



It's been a busy couple of months for the GAP team as they go on show. They've conquered The Gawler Show; The Royal Adelaide Show; the October craft fair and recently The Gawler Gold Cup.

The Royal Adelaide Show was a particularly big effort - it's a long week! But a very successful week with much interest being created in GAPSA. Angela was keen to create a stall that was welcoming plus educational. "GAP's backyard" looked fabulous and had just the right amount of space for dogs and admirers – plus a great array of piccies on the wall of all the 4 legged beauties. The hard work paid off – the GAP stall was first prize winner!

2011 Royal Adelaide Show – First Prize Dog Pavilion Award

Congratulations!



***It's a placing
- First Place!***





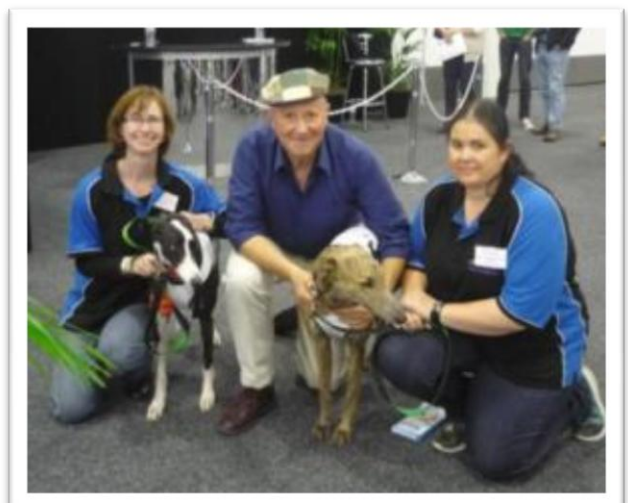
Our next big adventure was the **October Craft Fair** held at the Show Grounds. Our stall was neatly tucked in the back corner – perfect for the dogs and also provided us with easy access to outside if needed. This position gave us a great view of the stalls and people – and also gave them no option but to wander past as they did the circuit.

The Craft Fair ran alongside the **Home and Garden Show** – which had selected guests entertaining the crowds on a stage. GAP was invited to participate in several sessions with **Dr Harry Cooper**, who admitted he was a great Greyhound fan. (In fact, I personally have Dr Harry to thank for introducing me to GAP – I saw it on Better Homes & Gardens one night. The rest is, as they say, history!)

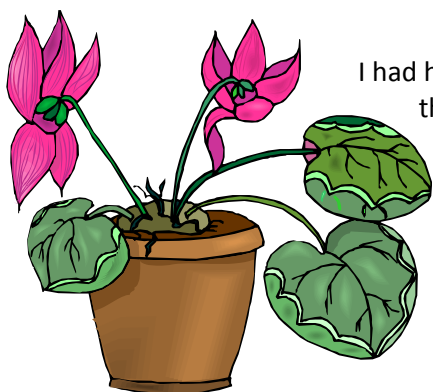
Dr Harry put together an informative session directed at helping us safely keep dogs in back gardens – drawing from his countless questions from the show and from his own Vet show.

Dr Harry showed us a clam shell - like the kind you fill with water for those hot days - but fill it with sand instead. In fact his TV-dog-in-need was a Whippet who was digging and getting into mischief. Dr Harry recommended getting the clam shell into action and hiding nice food treats in the sand – thereby encouraging your hound to dig in the clam shell and not around your delicate plants or newly sewn lawn. With persistence, praise and encouragement, your hound will soon take to the clam shell.

Congratulations to the superstar hounds who went on stage with Dr Harry. You can see here **Sonia, Juno, Matilda and I** sharing a quick moment with Dr Harry after our moment in the spotlight. The two canine girls garnered much attention – especially Matilda as she lay down on stage and then rolled over doing a classic Greyhound “cockroach” position. Nice work, Matilda!



Got a cat? Did you know that Lily plants are very dangerous to cats?



