



Wagging Tails

The Newsletter of Vegas Valley Dog Obedience Club

PAGE 1

VOLUME 50, ISSUE 11

NOVEMBER, 2025

- AKC GROUPS
- BORDETELLA CONTINUED

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All About AKC Groups

Why are there 7 Groups?

By Caroline Coile, PhD
Updated Jan 31, 2025

Dogs are the most diverse mammal species on earth. Early on in their domestication they became specialized as hunters, guardians, sled dogs, and warriors. By ancient Roman times, dogs were divided into six families: "Villatici" (house or guardian dogs), "Venatici" (sporting

dogs), "Pugnaces" and "Bellicosi" (war dogs), "Nares Sagaces," (scenthounds) and "Pedibus Celeres" (sighthounds). Terriers would join in later, and other breeds, such as Northern or Spitz types, were known elsewhere. These and other family groupings were loosely employed for centuries, well before any formal kennel clubs or registries.

That all changed in the late 1800s with the advent of registries and of kennel clubs such as the [American Kennel Club \(AKC\)](#), formed in 1884.

The First Dog Groupings

The first American dog registry



(the National American Kennel Club, in 1877) predated the AKC, but its registration book (or stud book) was quickly acquired by the AKC. It only registered gun dogs like setters, spaniels and one retriever breed.

In 1885 the AKC added the first non-gun dogs such as Beagles, Mastiffs, Pugs, Bull Terriers, Dachshunds and others. The AKC subsequently divided the breeds into Sporting dogs (which included gun dogs and hounds) and Non-Sporting

(See **GROUPS** Page 3)



Interesting Dog Facts

thesmartcanine.com

1. Dogs have sweat glands at the bottom of their paws (the paw pads). Hence, wetting their paws can help on a hot summer day.
2. When dogs howl at each other, they adjust the pitch of the howl to sound more unique.
3. In the dark, dogs use their whiskers to pick up subtle changes in the air currents. This gives them a better understanding of the environment and helps them "see" better in the dark.
4. Despite popular belief, dogs *don't* only see in black and white. In fact, they can see in blue, green, yellow and gray too.
5. A dog's nose is always wet because they help in absorbing certain scents. Furthermore, a dog will lick the nose to taste the scent.

Contact Us

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We are on the Web!



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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UPCOMING MEETINGS

MONTH	DATE
NOVEMBER	4
DECEMBER	2
JANUARY	6
FEBRUARY	3
MARCH	3
APRIL	7

Board Meeting begins 6:30pm

General Meeting begins 7:00pm

Attendance via Zoom is also available.

Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 1600 E. Desert Inn Rd., Suite 240, Las Vegas NV

