Pointing Breeds

Chapter 4 Standards for Junior, Senior and Master Hunting Tests

Section 1. Junior Hunting Test. A Junior hunting dog must show a keen desire to hunt, be bold and independent, have a fast, yet attractive, manner of hunting, and demonstrate not only intelligence in seeking objectives, but also the ability to find game. A Junior hunting dog must establish point on at least fifty (50) percent of the pointable birds it encounters. It is up to the Judge to determine if a bird is pointable given the specifics of the situation. No additional credit shall be given for steadiness to wing and shot. If the handler is within reasonable gun range of a bird which has been flushed after a point, a blank cartridge must be fired by the handler. Junior hunting dogs must hold point until the handler gets within normal gunshot range. *This requirement should be tempered by practical considerations such as the dog's distance from the handler when it finds a bird.* Junior hunting dogs must also show reasonable obedience to their handler's commands.

Section 2. Senior Hunting Test. A Senior hunting dog must show all of the attributes of a Junior hunting dog. In addition, the Senior hunting dog must be steady to wing on all pointed birds and must remain in position until the shot or they are released. A Senior hunting dog must retrieve. All birds that are pointed by the Senior dog in a bird field must be shot where safety allows. If gunning is being done on course, all birds pointed on course must be shot where safety allows. A legitimate attempt to retrieve all downed birds must be made. *Conditions such as the type of cover where the bird landed, the terrain, and the condition of the downed bird, sometimes make a retrieve impossible, and this should not reflect negatively on the score of the Senior dog.* Whenever it encounters its bracemate on point, it must honor. A dog that steals its bracemate's point cannot receive a Qualifying score.

Section 3. Master Hunting Test. A Master hunting dog must give a finished performance and demonstrate clearly that it deserves to be qualified as such. This is the complete hunting companion that any hunter would be proud to own. It must be under its handler's control at all times, and handle kindly, with an absolute minimum of noise and hacking by the handler. A Master hunting dog must show a keen desire to hunt, must have a bold and attractive manner of running, and must demonstrate not only intelligence in seeking objectives, but also the ability to find game. The dog must hunt for its handler at all times at a range suitable for a handler on foot, and should show or check in front of its handler frequently. It must cover adequate ground but never range out-of-sight for a length of time that would detract from its usefulness as a practical hunting companion. The dog must locate game, must point staunchly, and must be steady to wing and shot on all birds and if it breaks, it cannot receive a Qualifying score. Intelligent use of the wind and terrain in locating game, accurate nose, and intensity on point are essential. Whenever it encounters its bracemate on point, it must honor. A dog that steals its bracemate's point cannot receive a Qualifying score. *A Master hunting dog is not allowed to be collared unless the Judge deems the situation to be so unusual as to instruct the handler to collar the dog.*

A Master hunting dog must positively demonstrate its steadiness to wing and shot. All birds that are pointed by the Master dog in a bird field must be shot where safety allows. If gunning is being done on course, all birds pointed on course must be shot where safety allows. Gunning must be done by Official Guns only. A legitimate attempt to retrieve all downed birds must be made. *Conditions such as the type of cover, where the birds landed, the terrain, and the condition of the downed bird, sometimes make a retrieve impossible and this should not reflect negatively on the score of the Master dog.* All killed birds must be retrieved promptly, tenderly and absolutely to hand. The handler shall not command or signal the dog to retrieve until positive steadiness has been demonstrated.



**Fowler works towards his JH title
at 11 months old**

AKC Hunt Test Standards cont...