I had heard that before – but one that I didn't know about was the pretty **Cyclamen** plant. Dr Harry explained that a Cyclamen flower is toxic to cats and can cause great troubles very quickly.



However this is a newsletter for people who own Greyhounds – so here are a few **foods and plants** that we need to remember are bad for Dogs.

Foods and Plants Dogs should avoid:

Some plants that we should be aware of: Hydrangeas, Iris, Jasmines, Lilliums, Mushrooms and Toadstools, Oleanders, Philodendron, Pines, Rhododendrons (including azaleas), Rhubarb leaves, Snowdrops, Sweet Peas, Tulips and Wisteria.

Foods that our Greyhounds should avoid:

Alcohol	Do not give your dog sips of any alcoholic beverage. Ingestion can lead to injury, disorientation, sickness, urination problems or even coma or death from alcohol poisoning. Some dogs may be attracted to alcoholic drinks so don't leave one setting where a dog can reach it.
Apple	The seeds contain cyanogenic glycosides which can result in cyanide poisoning.
Apricot	The seed pit contains cyanogenic glycosides which can cause cyanide poisoning.
Avocado	Avocado contains a toxic element called persin which can damage heart, lung and other tissue in many animals. Avocadoes are high in fat content and can trigger an upset stomach, vomiting or even pancreatitis. The seed pit is also toxic and if swallowed can become lodged in the intestinal tract where it may cause a severe blockage which will have to be removed surgically. Since avocado is the main ingredient in guacamole be sure and keep your dog out of the dip.
Baby Food	Before feeding any baby food to your dog check the ingredients to see if it contains onion powder, which can be toxic to dogs. Feeding baby food in large amounts may result in nutritional deficiencies.
Bones	Cooked bones can be very hazardous for your dog. Bones become brittle when cooked which causes them to splinter when broken. The splinters have sharp edges that have been known to become stuck in the teeth caused choking when caught in the throat or causing a rupture or puncture of the stomach lining or intestinal tract. Especially bad bones are turkey and chicken legs, ham, pork chop and veal. • Symptoms of choking are: ○ Pale or blue gums ○ Gasping Open-mouthed breathing ○ Pawing at face ○ Slow, shallow breathing

	○ Unconscious, with dilated pupils Raw bones (uncooked in any way) like chicken necks or beef brisket bones are generally considered safe and help keep your dog's teeth healthy by removing plaque. A caution - bones have a high calcium content and too many can cause severe constipation.
Bread Dough	When bread dough is ingested your dog's body heat causes the dough to rise in the stomach. During the rising process alcohol is produced as the dough expands. Pets who have eaten bread dough may experience abdominal pain, bloat, vomiting, disorientation and depression. A pet needs to eat only a small amount to cause a problem, because bread dough can rise to many times its size.
Broccoli	The toxic ingredient in broccoli is isothiocyanate. While it may cause stomach upset it probably won't be very harmful unless the amount fed exceeds 10% of the dogs total daily diet.
Caffeine	Beverages with caffeine (like soda, tea, coffee) acts as a stimulant and can accelerate your pet's heartbeat to a dangerous level. Pets ingesting caffeine have been known to have seizures, some fatal.
Cat Food	Cat food is not formulated for canine consumption. It is generally too high in protein and fats and is not a balanced diet for a dog.
Cherries	The seed pit contains cyanogenic glycosides which can cause cyanide poisoning.
Chocolate	Chocolate contains theobromine, a compound that is a cardiac stimulant and a diuretic. When affected by an overdose of chocolate, a dog can become excited and hyperactive. Due to the diuretic effect, it may pass large volumes of urine and it will be unusually thirsty. Vomiting and diarrhoea are also common. The effect of theobromine on the heart is the most dangerous effect. Theobromine will either increase the dog's heart rate or may cause the heart to beat irregularly. Death is quite possible, especially with exercise. Symptoms of chocolate poisoning include: vomiting, diarrhoea, tremors, hyperactivity, irregular heartbeat and seizures. Larger quantities of chocolate can poison or even kill a medium or large dog. An ounce or two of chocolate may not seem like much but it can be lethal to a small dog that weighs 4.5 kg or less. After their dog has eaten a large quantity of chocolate, many pet owners assume their pet is unaffected. However, the signs of sickness may not be seen for several hours, with death following within twenty-four hours. Cocoa powder and cooking chocolate are the most toxic forms. These forms of chocolate contain ten times more theobromine than milk chocolate. Even licking a substantial part of the chocolate icing from a cake can make a dog sick. The next most dangerous forms are semi-sweet chocolate and dark chocolate, with milk chocolate being the least dangerous. A dog needs to eat more than a 250gm block of milk chocolate, however the high amount of fat found in milk chocolate can lead to an attack of pancreatitis. • 2 ounces per kg of body weight for milk chocolate. • 1 ounce per 1.5 kg body weight for semi-sweet chocolate • 1 ounce per 4 kg for baker's chocolate. During many holidays such as Christmas, New Year's Day and Easter, chocolate is often accessible to curious dogs, and in some cases, people unwittingly poison their dogs by offering them chocolate as a treat or letting them lick a icing bowl.
Citrus Oil Extracts	Citrus oil extracts have been known to cause vomiting.
Corn Cobs	Many dogs have suffered and, in some cases, died after eating corn-on-the-cob, because the corn cob caused a partial or complete intestinal obstruction. Never allow your dog access to corn cobs.
Dairy Products	Most dairy products are digested poorly by dogs who have little or none of the enzyme required to digest the lactose in milk. Just like lactose-intolerant people, lactose-intolerant dogs