Upcoming Events Calendar

November 14-16, 2025 Poodle Club of Las Vegas Show & Trials

December 13-14, 2025 SSKC AKC Scentwork Trials

January 1-4, 2026 Palm Springs Kennel Club Show & Trials, California

January 8, 2026 VVDOC Winter Class Registration

January 10, 2026 VVDOC Awards Dinner

January 15, 2026 VVDOC Winter Class session begins

January 17-18, 2026 SSKC AKC Scentwork Trials

January 17-18, 2026 Phoenix Field & Obedience Club Trials, Arizona

Jan. 29-Feb. 2, 2026 Heart of the Desert Classic Show & Trials, Arizona

February 6-8, 2026 VVDOC Trials

February 21-22, 2026 Gamblers AKC Scentwork Trials

February 27-March 1, 2026 Superstition Kennel Club Show & Trials, Arizona

March 20, 2026 VVDOC Trials

March 21-22, 2026 Silver State Kennel Club Show & Trials

March 27, 2026 VVDOC Trials

March 27-29, 2026 Kern Co. KC & San Luis Obispo KC Show & Trials, California

March 28-29, 2026 SSKC Trials

April 2, 2026 VVDOC Spring Class Registration

April 9, 2026 VVDOC Spring Class session begins

April 24-26, 2026 Apple Valley Kennel Club Show & Trials, California

Apr 30-May 3, 2026 Beehive Cluster Shows & Trials, Utah

May 1-3, 2026 Fiesta Dog Shows, Arizona

May 8-10, 2026 Del Sur KC, California

May 21-24, 2026 (4 Club Cluster) San Bernardino, California

June 11-14, 2026 Nut Farm Classic Show & Trials, California

July 2-6, 2026 AKC National Obedience & Rally Championships, Missouri

July 10-13, 2026 Truckee Meadows Dog Training Club Trials, Nevada

July 25-26, 2026 Flagstaff Kennel Club Show & Trials, Arizona

September 3, 2026 VVDOC Fall Training Class Registration

September 4-6, 2026 Red Canyons Kennel Club Show and Trials, Utah

September 10, 2026 VVDOC Fall Training Classes Begin

September 11-13, 2026 Great Salt Lake Kennel Club Show & Trials, Utah

September 19-20, 2026 Prescott AZ Kennel Club Show and Trials

October 3-4, 2026 Chino Valley Canine Training Club of AZ Trials

October 10-11, 2026 Bakersfield Obedience Training Club Trials, California

October 23-25, 2026 Pahrump Valley Obedience Club Trials

(GROUPS From Page 1)

dogs (which included any breed not used for hunting).

This division was only in place until 1891, though, perhaps because as more breeds entered AKC ranks some didn't fit clearly into one or another group. Were various terriers, for example, Sporting or Non-Sporting?



Meanwhile, each AKC dog show had the choice of dividing its entrants into whatever groupings it felt like, or often used no groupings at all. The same dog might be entered as a Sporting dog at one show, a Non-Sporting dog at another, and a Terrier at yet another. It didn't help that some breeds had misleading names, such as the Congo Terrier (now known as the Basenji and not a terrier!), Lhasa Terrier (now Lhasa Apso and also not a terrier), Tibetan Spaniel (not a spaniel), and others that were named simply because of their size or coat type.

Mass confusion ruled at dog shows until finally the Sporting versus Non-Sporting designation was reinstated in 1915, debuting at the Westminster Kennel Club dog show. But as the AKC recognized more and more breeds, even this division proved inadequate, especially at dog shows which might or might not offer Best in Show competition. When they did, there were no rules deciding which dogs could compete, and often every Best of Breed dog was in the Best in Show ring.

The Modern Group System Is Born

In 1924 the basis for today's AKC group system was implemented. The Sporting breeds would remain basically the same,

and included gun dogs and hounds. But the diverse Non-Sporting breeds were divided into Working (which included mastiff-like breeds, guardians, draft dogs, and herding dogs), Terriers (which included vermin catchers and fighting dogs), Toys (mostly lapdogs), and Non-Sporting (made up of the remaining Non-Sporting breeds that didn't fit into the other categories).



Reserve Best Owner-Handled in Show, Owner-Handled Sporting Group First, and Owner-Handled Best of Breed: GCHB CH Rainsway & Cajun's Reese's Pieces (Reese's), Clumber Spaniel, and owner/handler Raina Moss; 2019 National Owner-Handled Series Finals, Orlando, FL.

By 1930 the Sporting group had become so large and diverse it was split into Sporting (gun dogs like Pointers, Setters, Spaniels and Retrievers) and Hounds. Actually Hounds were called Sporting (Hounds) until the name was shortened to simply "Hounds" in 1937. There were still breeds that did not fit clearly into a particular group. The Dachshund holds the record for being placed in the most groups, starting out in the Non-Sporting group, moving to the Working group in 1924, then to the Sporting group in 1929, and finally to the Hound group in 1930.

This six-group system remained until 1983, when the ever-growing Working group was split, with the Herding breeds now forming their own group.

Today's AKC Groups

Today the AKC's seven groups are organized mostly by function—and a bit by tradition. They are numbered one through seven, loosely reflecting the order in which they were first recognized and grouped together.

