

Hungarian Pumi Club of America

www.pumiclub.org

President's Message

Springtime represents new beginnings. Beginning May 1, HPCA will have a new challenge, a board without Chris Levy. Chris has been President, Vice President, and Secretary of HPCA. She is our Webmaster, keeper of the pedigree database, judges' education, Pumifest and confirmation chairperson and overall historian. To say that she has contributed tirelessly to the club, the recognition of the breed and the breed itself would be an understatement. Certainly, as President, she has kept me on track and her assistance has been invaluable. She will leave a gaping hole and even with multiple emails and phone calls, it will not be the same.

I also want to thank Dennis Craig and JoAnn Gast for their contributions to the Board. Dennis has been VP and a Director as well as Membership Chair. JoAnn has had the hard job of being Treasurer. Thank you both and I hope we can count on you for future roles.

On May 1, Donna Starr-Gimeno will be assuming the Secretary's role, with Tom Levy returning to the board as Treasurer and Terrie Cowan joining as a Director. Thank you in advance for your commitment. I look forward to working with this group.

As always, we are looking for Volunteers. We have some open committee chair positions, and our committees always need help. The adage, "many hands make light work" is true. Let me know if you are interested in helping in any area...even if it is a small one-time thing.



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Finally, I want to thank the Membership for your continued confidence in my leadership. I am sure I have made mistakes, as we all do, but hopefully I have learned from them. I encourage you to keep your requests and concerns coming. I am so proud of the community we are building for our breed.



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

Contents	
President's Message.....	1
Upcoming HPCA Events	2
Letter from the Editor	3
HPCA Donation to AKC Museum of the Dog: Part 2	4
ZsaZsa's Musings	5
Website Info	6
A Brief History of the Pumi: 1795 - 1935.....	7
Grooming (Trimming) to the Pumi Standard (Part 1)	13
Genetic Diversity	17
Meet the Breeds NYC	22
Meet Breeds Manhattan 2023 Photo Collage.....	23
Do It Yourself All-Breed Agility Trial.....	27
From the Archives: Top 10 Agility Training Tips for Pumik	29
Train A Trickster Pumi	30
Worldwide Pumi Health Survey	34
HPCA's Sporty Pumik Photo Collage	35
Pumi Summertime Fun!	35
Submit a Photo for HPCA's Summer Newsletter	35
Rocky Mountain Pumifest Flyer	41
Best Kept Secret: The North American Working Farm Pumi	42
2023 Ranking Pumik in AKC Events.....	46
New Title Holders (January – March 2023)	50

Upcoming HPCA Events

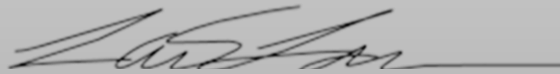
Event Date(s)		# of Events	Location
6/2/2023	HPCA Designated Specialty & Sweepstakes	1	Concord, NC
6/4/2023	Magnolia Pumi Club Concurrent Specialty	1	Concord, NC
6/16-18/2023	All-Breed Agility Trials	3	Minnetonka, MN
7/7-9/2023	Fast CAT	6	Stillwater, MN
8/25-26/2023	Meet the Breeds	2	Chicago, IL
9/11/2023	Pumifest Agility	2	Colorado Springs, CO
9/12/2023	Pumifest Obedience, Rally & Scent Work Trials	2 each	Colorado Springs, CO
9/13/2023	Pumifest Regional Specialty, 4-6 Puppy, Sweepstakes	1 each	Colorado Springs, CO
9/14/2023	Pumifest National Specialty, 4-6 Puppy, Sweepstakes	1 each	Colorado Springs, CO
9/15/2023	Pumifest Herding Trial & Instinct Test (incl Mudi & Puli)	2	Hudson, CO
10/14/2023	AKC Meet the Breeds	1	Columbus, OH
12/12/2023	HPCA Designated Specialty	1	Orlando, FL
9/21-25/2024	Pumifest 2024		Buffalo, NY
10/18-31/2025	Pumifest 2025		Gray Summit, MO

Letter from the Editor

In this issue, I would like to thank the HPCA members who wrote articles – Nancy Nelson and ZsaZsa, Marika Foreman, Chris Levy, Ginny Hayes, and Lesley Evans. I am also grateful to everyone who contributed photos for the "Sporty Pumi" photo collage; Paul Foreman for his photos from Meet the Breeds in New York; Jerold S Bell DVM for granting permission to reprint his "Genetic Diversity" article; Stacey Lehman's article sourced from the HPCA archives; and Laszlo Sulyok for sending in his article that was originally published in the Magnolia Pumi Club newsletter. I cannot do this without the participation of club members and other interested contributors.

