Let’s dance in the sun
wearing wild flowers in our hair.
#1 SOFT COATED WHEATEN

CRAWFORD

MULTIPLE GROUP & BEST IN SHOW WINNER

MONTGOMERY COUNTY K.C. GROUP 3

2019 WESTMINSTER K.C. GROUP 4

NATIONAL SPECIALTY WINNER

Our sincerest appreciation to Judges Mr. Dana Close & Mrs. Anne Katona for these Back to Back wins!

GCHS. JADORES STANLEY CUP TOEWS AT RAELYN

 Owned by Kim Munson and Kim Wright | Presented by Kent & Gwen Meyer | kmeyer@meyerspetcare.com
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Benchmarks is available for viewing in color on our SCWTCA website, http://www.SCWTCA.org.

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This adorable pup is Wheaten My Love Winja Niamn sporting the summer flowers of Attendom, Germany.
Photo by breeder Anne Kruger, Wheaten My Love

Official publication of the SCWTCA, Inc, volume 47, number 2, June 2019  pg 3
From the President

With great excitement, the Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America, Inc. (SCWTCA), its Health Committee and the SCWTCA Endowment announce three new related health projects with the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School, under the development and guidance of Paula Henthorn, Ph.D. Both SCWTCA and SCWTCA Endowment have approved funding of these projects, which have already begun. These projects include a health survey to gather deeper information about PLN and PLE, dog genome-sequencing to advance our understanding of both PLE and PLN, and genome-wide association studies using SNP chips to identify the regions of the dog genome that contain PLE variant alleles, much the same as studies that found the PLN variant alleles. Please see the Wheaten Health News section in this issue of Benchmarks for detailed information on these projects and watch for additional announcements via our various social media platforms.

Dr. Henthorn will report her progress and any findings at our annual meeting in October. In the meantime, we will be offering some wonderful fundraising items to promote and support further PLN and PLE research.

Cecily Skinner
Celebrating Long Life...

“Belle”
CH Greentree Moonstruck Fairy Tale

We lost our precious Belle just shy of her 15th birthday. She was still healthy, but could no longer support her own weight.

The day Belle came into our home, we knew we were in for quite a ride: funny, sweet, loving, smart, but oh so cunning and full of herself! She made it very clear to all that she was the new boss in town. She learned to manage us all and whip us into shape...When Belle wanted something, she would stand facing us, grunting and stomping her feet. This would not stop until she was satisfied. Her dinnertime was at 3:30 on the dot, and bedtime 11:30...there was never any question about it.

Belle completed her championship at 11 months with four majors, all BOBs over ranked specials. She went on to do a brief stint in Junior Showmanship with our granddaughter, Erin. Our advice to Erin: “Just do what Belle wants” and they placed first numerous times.

She produced five champions, three of them ranked GCHs, and some wonderful, loving pets. Amongst the five is our pride and joy, Ricky, BIS, MBISS, Can CH, Am GCH Greentree Moonstruck Mombo Man ROM, owned and loved by Bev and Kevin McDonald. Bev and Ricky have made us all so very proud, here and abroad.

Thank you, Bev & Kevin, and Nancy Pederson for this silly, wonderful girl.

Helen Fraguela

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2017 Yearbook is NOW available!

US Shipping prices:
Printed book $67 - includes shipping
Printed + PDF $77 - includes shipping

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Printed book $84 - includes shipping
Printed + PDF $94 - includes shipping

OUTSIDE US & Canada shipping:
Printed book $93 - includes shipping
Printed + PDF $103 - includes shipping

PDF file download $40

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Send to: Cindy Shea
1524 Meinershagen Rd
Foristell, MO 633481707

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Official publication of the SCWTCA, Inc, volume 47, number 2, June 2019  pg 5
Happy Birthday Seniors!

Ch. Kaylynn Murphy’s Law Unto Himself RN AX AXJ CA RATM CGC TKI

April 18, 2006

Happy Birthday Murphy! The day Ch. Kaylynn Murphy’s Law Unto Himself RN AX AXJ CA RATM CGC TKI, was born was one of the most memorable days of my life. I had been waiting for him for about 4 months. I wanted a male and his breeder, Kay Baird had had one or two litters of all females after I put my name on her list. Finally, on April 18, 2006 there was a litter with more than one male, which was important since I did not have first pick. After waiting for what seemed like months, Murphy came to live with me. Since that day, he has been my best friend, a near constant companion and a rock for me when life threatened to overwhelm me.

Having Murphy introduced me to a whole world of new friends and adventures. Conformation was not something I intended to do with him, but I was convinced he should be shown, and he went BOW at his first show! We made lots of friends in that world and when he sees Kent Meyer he still is thrilled! Then I heard about agility and I thought, why not? We were on to new adventures and what a path that was: from jumping fences outside to run to the rabbit barn at the fairgrounds while the judge kept yelling “control your dog”, to traveling to Montgomery to meet other Terrier agility people. We learned there that it was fun when your dog jumped a fence to kiss the spectators because he was a terrier. Murphy exceeded anything I expected when I began.

Barn hunt came next. Oh, the smells, what wonderful smells! Lure coursing might have been his absolute favorite though. He could chase that plastic bag for miles. Obedience was not his favorite. Like his name, he wanted to do things his way.

He is slowing down now, hearing is not what it used to be, and he is more hesitant about doing things, but is still happy to go in the car anywhere I go. He walks a bit slower but is happy to be out smelling the world. While he is not happy with the latest addition to the pack -a Sealyham- at least he doesn’t growl at her anymore. Murphy still gives the best hugs of my pack and I can’t imagine life without him.

Bobbi Salmon

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SHARE THE LOVE! ♥ WE NEED VOLUNTEERS FOR OUR 2019 NATIONAL SPECIALTY

- Assistant to help one confirmed volunteer hand out lunches and breakfast.
- White board results. If we have several volunteers for this position, one would only need to work for 30-60 minutes.
- Volunteers to be on a standby list for small jobs that come up last minute. (Please use your number to Amy so you can be reached once we get to PA)

Please respond to SamHill23@me.com (Amy Havely) if you are willing to lend a hand
A TRIBUTE TO OUR “BELLE”

CH Greentree Moonstruck Fairy Tale

Just shy of her 15th birthday, our beloved Belle crossed over the rainbow bridge. She leaves a notable legacy with her grandkids, great grandkids and beyond, throughout the US, Canada and Europe. She produced some top-winning and top-producing dogs that have significantly impacted our breed;

**RICKY** - BIS, MBISS, AM GCH, Can CH Greentree Moonstruck Mombo Man ROM  
**SASSY** - AM GCH Moonstruck Sanddollar Sassy Salsa  
**ROCKY** - AM GCH Moonstruck Million Dollar Baby  
**LUCY** - AM GCH Greentree Havana Moon-Struck  
**NEALA** - AM CH Moonstruck Rhumba Rhythm NA NAJ

She blessed us with love, loyalty and great health... never a sick day in her life! Thank you, Bev and Kevin for this wonderful girl, and for all that you have accomplished with her boy, Ricky.

Helen Fraguela  www.moonstruckscwt.com
SCWTCA HEALTH COMMITTEE

with great excitement announces

SCWTCA Health Projects at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine;
Funded through your generous donations.
Announcement for health projects

With great excitement, the SCWTCA, Inc., its Health Committee and the SCWTCA Endowment announce three new related health projects with the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School, under the development and guidance of Paula Henthorn, Ph.D. Both SCWTCA and SCWTCA Endowment have approved funding of these projects, which have already begun. These projects include a health survey to gather deeper information about PLN and PLE, dog genome-sequencing to advance our understanding of both PLE and PLN, and genome-wide association studies using SNP chips to identify the regions of the dog genome that contain PLE variant alleles, much the same as studies that found the PLN variant alleles.

For more in-depth information about these projects, please go to scwtca.org or wheatenhealthendowment.org
With great excitement, the SCWTCA Health Committee announces three new related health projects with the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School, under the development and guidance of Paula Henthorn, Ph.D. Both SCWTCA and SCWTCA Endowment have approved funding of these projects, which have already begun.

1. Survey

Since the introduction of the Genetic Testing for PLN-Associated Variant Genes, Wheaten owners and breeders have wanted more information on the relationship between particular DNA results and the occurrence of PLN. This project will collect information that will allow Dr. Henthorn to perform that analysis.

To begin, an in-depth survey will be sent to Wheaten owners who have submitted DNA swabs.

- The first release of surveys will be sent to owners who submitted swabs for individual dogs. A separate email will be sent to each owner.
- The second release of surveys will go to individuals who tested entire litters, asking that the surveys be forwarded to and completed by owners of dogs with complete health testing in the last year.

The information being sought is the health status of the dogs that have been tested with the PLN Variant Alleles test. Health records (or permission for Dr. Henthorn to communicate with the veterinarian) may be requested based on the survey information obtained. This information should allow Dr. Henthorn to compare marker allele frequency to disease frequency. Such information will further enhance the assessment of risk involved in a dog’s being heterozygous versus homozygous positive and thus aid breeders when researching dogs and pedigrees; it will also be helpful to owners and potential owners.

In addition, survey questions concerning PLE will be included to ascertain additional dogs that would be useful for further PLE studies. Because PLE appears to be even more complex than PLN, the more dogs participating in the study (including those confirmed affected with PLE as well as healthy geriatric dogs), the more likely we are to identify useful DNA markers.

2. Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS)

Since the introduction of the DNA test for PLN risk, owners and breeders have continued to hope for some similar testing for PLE. As noted, it is a more complex disease. WGS is an important component of this research.