The Sporting Group

The Sporting Group consists of dogs that hunt birds alongside hunters. They include pointers, setters, spaniels, and retrievers, plus some versatile hunters that combine the abilities of more than one family. Brittanys, Golden Retrievers, and Labrador Retrievers are all members of the Sporting Group.

The Hound Group

The Hound Group consists of dogs that hunt mammals, often on their own. They are roughly divided into scenthounds and sighthounds, although several breeds fall into neither category. Some hounds include the Beagle, Rhodesian Ridgeback, and the Dachshund.



The Working Group

The Working Group consists of dogs that use brawn or bravery to serve people. They include guardians, draft dogs (sledding or carting), human-rescue dogs, and even fishermen's helpers. Working Group members include the Bernese Mountain Dog, Boxer, and Giant Schnauzer.

The Terrier Group

The Terrier Group consists of dogs that either go-to-ground in search of vermin, dispatch larger nuisance mammals, or use their terrier feistiness to fight. Some Terrier Group members include the Bull Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier, and the West Highland White Terrier.

The Toy Group

The Toy Group consists of miniaturized breeds often used as lapdogs. Famous members of the Toy Group include the Chihuahua, Pug, and the Shih Tzu.

(See **GROUPS** Page 4)

(GROUPS From Page 3)

Shih Tzu, "Comet" GCHP CH Hallmark Jolei Out Of This World, won the Toy Group. Comet is handled by Luke Ehricht and co-owned by Luke and Diane Ehricht, and Bonnie J. Miller DVM.

The Non-Sporting Group

The Non-Sporting Group consists of those breeds that didn't quite fit anywhere else, or whose job is long obsolete. The Bichon

Frise, Dalmatian, and French Bulldog are members of the Non-Sporting Group.

The Herding Group

The Herding Group consists of dogs that control groups of livestock. Herding breeds include the Australian Shepherd, Border



Collie, Old English Sheepdog.

Groups are handy categories because dogs within a group will tend to share some behavioral tendencies. For example, Sporting and Herding breeds must work tirelessly, and be quick to follow commands. They are easy to train but can be extremely active. Hounds and Terriers must often work independently. Their independence makes them harder to train. Other groups have families within them that tend to share traits.

The AKC's seven-group system has remained since 1983, despite several devise a different system, as AKC now has almost twice as many breeds as it did when the last split took place.

<https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/dog-breeds/history-akc-breed-groups/>

Why Groups Matter

Overview of Bordetella in Dogs

Bordetella bronchiseptica is a bacterium that causes a highly contagious respiratory disease in dogs, commonly known as kennel cough or infectious tracheobronchitis. This condition is part of the canine infectious respiratory disease complex (CIRDC), which can also involve other pathogens.

Symptoms of Bordetella Infection

The primary symptoms of Bordetella infection include:

- **Cough:** A frequent, dry cough often described as honking or gagging.
- **Nasal Discharge:** Watery discharge from the nose.
- **Sneezing:** Increased sneezing may occur.
- **Lethargy:** Dogs may appear less active than usual.
- **Decreased Appetite:** A reduction in food intake can be observed.
- **Fever:** Some dogs may develop a mild fever. Symptoms typically appear 2 to 14 days after exposure.

Transmission and Risk Factors

Bordetella is highly contagious and spreads through:

- **Direct Contact:** Licking or nuzzling infected dogs.
- **Aerosol Transmission:** Breathing in droplets from coughs or sneezes.
- **Contaminated Surfaces:** Contact with items like toys or bedding that have been exposed to the bacteria. Dogs in crowded environments, such as kennels, dog parks, and daycare facilities, are at higher risk.

Diagnosis and Treatment

Diagnosis is usually based on clinical signs and history of exposure. In mild cases, treatment may not be necessary, as many dogs recover on their own. For more severe cases, veterinarians may prescribe:

(See **OVERVIEW** Page 5)

(OVERVIEW From Page 4)

- **Antibiotics:** To treat secondary infections.
- **Cough Suppressants:** To alleviate coughing.
- **Supportive Care:** Such as ensuring adequate humidity and hydration.