PART II

Hunting Test Categories

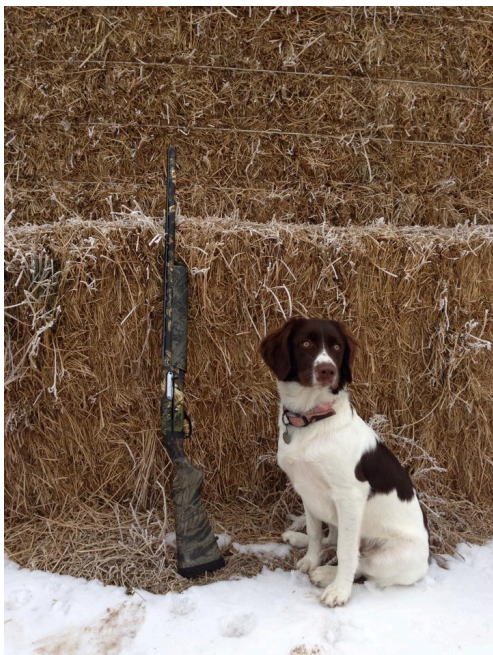
For scoring purposes, the test is divided into four categories for Junior Hunter and six for Senior and Master Hunter. These categories provide a complete review of the dog's total performance. They include 1. Hunting, 2. Bird Finding Ability, 3. Pointing, 4. Trainability, and in Senior and Master, 5. Retrieving and 6. Honoring.

1. Hunting:

Desire, boldness, independence, speed and a useful pattern of running are the elements of the Hunting category. Dogs must demonstrate all of these attributes to qualify. A dog that is out for a run in the field and does not seem to be hunting, or a dog that does not leave its handler's side to explore the territory, or which potters about slowly would be scored low in Hunting Ability. Junior hunting dogs are scored more leniently than Seniors and Masters which are expected to demonstrate experienced hunting ability.

In evaluating a dog's Hunting Ability, Judges should be looking for a good pattern, one that uses the wind and terrain to best advantage and searches all likely objectives. If a dog happens to cover a lot of ground in the process, so much the better, but range is not the primary concern. The dog should demonstrate independence in its search, but checking back to the handler should not adversely affect a Hunting score unless it is excessive. The dog and handler should present a picture of smooth and flowing teamwork, with the handler choosing the general direction of the hunt and the dog responsive to the handler's wishes, yet independent enough to maintain a good ground-covering pattern.

Making allowances for extreme weather conditions and terrain, the dog should maintain a fairly consistent range, not shortening toward the end of the time period. Range should be dictated by the type of ground being covered, but a dog should never range out of sight for a length of time that detracts from its usefulness as a practical hunting companion. Dogs are expected to perform for the required length of the test taking into account any extreme conditions affecting performance.



Cabela is ready for a hunt

2. Bird Finding Ability:

The Regulations state that a dog must demonstrate the ability to find game. A dog which does a good job of hunting should find birds. A dog which is not hunting may stumble upon a bird by accident, but this should be apparent based upon its overall application. The number of birds a dog finds should not necessarily be considered as important as the "quality" of the finds. Scenting conditions, terrain and cover should be considered when scoring this category.

The course should have sufficient birds (no less than two per brace but more are strongly recommended) to ensure that a dog with good bird finding ability will locate them. There are no provisions in the Regulations for calling back birdless dogs. Dogs must find birds on their own. A dog that does not find birds cannot receive a Qualifying score.

A dog which shows all the desirable characteristics of Hunting and Bird Finding Abilities and yet only finds one bird should not necessarily receive a 5 or less in Bird Finding Ability. As stated before, it is the quality of the finds which counts. *Finding more birds than another dog should not necessarily result in a higher score since the dogs are not judged against one another; their abilities are being evaluated and scored numerically against the Standard.*

3. Pointing:

Pointing is more easily defined than Hunting and Bird Finding Abilities. Scoring in this category should reflect the style (intensity and staunchness) of the dog and its ability to pinpoint birds, especially with difficult or confusing scent patterns.

Flagging (lack of staunchness) on game is generally a fault and should be reflected in the score of any dog. This could be a dog which has only stopped with a soft stance on a bird. A dog with a low stance should not be scored lower than a dog with a high stance if it demonstrates staunchness and intensity, particularly in difficult pointing situations. Some breeds may not carry as high a head and tail as others, and this should be weighed in determining a score.

continued on next page...

AKC Hunt Test Standards cont...

The Regulations are clear that a flash point cannot qualify in any of the three levels. What constitutes a flash point as opposed to an acceptable point is of particular concern in the Junior hunting test where the dog is allowed to break and chase after first establishing a point.