WGS identifies essentially ALL of the DNA variants in an individual (there are millions of DNA variants within an individual mammal, compared to another member of the same species). The overall goal of WGS (combined with other information) is to identify all of the DNA variants in healthy and disease affected dogs, then to find which of those variants are associated with disease. This is done by analyzing the genome sequences by comparing to sequences of other dogs, examining genes known to be involved with the particular or similar diseases, such as inflammatory bowel diseases for PLE, and by performing GWAS (Genome Wide Association Studies with SNP chips) to point to the chromosomal regions that need to be studied. The goal of the proposed studies, combined together, is to further improve our ability to predict the occurrence of PLN. Dr. Henthorn has submitted 10 dogs for WGS sequencing to advance our understanding of both PLE and PLN. This sequencing information will make a significant contribution to our PLE research. Additional sequencing would build on that information, and it is particularly important to obtain sequencing from PLE and normal geriatric dogs from the U.S. population. If we are very lucky, the WGS studies will immediately identify genes for further study. More likely, as implied above, we will need to do additional GWAS (genome-wide association studies) in the future.
In particular, Dr. Henthorn will compare genome sequences from affected and healthy geriatric dogs that are 2-2 (“2s” in the SCWT vernacular) to see if we can identify DNA changes that would allow us to more accurately predict the occurrence of PLN. An added benefit of the sequencing could find a dog(s) who have a variance for both PLE and PLN.

Penn Vet is collaborating with investigators at the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP), who study a form of IBD in very young children that appears similar to PLE in some SCWTs. If they find that the dogs have a similar genetic basis to their disease as do children, it opens the possibility of exciting collaborative work that could be mutually beneficial to dogs and kids.

We also want to sequence dogs affected with PLN and compare their genome sequences to healthy geriatric dogs (which will include the PLN 2-2 healthy geriatric dogs).

3. Genome-Wide Association Studies (GWAS) using SNP chips

Because both PLE and PLN appear genetically complex (caused by the combination of DNA variations in multiple different genes as well as influenced by environmental factors), comparing the sequences of a small number of dogs is not likely to provide complete answers. GWAS will be performed after the WGS work is complete.

GWAS analysis should identify the chromosomal regions (and genes within these regions) that are associated with PLE or PLN and can then be studied in additional dogs for confirmation. This same approach was used to identify the PLN variant alleles. In the current situation, knowing the sequences of normal and affected dogs will drastically reduce the work required to go from a linked marker in a particular chromosomal region to the genes and variants that are likely to actually cause the diseases.

Stay Tuned: Dr. Henthorn will report her progress and first findings (hopefully!) at the annual meeting in October. In the meantime, there will be some delightful fundraising items to promote and support further research in PLN and PLE.

Canine Phenome Project - Then and Now

In 2007 the Canine Phenome Project (CPP) offered the Wheaten community a DNA bank and access to researchers using the latest DNA technology. Today, DNA from more than 1100 Wheatens is stored at the CPP DNA bank at the Animal Molecular Genetics Laboratory, University of Missouri.

Most of the DNA samples were collected at clinics organized by Wheaten clubs and fanciers in 2007 - 2009. The clinics were jointly funded by SCWTCA, the SCWTCA Health Endowment and the SCWT Genetic Research Fund. The Endowment and owners each paid half the processing cost to convert blood samples to DNA.

The Wheaten Sibling Pairs Study in 2009-2010 was the first related DNA research project. It was also a first attempt to find a genetic cause for Protein Losing Enteropathy (PLE) and Protein Losing Nephropathy (PLN). Dr. Gary Johnson used the new single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) chip technology to compare DNA from pairs of siblings, one sibling affected with PLE, PLN or both and a healthy sibling at least 11.5 years old. Samples were available from 14 suitable pairs. Pairs were selected in consultation with Dr. Meryl Littman, University of Pennsylvania.

The Pairs Study found a difference between the healthy and affected dogs on one chromosome. However, Dr. Johnson described it as “a weak peak” and not definitive. Data from more dogs would be needed to determine if it was significant. Ten years later, additional research shows that PLE and PLN must be considered as separate diseases genetically.
CPP DNA samples were also used in Wheaten Paroxysmal Dyskinesia (PxD) research. It is a rare hereditary neurological movement disorder in young Wheatens. Dr. Dennis O’Brien, a neurologist at the University of Missouri identified 14 affected Wheatens 2005 - 2014. A DNA test for the mutation responsible was announced in 2014.

An additional benefit of the CPP DNA Bank is that Wheatens can easily be included in general genetic research studies in progress at the University of Missouri. For example, Wheatens were included in the Degenerative Myelopathy and Primary Lens Luxation research studies.

Dr. Johnson’s lab identified the genetic mutation which is a major risk factor for Degenerative Myelopathy; a DNA test was developed in 2008. At that time Degenerative Myelopathy (DM), a progressive disease of the spinal cord resulting in paralysis, was virtually unknown to most Wheaten fanciers. In 2009, 29 randomly selected Wheaten DNA samples from CPP were tested. Five (17%) were carriers (one copy of the mutation). Since then, necropsy results have confirmed DM in Wheatens tested as “affected/at-risk” (two copies of the mutation). By November 6, 2018, 442 Wheatens had been tested at Dr. Johnson’s lab and OFA. Test results for the 442 Wheatens were: 153 (35%) normal, 148 (33%) carriers and 141 (32%) affected/at-risk. A large population study is needed to most accurately determine how frequently the mutation occurs in Wheatens.

Primary Lens Luxation (PLL) is a painful disease where the eye lens shifts out of position, often resulting in blindness. The gene mutation for PLL found in other terrier breeds was not found in 650 Wheaten samples from the CPP DNA bank. PLL is rarely reported in Wheatens and those cases most likely result from other eye disorders such as glaucoma or cataracts.

Wheaten CPP DNA bank was established in 2007 primarily for use by researchers to identify the genes responsible for canine diseases. Since then DNA has been used in breed specific research and general canine research. Today, an ample supply of Wheaten DNA remains available for future research at the University of Missouri and to share with other institutions. http://www.caninephenome.org/

New Dosage Protocol for Dogs with Addison’s Disease: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Background:
Addison’s disease is caused by the inability of the adrenal glands to produce two hormones, cortisol and aldosterone. If left untreated, this is a severe and potentially fatal disorder that can cause a multitude of clinical signs that range from vomiting and diarrhea to hypovolemic shock (when a dog’s blood volume or fluid levels drastically drop), cardiac arrhythmias, and death. However, with appropriate therapy, most dogs will do exceptionally well. One component of therapy is to replace the cortisol deficiency with an oral steroid (prednisone). This is easy to do and inexpensive. It is equally critical to replace the aldosterone deficiency as this hormone helps maintain normal electrolyte concentrations, fluid balance, and acid-base status. This is often accomplished by a monthly injection of desoxycorticosterone pivalate (DOCP), which mimics the actions of aldosterone and prevents signs of deficiency. Unfortunately, this drug is expensive, and the cost of lifetime treatment can impose a substantial financial burden on many dog owners.

Study Purpose:
The purpose of our study is to investigate the efficacy and adverse effects of both low-dose (1.1 mg/kg) and standard-dose protocols (2.2 mg/kg) of DOCP. This study is using a commercially available and approved formulation of DOCP (Zycort®) during a three-month time period. The efficacy and adverse effects of both protocols are being determined through a series of evaluations and laboratory tests.

An abstract for this study was presented at the 2019 Michigan Veterinary Conference. It also will be presented at the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (ACVIM) National Conference in June 2019. The study’s general design can be viewed here and more information regarding informed consent and inclusion and exclusion criteria can be found here.

https://cvm.msu.edu/vetschool-tails/new-dosage-protocol-for-dogs-with-addisons-disease-a-randomized-controlled-clinical-trial?fbclid=IwAR0Q4iocXvQgtgSkAuaUsRHAq76Y6CkIlkma6DOaFXZLHqCMuYbrvt2_K4c
Establishing an Ectopic Ureter (EU) Study

At the request of several SCWTCA members, a committee has been formed to research a reported condition in Wheatens, Ectopic Ureters. Susan Ratliffe has volunteered to head this sub-committee, aided by Jill Miller and Sandy Ross. Others interested in working towards the goals listed below should contact Susan at wndancer@rochester.rr.com

1. Establish a literature search exploring EU classifications, related genital urinary anomalies, inheritance, diagnosis, treatments, and frequency within Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers and other breeds.
2. Design an information piece for SCWTCA members and breeders on the subject of EU, presenting an understanding of classifications, symptoms, diagnosing, treatments, expense, specialists, and possible outcomes.
3. Write an article for Benchmarks explaining information on EU, Anatomic Urogenital Anomalies and project goals after SCWT board review.
4. Establish a confidential database of facts on dogs and litters having problems to help estimate prevalence within the SCWT breed and for potential genetic studies on inheritance.
5. Work towards a veterinary or genetic study to establish a mode of inheritance or possible genome-wide association to help decrease issues within the breed long term.

An Update on the Science Behind CBD (Cannabidiol) Use for Pets

AKC Canine Health Foundation presented via VetVine
Presenter(s): Stephanie McGrath, DVM, MS, Diplomate ACVIM (Neurology)

- Although cannabis has been used medicinally for centuries, the science behind it is still in its infancy. Since becoming legal in many states, its popularity has become mainstream, including its use with veterinary patients.
- In this presentation Dr. Stephanie McGrath provides an overview of CBD and presents a review of the published veterinary research regarding its use in dogs. Although the focus of this discussion is related to the treatment of dogs with drug-resistant epilepsy, the information lays an important foundation for our understanding of the dosing, possible side effects, contraindications, precautions, and legality of CBD use in pets at this time.
- The intent is to educate veterinarians and pet owners on the current status of CBD and its potential use in veterinary medicine.