	can develop excessive intestinal flatulence and may have foul-smelling diarrhoea. It is best to avoid most dairy products altogether, although small amounts of cheese or plain yogurt are tolerated by most dogs, since these products have less lactose than most.
Food Preparation Items	When chewing food remnants from • aluminium foil or pans • sweet wrappers • paper plates and cups • plastic forks, spoons, knives • plastic beverage rings from six-packs • roasting bags • turkey skewers, lacing a dog may swallow pieces which can cause abdominal discomfort, intestinal blockage, internal bleeding and in some cases, death. There is also a possibility of choking or suffocation. Dispose of food preparation items in a manner that your dog or another animal cannot get to it.
Eggs (Raw)	Raw egg whites contain a protein called avidin, which can deplete your dog of biotin, one of the B vitamins. Biotin is essential to your dog's growth and coat health. Additionally, raw eggs are often contaminated with bacteria, such as salmonella, and you could end up giving your dog food poisoning in addition to biotin deficiency. Symptoms of biotin depletion are hair loss, weakness, growth retardation and skeleton deformity. If your dog is suffering from these symptoms the situation is urgent, and veterinary treatment is needed. Cooked eggs are high in protein and make an excellent treat. It is only the raw eggs that should not be given to your dog.
Grapes or Raisins	Although the minimum lethal dosage is not known, grapes and raisins can be toxic to dogs when ingested in large quantities. The symptoms are gastrointestinal signs including vomiting and diarrhea, and then signs of kidney failure with an onset of severe kidney signs starting about 24 hours after ingestion. Due to the severity of the signs and the potential for death, the veterinarians at the National Animal Poison Control Center (NAPCC) advocate aggressive treatment for any dog believed to have ingested excessive amounts of grapes or raisins, including inducing vomiting, stomach pumping and administration of activated charcoal, followed by intravenous fluid therapy for at least 48 hours or as indicated based on the results of blood tests for kidney damage.
Hops	Hops, a plant used in making beer, can cause malignant hyperthermia in dogs, usually with fatal results. Certain breeds, such as Greyhounds, seem particularly sensitive to hop toxicity, but hops should be kept away from all dogs. Even small amounts of hops can trigger a potentially deadly reaction, even if the hops are "spent" after use in brewing
Liver	Many dog treats and prepared foods contain liver so it may surprise you to find liver on the bad foods list. In small amounts liver is good for your dog, but if the liver intake is too high it can cause nutritional problems because liver has a high content of Vitamin A. Consumption of this vitamin in large amounts can lead to Vitamin A toxicity, or hypervitaminosis A. If your dog eats raw liver or consumes three servings of cooked liver a week it could lead to bone problems. Feeding liver to a dog taking Vitamin A supplements can lead to an overdose of Vitamin A..
Macadamia Nuts	The toxic compound is unknown but eating as few as six nuts without the shell has been known to cause elevated body temperature, accelerated heartbeat, tremors in the skeletal muscles, and weakness or paralysis of the hindquarters. Affected dogs have difficulty or are unable to rise, are distressed and usually panting. Some affected dogs have had swollen limbs and showed pain when the limb was manipulated. Dogs did recover from the muscle weakness and pain and it is not known if there have been any fatal cases. Macadamia butter is included in this warning.
Mouldy or Spoiled Foods	The common mould found growing on many foods contain toxins such as Penicillium mould toxins or <u>tremorgenic mycotoxins</u>. Symptoms of poisoning include severe tremors and seizures

