

Issue 4

March 2016



BracChat

Newsletter

Chairman's Chat

Dear Members,

We are nearing the end of our 3rd Year as a club and I must again thank you all for your continued support in attending the wide range of events organised by the committee.

Our wish is that you have fun with your dog and broaden your knowledge and understanding of the breed through our activities which so far have ranged from a Fun Day, and organised dog walks to Training Days, Shoot-over Days and Working Tests with Natural Ability activities. Some members have also represented the breed at Game Fairs and enjoyed the great fun of our camping weekends. Whatever you choose to do it is always an opportunity have a great time together with our dogs.

As Chairman, I have great pleasure in again thanking our hard working committee and officers on your behalf. It is a real pleasure to work with such enthusiastic people who are so dedicated to the breed and who work together with such positivity.

In particular, I must again thank Kim for her continued hard work and dedication to the club without which we would not be in such a strong position to take forward to the Kennel Club. Jason has once again done a sterling job organising the clubs calendar which illustrates how much enjoyment we get from our dogs.

A big thank you must also go to our sponsors, organised by Tracey, who provided the backup for not only the calendar but also the excellent banners for displaying at our various events.

A prime aim of the club is to "protect the future of this ancient gundog and it's working ability", and we feel very strongly that 'fit for purpose' should be at the heart of everything we do in support of the breed. We are therefore extremely fortunate to have Sue and Alan Parr as founder members of the club and the people responsible for organising and running the wide ranging of training opportunities we have held throughout the year. We could not offer such brilliant training and working days for all abilities without their dedication, hard work and commitment. We are therefore especially delighted that their wonderful bitch Celli has achieved so much success as top working bracco in the country.

A major decision at the AGM was to actively pursue UK Kennel Club registration and the committee are actively pursuing this in line with members' wishes. We will of course keep you informed as events unfold.

We look forward to seeing you at our forthcoming events. Ric Turney

Dates for your diary

Weekend - 11/12th June.

Match, AGM and Fun Day

Chelveston Village Hall, Chelveston, Wellingborough, NN9 6AT. Camping available at the hall from Friday evening, local accommodation is also available.

Weekend - 27/28/29th August.

Working Test, Natural ability and more.

Camping at our usual venue The Laughing Fish, Isfield, TN22 5XB . Details to be confirmed asap.

Please join us, our 'weekends' are great fun and a good way to get to know other Bracco owners.



An introduction to working your Bracco

So, you've decided to have a go at working your Bracco! That's great news and there are several options open to you. On a shoot, competing in field trials and working tests or entering spring pointing tests. Bracchi also apply themselves well to falconry or stalking,

What I would say is that whatever you choose to do, good solid training and a dog that is under control is the key especially if you want to take your dog on a shoot, the last thing we want is people remembering the Bracco for the wrong reason as sadly it always the bad ones that get talked about.

Taking your dog on a shoot.

In my opinion HPRs generally, do not lend themselves to sitting on a peg picking up or running in the beating line, that's not what they were truly bred to do. However, not many people get the opportunity to work them as intended 'rough shooting dogs'. My advice if you are taking a dog in the beating line is to assess other dogs around you and keep your dog close and under control, there is a tendency (especially with young dogs) for them to compete with each other and before you know what is happening your dog is running with others out of control, causing mayhem and upsetting the guns, shoot captain and the game keeper.

Your job as a beater, is simple, you are there to produce birds for the guns to shoot. Easy, well not really, there are a lot of factors to take into consideration, where the guns are and wind direction which will dictate the way you dog is pointing and eventually the direction the bird will flush.

If you have walking guns the task is easier, you just call up the gun/s, get them in a position where they can best shoot at the bird then instruct your dog to flush the bird, making sure you are not in the way of the gun. However, on a driven day, regardless of the direction from which the wind is coming from you will need to try and flush the bird in the direction of the guns. If wind direction dictates that the bird will flush and fly in the wrong direction you can help by standing to the side of your dog that you think the bird will flush and try and turn it by using a flag or your arms. Do not stand opposite and close to the dog as you will block the birds path and probably cause the dog to peg the bird, this is a big no no. If another persons dog is on point try and control your dog or put it on a lead, the competition of too many dogs around a point can cause the bird to be pegged. If you are intending to compete in field trials with your dog my advice is, do not take it on a shoot, where it can pick up bad habits.