The webinar is focused on trials treating dogs with epilepsy. To listen to the presentation in its entirety, go to https://www.vetvine.com/article/498/akcchf-update-on-the-science-behind-cbd-cannabidiol-use-for-pets

Take Aways for Pet Owners

- The safe form of cannabis is cannabidiol because it has little to no THC.
- Veterinarians may not prescribe CBD oil, nor may they bring it up as a possible treatment. They MAY respond to questions about using the oil, however.
- In research, cannabidiol in the oil form – either drops or in capsules, was more effective than in transderm cream with oil being most effective.
- Study was not conducted to determine appropriate dosage, but results suggest that 2.5-4.5/mg per kg of weight may be appropriate dose to try.
- No adverse clinical signs in study, but elevated ALP (liver enzyme) may be a side effect.
- No adverse changes in behavior seen in study dogs, with questionnaire administered before and after treatment with CBD.
- If buying CBD oil, look for Certificate of Analysis – provided by the manufacturer for each batch of CBD oil.
- Should be made from hemp, high in CBD, low in THC.
- 69% of online CBD products were mislabeled.
- There is no regulation so Buyer Beware.
**POPULAR-SIRE SYNDROME:**

Keeping watch over health and quality issues in purebreds

An important issue in dog breeding is the popular-sire syndrome. This occurs when a stud dog is used extensively for breeding, spreading his genes quickly throughout the gene pool. There are two problems caused by the popular-sire syndrome. One is that any detrimental genes, which the sire carries will significantly increase in frequency – possibly establishing new breed-related genetic disorders. Second, as there are only a certain number of bitches bred each year, overuse of a popular sire excludes the use of other quality males, thus narrowing the diversity of the gene pool.

The popular-sire syndrome is not limited to breeds with small populations. Some of the most populous breeds have had problems with this syndrome. Compounding this, there are several instances where a popular sire is replaced with a son, and even later a grandson. This creates a genetic bottleneck in the breeding population, narrowing the variety of genes available.

Every breed has its prominent dogs in the genetic background of the breed. But most of these dogs become influential based on several significant offspring that spread different combinations of the dog’s genes over several generations. The desirable and undesirable characteristics of the dog were passed on, expressed, evaluated by breeders, and determined if they were worthy of continuing in future generations.

The Challenges

The problem with the popular-sire syndrome is that the dog’s genes are spread widely and quickly - without evaluation of the long-term effects of his genetic contribution. By the time the dog’s genetic attributes can be evaluated through offspring and grand-offspring, his genes have already been distributed widely, and his effect on the gene pool may not be easily changed.

In almost all instances, popular sires are show dogs. They obviously have phenotypic qualities that are desirable, and as everyone sees these winning dogs, they are considered desirable mates for breeding. What breeders and especially stud-dog owners must consider is the effect of their mating selection on the gene pool. At what point does the cumulative genetic contribution of a stud dog outweigh its positive attributes? A popular sire may only produce a small proportion of the total number of litters registered. However, if the litters are all out of top-quality, winning bitches, then his influence and the loss of influence of other quality males may have a significant narrowing effect on the gene pool.

In some European countries, dog-breeding legislation is being considered that limits the lifetime number of litters a dog can sire or produce. If, however, certain matings produce only pet-quality dogs, but no quality breeding prospects, should the dog be restricted from siring a litter from a different line? The popular sire’s effect on the gene pool is on the number of offspring that are used for breeding in the next generation, and how extensively they are being used. This cannot be legislated.

At what point does a stud-dog owner determine that their dog has been bred enough? It can be difficult to deny stud service when asked, but the genetic effect of a dog on the whole breed must be considered. If everyone is breeding to a certain stud dog, the intelligent decision may be to wait and see what is produced from these matings. If you still desire what the stud dog produces, it is possible that you can find an offspring who has those positive attributes, and also a genetic contribution from its dam that you may find desirable. If a popular stud dog deserves to make a significant genetic contribution to the breed, doing so through multiple offspring, and therefore getting a mixed compliment of his genes, is better than focusing on a single offspring.

**Dr. Jerold S Bell**
Adjunct Professor of Clinical Veterinary Genetics at the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University.

Dr. Bell chairs the Hereditary Disease Committee of the World Small Animal Veterinary Medical Association, is a member of the Board of Directors of the OFA, and the AKC Canine Health & Welfare Advisory Panel. He is author of “Veterinary Medical Guide to Dog & Cat Breeds”. He was trained in genetics and genetic counseling at Michigan State University and University of Missouri. His DVM is from Cornell University.
Wait-and-See Approach

All breeding dogs should be health tested for the conditions seen in the breed. If your breed has enrolled in the AKC-Canine Health Foundation/Orthopedic Foundation for Animals CHIC Program (www.caninehealthinfo.org), prospective breeding dogs and bitches should complete the recommended breed-specific health testing prior to breeding. These may include hip radiographs, CERF eye examinations, or specific genetic tests.

It is important to monitor the positive and negative characteristics being produced by popular sires. While it is satisfying to own a popular stud dog, a true measure of a breeder’s dedication is how negative health information in the offspring is made available. All dogs carry some undesirable traits. Based on the variety of pedigree background of bitches who are usually brought to popular sires, there is a greater chance that some undesirable traits could be expressed in the offspring. It is up to the stud-dog owner to keep in touch with bitch owners, and check on the characteristics that are being produced.

Some breeders will argue that the strength of a breed is in its bitches, but the fact remains that the stud dogs potentially have the greatest cumulative influence on the gene pool. There will always be popular sires, and that is not necessarily bad for a breed. But a dog’s influence on a breed should be gradual, and based on proven production and health testing. Maintaining surveillance of health and quality issues in breeding dogs and their offspring, and preserving the genetic diversity of the gene pool, should allow a sound future for purebred dogs.

IN ADDITION TO THE POPULAR SIRE SYNDROME, OTHER ISSUES AFFECT GENETIC DIVERSITY

Read: Genetic Diversity in the Breed: Popular Sire, the Founder Effect, Genetic Bottleneck, and Maintaining a Healthy Gene Pool

By Monica Jones


SOME INTERESTING READS


https://www.iwsca.org/Health/2013%20Dr.%20J.%20Bell%20Handout.pdf

https://breedingbusiness.com/popular-sire-syndrome/
You probably see references to the coefficient of inbreeding (COI), but do you understand what it means? Here are the answers to some frequently asked questions.

What is the coefficient of inbreeding?

In the early 1900s, animal breeders knew that breeding related animals produced more consistent, predictable traits in the offspring, but they also found that there was some loss in vitality and vigor. Fertility was lower, offspring were smaller, early mortality was higher, lifespan was shorter - things that reduced their profit and the quality of their animals, and the higher the level of inbreeding, the greater the detrimental effects. Both the benefits and the risks of inbreeding are a consequence of homozygosity (see below). So a statistic was devised that estimated the level of inbreeding that would result from a particular cross so breeders had a quantitative way of evaluating both the risks and benefits.

What does the number tell me?

The coefficient of inbreeding is the probability of inheriting two copies of the same allele from an ancestor that occurs on both sides of the pedigree. These alleles are "identical by descent". The inbreeding coefficient is also the fraction of all of the genes of an animal that are homozygous (two copies of the same allele). So, for a mating that would result in offspring with an inbreeding coefficient of 10%, there is a one in 10 chance that any particular locus would have two copies of the same allele, and 10% of all of the genes in an animal will be homozygous.

What is a "good" value for COI? What COI is "too high"?

The original purpose of the coefficient of inbreeding was to give breeders a number that would indicate the benefit to be gained from inbreeding as well as the magnitude of the deleterious effects they could expect. The trick for the breeder then is to weight the benefits and risks of a particular breeding and judge what is an acceptable balance. A low COI will have low risk, but it will also only have a modest benefit. A high COI would produce more consistency and prepotency in the offspring, but there will also be a significant loss of vigor and health.

The deleterious effects of inbreeding begin to become evident at a COI of about 5%. At a COI of 10%, there is significant loss of vitality in the offspring as well as an increase in the expression of deleterious recessive mutations. The combined effects of these make 10% the threshold of the "extinction vortex" - the level of inbreeding at which smaller litters, higher mortality, and expression of genetic defects have a negative effect on the size of the population, and as the population gets smaller the rate of inbreeding goes up, resulting in a negative feedback loop that eventually drives a population to extinction.

So, in terms of health, a COI less than 5% is definitely best. Above that, there are detrimental effects and risks, and the breeder needs to weigh these against whatever benefit is expected to be gained. Inbreeding levels of 5-10% will have modest detrimental effects on the offspring. Inbreeding levels above 10% will have significant effects not just on the quality of the offspring, but there will also be detrimental effects on the breed.

For comparison, mating of first cousins produces a COI of 6.25%; in many societies this is considered incest and is forbidden by law. Mating of half-siblings produces a COI of 12.5%; mating of full siblings produces a COI of 25%.

Do I still have to worry about COI if I am doing the health tests for my breed?

YES. For genetic disorders caused by a single recessive mutation, the DNA test...
will prevent the 1-in-4 risk of producing an affected animal by crossing two carriers. So, that test eliminates a risk of 25% for the disorder caused by that mutation.

But every dog has many mutations, and you have no way to know about them if a dog has only one copy and they are not expressed. If you breed two dogs with some of the same mutations, you can expect that the offspring will be homozygous for 25% of them. Many of these mutations might only have very slight effects that you wouldn't notice as a "disease", but it is the accumulation of these small effects that causes the loss of vigor and vitality in inbred animals that is called "inbreeding depression". DNA tests tell you only about one particular gene, a known risk. But if the COI of a litter is 25%, you can expect that 25% of the deleterious mutations in each puppy will be expressed.

To breed healthy animals, you need to worry about ALL of the potential risks, and the one thing we can be sure of is that there are many more recessive mutations than the ones we have DNA tests for. Why would you invest in the DNA tests available for your breed, then produce a litter in which 15%, or 25%, or 40% of the other mutations in every animal will be expressed?

You must remember that the coefficient of inbreeding is not a measure of health. It is a measure of RISK, and with or without DNA tests, it is the best way to judge the level of genetic risk you are taking when you breed a litter.