	that can last for hours or even days. This is considered an emergency and medical treatment is needed to control the seizures and detoxify the dog. Spoiled foods can cause food poisoning. Symptoms of food poisoning are severe vomiting, diarrhoea and shock .
Mushrooms	Mushroom poisoning can be fatal if certain species of mushrooms are eaten. They can cause severe liver disease and neurologic disorders. The recommendation is to <u>induce vomiting</u> when these mushrooms are ingested and to give activated charcoal, as well. Supportive treatment for liver disease may also be necessary.
Nutmeg	Nutmeg is reported to be a hallucinogenic when ingested in large doses. Nutmeg has been known to cause tremors, seizures and in some cases, death.
Nuts	Nuts in general are not good for dogs as their high phosphorus content may lead to bladder stones.
Onions	Onions cause hemolytic anemia, which means that the red blood cells break down leaving the dog short of oxygen. Onion poisoning can occur with a single ingestion of large quantities or with repeated meals containing small amounts of onion. The condition generally improves once the dog is prevented from eating any further onion. The poisoning may occur a few days after the dog has eaten the onion. At first, dogs affected by onion poisoning show gastroenteritis with vomiting and diarrhoea, weakness and show little or no interest in food. The red pigment from the burst blood cells appears in an affected dog's urine making it dark coloured. The dog will experience shortness of breath because the red blood cells that carry oxygen through the body are reduced in number. Other symptoms are elevated body temperature, confusion, and increased heart rate. Seek veterinary care immediately. The quantity of onions, raw or cooked, required is high enough that dogs can generally tolerate small doses of onions without any problem and moderate amounts of onion without apparent signs of onion poisoning. All forms of onion can be a problem including dehydrated onions, raw onions, cooked onions and table scraps containing cooked onions and/or garlic eg left over pizza, Chinese dishes and commercial baby food containing onion. While garlic also contains the toxic ingredient thiosulphate, it seems that garlic is less toxic and large amounts would need to be eaten to cause illness.
Peaches, Pears	The seed pit contains cyanogenic glycosides which can cause cyanide poisoning.
Plastic Food Wrap	Dogs have been known to ingest pieces of plastic wrap while trying to eat food remnants left on its surface. Plastic food wrap can cause choking or intestinal obstruction. Dispose of plastic wrap in a manner that your dog or other animals cannot get to it.
Plums	The seed pit contains cyanogenic glycosides which can cause cyanide poisoning.
Play Dough	Home made play dough contains high levels of salt. When ingested this can cause salt poisoning which can be fatal.
Potatoes	Solanum alkaloids can be found in green sprouts and green potato skins, which occurs when the tubers are exposed to sunlight during growth or after harvest. Cooked, mashed potatoes are fine for dogs, actually quite nutritious and digestible.
Rich Fatty Foods	Rich, fatty foods can be very dangerous to dogs susceptible to attacks of pancreatitis. Often you may not know that your dog is susceptible until he is very sick with his first attack.. However, any dog may have a problem. It is best to avoid these foods altogether. • turkey skin • bacon, sausages, hot dogs • fruit cake, plum pudding