Field trials

Are developed to test the working ability of gundogs in competitive conditions. They should be run as closely as possible to a normal rough shooting day and dogs are expected to hunt, point and retrieve all manner of game. They are held during the shooting season, 12th August to 1st February inclusive. They can be held on any type of ground that holds birds, from the grouse moors in the north and Scotland to the woodlands and fields of sugar beet etc further south, where you will find pheasant and partridge.

If you do decide to go down this route it is recommended that you attend a trial minus your dog to observe what happens. You could also offer to help, carry the red flag or steward, you will learn a lot. You should also make yourself familiar with the KC field trial regs. Most of the breed clubs hold field trials, they are generally 12 dog stakes and if over subscribed a ballot will be held, with preference being given to members with that breed followed by members with another breed, etc.



Types of Trials - There are 3 types of field trials, Novice, All Aged (AA) and Open.

Novice trails are as they name suggested where you begin they are for dogs with little experience that have never won a 1st at any field trial, judges tend to be a little more sympathetic and helpful with the handlers and the water retrieve will be a simple seen retrieve from water.

There is little difference between and AA and Open trial except the latter holds championship status and there are more AA's than opens. The same dogs can run in both trials, however, if over subscribed and a ballot is needed then dogs will be given preference on what they have won and in the case of the open, Field Trial Champions and dogs that have been placed in open competition will probably be given preference in the draw, in order to maintain a high standard of competition.

In AA and Open trial the competition is harder as the dogs are of a higher standard and the handlers have much more experience than in novice. Judging will be tougher and the water retrieve will be a blind from across water.

However if you win 2 Opens your dog will gain the coveted Field Trial Champion title. That's what most aim for but very few attain.

In all trials, in order to gain an award your dog must complete a **Hunt, Point and Retrieve**. There are 4 field trial awards 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, judges can also award an unlimited number of Certificates of Merit (COM)

Every dog will be given at least 1 run and a chance to **HPR** (fill its card), however it does not have to get all 3 at the same time but this is the perfect scenario. If you achieve this on your first run that may be all you are required to do and not get a further run. Throughout the day the judges will give every dog the opportunity to fill the card as long as it is not eliminated.

If it does this to a sufficient standard you will be invited to do a retrieve from water at the end of the day and possibly figure in the awards. Easy eh!

Am I ready to enter a field trial

Anyone can enter a novice trial, but I would suggest that you should have a good degree of control over your dog and perhaps have competed at a few working tests, in the summer then you should attend some shootover days or maybe arrange for a 121 with a good knowledgeable HPR trainer before embarking on a trial. I would also recommend that you have IEvery dog will be given at least 1 run and a chance to **HPR** (fill its card), however it does not have to get all 3 at the same time but this is the perfect scenario. If you achieve this on your first run that may be all you are required to do and .competition.

What happens on the day

You must be there at least 15 min before the start of the trial, if a dog/handler is late their place can be filled by one of the reserves dogs.

Report to the chief steward, whose job is to ensure the day runs smoothly, making sure they liaise closely with the judges making sure the correct dogs are with the judges as required.



The officials at the trial will include at least two judges one of them being an A panel judge, usually 4 guns a chief steward and a red flag carrier, the later being he most important person as they are responsible for the safety and welfare of the competitors and gallery. If you are not running your dog or been called up in line then you must stay close to the person with the red flag and do as they say. There will also be a dog and handler designated as picking up dog, their job is to find any birds that the competing dogs cant find or runners that the judges feel would hold the trial up if they were to send a competing dog.

The chief steward will introduce people, the judges, landowner and keeper if they are there and the guns. They will also hand you a running card and your number. And advise of any housekeeping and tell people about any lunch arrangements.

The judges may give a short speech before the trial and may ask if there is anyone running who has never run in a trial, don't be shy put your hand up and let them know, they will help and advise you.

What do you have to do

When you get a called up the judges will tell you what they expect of you, the size of your beat and where you should and should not go.

Take a deep breath, look at your beat for areas that may possible hold birds and for areas of danger for example where you could loose your dog. But most importantly check for direction wind direction so you can work your dog accordingly. Don't move off to fast and make sure you cover all your ground before moving on. You don't want to miss area

If your dog goes on point raise your hand to 'claim' the point, this will alert the judges and the guys with the guns so they can get into a good position. Once everyone is in place the judge will tell you to produce the bird by sending the dog forward to flush it. Once flushed your dog should be steady and waiting for the bird to fall. Once the bird is on the ground, a judge will instruct to you 'send your dog' to retrieve the bird back to you. As soon as the bird is in your hand you must give it immediately to a judge who will verify it hasn't been damaged by the dog's retrieve. (if the bird is still alive DO NOT attempt to dispatch it. Hopefully all is well and you can return the gallery having been told if you will be required for a second run. The next dog is then called up.