A flash point is generally a point in which the dog stops only momentarily before chasing the bird. The question arises as to how much longer than “momentarily” the dog must remain on point. The Regulations state that a Junior dog must hold point until the handler gets within normal gunshot range (Chapter 4, Section 1). If you were hunting, you would want to get close enough to shoot at the bird before the dog flushed it. *This requirement should be tempered by practical considerations such as the dog’s distance from the handler when it finds a bird.*

A Senior hunting dog must be steady to wing on all pointed birds and remain until the shot or they are released. A dog which breaks before the shot cannot receive a Qualifying score.

A dog should be credited for relocating on its own when it can be demonstrated it is attempting to pin the bird. The dog may also relocate on command of its handler, but the dog should not creep after or trail a bird that the handler is attempting to flush.

A Master hunting dog must demonstrate steadiness to wing and shot on all birds and cannot receive a Qualifying score if it breaks. The handler may caution a Master dog after it has established point. *Cautioning, if any, is expected to be quiet and infrequent. No intimidation or physical restraint shall be permitted.* The dog cannot be commanded to retrieve until positive steadiness has been demonstrated. A handler may send his dog to retrieve after the bird has hit the ground and the dog is seen to remain in position. A dog that breaks at any time before it is commanded to retrieve cannot receive a Qualifying score. Normally, a dog can move or turn in place to mark the fall of the bird, provided no significant forward motion is made. This allows movement if the bird should happen to fly behind the dog but, again, there should be no significant forward motion. A question, “How much forward motion is allowed?” — a few steps to mark the fall or out of enthusiasm, if the dog stops without command, would be permissible.

Blocking a dog to keep it from breaking calls for a lowered score because it prevents a demonstration of steadiness. If there is some question as to whether a handler is deliberately blocking a dog, the Judges might want to caution the handler.

Dogs may occasionally point rabbits and other small game, but their Pointing ability should be neither credited nor discredited for doing so. Senior and Master dogs, however, are expected to be under control, with the degree of control varying depending on test level. Trainability scores would be affected by uncontrolled chasing.

4. Trainability:

In the Trainability category, a dog is judged on its willingness to be handled, its obedience to commands and its gun response. In Junior, this category is scored more leniently than in Senior and Master, where these same elements are judged with progressively less tolerance.

At the Master level, the requirements are quite specific. The dog must be under control at all times, and handle kindly with an absolute minimum of noise and hacking by the handler. In Junior, the dog must demonstrate “reasonable obedience” to commands and be willing to be handled. The Senior performance level requires that the dog be scored with less tolerance than the Junior. The scoring of “obedience” and “willingness to handle” should reflect the level of response by the dog.

A Senior dog must stop on a wild flushed bird and may be commanded to do so without receiving a failing score. A Master dog must stop on a wild flushed bird without being given a command to do so. A dog that fails to stop or a dog requiring a command to stop cannot receive a Qualifying score in Master.

Gun response is also evaluated under Trainability. The Regulations specify that gun-shyness cannot be tolerated in any dog being evaluated as a hunting companion. In the Junior test, a blank pistol must be fired if the dog is within reasonable gun range when a bird is flushed.

In the Senior and Master tests, gun response is evaluated when the bird is shot, or when a blank is fired over the dog on the backcourse.

In Master, the handler of the pointing dog is required to carry an empty shotgun and when game is flushed, follow the flight of the bird with both hands on the gun as if a shot were to be fired. Judges should never be overly critical of the handlers manner of shouldering a shotgun and otherwise deserving dogs should not fail to receive a qualifying score because of handlers error.

Continued on next page....

AKC Hunt Test Standards cont...

5. Retrieving:

The Retrieving category is applicable only in the Senior and Master levels. A good retrieve could be defined as a directness to the bird, quick location, prompt pick up, brisk, direct return to the handler, with tender delivery.

In Senior, the dog is not required to retrieve to hand, but the Regulations do not specify how close is close enough to qualify. One or two steps would be generally acceptable. *In Master, a dog must retrieve "absolutely to hand."* The Regulations clearly state that a handler may not assist the dog on the retrieve in either the Senior or Master tests by moving toward the downed bird.

There should not be excessive commands on the retrieve. Excessive hacking through the retrieve should be reflected in the score, even to the extent of scoring the ability as 0, especially in Master. In a difficult situation, handling would be allowed, but excessive commands would result in a lower score on Retrieving.