**How many generations should I use to calculate the inbreeding coefficient?**

If you want to know the risk of inheriting two copies of an allele (good or bad) from an ancestor, that ancestor must be included in your database. If you have a database with just parents and grandparents, the inbreeding coefficient can't tell you anything at all about how likely you are to inherit two copies of an allele from your great great grandfather. A coefficient of inbreeding from a five generation pedigree will be an estimate of the probability of inheriting two copies of the same allele from only the animals in those 5 generations that appear on both sides of the pedigree.

But the whole point of the coefficient of inbreeding was to give breeders a way to weigh the potential benefits and risks that would result from genes that are homozygous. So you need ALL of the ancestors of a dog to be in the pedigree database you use, and for purebred dogs this means a pedigree database that goes back to the first registered dogs in the breed - the founders.

The fewer generations used in calculating the inbreeding coefficient, the "better" (i.e. lower) it will appear to be. But this isn't an accurate assessment of the true degree of homozygosity in a dog, so it does not reflect the true level of inbreeding depression and risk of genetic disease.

**This graph** shows how the COI calculated for five dogs in the same breed varies depending on the number of generations used in the calculations. You should use at least 8 or 10 generations, and 20 generations would be even better. For the most accurate estimate, of course, you should use the entire pedigree back to founders.

**What if there are missing pedigree data?**

A dog with one or two missing parents is disconnected from its ancestors, so "on paper" it can't inherit two copies of the same allele and its coefficient of inbreeding will be incorrectly calculated to be zero. Of course, that will underestimate the inbreeding estimates for all of that animal's descendants as well. One way to get around this is to create a "virtual" dog for the missing animal and assign to it the average level of inbreeding of dogs in the same generation.

**Can I use the coefficient of inbreeding to reduce the risk of genetic disorders in my puppies?**

Absolutely! This is exactly what it was designed to do. Just remember that the COI is an estimate of the predicted loss of vigor and general health to expect as a consequence of the expression of recessive mutations. Except during the development of a new breed when you want to use inbreeding to fix type, you should strive to keep inbreeding below 10% to achieve modest benefit with modest risk.

**Uh-oh. What if the level of inbreeding in my breed is already too high?**

The closed gene pools mandated by kennel clubs for purebred dogs necessarily result in inbreeding, and in many breeds the average level of inbreeding is already high. This is the reason the occurrence of genetic disorders...
in purebred dogs is steadily increasing (you can watch the "genetic disorder counter" here) at the same time as lower fertility, smaller litters, and higher puppy mortality are making breeding ever more difficult.

Your first option is to make the best possible use of the genetic diversity that still exists in your breed. Identify lines that are not closely related to yours, and even if those animals wouldn't be your first pick in terms of type, a cross producing a lower COI will be beneficial in the next generation in terms of health. A genetic analysis of your breed's pedigree database can help you find these less related animals using something called cluster analysis. Don't assume that animals from different lines or even in different countries are less related. Calculate the inbreeding coefficient of a potential mating from a good pedigree database that goes back to founders. An "outcross" to a dog that is more related than you realize is likely to produce a litter with lots of nasty surprises.

What if your breed is so inbred that there is nowhere for you to go to find less related animals?

Unfortunately, many breeds are facing this problem. Genetic diversity is unavoidably lost from a breed every generation, and to restore diversity and reduce inbreeding you need a way to put the genes back by breeding to an unrelated dog, probably of a different breed. If your breed is already highly inbred and struggling with significant health issues, this is not a trivial thing to do. The animals to outcross to must be selected very carefully. For example, breeding to another highly inbred dog, even of a different breed, will produce offspring that all have the same alleles for the genes that were homozygous in the parent. The key to managing recessive mutations in any population is keeping them rare, so adding animals to the population that share many of the same mutations is asking for trouble down the road. Also, incorporating new genetic material into the breed will require a well-designed strategy worked out for at least the next 4 or 5 generations. A single crossbreeding followed by sequential backcrossing into the breed will remove most of the genetic diversity you were hoping to introduce. You definitely need to start with a carefully designed plan designed by geneticists with the tools to do it properly.

Avoiding high levels of inbreeding in the first place is much easier than trying to fix things after inbreeding becomes a problem. Breeders should work together to monitor the inbreeding of their breed so they can all benefit from healthier puppies that meet their goals as breeders now and in the future.

www.InstituteofCanineBiology.org

The Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Database: “An Important Tool”

SCWT Database calculates the COI by using the data from all ancestors in the SCWT Database up to 10 generations removed from the dog the calculation is being done for. The COI is only displayed if there are at least four complete generations as that is determined to be the minimum number for a meaningful calculation.

Percent Blood is an estimate of the percentage of possible contribution of genes from any given ancestor. There are two copies of each gene, one from the mother, one from the father. That is the only actual hard and fast rule in genetics, since there could actually be 0 - 100% of the genes from each of the grandparents or beyond. On average, however, each grandparent would be assumed to contribute 25% of the genes.

The Coefficient of Inbreeding, or COI, indicates the likelihood that both copies of any of a dog’s genes come from the same ancestor. The higher the value, the more times ancestors appear in both sides of the pedigree.

http://scwtdb.org/DB/Main.html
In this issue of Benchmarks, we continue our focus on breeder education. In the past we’ve presented the topic of choosing the ideal stud dog for your bitch. This quarter we found a couple of thought provoking articles related to that topic – including Popular Sires and Inbreeding Coefficients.

Along with the articles we asked several of our longtime and influential breeders to weigh in with their opinions on the subject. We asked our contributors for their insights with a few pointed questions on how these factors influenced our breed over the years and will in the future. Whether you’re contemplating your first breeding or have been breeding for years – we think you’ll find the following answers rich with thoughts to consider in your own breeding philosophies.

Pam Mandeville chose to use the articles and our questions as inspiration for her Devil’s Advocate column which follows this feature.

Please note the opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Editors.

**Question 1.**

Do you think our breed witnessed the popular sire syndrome in the 80’s and 90’s in breeders’ efforts to refine breed type? More recently popular sires have been created based on DNA testing for health.

Do you believe the SCWT Breed has been negatively or positively impacted by these trends? Have these tendencies narrowed the SCWT gene pool?

**Question 2.**

The article on Coefficient of Inbreeding (COI) lists a high COI as producing more consistency in offspring, but also warns of the potential for significant loss of vigor in puppies. Based on your experience in breeding SCWT what do you consider an acceptable COI for litters you breed?

Do you have advice for newer breeders on line breeding vs. outcrossing?

**Question 3.**

Some of the preeminent Stud Dogs in SCWT breed history were dogs who carried a COI of 25% or more (some as high as 50%). By definition these dogs were often extremely prepotent in their ability to put their “stamp” on their offspring. Do you have advice for fellow breeders on how to balance the risks to health that inbreeding brings while chasing the type we all aim for?

---

**Gay Dunlap, Gleanngay Wheatens**

**Question 1.**

Of course, we witnessed the “popular sire syndrome” and from the very beginning of our journey. But before I go any further, it is important to realize that we early breeders had little guidance and were pretty much “the blind leading the blind.” All we knew was that we wanted to create the soundest, most beautiful Wheatens with the best temperaments possible. We studied and read every book available on the subject and, at the time, close line breeding was avowed the best path for achieving this. I have to say, in retrospect, there were, no doubt, some mistakes made. Many of us, at least those on the east coast, thought highly of Stephen Dedalus of Andover and as a result most of us bred to him. He was the only dog in his litter with other than an Irish coat and I often wonder how things might have been different if we had considered using his brothers at stud. If you go back through our pedigrees, he is behind just about every litter created in this country. Then, my own dog, Gleanngay Holliday (a Stephen Dedalus grandson) came along. Marjorie Shoemaker, the breeder of our first American
champion, Abby’s Postage Dhu O’Waterford, called him “A cure for the commons.” Doc was bred so many times that he became the top producing Terrier Sire of all time. I believe this title still holds. We probably produced too much of a good thing. On the one hand we created some outstanding Wheaten Sire Dogs (for example, the Wildflower dogs are of this lineage). Another dog, Brairlyn Dandelion, himself tightly bred, was also frequently used at stud. Sadly, there were problems lurking that we had no inkling of until we began to lose dogs. Most were undiagnosed or misdiagnosed illnesses. We soon learned that we were dealing with PLE/PLN. It is difficult for me to consider that such line breeding had a negative impact on the breed because we produced so many beautiful dogs. I think, had protein losing disease been quickly diagnosed and not denied by so many breeders, the outcome might have been different. As for narrowing the gene pool, the more recent development of DNA testing is creating a far more deleterious situation in the breed.

I contend that breeding decisions based upon DNA markers, with little concern about the quality of the dog or his suitability for a given bitch, has seriously impacted the quality of our breed. I find it particularly unfortunate since the test targets markers for PLN only, especially considering that PLE is lethal and PLN is a disease that can be controlled with diet and prescription drugs. Some beautifully balanced, incredibly sound dogs have been cast aside as breeding stock because they carry a marker. Instead, dogs with no markers have risen to the top, some being over-used and no doubt narrowing our gene pool. It doesn’t seem to matter that they are often neither sufficiently sound nor of correct breed type. We are seeing a resurgence of dogs that lack length of leg and sufficient length of forearm. They are straight in shoulder, forcing the front too far forward and as a result are too short in neck and long in back. There are those that lack sufficient bend of stifle as well. All of these traits deserve attention. I don’t think enough concern is given to ear size either.

In other words, I feel too much attention is being placed on the DNA test and not enough on breed type and soundness.

**Question 2.**

It was never my experience that loss of vigor occurred in pups as a result of my breeding program. Nor was health an issue until the onset of PLE/PLN. I did not as a rule consider COI until quite late in my breeding career and then, only minimally, but I did study pedigrees religiously before doing a breeding. I also looked for dogs that might appear too often in the pedigree of a proposed litter, vis-à-vis his quality and how comfortable I was doubling or tripling up on him, ruling out a breeding that would be doubling up on a dog that I did not feel to be of sufficient quality or, to my mind, created health concerns. I will say in retrospect that I did some breedings I would not consider if I were breeding today.