If on your first run you have drawn a blank or missed one of the elements and not been eliminated, don't worry you will get a chance to fill your card on your second run.

Dogs and handlers that have been eliminated and will not be required to compete further can ask permission from the Chief Steward to leave the ground, they **must not** just leave, for health and safety reasons and amongst other things it's rude.

Eliminating faults can be found in the KC J regs, but include chasing, running in, out of control and damaging game to name a few

At the end of the day

Any dogs that are left in the trial and have completed their HPR with sufficient merit may be invited to go to water, these dogs will be called up in order and asked to complete a retrieve from or across water, this will usually be on a previously shot pigeon. Once this exercise has been completed the judges will get together to discuss the dogs and what placings they are going to give. The chief steward/club secretary will then gather everyone together and hand out the awards if any. Judges can withhold any prizes and sometimes there are no awards at all, this is usually when most of the dogs have been eliminated or there is insufficient game on the ground.

Any dog that figures in the awards will gain their Kennel Club Stud book number. And in the case of a novice stake the winning dog will become ineligible to enter anymore novice field trials. Gaining a field trial award is no mean feat and even a COM should not be sniffed at. In my opinion field trials are 20% training and ability and 80% luck

Field trial terminology ~ some terms you may hear at a field trial or in the shooting field

Your beat - the area of ground you will be expected to work

Fill your card - completing the hunt, point and retrieve

Eye wipe - when your dog has found the retrieve the previous failed to find (this will unfortunately eliminate the previous dog)

Air Scent - scent particles carried on the air.

Blink/Blinking - when your dog acknowledges but ignores a retrieve it is sent for

Runs Over - similar to blinking but usually the dogs just runs over the bird with no acknowledgment.

Bumping - usually happens when the dog is the wrong side of the wind and the game gets up before the dogs get chance to point. It can also happen if the dog is just running or is out of control.

Back wind - wind coming from behind, a difficult wind to work as the dogs has to get forward and work towards the handler in order to find and point game

Cheek wind - wind coming from one side or other, difficult to work as the dog can be the wrong side of the wind and bump birds.

Clean delivery - when a dog makes a good retrieve to hand with no fuss or damage to the game

Cheeper - a young game bird.

Cover - an area of ground that may conceal and/or contain game.

Roading in - the dog advances steadily towards game while on point.

Downwind - going in the same direction as the wind.

Steady to Flush or Shot - the dog sits or lies down immediately game flushes or a shot is fired close by.

False Pointing - when a dog continuously points when there is nothing present ie residue scent. (you often see this in young inexperienced dogs) It can be extremely frustrating for judges and guns alike.

Flush - to make game break cover or take flight.

Honour the Flush - the dog sit to acknowledge flushed game going away

Fur and Feather - ground game and game birds.

Ground scent/foot scent - scent particles left on the ground by the feet of ground game or game birds.

Head Wind - working into the wind, wind coming head on.

Honour the Point/ backing up - when two dogs are worked together and one goes on point and the other backs the dog up.

Nose - the scenting ability of a dog.

Pegged - when a dog grabs a pointed or flushed bird

Pottering/lack of drive - when a dog fails to cover ground or lacks any pace when doing so

Reading the dog - when the handler understands the dogs body language while its working

Runner - wounded game that runs off at speed

Self-hunting - a dog that is working for itself and not the handler, is generally out of control

Sticky - a dog that is reluctant or refuses to flush pointed game on command

Upwind - working directly into the wind.

Using the Wind/working the wind/understanding the wind - the dog and handler working the wind correctly so that air scent is coming towards the dog rather than down-wind where the air scent is blowing from the dog towards the waiting game.

Article by Sue Parr

BIC members, who abide by our code of ethics, can now list litters due on our web site. Proof of health checks is required and only one litter per annum. There is a nominal charge of £10.00 to list.

You can also list a link to your web site for £10.00 pa, again our code of ethics must be adhered to.

Please contact Kim Parris for further details - kim.parris@bonario.com



Web site - www.braccoitalianoclub.co.uk - Full of information, news and event details it is there for you so please visit regularly. Any ideas or suggestions for content are always welcome.