Mouthing is a serious fault in a hunting dog. A mangled bird is not fit for the table. Any dog which renders a bird unfit for consumption cannot receive a Qualifying score. Judges should ask to examine any bird which they feel may have been damaged by a dog. *Both Judges must agree the dog alone was responsible for the damage.*

Some unusual situations can occur in the retrieve. For instance, the gunner fires a shot and the bird goes down. When the dog is sent for the retrieve, the bird flies away. Some Judges say that if a command is given to retrieve, the dog must come back with the bird or the Retrieving score will be 0. In this circumstance, the attempt should not be scored and the Judges should give a dog a chance to retrieve another bird. The dog can continue on course for another find, or a callback could be used. Two Official Gunners must be used whenever a dog is called back to retrieve.

Another situation which can occur is the appearance of a second live bird which pops up in the general vicinity of a downed bird. The dog is sent to retrieve a downed bird and either grabs or chases the second bird. Judges should not score the dog lower in Retrieving for this action and should score the dog on its retrieve if it returns with the bird. If the dog catches the bird and does not make an acceptable retrieve, it should be scored lower in Retrieving.

A dog should be able to retrieve a crippled running bird. A dog which is able to complete the retrieve of a running bird should not be scored lower for killing the bird, provided the bird is not damaged to the extent of being inedible.

Conditions such as the type of cover, where the bird landed, the terrain and the condition of the downed bird sometimes makes a retrieve impossible. These conditions should be considered when scoring the retrieve.

A subject, indirectly related to the retrieve, is the delayed chase. A delayed chase means that after a bird has been flushed and the dog has not been ordered to retrieve, it chases after the bird when sent on in another direction. A delayed chase should detract from the score in Trainability.

One more thought on the retrieve is the matter of safety. Everyone involved in a situation where live ammunition is being used should wear an article of blaze orange clothing. For many people this is already commonplace, but the cooperation of all participants works to the benefit of everyone involved and reduces the risk of accident.

6. Honoring:

Honoring, like retrieving is a requirement in Senior and Master.

If a dog is given an opportunity to honor and refuses, it cannot receive a Qualifying score. If the dog does not have an opportunity to honor, it should be called back at the conclusion of the brace or the end of the test to demonstrate its willingness to honor and its style.

In Senior, the Regulations state that the handler may give a dog a verbal command to honor but the dog must see or acknowledge that its bracemate is on point before it has been cautioned to honor. A dog cannot be heeled into its honor. Once the dog has established its honor, the handler may collar the dog to prevent interference with the pointing dog when the bird is flushed. But, remember, the dog must clearly demonstrate it is honoring before it can be collared.

A dog that steals its bracemate's point cannot receive a Qualifying score.



Fowler wearing his brace collar and ready to go!

continued on next page...

AKC Hunt Test Standards cont...(and finished)



“These birds will soon be mine!!!”

In Master hunting tests, the Regulations state that “a dog requiring restraint, either physical or verbal, while establishing an honor, cannot receive a Qualifying score.” Neither can a dog receive a Qualifying score if it steals its braced mate’s point. Be sure it is not a divided find when both dogs hit scent and might go on point at approximately the same time. In that case, both dogs would be pointing and neither demonstrating an honor. The Judges must determine which one flushes the bird or gets to retrieve if it is a shooting situation.

The Regulations permit a dog to be called into the vicinity of a pointing dog so it can see a braced mate on point. However, the dog cannot be commanded to honor. Once the honor is established, the Regulations also permit the handler to give a quiet verbal caution, but loud vocal or physical restraint is not

permitted. A Master dog must honor through the entire flush, shot and retrieve. However, it may be heeled off and sent on if the retrieving dog takes overly long, encounters a running bird, or does not make the retrieve. Generally, this can be considered a completed honor and the dog should not be required to demonstrate an additional honor unless it again encounters its braced mate on point. It must honor on each occasion and cannot receive a Qualifying score if it fails to do so.

Blocking of the dogs should not be allowed. The positioning of the gunners, and of the handler of the pointing dog, can pose as problem when they stand so that a dog called in for an honor cannot see the pointing dog. Whenever possible, the honor should be demonstrated on the course. If the dog does not have an opportunity to honor on course, it must be called back.