**Question 3.**

That was then and this is now. I do not mean this as a cop-out response to the question. But we are dealing with a disease that Wheaten breeders want to avoid at all costs. At the same time, it’s very difficult to see today’s quality dogs thrown out because of a marker. We must remember that we are not dealing with a gene here, but with a marker. If it were the actual gene this would be a different story. I feel there are times when we should be willing to bite the bullet in order to insure our breed does not continue to head downstream with regard to type and soundness. By biting the bullet, I mean we need some breeders that are willing to take a chance on some of the breed’s outstanding males that happen to have a marker.

One final comment…unfortunately there are breeders in every breed that suffer from a serious lack of education, ours is no exception; i.e., there are those that still don’t understand correct type and soundness. We must do a better job of educating our breeders in recognizing and rewarding these fundamentals of breed type.
**Susan Ratliffe, Whindancer Wheatens**

**Question 1.**

Our Breed was affected by the popular sire syndrome back in the 80’s and 90’s. I was a novice breeder and bred to the dog of the day that everyone else was breeding to not knowing any better. And of course the popular sire came down with PLN/PLE. One good thing is a lot of Breeders removed offspring from their breeding program or bred away from this line. I was ignorant and the subject wasn’t addressed until after we had a problem that I’m aware of. Education for new people to the breed is so important if we want good breeders for the future. Novice Breeders have a responsibility to educate themselves before they start breeding.

Now it is a problem the Popular sire syndrome may be happening again because of DNA marker results. I will argue now from my personal experience over the last 25 years. The markers are coming from dogs in the pedigree so I believe people are watching pedigrees more. I haven’t heard of as many dogs coming down with PLN although we may not be aware of any affected dogs without an update to the open registry. I believe people are considering dogs they may not have considered in the past because of the marker status and this may help diversity as well as health if done with thoughtfulness. I breed predominately European pedigrees of known dogs that have produced good health for several generations with good results. I only breed 0 marker dogs so far. Now with the marker test I can begin to breed into US pedigree dogs. The big question I have when breeding for health is 1st the marker status for PLN and then the PLE background in the pedigree. This is as important as the PLN marker. Even more so since we don’t have a test for PLE as of yet. I feel others may be overlooking this. Personally I haven’t run out of 0’s to breed to with either predominately European or US dogs as of yet. And I feel I am addressing genetic diversity both in watching my COI’s when I am line breeding my lines and when breeding my European pedigrees with US dogs for an outcross.

A word of caution…if you are breeding into a European pedigree go back at least 10 generations and talk to someone who knows these lines. Not all European dogs are clear of our problems and may have problems that you are bringing in that are more prevalent in their lines. If you go back 5 generations and you find only US dogs that have produced or come from the same dogs that produced over here years ago, are you that much further ahead?

Now if I were breeding only US pedigree dogs, I would worry more. The articles talking about Genetic Diversity are really good food for thought for our Breed. We are a small breed and if we only breed US pedigrees addressing PLN markers and PLE status in our backgrounds and breed to only a select few dogs do we have enough genetic diversity in our breed to support this practice if everyone is doing this over several generations? Who will you breed to down the line?

**Question 2.**

My advice to new Breeders is good education on this subject. Understand COI, line breeding and outcross. You can’t just look at the last 3 generations for health. Okay for physical characteristics but not health. Health genes can pop up more than 3 generations back and surface in your litter. If you are linebreeding, outcross periodically before linebreeding more. And only line breed with help. Claudia Orlandi-Waller wrote a really good book “The ABC’s of Dog Breeding” a great book on simple genetics with a wealth of valid information on this topic. Learn as much as you can about the pedigree behind your dog. Get a copy of the Open Registry and yellow out affected dogs and Producers. If all 4 arms of your pedigree have color try and find a dog that looks clearer. Use this as one tool in your decision making process. Check the COI and who contributes the most to your pedigree using the SCWT Database. (see below) Check several combinations of pedigrees and weigh Pro’s and Con’s. Talk to older Breeders to know more about the older dogs. Find classes to help with good breeding information and stud dog management.

My acceptable COI’s range from 10%-17% if I am breeding my European lines to US lines. This may fall in a more acceptable or comfortable range for COI’s I believe.
When line breeding my European lines the COI falls in the 20%-22% range. Not any higher. Even with line breeding I have not lost vigor in my puppies. I have good litter sizes of 6-10 puppies, mothers get pregnant with very few misses, stud dogs produce decent size litters. Consistency is getting better but something I have to constantly monitor since mixing European pedigrees with US pedigrees can be challenging to pick the right dog for our standard.

**Question 3.**

Excellent question! COI is important. But I believe we should be looking at who is contributing the most to the pedigree also. Both for health and when considering a more consistent look physically. The SCWT Database has information that can help us with that. It gives us a list of dogs for 10 generations back, % of blood the dog contributes, and how many times the dogs appear in the 10 generations. It also gives us how many Unique dogs are in the pedigree (important in determining diversity as well as a possible consistent look of the dogs) It then gives us information on the most occurrences of dogs in the pedigree as well as the % of the blood they contribute to the pedigree. If you have an old dog that occurs 115 times and contributes over 27% by blood or more and he was affected or produced problems is this a good choice for health?

I think you can line breed successfully for health and looks if you look at a careful consideration of the COI and who contributes the most to your pedigree as well as outcrossing occasionally. We have multiple tools available in considering a breeding. We have a small population genetically. Another tool might be looking at groups that specialize at looking at the Genetics of a Breed and from that making suggestions of how we should Breed for a better Genetic Diversity population so in the future we still have a beautiful, healthy, genetically diversified breed that fits our standard and continues to flourish. I love this Breed so I think it’s worth the effort.

**Sue Goldberg, Wheatens of Shandalee**

**Question 1.**

Wheatens actually gained a foothold in this country in the early seventies as a result of the "popular sire syndrome". That watershed sire was Ch. Stephen Dedalus of Andover, and many of the early breeders did half-sibling matings off him, mostly to fix size and more especially, coat. In fact, our first two bitches were half sisters, his daughters out of a mother and daughter, and all our resulting Shandalee line comes down from them. Bear in mind that back then while we were striving for AKC recognition, the entire Wheaten population in this country was very small — our foundation bitch, Legenderry’s Iollann the Fair, ROM was just the 745th Wheaten in this country. Thus, there were very few sires to choose from and they were billed as a hearty, healthy breed, which for the most part at that time, they were, so we kind of took good health for granted. My vet used to warn me that, "If you breed them long enough, something will show up" and of course, years later, it did.

In the 80’s and again in the 90’s, there were certainly more choices, and the two most popular sires in the breed definitely set type, for good or ill. The first was a stallion of a dog, very well made, but he had large ears. He stamped his offspring with his short back and nice outline, and yes, those big ears, a battle breeders are still fighting. In the 90’s we had a very popular sire who was bred into almost every line. When he died at age 10, he had an astounding 403 puppies on the ground. PLE and PLN were now becoming serious concerns and this nice dog, who produced offspring who were better than he, died of both. The impact of that is also considered part of his legacy, although his daughter, our Ch. Shandalee Fire Dancer, lived till over 15, and her daughter, his granddaughter, our Ch. Shandalee Rocketfire, just turned 15 and is still going strong. The resulting flood of imports from other countries strictly to ‘widen the gene pool’ set us back 30 years, in my opinion, both in type and, in some cases, temperament. It is not clear that these imports contributed any significant benefits to the breed as a whole. Additionally, some breeders began breeding "by the numbers" with little regard to

**Continued on page 31**
CH BRYR ROSE I HAVE A DREAM
CH Coventry Penny For Your Thoughts X CH Bryr Rose Voulez-Vous

REVA

completed her CH with three 5-pt majors

Expertly conditioned and shown by Kent and Gwen Meyer

Bryr Rose Wheatens

Owned and loved by Carolyn Garrett
Bred by Carolyn Garrett and Jeanne Ferris.
carolyn3110@aol.com
Signed, sealed & delivered...a new champion!

A square, 18½”, good-moving dog, Quinn finished his championship with 4 majors and multiple Bests of Breed over specials.

Thank you to handler Andrew Green and assistant Morgan Miller for always showing Quinn at his best and making it easy for us to get his last few points.

Thank you to the Vrettos family for their hard work and for letting Quinn be a weekend warrior.

Quinn will be seen occasionally as a special.

Bred & Co-owned by
John & Pam Mandeville
Co-owned by Kelly & John Vrettos

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CH Banner Signed, Sealed, Delivered
(CH Coventry's Penny for Your Thoughts x GCH Banner Down In The Treme)
MEET SOULJA
CH Saltnsea Pretty Boy Swag
GCH Saltnsea Runnin’ Down A Dream X GCH Saltnsea Magic Over Andover

With limited showing, Soulja finished with several Best of Breeds (over specials) and a Group Placement, all from the classes

Saltnsea Wheatens

Breeders: Susan Jacobsen and Eric Taylor
Owners: Laura McManus and T. R. McLean
Handled by Conor McFadden
photos by Beth Sorenson

Susan Jacobsen * susanj02@yahoo.com
Specialty Fund Raisers

**Towel** - 100% hydro cotton tan towel with embroidered Wheaten sitting in a puddle, wearing a rain hat. $35

**Velvet Crate Mat** - Forest Green, 300 crate size mat. Machine wash and dry. Quilted on both sides with a gaited Wheaten embroidered on the end, center of the mat. $45

**Buff** - Multi-Function Headwear. Can be worn as a headband, hat, scarf or share with your pup. $25

**Heroclip Hybrid Gear Clip** - hook, twists & folds in ways other carabiners and hooks can't. $15
- Swivels 360°
- Hangs your stuff securely
- Hooks or clips just about anywhere
- Hook folds, twists and tucks around clip

Specialty Raffle Items

**Framed Water color** - 24”x 30”
by Pam Donahue’s daughter Sheila. Donated by: Jackie Gottlieb who was awarded the artwork for winning BOB in 1991 in Chicago

**Dog Crate** - made by: Impact Dog Crate
300 medium size gray in color, light weight, high quality, powder coated aluminum. Donated by Beth Verner and Betty Chapman, Caraway Wheatens

Raffle tickets for all items; 1 for $5, 6 for $25
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GCHB Greentree Cayenne Dancer X CH Harbour Hill Radiator Springs

MILLIE

Thank you Judges;
WB - Westminster KC (Mr. Michael Dougherty)
WB - Sacramento KC (Ms. Elizabeth “Beth” Sweigart)
SB - Sacramento KC (Mr. Clay Cady)
BOB & GROUP 4 - Angeles Canyon Dog Club (Mr. Ralph “Sonny” Ambrosio)

Beautifully presented by Jorge & Susie Olivera
Owned by Susan Sakuye and Lauren Smith

Harbour Hill Wheatens
Susan Sakuye ~ 805.967.0953 ~ ssakuye@aol.com
breed type and thereby limiting breeding stock to those homozygous negative or heterozygous Wheatens which has succeeded in narrowing the gene pool once again.