Facebook page - Bracco italiano Club (UK) - with nearly 800 members a great place to meet fellow Bracco lovers.



Bracco Viaggio

The time had finally arrived to collect our new addition – '**Vito**'.

After weeks of problems and set backs it was really happening! Eight weeks previous, before I purchased Vito, I had to fly out to Palma to meet the breeder with no guarantee that I could have him. His breeder wanted to vet me first. A friend came with me to translate and we hired a car to drive to his home. To say where he lived was beautiful was an understatement! We met Antonio, the breeder, and Guilia who was also there to help translate. We were told all about his lines and why he had bred this litter. We were then shown both parents along with Antonio's other dogs and then finally all the puppies! We took them into the field where we watched them play and run around. The puppies were gorgeous and had great movement, all trotted around naturally. Antonio asked me what I was going to do with Vito and after explaining that I wanted him mainly for working he was satisfied and agreed I could have him. The only downside, for which I had been warned, was that I had to take him straight away. As Vito didn't have a passport he had to stay in Italy until this was arranged. Fortunately my friend had a friend who would look after him and arrange the passport for me. We took Vito, drove back up to Northern Italy and dropped him off.

The passport was finally ready so the journey to collect him could begin!

Day 1

My sister, cousin and I, set off on our adventure at the crack of dawn from my home in Croydon. For my sister Lizzie and cousin Sarah it was the first time they had done this type of travel so spirits were high. The motorhome had been booked on Le Shuttle so after a quick crossing we arrived in Calais. Our first stop was going to be Epernay France – The home of Champagne!



We arrived to a full campsite as it was harvest time for the grapes. The harvest only lasts 10 days and the pickers work from 6am to 6pm each day. We found out that the rate of pay varied depending on which brand of champagne you worked for. Moet Chandon paid the highest wages but to get to be one of their pickers you need to 'know' someone! In Epernay they have one large avenue which has most of the big champagne houses. You can take tours so we chose the Mercier house. These 'houses' are so large that the tour is on a small train as all the champagne is produced and stored in miles of caverns underground. This keeps it at optimum temperature. We were given the history of champagne and how Dom Perignon discovered it. We also discovered that he was buried in a small chapel not far from where we were. After a lovely dinner we headed back to campsite for a quick shower and bed for the early start next day.

Day 2

From Epernay we travelled to Staufen in Germany. This is a lovely area which I have stayed at before. It's situated on the edge of Black Forest and about 1.5hrs from Swiss border. This was to be a quick overnight pit stop as we planned on staying here again on the way back. We had a stroll into town, evening meal and back to bed!

Day 3

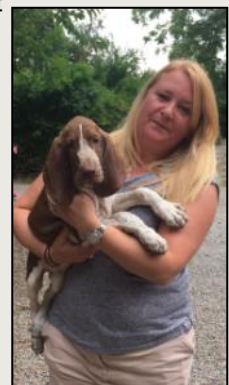
Today we drove through Switzerland which was stunning! Then down into Italy through Como and into Milan. Our campsite for the night was the only one in central Milan and gets really busy as it is the official campsite for the Expo Centre. We couldn't get a plot inside but had to stay in the overnight stop area. Nice chill out evening as we had arranged to collect Vito the next day.

Day 4 – D Day!

The day had arrived to set off to collect him!

We left Milan and drove to meet my friend who then navigated us and my rather large motorhome around the very narrow streets to our final destination. We met Vito who was full of life and apparently driving the other dogs crazy. He was out in the field where he had been training to hunt and wow how he moved. He was a lovely boy and very vocal!

From here we drove back to the campsite in Milan where this time we got an inside plot and pitched up for the evening.



Day 5



The next stop was Switzerland to a place called Engelberg. This is a beautiful little known ski resort set amongst the mountains. Vito was not very good at travelling especially in the soft crate I had taken for him and in the end we had to have him lying in his bed on the floor. After spending the afternoon exploring this lovely place we settled in for the night. Vito was great and didn't cause a fuss at all. He seemed to have attached himself to me and was happy as long as I was around.

Day 6

The next stop was Staufen in Germany. We had all enjoyed it so much on the way out we decided to stay on the way home. Vito also had to see the vet before coming back to the UK and I had used the vet there before. They were having a medieval festival and everyone in town was dressed up. There were lots of stalls selling traditional goods and food, re-enactments and singers it was a great evening, although Vito was scared by the procession especially the band! We also decided that evening to go straight home the next day. We were originally going to stay in France the next night but changed our minds as thought it best to get Vito home and settled in as soon as possible.