In a callback for an honor, the Judges should also make every effort to use as the pointing dog, one which was entered in the test being judged. Ideally, a dog that requires a retrieve in order to complete the test level should be used to point and retrieve in front of another dog that requires an honor. In the event there is no dog that requires a retrieve, a “set-up dog” must be selected to point and retrieve. This dog shall not be considered under judgment. This may not always be possible and, in those cases where it is impossible, the Judges must select a suitable dog.

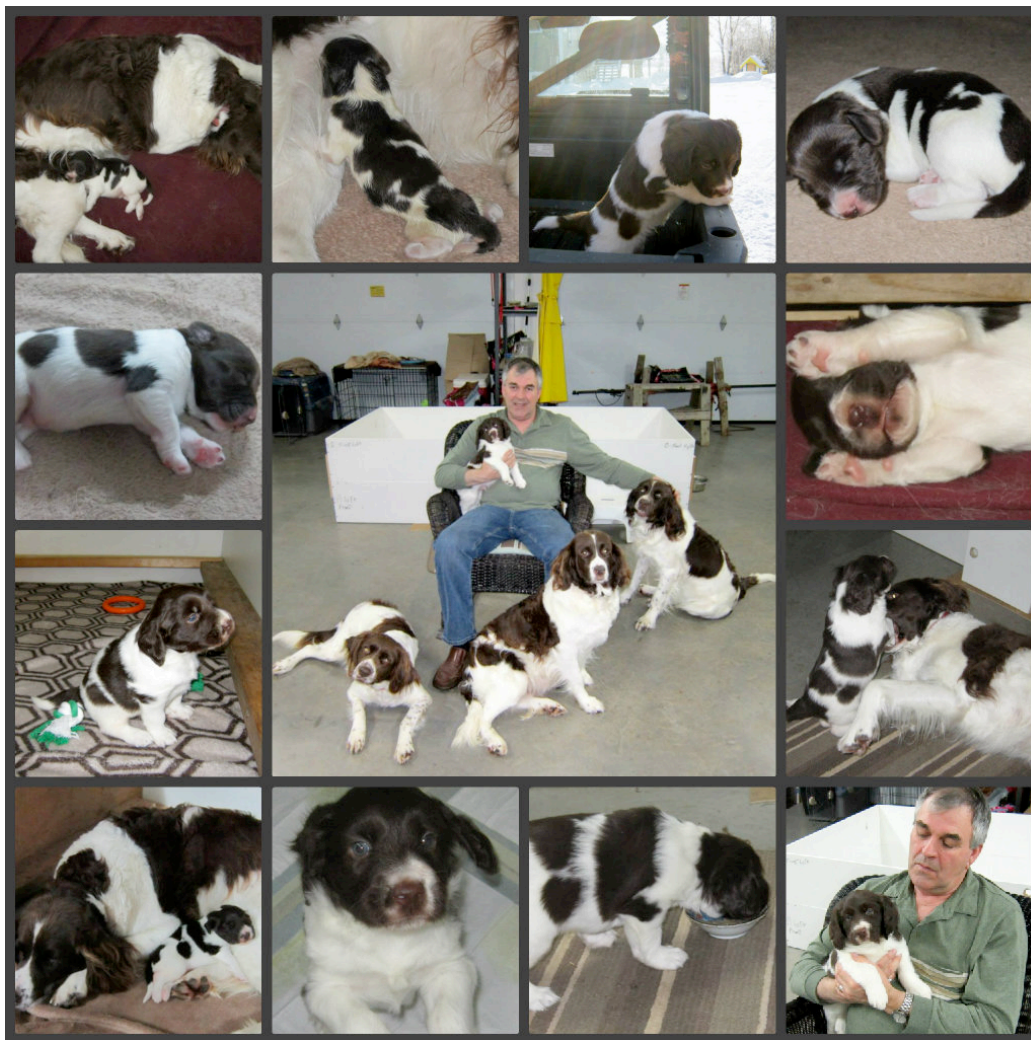
Whenever a dog is to be called back for any reason, the Judges should notify the handler in time to be ready. At the Judge’s discretion, callbacks may be held at the completion of the test or following the running of the brace. This latter option simplifies matters as scores are then recorded for each brace at the conclusion of the brace.