**Question 2.**

The articles you reference recommend going back 8-10 generations, adding that 20 generations would be better and going back to the founding dogs would be ideal. I doubt that many breeders go back more than 5 or 6, and even if they tried, much of that information is lost to history. Personally, I believe in careful linebreeding, and have seen absolutely no loss of vigor nor a higher mortality rate in our line. On the contrary, most of our dogs live 15 - 16 years and three have gone to 18. I have had the luxury of having had my hands on or seen the earliest imports from the late ’60’s forward. Early on, I did a few close linebreedings to set breed type, since then more often first or second cousins, grandparent to grandchild or great grandparent to great grandchild. I also believe that a carefully researched occasional outcross is also necessary, with a return to linebreeding to retain type. I see breeders who continually outcross, often breeding to the latest winner with no regard to how the lines will mesh, and every litter looks different. A successful line has a "look", a style, that should be easy to spot.

My advice to newer breeders is to start with the best bitch you can buy, use the knowledge of her breeder or a breed mentor to help choose a healthy, mentally sound dog closest to the Standard from your line to breed to, and strive for consistency to set type. Before doing any breeding, however, careful thought must be given to where to go in the next generation. Each breeding is part of a continuum, not done in a vacuum, and there should be a road map in the breeder’s mind as to where is the next stop on the road to the ideal.

**Question 3.**

The most successful breeders in any breed consistently use linebreeding and even some inbreeding to set type. I get many different breed magazines and repeatedly the breeders of the top dogs in each breed cite multiple crosses to an influential sire — or dam — as a part of their success not only in the ring but as a top producer. And be aware that inbreeding is not for the faint of heart. It will quickly reveal the good, the bad and the ugly genes lurking in a family tree.

Let me be clear that in addition to type, I absolutely believe that health and temperament are key considerations in any contemplated breeding, but in doing so, I place far, far more emphasis on the health, temperament and longevity of the parents, siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and ancestors than on the DNA numbers, which I believe are a tool we do not yet fully understand. It is my experience that family history is a much better predictor of health or temperament than any number. It is incumbent on any breeder to thoroughly research all aspects of the family of any dog they consider as a potential mate and to commit to retaining or improving breed type as described in our Standard, because if we ignore the importance of type, we may as well be breeding happy, healthy mutts.

Please remember to support Wheaten Health with your fully tax deductible donation to the SCWTCA Endowment Inc., by visiting [http://www.wheatenhealthendowment.org/donate.htm](http://www.wheatenhealthendowment.org/donate.htm)
Among the many good things *Benchmarks*’ editors Helen and Deb have done is asking breeders interesting questions. I’ve been flattered when asked to respond, especially as I’m always in the company of more successful breeders. Plus, it always gives me a column. Such was the case with this issue’s questions. My answers became this column. I look forward to seeing if others’ responses impact my future thinking.

My quick reaction: interesting articles, too simplistic. Coincidentally, some online discussions occurred between long time, successful breeders of other breeds. (I recommend Wheaten breeders find these; you may be stunned by others’ success with close breedings we rarely consider now.)

Information abounds on Coefficients of Inbreeding (COI,) linebreeding vs outcrossing, popular sires. Those other breeders cited additional sources, including the 20 oft-repeated “Rules” from renowned Bull Terrier breeder Raymond Oppenheimer. It’s easy to get caught up in the theory…at the 50,000-foot level.

Eventually we need to come down to earth: who are we breeding our bitch to?

Let’s start with the “popular sire” idea, a term that’s always turned me off. It carries an element of snark, dumb breeders flocking to a dog just because everyone else does. I prefer AKC’s neutral term “Frequently Used Sires.”

As Jerald Bell points out, a dog is popular for a reason: he’s produced good offspring. (Really…how many chances should a dog producing ugly puppies get?) Breeder Sylvia Hammarstrom of Skansen schnauzers who in 50+ years has produced about 1,000 AKC champions has pointed out, “Using a proven stud dog who has already produced several outstanding offspring improves your chances 100%.”

You’ve considered your bitch: qualities, pedigree and health. Mr. Frequently Used Sire is a really good match on all counts…plus when bred to a similar bitch, the puppies are what you want. You also have a plan in mind for her offspring.

Certainly, the breeder benefits by this match. I’d also argue any time a match that’s good on all fronts takes place, it’s good for the breed, numbers be damned.

Bell, concerned about the preponderance of Mr. FUS’ offspring, suggests using his brother. However, our breed doesn’t have a lot of available brothers. And one should always remember the aforementioned Mr. Oppenheimer’s Rule 4: “Don’t believe the popular cliché about the brother or sister of the great champion being just as good to breed from. For every one that is, hundreds are not. It depends on the animal concerned.”

Now: the COI. Carol Beuchat’s article explains the COI is “the probability of inheriting two copies of the same allele from an ancestor that occurs on both sides of the pedigree.” It is a tool developed in the 1920s for livestock breeders.

That gives me pause. Livestock breeders deal with singletons or twins; only pigs produce large multiple-birth litters. I’m not a statistics or genetics genius but I wonder if it’s an appropriate model for dog litters. Additionally, livestock breeders can breed pure, cross or mixed; dog breeders cannot…without violating registry requirements.

Today genetic testing can provide clearer answers. In the 1920s, genetics was primarily about Mendel and fruit flies; it wasn’t until the 1940s and 1950s that DNA became a focus. Sequencing of the dog genome occurred over 50 years later. COI is an all-encompassing measure…a probability applied to ALL inheritance, despite the fact we know from ol’ Gregor that for any individual animal and any individual gene, the actual probability could run from 0 to 100%. In some breeds, a genetic test to determine diversity exists, demonstrating varying levels of diversity in members of a litter, which the COI cannot tell you. Finally, we sometimes forget the COI covers all the alleles of the approximately 19,000 canine genes. A risk averse breeder avoiding a high COI may escape the “bad” genes…and lose out on the “good” ones.

Beuchat lost me with her laser-focus on the evils of linebreeding…well, she really lost me when I read her CV but that’s for another article. She contends it’s “best” to utilize a COI below 5% and at 10%, the “extinction vortex” begins…a spiral that leads to the eventual extinction of a breed.

Give me extreme absolutes and my immediate reaction is to push back. I used a resource for our breed, the database introduced by the Endowment last year and
available to all at www.scwtdb.org, where you can trace your dog back to Ir CH Charlie Tim, born in 1934. Look at a lot of dogs…. early dogs, recent dogs, US dogs, European dogs, dogs from the Open Registry, dogs who lived long healthy lives….and those pedigrees and COIs might surprise you.

I believe the adage that “evidence” is not the plural of anecdote. But between our breed and the experience of long-time breeders in other breeds, who do FAR closer linebreedings than us, I’m skeptical the claims of disaster from linebreeding and high COIs align to reality.

Here’s the real problem I have with all these discussions: it’s breeding in theory, not reality. It’s trying to simplify to numbers something that’s complex. Pointing to past breeding practices as producing the increased risk of PLN and PLE in our breed may be accurate…but only as far as it goes. Because it’s equally accurate to say the generally robust health and soundness and typical good temperament of our breed also resulted from those same practices.

Breeders have a lot of tools at their disposal. Just because I see the COI as an old mallet doesn’t mean it’s useless. Just because the test for PLN risk is leading edge doesn’t mean we should ignore “old fashioned” factors like predecessor health and longevity. (For me, another strike against Beuchat is her airy dismissal of health testing.)

Our editors’ final question…how do we balance it all?...contains the answer: it IS a balancing act. You think. Don’t blindly follow anything…whether it’s Mr. Wonderful of the Moment, a single test result, a calculation or anything else…without fully understanding it. Don’t make a single factor the sole determinant of what you do. Don’t buy into linebreeding or outcrossing without understanding the pedigree and a plan. Do recognize the implications of how risk averse you are.

The final word is Ray Oppenheimer’s Rule #20: “Don’t be satisfied with anything but the best. The second best is never good enough.”

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CALL FOR PHOTOS

It’s time for the 2020 Calendar. We need your photos by July 15.

Please use these guidelines

- Photos must be high resolution
- Maximum of 5 photos per person
- No files or link to files
- We prefer photos to display dogs in a traditional Wheaten trim and no people in photo
- Send them to Dana Barton or Catherine Perron at jenduscwt@aol.com
## New Titles Earned

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Unleash Your Creativity... Are You Computer Savvy?