	• deep-fried Signs of pancreatitis generally include an acute onset of vomiting (sometimes with diarrhea) and abdominal pain, which may be evidenced as a hunched posture or "splinting" of the abdomen when picked up. The dog may become very sick quickly and often needs intensive fluid and antibiotic therapy.
Rhubard	Leaves
Salt	Iodized salt and salty foods can cause stomach ailments and pancreatitis. Some dogs, especially large breeds, have been known to gulp too much water after eating salty foods and developed a life threatening condition called bloat during which the stomach fills with gas and twists, leading to a painful death unless emergency treatment is received immediately.
Table Scraps	Table scraps are not a nutritionally balanced diet for a dog. If fed at all scraps should never be more than 10% of the diet. Fat should be trimmed from meat and all cooked bones discarded.
Tobacco Products	Cigarettes and cigarette butts, cigars, pipe tobacco, nicotine patches, nicotine gum and chewing tobacco can be fatal to dogs if ingested. Signs of nicotine poisoning can appear within an hour and include hyperactivity, salivation, panting, vomiting and diarrhoea. Advanced signs include muscle weakness, twitching, collapse, coma, increased heart rate and cardiac arrest. If anyone who lives in or visits your home smokes, tell them to keep tobacco products out of reach of pets and to dispose of butts immediately. If you suspect your dog has ingested any of these seek veterinary treatment immediately.
Tomatoes and Tomato Plants	These contain atropine which can cause dilated pupils, tremors and irregular heartbeat. The highest concentration of atropine is found in the leaves and stems of tomato plants, next is the unripe (green) tomatoes and then the ripe tomato.
Xylitol	Xylitol is a sugar substitute used in chewing gum, chewable vitamins, candy, toothpaste, and other products. Although empirical studies indicate xylitol may be safe for dogs, there have been cases of foods, candies and gums containing xylitol causing toxic or even fatal liver damage in dogs and should be avoided.

This extract is taken from Greyhound Friends of New Jersey, Inc webpage.

Doggy-sitters club – holidays for both you and your hound!

Are you able to help contribute to the GAPSAs community by joining the **Doggy-Sitters Club**?

Would you be happy to **doggy-sit** other greyhounds so their owners can go on holiday?

What is the club all about?

Rather than putting your dog into kennels when you go away, you could get them looked after by GAP families - people who know and love greyhounds – giving you ultimate peace of mind. You can then relax knowing that all those peculiarly greyhound traits are the norm and not the exception.



Sound great? Of course it is! We are now asking for you to consider joining the doggy-sitters club and help make this a successful project. All we need to know from you is what your house situation is, so we can match up suitable hounds.

In particular we would like to know if you have **children** and any **other pets**.

Simply ring GAP on 8243 7124 or email gap@grsa.com.au and just note "Doggy-sitters Club"



Upcoming Events

November

November 27th

GAPSA Christmas Open Day

11 - 4pm.

Open day! Games for the kids! Games for the dogs! Santa! **Dogs up for adoption!**

This day has it all.

December

December 3 & 4th

Christmas Gift & Craft Fair.

Adelaide Showgrounds, Wayville. 9:30am-5pm each day.

Greyhounds are required for this event.

If you are interested in attending with your greyhound, then please contact Angela on 8243 7124 or email gap@grsa.com.au (subject: xmas craft fair)

Registration for greyhounds to attend the event is essential.

Christmas Pageants

Port Adelaide Nov 19th

Norwood Nov 26th

Onkaparinga Nov 26th

Blackwood Dec 2nd

Salisbury Nov 19th

Check the Gapsa website for further details

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