Vaccination

Vaccination against Bordetella is recommended, especially for dogs that frequent communal areas. There are different types of vaccines available:

- **Injectable:** Requires two doses for full protection.
- **Intranasal:** Provides quicker immunity and is often preferred for its effectiveness.

Vaccination is typically required by boarding facilities and doggy daycares to prevent outbreaks.

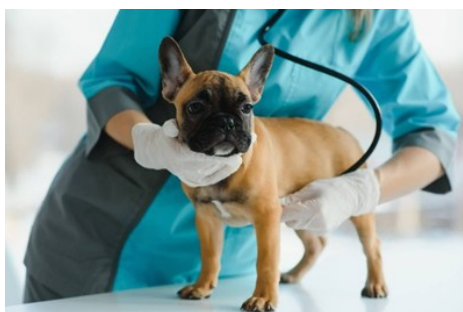


Bordetella Vaccine: The Ultimate Guide for Dog Owners

November 5, 2023

By Dr. Brad Hinsperger, B.Sc, DVM

Dr. Hinsperger is a practicing veterinarian with 19 years of dedicated experience in small animal medicine and surgery at Kingsdale Animal Hospital, Ontario, Canada.



The Bordetella vaccine is a common preventative measure given to dogs. It helps protect against kennel cough, a highly contagious and potentially serious respiratory infection. Many dog owners have questions about this vaccine such as what type is better when comparing the oral, intranasal, and injectable forms. Dog owners also ask how fast they work and how long they last. This comprehensive guide will answer all

your questions and provide you with important information about the Bordetella vaccine for dogs.

What is Bordetella?

Bordetella bronchiseptica is a type of bacteria that plays a leading role in the complex of viruses and bacteria that cause kennel cough, or canine infectious tracheo-bronchitis. This ailment is similar to a human cold but can be more severe in dogs, leading to a persistent, forceful cough that often sounds like a goose honk.

Bordetella is highly contagious among dogs, spreading through airborne droplets, direct contact, or contaminated surfaces. While dogs of any age can be affected, puppies, senior dogs, and those with compromised immune systems are particularly susceptible to severe symptoms.

In addition to a harsh, hacking cough, dogs with Bordetella may exhibit sneezing, runny nose, and in more serious cases, lethargy, fever, and loss of appetite. Without proper

treatment, Bordetella can lead to pneumonia, a more serious respiratory infection that requires immediate veterinary care.

Why is vaccination important?

Vaccination against Bordetella is a proactive step in preventing kennel cough, particularly for dogs that socialize with other dogs or are boarded. While the vaccine may not prevent the disease entirely, it significantly reduces the severity and duration of symptoms, and it can lessen the likelihood of complications such as pneumonia.

Vaccination is also a key component in controlling the spread of the infection in the community. Many boarding facilities and training classes require proof of Bordetella vaccination due to the ease with which the bacteria can spread in a group setting.

By vaccinating your dog, you're not only protecting their health but also contributing (See **GUIDE** Page 6)

(Guide From Page 5)

to the wider health of the canine community. It's a responsible step that can prevent outbreaks of kennel cough and ensure that all dogs, especially those most vulnerable, are safeguarded against this respiratory disease.

RECOMMENDED READING: [Why did my dog get kennel cough when vaccinated?](#)

Types of Bordetella Vaccines

There are three types of Bordetella vaccines: oral, intranasal, and injectable. The oral vaccine is administered by mouth, while the intranasal vaccine is given through the nose. The injectable vaccine, on the other hand, is a subcutaneous injection, similar to the core vaccines.

1. Intranasal vaccine

The intranasal vaccine is the most commonly used form of the Bordetella vaccine. It is made up of a weakened version of the bacteria that causes kennel cough and is administered through a nasal spray. Nobivac® Intra-trac®3 made by Merck Animal Health is a common intranasal vaccine.