We Are Looking For A Benchmarks Editor

Skills Needed

- Experience with layout and design
- Computer skills
- Knowledge of desktop publishing:
  - Ability to work with Layout Tools, Text Tools, Graphic Tools
  - Knowledge of simple excel spread sheets
- Creative talent
- Understanding of commercial printing requirements (pagination)
- Knowledge of the SCWT; health, structure, presentation
- Ability to create educational material
- Knowledge of conformation shows and other dog sports
- Ability to work with people
- Ability to make and meet deadlines

Current editor will continue to do ad design if desired.
Contact Cecily Skinner at tarascwt@aol.com if interested.
The 2019 National Agility Championship was held March 15-17 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Competitors were comprised of all AKC registered or AKC canine partner dogs that met the requirements throughout the requirement period (December 1, 2017-November 30, 2018). Requirements include 20 Double Qs and 550 MACH points.

Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers that qualified for this distinguished event include:

“Darby” MACH Eringlo Riverdance MXC MJC CGC, owner Janine Mroz
“Pretzel” MACH6 Aran Twisted Logic MXS2 MJS2 OF T2B, owner Elizabeth Abate
“Rory” Rory Red King Of The Links MX MXB MXJ MJB MXF T2B2 THDN CGCA TKP, owner Mary Whiting

Unfortunately, Pretzel and Darby were unable to attend.

Rory was the sole Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier to represent our breed at the 2019 National Agility Championship (NAC).

Entered were 318 dogs in the 16” jump height. The points and seconds listed are cumulative for the NAC runs:

Rory: 260 points 127.697 seconds-145th in 16” jump height (85/75/100)

Rory is very versatile and has titles in Tricks and Therapy. He enjoys visiting with Veterans and Memory care patients. His specialty is giving hugs and performing his tricks! Rory is 4 years old and Mary’s first agility dog. It was their first NAC and it was an honor to attend this prestigious event with such talented teams from all over the world! Mary and Rory are enjoying their journey together!

Order at http://www.scwtca.org/shop/
Our theme this year, Together Again was a salute to our past and to the present. Each year when organizing our specialty, our club focuses on the past, the present and the future.

The past is the foundation of our breed. We celebrate the people and the Wheatens that created history so many years ago.

We were also celebrating our Specialty history. For many years our Specialty was held in conjunction with Great Western Terrier Association, the Kennel Club of Beverly Hills and the Long Beach Kennel Club. So here we were Together Again with Beverly Hills.

The present is the joy of the moment, your bundle of fur, a ribbon, friendship at the show site.

We had a different venue, two Specialties in one day. A different show site, the Fairplex instead of a park. A different date, March instead of June but we were Together Again. Together with our friends, Together with our Wheatens and Together with our show committee.

Most importantly we look to the future. The future is sweepstakes, competition, rescue, volunteers and health cures. The future is in our hands. We must nurture and encourage it with friendship, determination and perseverance...the very essence of a terrier.

We would like to thank all those who came Together so quickly to make our Specialty so wonderful this year. You are the best!

Judges: Kathy Clarke, Peggy Beisel-McIlwaine and Sweeps Judge Bobby Ott
Our Faithful and Wonderful Ring Stewards – Lynn Aquirre and Wilma Johnson
SCWTCA President, Cecily Jones Skinner.
Hospitality – Paula Radin
Decorations – Joan Johnson, Carolyn Filing & Laura Virant
Raffle – Sue Banas & Allison Van Wig
Soft Goods – Ann Leigh & Debbie Bowen
Advertising – Kay Baird
Specialty Logo – Beth Babos
Trophies – Sue Banas, Karla Baer Cohen & our Artist, Merrillee Ford

Thank you for joining us or helping us...it was a wonderful, joyous three-day celebration of Wheatens, Together Again!

Sue Banas & Karla Baer Cohen – Specialty Co-Chairs & the entire SCWTCSC membership.

*The Kennel Club of Beverly Hills Saturday show was broadcast on Easter Sunday, April 21 on NBC 1-3 pm EST, 10-noon PT
Specialty #1 Sweeps (no critique); Judge Bobby Ott

BEST IN SWEEPS: MARQUEE’S EYE OF THE STORM (d)
GCHB Marquee Storm Warning x CH Marquee’s Love Potion Number Nine
Breeders: C Richard Urquhart & Sonya Urquhart
Owner: Kelly Goldboss

BOS IN SWEEPS: LOCHLINEAR FINDERS KEEPERS
CH Tara I Get Around x GCH Lochlinear A Serendipitous Win
Breeder/Owner: Patricia Mullin

Specialty #1 Critique; Judge Peggy Beisel-McIlwaine

It is always a pleasure and honor to judge a specialty. SCWs have been a very important part of my life and it is particularly nice to keep getting invited back to do one of their specialties.

While the entry was small, it had some real quality. My first class, the 6-9 puppy dog class had two incredibly typey pups, that would end up with winners dog and reserve. It could easily have been switched if the second pup had a little more confidence. He was a bit overwhelmed. Both are of nice size and outline, pleasing heads, moved well and lovely coats.

We all know Wheatens have had their ups and downs and I do believe the quality is trending upwards once again. Congratulations to all the conscientious breeders. I do know the SCW breeders have always been on top of health issues and know what is important for their wonderful breed.

My winners bitch came from the bred by class which is always nice when that happens. She is a solid bitch with great movement.

My breed winner is the same dog I awarded breed at the national. He is such a typey, quality dog of proper size, square outline, pleasing head that moves extremely well. He has the desired coat that is presented nicely.

I had some lovely bitches to choose from for best opposite and my AOMs were reflected in that fact since both were awarded to the bitches.

Again thank you to the membership and to all the hard working folks who put on a very nice specialty in such a short time. I think the move to the new weekend, joining once again with Beverly Hills, will prove to be a very good change.
WD/BOW: CACHET FREEDOM PARADE
CH Atas Mackanne Colcannon Roque x GCH Legacy Gleanngay Cyd Charisse
Breeders/Owners: Leslie and Brian DeMattia

WB: ATAS AS YOU LIKE IT
CH Atas Chariot of Fire x GCHB Atas Dim Sum Lights
Breeders: Jeanine Flavell & Susan Sakauye
Owner: Jeanine Flavell

RWB: LOCHLINEAR FINDERS KEEPERS
CH Tara I Get Around x GCH Lochlinear A Serendipitous Win
Breeder/Owner: Patricia Mullin

BOB: GCHB J'ADORES STANLEY CUP TOEWS AT RAELYN (d)
GCH Rosheen Sufferin’ Succotash x GCH Raelyn J’Adore Eiffel
Breeders: Kimberly Wright & Lynn Cone
Owners: Kim Munson & Kimberly Wright

BOS: GCH ESCAPADE BONNEY KOLOHELANI (b)
GCHS Bonney Bushel And A Peck CGC x GCH Legacy Escapade Kolohe Coille
Breeder: Cindy Lilly  Owner: Bonita F Snyder

SD: GCH DOUBLOON’S EXTREME GAMER
CH Tara I Get Around x GCHG Doubloon’s Extreme Play
Breeder/Owner: Elena Landa
I want to thank the Southern California SCWT Club for the invitation to judge the specialty.

It was at a brand new venue this year along with Beverly Hills KC, and the Wheatens had the largest entry of Terriers for the entire weekend.

Bendacht Believe in Magic: Winners Dog was from the Bred-By class. He was a mature, well-constructed sound dog. I was later pleased to find out from the owner that this win finished him.

Cachet Freedom Parade: My Reserve Winners dog was a very promising young boy from 6 to 9 class. He has a lovely coat & he should mature in to a dog with a promising future ahead of him.

Lochlinear Finders Keepers: Winners Bitch and Best of Winners was from the 6 to 9 puppy class. This well presented young lady was very showy & had a nice puppy coat.

Bardbeau Cherchez La Femme: My Reserve Winners bitch was a mature, nicely put together girl from the Open class.

GCHB Destiny Star Student There was one Veteran bitch who just seemed to enjoy being back in the ring. The Veterans always make me tear up a little.

GCH Doubloon’s Extreme Gamer: My Breed dog was a presence! Excellently presented. He has a lovely head and is a pleasure to go over. I awarded him winners dog at the Roving in January of 2018, and he has matured beautifully.

GCH Escapade Bonney Kolohelani: BOS was a very feminine, well-constructed lovely moving bitch.

Marquee’s Tropical Storm: SD A lovely young dog with a pretty coat and a nice outline. He should have a bright future.

GCHB Star Fuzzy Navel of Woodmore: SB & BOBOH: This adorable cute, typey little bitch showed herself for all it was worth.

GCHB Kolohe It’s Raining Sunshine: AOM This beautifully presented dog has a stunning head piece on this dog and a beautiful coat.
WD: BENDACHT BELIEVE IN MAGIC
GCH Atlas Harbour Hill Take A Bao x Bendacht Bit O Honey
Breeders: Michael DeCarlo and Mary Jo Carr
Owner: Mary Jo Carr

BOS: GCH ESCAPADE BONNEY KALOHELANI (b)
GCHS Bonney Bushel And A Peck CGC x GCH Legacy Escapade Kolohe Colle
Breeder: Cindy Lilly
Owner: Bonita F Snyder

WB/BOW: LOCHLINEAR FINDERS KEEPER
CH Tara I Get Around x GCH Lochlinear A Serendipitous Win
Breeder/Owner: Patricia Mullin

AOM: GCHB KOLLOHE IT'S RAINING SUNSHINE (d)
CH Legacy Wildest Wildflower x CH Avalon Noblesse Oblige
Breeders: M Brown & S Amorosia and G Amorosia
Owner: Paula Radin

BOB: GCH DOUBLOON'S EXTREME GAMER (d)
CH Tara I Get Around x GCHG Doubloon's Extreme Play
Breeder/Owner: Elena Landa
Every year, I look forward to Chairing our SCWTCSC Pet Expo Booth and this year was no exception. This years Pet Expo was held the last weekend in April at the Orange County Fairgrounds. What a great opportunity for our Club to educate the public about our lovely breed, their health issues, care and maintenance and the importance of purchasing from a reputable breeder. There are so many memories of the weekend that are vivid in my memory. First, I need to thank so many club members, who volunteered to help in our booth over the three day show. Much thanks to Dorothy and Dave Eck, Ronda, Dave and Malory Rhodes, Rich Huberman, my husband Conrad, Miriam Kahan, Kathy, Ben and Erin Fawley, Mimi Tibbs, Lisa and Rachel Rosenbusch, Chris Bronstein, Paul Van Wig, Kay Baird, Debbie Bowen, Tom, Diane and Maisy Coffin, Hiromi Kenjo, Jim and Karla Cohen, and Ken and Cecily Skinner. Thank you for sharing your beautiful Wheatens!