Judges should use a pointing dog which is staunch and intense on point to provide the working dog with every opportunity to demonstrate an honor. Using the two dogs which originally ran the brace is acceptable if both dogs had otherwise Qualifying scores.

Fall 2013 Puppies!

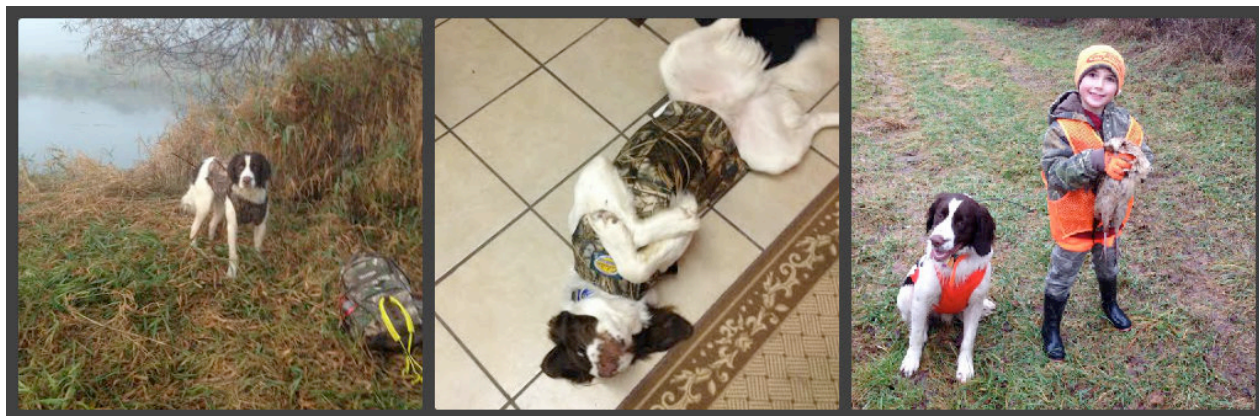
The second half of 2013 was a quieter time for the DPCNA and new arrivals - but we did have one little guy make his way into the world. Bayberry Kennel welcomed their litter of one, a male pup named Griffin, on November 13, 2013. He might have been by himself, but he sure made a grand entrance, and I'm sure he will always have a special place in Jim and Heather's hearts.

Litter: Dutches fan't Suydevelt x Skylor Silke v.'t Holtenbos (1 male)



An Update on Rainshadow's Riley - submitted by Matt Carland

Riley went hunting today. It wasn't intentional, but it really worked in our favor. I was going out to help train Riley in the "hunt 'em up" and work on establishing a good pattern while working a field. As soon as we got out of the truck, the game warden showed up. Granted I did have all my hunting gear, gun included, on the chance that we kicked up a pheasant, but I wasn't expecting much since it had been a while since they stocked them out there. Riley barked only once at the game warden and then relaxed once he realized he was a good guy after I was talking to him. The game warden asked me to wait because they were about to stock the fields with pheasant, so I went further down the road and worked on the pattern for a few times and then once they were clear, it was game on! Riley did so well! We were just walking on the road and Riley just stopped and started to go into the brush. I just thought he was just