Advantages:

- The benefit of this type of vaccine is that it provides rapid protection, with immunity developing within 48 hours after administration.
- Can be administered in puppies as early as 3 weeks of age (Intra-Trac®3).
- No booster is required as maternal antibodies from the mom will not interfere with the vaccine
- It specifically strengthens the immune system in the nose and throat, where kennel cough attacks.

- Since it's not an injection, your pup won't have any discomfort at the site where an injection would be given.

Disadvantages:

- While highly effective, the intranasal vaccine may cause mild sneezing or coughing shortly after administration.
- It can be a little harder to administer, especially in a squirmy patient or one with small nasal openings.

2. Oral Vaccine

The oral Bordetella vaccine is given by administering approximately 1 mL of vaccine fluid into the mouth. Most oral vaccines are somewhat palatable and there is little issue with administering them to dogs. Nobivac® Intra-trac®3 ORAL made by Merck Animal Health and Vanguard® B Oral from Zoetis are examples of the oral vaccine.

Advantages:

- Given as a small amount of liquid into the mouth, it's less stressful for dogs who dislike nasal sprays or injections.
- Like the intranasal vaccine, it can be administered to puppies as young as 7 weeks old without interference from maternal antibodies.
- It stimulates the immune cells in the throat region, which is one of the areas exposed to the Bordetella bacteria.
- Since it's not an injectable vaccine, there's no risk of pain or swelling at the injection site.

Disadvantages:

- While the oral vaccine is easy to administer, studies suggest the intranasal version may stimulate stronger immunity in certain cases (*The Veterinary Journal*, 212, 71-77).

- It is most likely best to avoid your dog drinking water for 30 minutes after vaccination.

3. Injectable vaccine

The injectable Bordetella vaccine is administered as a subcutaneous injection, similar to the core vaccines. It contains killed bacteria and thus does not provide as rapid immunity as the other forms of vaccination. Zoetis makes Bronchicine® which is an injectable Bordetella vaccine.

Advantages:

- Given by your veterinarian via subcutaneous injection, it ensures your dog receives the exact dosage needed without the mess or fuss of the intranasal or oral forms.
- Unlike the live vaccines, the injectable form contains killed bacteria, which eliminates the risk of vaccine-related sneezing or coughing.

Disadvantages:

- Puppies and dogs receiving this vaccine for the first time need two doses, 2-4 weeks apart, to build up immunity.
- It takes approximately 7 days following the booster dose to be protective.]
- Puppies need to be 8 weeks of age before receiving the injectable Bordetella vaccine.

Which Bordetella vaccine is best for my dog?

Ultimately, the best type of Bordetella vaccine for your dog will depend on various factors, including age, health, lifestyle, and potential exposure to other dogs. As mentioned earlier, it's essential to consult with your veterinarian to determine the most appropriate vaccine for your furry friend.

(See GUIDE Page 7)

(GUIDE From Page 6)

Some things to consider when choosing a Bordetella vaccine include:

- Your dog's age and overall health.
- The potential for exposure to other dogs, such as through boarding, grooming, or dog parks
- The speed of immunity offered by each type of vaccine (intranasal offers the quickest protection).
- Any history of adverse reactions to previous vaccines.

Ultimately, all three types of Bordetella vaccines are effective in protecting against kennel cough. It's important to consult and follow your veterinarian's recommendation and ensure that your dog's vaccinations are kept up-to-date for their health and the health of other dogs they may come into contact with.

How often should your dogs get the Bordetella vaccine?

The frequency of the Bordetella vaccine for your dog depends primarily on their level of exposure to other dogs, such as visits to dog parks and playdates, as well as whether they will be staying in a kennel facility. Most kennel facilities require annual vaccination against Bordetella in dogs.

Most veterinarians recommend that dogs receive the Bordetella vaccine annually if they are at high risk for exposure. Make sure to consult with your veterinarian to determine the most appropriate vaccination schedule for your dog, tailored to their specific risk factors and lifestyle.

How long does it take for the Bordetella vaccine to take effect?

The timeframe for the Bordetella vaccine to take effect varies depending on the type of vaccine given. With the intranasal and oral forms, immunity can develop within 48 hours after vaccination. However, with the injectable form, it takes approximately 7 days following the booster dose to be fully protective.