Secondly, our Booth was awarded 1st Place out of all the Breed Booths, which was a thrill! Did I mention 1st prize was $1250!!! Lastly, I’d like to share a sweet memory. On Sunday, a mother and her daughter Peyton stepped up to our booth and asked where was my Wheaten Winston. I usually have Winston in the Booth Sunday during the 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm shift. This year, he only did a Friday shift due to he was grieving his big sister Sophie who passed four days before the show. Luckily, I recognized the little girl from the year before. In fact, I had a picture I took of her the year before with Winston. I asked her mom Jamie if I could text her the picture. She gave me her number and I texted her the picture. I asked Peyton if she’d like to take a picture with Kody and Zoey, who were in the booth, and once again I took her picture and texted it to her mom. She was so thrilled. She hugged me and told me she really loves my Winston and is saving up money to buy a Wheaten just like him. Later that night, I took a picture of Winston with a sign that said, Hi Peyton, I’m sorry I missed you today at the Pet Expo! Love, Winston and texted it to Peyton’s mom. I got a call right away saying how thrilled Peyton was to get a text from Winston. It’s moments like these that show how important Meet the Breeds are. I am already looking forward to next years Pet Expo. If you have an opportunity to share your Wheaten, I strongly encourage you to participate, as moments like these are precious.
### WEEKEND AT A GLANCE

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**LARRY REGISTERS WITH AN ONLINE DATING AGENCY...**

*You’re being way too honest there Larry! If it doesn’t specifically say ‘have you got worms?’, you should just say nothing.*
It’s that time of year again—a year for a River City Rumble. Time to gather in Sacramento for the Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of Northern California’s annual Specialty. We were lucky to have friends attend that we had not seen for a while as well as some new exhibitors and guests.

The Specialty weekend started off on Thursday, April 11th, with the SCWTCA supported entry judged by Mrs. Gayle Denman. Friday, we celebrated our Specialty with Ms. Molly O’Connell judging Puppy Sweepstakes and Mrs. Lydia Coleman Hutchinson judging the regular classes. Finally, we rounded out the weekend with supported entries at the Sacramento Kennel Club dog shows judged by Mrs. Beth Sweigart and Mr. Clay Coady.

There were eleven very nice puppies in Sweepstakes that are going to be fun to watch in the ring in the future. And there were 32 beautiful Wheatens vying for the Best of Breed title in the regular classes. The winners were awarded trophies made by Sara England.

At the banquet on Friday evening we celebrated our dogs and visited with friends, both old and new. Both Molly and Lydia attended the dinner and each took a few moments to share their thoughts about our dogs. And with the help of our friends we had a successful raffle and auction.

The SCWTCNC would like to thank everyone who made the trip to our Specialty. Also, special thanks go to: Susan Solsby for chairing four days of ring hospitality and all who assisted; Pat Mullin, Marcia Weisman and Peter Barron for the ring decorations; Tami Herzog for coordinating a delicious buffet; Michelle Toland once again for making the amazing Wheaten centerpieces for the dinner; Richard Urquhart’s auctioneering skills, and all of the members and donors who helped make the raffle possible. Finally, a big thank you to all of the members of the SCWTCNC who helped in so many ways to make our Specialty successful!

**Sweeps Critique: Judge Molly O’Connell**

Thank you to the Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of Northern California and its delightful and friendly members for having me as your sweepstakes judge. Puppies are my great love, so having the opportunity to judge them was pure pleasure.

Overall, I was impressed with both ends of the dogs. Heads were lovely with proper scissors bites on nearly all the pups.

I was particularly pleased with the wide, flat croups leading to proper tail sets.

A struggle I have as a breeder I also saw in the ring. That is correct front assembly. It’s a difficult part of structure to improve, but we need to be vigilant about proper length of upper arm and correct layback of shoulder.
Three dogs made up the dog classes. All had nice amount of leg under them with pretty coats. My pick for **Best of Opposite Sex** was Larkhill Mackanme Prime Import, a flashy dog who filled my eye. He came in the ring begging to win, covered ground with great purpose. He sported a natural tail that was set perfectly on his back. He is an elegant package.

Then the little girls made their appearances! As a whole, their coats were lovely, mouths correct and most ears proper. The one I wanted to put in my suitcase was Serendipity’s Trip the Light Fantastic, who was **Best in Sweepstakes**. She is such a feminine package with a well-constructed head topped with perfectly set ears. She had a correct front with a dead on topline that finished with a well-set tail and butt behind. She was the best mover on the day.

I look forward to keeping track of these Wheatens in the show ring!

---

**Breed Critique: Judge Lydia Coleman Hutchinson**

It was pleasing to be able to judge this specialty in Sacramento on April 12 and to see the progress being made since I first judged the breed in the early 1970s. I’ve noticed hills and valleys over the years, and from what I noted in the entry here, I would say the breed is on the upswing.

For the most part heads were nice with good dark eyes and expressions. Many coats were quite correct for texture, gentle waves, and adequate length. Trimming was pleasing in many, although some dogs needed more hair over their eyes to give the desired "veiled" look. I also thought the amount of beard left on several of the specials was far too exaggerated.

As described in the standard, SCWTs should be balanced and square, and I thought all the winners exemplified that attribute. Toplines and tailsets have improved over what I’ve been seeing in recent years. Another area of improvement was rear movement which was properly wide enough and parallel.

Areas that continue to need improvement: Teeth (lower incisors) were crowded and uneven with numerous dogs...
having dropped center incisors. It’s been a problem for years, and I challenge the breeders to respond.

Size: Please remember the ideal size is 18-1/2" for dogs and 17-1/2" for bitches. Bigger is usually not better!

**Best of Breed:** GCH ESCAPE BONNEY KOLOHELANI
She pleased me in all departments -- so feminine, lovely size, pretty head and ears, good feet, moved very soundly.

**Best of Opposite Sex:** GCH CAILIN ISLE AUTUMN RUNNING LIKE THE WIND
A half-brother to BOB of the same type with similar virtues. They matched each other nicely.

**Winners Dog & Best of Winners:** SERENDIPITY'S HE'S A TRIP
A promising puppy, very well presented and showed well. Attractive head, good coat, nice size.

**Winners Bitch:** MARQUEE'S COLLECTION BY CHANEL
A very pretty youngster from the 12 - 18 months class. Again one of the type I rewarded. She won from a strong Winners class.

**Selects:**
SD: CH HARBOUR HILL A CHRISTMAS STORY
SB: GCH TOUCHSTONE SPOOK TACULAR
Both were in contention for the top spots. I especially want to commend the Veteran bitch that was in lovely condition and moved perfectly.

**AOMS:**
CH BENDACHT BELIEVE IN MAGIC

CH ATAS Riddler ON THE ROOF
Thank you to all the exhibitors for your good sportsmanship and kind words. To end a pleasant day, the club dinner was fun with camaraderie and delicious food.
SD: HARBOUR HILL A CHRISTMAS STORY
CH Harbour Hill Toy Story x CH Harbour Hill Atas EVOO
Breeders: Susan Sakauye & Jeanine Flavell
Owner: Alla Bezkrovny & Susan Sakauye

AOM: BENDACHT BELIEVE IN MAGIC (d)
GCH Atas Harbour Hill Take A Bao x Bendacht Bit O Honey
Breeders: Michael DeCarlo and Mary Jo Carr
Owner: Mary Jo Carr

SB: GCH TOUCHSTONE SPOOK TACULAR (Veteran)
CH Reflections Here Comes The Son x CH Touchstone Polka Dot
Breeder/Owner: Shelly Sumner

BBE: PITTERPAT OONAGH MACCOUL (b)
CH Gleanngray Who’s Your Daddy x CH PitterPat’s Mabei Funke
Breeders: Sheryl J Beitch & Julia Campbell
Owners: Donna Poy & Bill Lilla & Sheryl J Beitch

AOM: CH ATAS RIDDLER ON THE ROOF (b)
CH Star Kaler Lord Nelson x CH Lochlinear Atas Enigma
Breeders: Jeanine Flavell & Pat Mullin
Owner: Jeanine Flavell

RWB: STARLIGHT UNA PALOMA BLANCA
GCHB Bonney Bushel And A Peck CGC x CH Marymore Essence Of Starlight
Breeder: Ann Leigh
Owners: Nancy Graves and Randy Graves
# WEEKEND AT A GLANCE

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Send advertising to Helen Fraguela, at fraguela@aol.com or via mail to 8681 Waterview Terrace, Parkland, FL 33076. If sent by overnight service, sign “signature waiver” (so driver will leave package). If you have copy and photos submitted by due date, draft layouts will be provided for edits. Include email address for quick turnaround. Payment sent to the editor, payable to SCWTCA.

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Tariff

Am Can Ch Larkhill Mackanme Prime Import
Am Can Ch Mackanme Patriotic Justice x
Can Gr Ch Larkhill’s Ginger Snap
OWNED BY: Jeri Voyles | BRED BY: Kate Judge

Tariff finished his American & Canadian championships at 9 months of age.

In the US he took 4 majors, finishing in Sacramento at NCTA with two 4 point majors, Owner Handler Group 4 and BOS in sweeps.

In Canada Tariff finished in the first 3 days of a 5 day show. He took 4 puppy group 1sts and went BOB over Specials.

Thank you to his breeder Kate Judge for sharing this handsome boy with me!

Greg & Jeri Voyles, Gig Harbor, WA
Ph: (253) 265-6577

jgvoyles@comcast.net
www.mackanme.com