taking in the smells and all of a sudden a hen flushed! I didn't shoot because the hen flew towards the first set of fields where the game warden was stocking. We then went along the road and Riley pointed another 3 birds. I shot a hen that went down along with road, but quickly recovered and ran off into the woods. We searched, but couldn't find it. We then made it to the "upper fields," about 3/4- 1 mile away from the truck. Riley started working the field just like we practiced and I was shocked he was going all the way to the edge of the field and even into the brush/ tree line. I was planning on throwing bits of hot dogs there so he learned to go from one end of the field to another, however, the pheasants that were there were a better reward. Riley had a great set of points and I even saw a pheasant running down the road and Riley followed with his nose right where the pheasant had been. He got a little out of range twice but did an excellent job for the most part staying in range to the gun. He really did excellent as the pheasants ran a lot. We shot the first pheasant and Riley to my surprise stopped before going to the pheasant and pointed 2 more pheasants that flushed before I could catch up. Then Riley went up to the pheasant but didn't touch it and looked at me to see what to do. I tried to encourage him to pick it up, but no such luck. However, I picked it up and showed it to him and he really started to take a liking to it. I put it in the game bag and off we went. Riley flushed two more out of the wood line, but I didn't have a clear shot. We worked the next field and Riley stayed on point for 3 more birds. We went down a path to where the 3 flew to, however, Riley worked that wood line down there and found 1 of the 2 pheasants he flushed earlier. I ended up shooting it and Riley ran to it and was was making sure it didn't move and was half biting it deciding whether or not to pick it up. I also noticed that after the 2 times he was out of range when the pheasants flushed, he corrected himself and stayed closer. I am pleased he is learning with the natural consequence system that Jenna talked about and he is really quick at picking up those lessons and adjusting on the fly. Needless to say it was a great day out in the field and it was way better than I could have ever hoped for. Because these are his first two pheasants, I am going to the taxidermist tomorrow to drop them off. I plan on having one standing and looking back as one is flushing. I also plan on having a small gold plate (like the ones on paintings) engraved in the center of the mount saying "Riley's first pheasant hunt- October 14, 2013".

He is a great running partner and all of the neighbors love him, especially the kids, and all of my neighbors say he is gorgeous (I have to agree). My nephew loves him as well and always asks to see him when he visits multiple times throughout the day. He likes it when Riley sniffs and licks his feet. Riley is always supervised with my nephew and, like Fowler, doesn't have a concept of a personal bubble and I wouldn't want Riley to accidentally knock him down. My nephew was actually looking at pictures on my mom's camera and when he got to a picture of him he said "RILEY!".

I am looking forward to getting his natural ability test done early next year. I really hope he does well. He really loves the water. I don't even have to throw a bumper or retriever dummy in the water for him to jump in. He has grown so much, but that doesn't stop him from attempting to sit in my lap from time to time. He enjoys playing ball, no doubt a love he got from Aunt Scout. Since it gets dark early, I got a glow in the dark ball, which he absolutely goes nuts over. He also chewed on his last bed so I got a new Kong bed for him that he hasn't chewed at all. I just think he wanted a blue bed instead of a tan one. He is a great companion and is a fantastic member of the family. I couldn't have asked for a better dog. Thanks for everything.

An Update on Skipper - submitted by Karen and Scott James



We had been looking for a companion for our 4 year old rescue, Scout, for about 2 years. I found Skipper at the Ogden City animal shelter by way of the internet. We were excited to at least meet him to see if he would fit with our family and had planned to visit the shelter a couple of days later on the weekend. But by the next day, Skipper was no longer there. Of course, we were disappointed but knew that it was best for him to have a home. Soon after, I was looking thru the DPCNA website and spotted a “Drents for Sale/Rescue” section under “Get Your Own Drent”. And there he was! He had been rescued from the animal shelter (and certain death) by the DPCNA! Having corresponded with Jim Millington in the past about possibly getting one of his puppies, I contacted him about Skipper. Jim referred me to Jack Lusk, in Blackfoot, ID, who was fostering Skipper. After several conversations with Jack, we were approved as an adoptive family. We, along with Scout, met Jack to pick up Skipper about 3 weeks later on August 22, 2013.



Skipper is doing well, has gained a little weight, and had his teeth cleaned by our vet recently. All of the buildup and stain on his teeth was easily removed. Thankfully, all of his teeth are in sound condition. Skipper and Scout both enjoy visiting the wetlands park nearby, with all of the smells and places to explore. They also love to visit the fully operational farm that is in our community. There are all kinds of farm animals and wooded areas for them to investigate.



It is as if Skipper and Scout have known each other forever. Right from the start they were good friends and playmates. They play together, nap together, and hang out just like brothers (or maybe father and son). They are both very popular with the staff at the local Home Depot and some consider these two as the store’s official mascots. Both Skipper and Scout have learned what is in the pocket of the orange apron. Skipper has won our hearts with his displays of affection, his humorous and unusual way of communicating,

and his tireless enthusiasm. The only time his tail isn’t wagging is when he’s asleep!

We appreciate Jack and the DPCNA for arranging for Skipper’s vet care and vaccinations and for giving us the opportunity to provide a good home for him.