For optimal protection, plan your dog's vaccination schedule ahead of any expected boarding or socialization to ensure full immunity when it's needed most.

In conclusion, the Bordetella vaccine is an important component of your dog's healthcare plan, particularly if your pet is regularly in settings with other dogs, such as kennels, dog parks, or grooming salons. There are three types of Bordetella vaccines: intranasal, oral, and injectable. Each has its unique advantages and disadvantages, and the best choice depends on your dog's age, health, lifestyle, and potential exposure to other dogs. The intranasal and oral vaccines tend to offer rapid protection, while the injectable form may take up to a week to provide full immunity. Always consult with your veterinarian to develop an appropriate vaccination schedule for your furry friend, ensuring that they remain healthy and protected.

<https://www.kingsdale.com/bordetella-vaccine-the-ultimate-guide-for-dog-owners>

DID YOU KNOW?

**November is National
Pet Cancer Awareness
Month**

MUTTS



Breed of the Month

Height

24-27 inches (male)
22-25 inches (female)

Weight

150-200 pounds

Life Expectancy

9-11 years

AKC Working Group

A long-revered animal in South Africa, this Mastiff-type breed is large and somewhat intimidating, with a ton of power and strength. Indeed, they were



About the Breed from the AKC

bred as guard dogs to protect farmers' homesteads and to work on the farm. Their name, with its Dutch origins, reflects this history, translating to "farmer dog." These dogs are highly loyal and protective and will defend their owners to the death if need be. They are commonly known as "Velcro dogs," never straying too far from their owners.

Boerboels are intimidating but discerning guardians of home and family who learned their trade while protecting remote South African homesteads from ferocious predators. They are dominant and confident, also bright and eager to learn.

In motion, the Boerboel just might be the most agile of all mastiff types. The imposing Boerboel is devoted to protecting the people



Boerboel

and places he loves. Training and socialization should begin early, before a pup becomes a dominant adult. This is a trainable, versatile breed, eager to spend time with their adored humans. Still, a Boerboel might be way too much dog for the novice owner to handle.

Boerboels come in a variety of colors: Brown, Brindle, Cream, Reddish Brown, Red, and Fawn with markings of either White, Piebald, Irish, or Black masked.

They are good with children, but parental supervision is needed.

AKC News



AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

By [AKC Government Relations](#)

Published: Sep 05, 2025

The following list highlights some of the AKC Government Relations' (AKC GR) legislative successes through August 31, 2025. These and other victories have been won in cooperation with AKC federations, clubs, and responsible dog owners and breeders around the country who continue to work tirelessly to promote positive canine legislation in their state and community.

To view all Legislative Alerts posted for your state in 2025, as well as the latest information on all bills being tracked by the AKC Government Relations Department, visit the AKC Legislative Action Center at www.AKCgr.org.

<https://www.akc.org/clubs-delegates/government-relations/successes/>

Nevada

AB 487A would have banned the sale of companion animals from pet stores. As originally proposed, the bill also would've prohibited the transfer of prearranged sales of dogs by responsible breeders. After working with the members of the Legislature, issuing alerts, and testifying in committee hearings, AKC was able to secure an amendment to protect the activities of responsible breeders. However, due to differences in the bills passed by the Assembly and the Senate, the bill missed a legislative deadline and did not advance this year.

where be thy turkey?



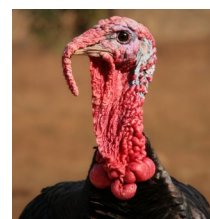
From the Editor

*Do you have a brag? Did you get a new puppy?
Do you have other dog-related news, photos, articles, humor, or upcoming
events to share?*

*Do you have a canine product or service you'd like to promote?
Is there a subject you would like to know more about?*

*Send your information to
Pam Chadwick at*

Goldenz1@centurylink.net



Brags and Member Photos



Nancy Swords reports
Mystique earned her
GCH and her SWC titles



Mystique having some
"fun time" practicing her
Scentwork. She won her
SWC title in September
in Colorado

Many of you will remember having had the pleasure of showing or stewarding under AKC Judge John Cox. He has left us, but his "tidbits" deserve repeating. Below are some of his valuable and timeless tips.