Day 7

It was straight back to Calais and then home; a long day but worth it. Vito has settled in great now, he drives my other two dogs mad but they love him really. His training is coming on and he's such a sweet boy.

Article by Tracy Hanlon Vito's proud owner



Alabama Rot or CRGV (Cutaneous and Renal Glomerular Vasculopathy)

CRGV is a disease caused by damage to blood vessels of the skin and kidneys. Tiny blood clots are formed in the blood vessels which blocks them and can ultimately lead to damage of the affected tissue. In the skin this causes ulceration, however, in the kidney it can lead to kidney failure.

Causes

It is thought possible that there is an environmental cause and there may also be a seasonal element as most cases of CRGV have occurred between November and June, but at this time the cause remains unknown and investigations are ongoing. CRGV has been found in a variety of breeds, differing sizes, weights, ages and both sexes.

Signs

Look for unexplained redness, sores or swelling of the skin. Particularly attention should be paid to the paws and legs but also the body, face, tongue or mouth as these areas are often where the first signs of this disease are found. If you see your dog licking at an area just check to see if there is a sore of unknown origin. The lesions caused by CRGV can look very similar to normal cuts, wounds, stings or bites, so if in doubt get your Vet to check. If caught early and even if they develop the skin lesions not all dogs go on to the more serious kidney failure and do survive.

Treatment

If your dog develops a skin lesion your vet will be able to advise you on the most appropriate management. Your vet will decide if your dog needs antibiotics and if the area needs covering. It may be advisable to avoid some forms of painkiller, non-steroidal. Dogs developing kidney failure will need much more intensive management and your Vet may recommend referral to a specialist.

Prevention

Because the cause is, as yet, unknown there is no specific advice about prevention. It may be a good idea to wash off your dog if it is walked in wet muddy areas but there is no current proof that this will have any preventative effect.

Specific areas to avoid

Cases of CRGV have been reported from across many different counties in the UK and there are no specific areas or terrains that dog walkers have been advised to avoid. Again, although an environmental cause for this disease is considered possible there is, as yet, no proof.

Although CRGV is a nasty and scary disease it is still rare.

If you and your Vet are concerned your dog has CRGV you can contact Anderson Moores for advice. They also offer histopathology free of charge on suspected cases.

Anderson Moores Veterinary Specialists, 01962 767920, david@andersonmoores.com.

References and useful Links.

www.AndersonMoores.com - Leading the research into CRGV

www.newforestdog.org.uk

www.aht.org.uk

www.alabamarot.co.uk

Article by Kim Parris



Grooming Your Bracco Italiano

Although the Bracco Italiano is a short coated breed, there are many good reasons to regularly groom them. Especially as some have terrible moults. Below are a few benefits that spring to mind;

- It creates a bond between you and your dog and teaches your dog to keep still while it is being handled, which is useful for trips to the vet
- Brushing stimulates the dogs skin to create natural oils that promote healthy skin and coat
- Brushing distributes these natural oils throughout the coat
- It removes dead hair and reduces the amount of hair around your house
- It enables you to examine the dog for potential problems such as lumps, cuts, parasites and skin problems



GROOMING TOOLS TO REMOVE DEAD COAT



- Stripping stone
- Furminator
- Carding knife
- Shedding blade
- Rubber curry brush
- Hound glove

Use a selection from the tools above to see which one works best for you and your dog. Stretch the skin you are about to work on. Hold the tool of your choice and brush in the direction of the coat growth. Continue this until the coat looks and feels smoother and the amount of dead hair removed slows down. Some dead hair removal tools can be quite sharp, so always take care not to run over the same area too many times or press too hard. Also be careful to avoid running the blades over boney areas of the dog such as the spine and stifle. The rubber curry brushes are great to use as part of the bathing process. Using small circles, massage the shampoo into the coat using the brush to remove hair. A combination of these two techniques will give you a nice smooth finish on your dog. It will also save on hoovering!