Karen and Scott James
Salt Lake City, UT



DPCNA Merchandise

We are very excited to be able to offer our members the opportunity to order DPCNA T-shirts (in short and long sleeve) and DPCNA hoodies! Thank you to our Secretary, Jack Lusk, for making this happen!



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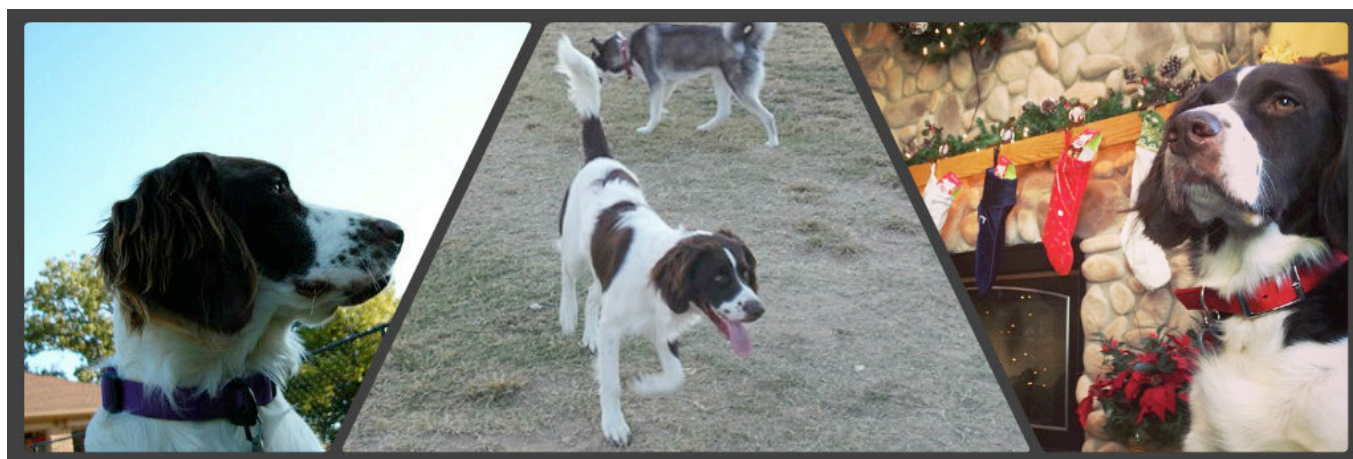
In Memoriam - Ladybug v.'t Jasperspad (6 April 2012 - 13 January 2014)

I said it a while back, some things are just meant to be. Even though my wife had picked Lady out at day ten while visiting our friend Ali in Belgium the timing wasn't right for us to get a pup from the v. 't Jasperspad 2012 litter. As luck would have it, Lady was exported to the U.S. Then during the spring of 2013 Lady's family had a game changing situation and she needed a new home. Originally, we took Lady in as a foster on behalf of the DPCNA, right smack dab in the middle of our multi-national/multi-state relocation. Much to our surprise, she immediately fit into our family and timing be damned, we decided to end our foster care and just keep her. Lady was the sweetest of all Dreents, intelligent and a fast learner as well as being very athletic. Her hunting experience was limited, but what she demonstrated in training situations was very favorable. She stuck points like a thrown javelin at the terminus of its flight. Lady's last day, was both a great day afield, and one I couldn't wish for anyone. She made her first point on wild Mearns quail, very nice, solid, and stylish. Shortly thereafter, I'm not certain she if became spooked, or went chasing deer, but in the end, Lady had to be put to sleep due to the injuries she had sustained. Our beloved Ladybug, may you point as many grasshoppers, rabbits, porcupines, and of course, Mearns quail as you like our loving, sweet little friend.

- Brian and Nikki



Parting Shots



Maddie

Guerlac

Keelin

DPCNA Special Thanks & Credits

Photography contributions: Nikki O'Connor (pages 3-4, 15), Jenna Myers (cover, pages 6, 9-10), Marc Gorelnik (pages 2-3, 5), Heather Chapman (page 11), Matt Carland (page 12), Ken Reynolds (page 7), Karen James (page 13), Marge Governale (page 15), Garland Moore (page 15), and Ed Saghatelian (page 15)

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