Random Little Tidbit #59

Below is the next in a series of Random Tidbits of information (from me) in regards to the AKC Obedience Regulations.

Knowledge of the Regulations provides you the power for...[Saving Withdrawals from Your 200 Account](#)

Today's Random Little Tidbit — Knowledge Is Your Key To Success

A good thought (plus a positive way of thinking) to *always* keep in mind when competing in Performance events:

1. In reality, a team is competing against the ***AKC Regulations***, not another team.
2. It is a team's goal to qualify in accordance with the Regulations and to do it with their best ability on that given day.
3. It is the judge's responsibility to qualify the teams who have met the minimum standards and then place those qualifiers in the order of their performances, also in accordance with the Regulations.
4. If you scored higher than a fellow exhibitor you did not beat them! No one was defeated!
5. You, in that judge's opinion, on that day, on that performance, qualified. The four that came closest to the Standard of Perfection (Chapter 2, Section 2) in their performances *overall* were the prize winners. The other qualifiers were also winners with their qualifying scores and legs towards a title.

I will always remember Alma Rosser, a judge from our past, giving such advice as she presented the awards.

We all have different goals in our training and trialing. For some it is just to qualify! I fall into that category. For others the goal may be to come as close to the Regulations' Standard of Perfection as they can. There is lots of wiggle room in Obedience to qualify; this is one of the features that make it such a GREAT sport to play in. It is a sport for all breeds which offers many levels of competition from the basic entry level to an obedience championship.

With the above said, it is up to you to know your Regulations as knowledge is your key to success. Think of it as a game, and with all games there are rules and regulations to learn from in how to play and what to expect. To help the newbie, or to review, there are many [Dog-Talk](#) and [Random Little Tidbits](#) articles on the subject (last count over 115). This article will list a few to review for starters, which will pertain to the class (es) you may be entered in. I would first suggest you read the Regulations, then the articles below which may help provide more insight so you can put your best effort forward. If you are a newbie to the Regulations, I would suggest reading Chapters 1, 2, Obedience Judge's Guidelines, Glossary of Obedience Terms, and the chapter in which you are aiming to compete. The above and below articles may be found in the Saint Bernard National Archives Library, <https://saintbernardarchive.com/library/>

The AKC Obedience Regulations is on the AKC webpage, <https://images.akc.org/pdf/rulebooks/RO2999.pdf>

AKC Blog Address:

<https://akcobedrlyjudges.wordpress.com/about/> Sign up to receive updates.

John Cox, AKC obedience judge. dog-talk@comcast.net

Class	Dog-Talk Articles	Random Little Tidbits
Novice	General Articles Novice Articles Word Puzzles	<u>Numbers</u> 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 31, 43, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62
Open	General Articles Open Articles Word Puzzles	<u>Numbers</u> 1, 2, 6, 7, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 43, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62
Utility	General Articles Utility Articles Word Puzzles	<u>Numbers</u> 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 43, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62
Giving Back	Judging Articles. Novice, Open, Utility Articles, <i>plus take the tests in each article.</i> Word Puzzles	<u>Numbers</u> 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 42, 44, 48, 49, 60, 61, 62 These are specific to judging.

DID YOU KNOW?

**November 1st is National
Make a Dog's Day**

HAGAR**ABOUT US**

P.O. Box 80695

Las Vegas NV 89180-0695

Phone: (702) 368-0656

E-mail: info@vvdocus.org

Vegas Valley Dog Obedience Club was founded in 1962. We are licensed by the American Kennel Club. Our purpose is to promote responsible dog ownership, humane training methods, and to further the sport of canine Obedience through AKC Obedience & Rally Trials. We offer Training Classes to the public and our members three times each year.

Please contact info@vvdocus.org for more information about our organization.