BATHING

Dogs shouldn't be bathed too often as it can strip away the natural oils in the coat. Frequency depends on the reason for the bath i.e. skin problems or dog has rolled in something smelly. Basic shampoos are as follows;

- **CLEANSING.** This contains strong substances that are powerful against dirt and grease
- **MILD.** Gently removes dirt and grease but leaves some of the natural oils
- **MEDICATED.** Contains anti-bacterial products that act on the skin
- **INSECTICIDAL.** Used to remove parasites when present
- **VETERINARY.** Only prescribed by a vet to treat skin conditions
- Never be tempted to use human shampoo a dogs skin has different pH levels and human shampoo can upset the balance

A simple bathing routine

- Turn on the shower and let the water warm to body temperature. Avoid using hot water as it stimulates the oil glands and can make the coat greasy
- Select and mix your chosen shampoo
- Start to wet your dog from back to front so as not to startle them
- Be very careful not to get water in the dogs ears or nose. Water in a dogs ears can cause painful infections
- Start applying the shampoo with a scrunchy or mixing bottle massaging it into the coat
- Take care not to get shampoo in the dogs eyes
- Rinse off from front to back
- Repeat the shampoo and rinse
- Use ultra absorbent cloth such as Easidri to remove the excess water from the coat
- Towel dry or use hairdryer
- Finish off with coat shine if needed

CLAW CUTTING

A dogs claws need to be kept nice and short by regular clipping, grinding or regular road walking. An overgrown nail can cause many problems such as;

- Catching them on things and ripping the claw out of the pad
- Claw growing so long it starts curling around and growing into the pad
- Overgrown claws sometimes start forcing the toe to grow in an unnatural way by pushing it off the floor damaging the structure of the foot
- Never clip a dogs nails if you think you may make the problem worse i.e. broken or split nails, sore or nail beds.

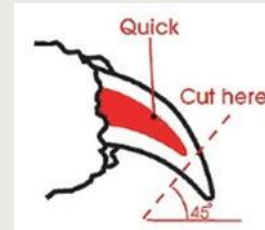
Equipment needed for claw clipping or nail grinding

- Nail clippers
- Nail file or grinder
- Coagulant powder (Trimmex)

Take care not to cut into the quick which is where the blood vessels and nerves are.

How to clip a nail

- Have everything ready before you start
- Hold the toe of the nail you are going to clip. Then if the dog moves quickly, the clippers will not pull the claw out.
- Select the amount of nail you need to clip and gently squeeze to hold the clippers in place and judge the dogs reaction
- You can clip the hook off of the nail but little and often is usually the best policy
- With black nails, check the underside of the claw and clip until you start to see a white dot.
- With white nails, clip just under the pink area. You don't want to clip right up to it as the quick carries on to a point inside the nail.



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EARS

Having long ears can make the breed more susceptible to ear problems so its important to regularly check for signs of infection. The ears should be clean and free from any redness, itchiness, thick brown discharge or smells. Never clean your dogs ears if you think you might be a problem, such as redness, inflammation or swelling of the Ear Canal or Pinna. Cleaning and using solutions can cause irritation and make the problem worse.

Clean your dogs ears with cotton wool and dog friendly ear cleaner or wipe. Only ever clean the vertical ear canal and never poke into where you cannot see. If your dog has problems with smelly, waxy, yeasty or sore ears a sprinkling of thorn it powder can help. Please seek veterinary advise if the problems persist.

Never use cotton bud sticks as these can perforate the ear drum if used incorrectly or if the dog moves unexpectedly.

EYES

Eyes should be bright with no discharge or weeping. If they become gunky then wipe with damp cotton wool. You can also purchase dog friendly eye wipes.

TEETH

It is essential to keep your dogs teeth clean by regular brushing or the use of raw bones. Just like humans if a dogs teeth are not cleaned regularly they can suffer from a range of health problems such as gingivitis and periodontal disease which is an irreversible condition causing gum and bone loss.

The easiest way to get your dog used to brushing is by starting from a young age. If you find yourself starting when the dog is older try rewarding your dog with treats.

A great tool to use to remove the build up of tarter is an ultra sonic toothbrush which breaks down the plaque from the inside out using ultra sonic waves.

Try to avoid descaling your dogs teeth at home as it can cause severe medical problems. Try to leave this to your professional veterinary surgeon.

Article by Gill Gayler



We are delighted to announce that, following the membership vote at last year's AGM, Mrs Julia Isles Hebbert (Glenessa) has very kindly agreed to be our Patron and Jonathan Shaw (Sentling) our President. Both have played a huge part in the history of the breed and our Club. It is an honour to have them on board.