I have learned that despite setting a deadline for the beginning of April, I did not have everything until the beginning of May, and I need to loosen expectations. Since I work 50-ish hours per week and am busy with my dogs it takes me about 3-weeks to put together a newsletter since it takes around 25-hours of time. I depend on contributors and a hard deadline may not be feasible. I will reframe my publishing expectations for *sometime* in the month of February, May, August, and November but I will continue to post the hoped for deadlines. Please let me know what you are interested in reading! I don't want this effort to be for naught.

Sincerely,



**Have an idea for a story?
Let me know!**

Ideal Deadlines for Summer Issue

- 🇺🇸 July 1, 2023 – Article rough draft**
- 🇺🇸 I will send back any edit suggestions within a week**
- 🇺🇸 July 20, 2023 – Final draft**
- 🇺🇸 August 2023 – Publication date**

Please include a bio with: Your Pumi and other dog experience, your roles and activities with HPCA, and some professional and personal tidbits to help members get to know



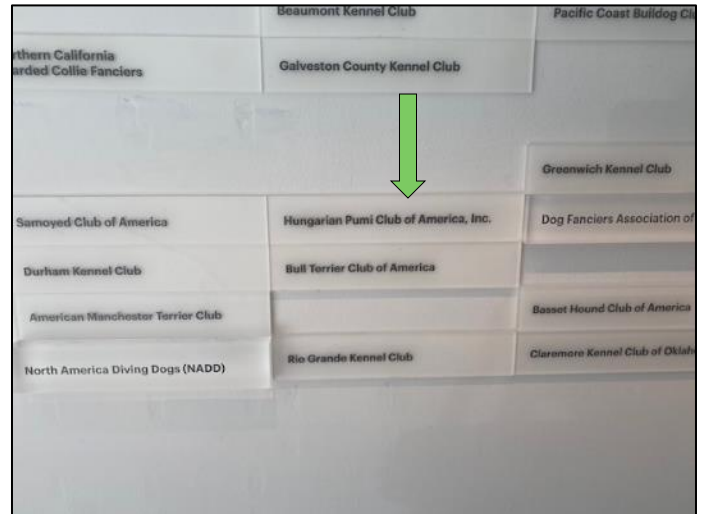
Laura Lane and Fuji

HPCA Donation to AKC Museum of the Dog: Part 2

Photo Credits Nancy Nelson

Message from Laura Lane

In the Winter HPCA Newsletter Nancy wrote an article about HPCA's \$2,500 donation to the AKC Museum of the Dog and the letter below was included. While in New York City, Nancy kindly snapped a couple of photos of the acrylic plaques acknowledging the donors on The AKC Clubs Wall of Fame.



New address or email?

If any of your contact information changes or you have a new Pumi, please let the HPCA know. You can go to <https://pumiclub.org/members-only/update-member-info/>. Please only put in the changes you've made. You can check our current info for you at <https://pumiclub.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Membership-List-2022-08-22.pdf>.

ZsaZsa's Musings

By: ZsaZsa and her Assistant Nancy Nelson

ZsaZsa at Meet the Breeds
in New York 2023



It's Spring! It's Spring! For us in the Northeast, it means FastCAT is back! I love to run. The only thing I don't like about FastCAT is that there are no outfits involved. It is strictly a regular collar sport. No one is too old to do FastCAT, just stay in shape and watch your weight, after all, I am a senior and I am FAST! However, I digress, I was excited because Mom was entering me (Hedi and Dragon too) in a trial and I wanted to jump into the car and go, go, **go!**

Since I mentioned collars, I want to say look at yours. Is it dirty? Frayed? Torn? Faded? Recently, my sister Aldas, was visiting, and I couldn't deal with her tomboy look. Luckily, I had an ensemble that I ordered, but didn't LOVE, so I gave it to her. It is ok to work, play and roughhouse, but when out and about you must look your best. After all, people are curious about our stunning cuteness and want to meet us. I realize that we are farm dogs and have jobs to do, but those are at home. When out and about we need to look FABULOUS! A new collar can help you do that. It is also important for safety. Collars have information on them (or they should have) in case you misplace your person, or they wander off. It also helps humans to have a place to hold us if they forgot the leash and it is needed. There are LOTS of collars I love, but for every day I find Lupine brand to be best. They are durable, washable (I have been known to roll in mud, deer poop, goose poop.....ahhhhhh!) and they have a lifetime guarantee.

I want to give a heads up to everyone! I am coming to Chicago for Meet the Breeds at McCormick Place, August 25-26! I am so excited. I have never been to Chicago! I am hoping that I get to see the sites! I want to go to Nordstrom's on Michigan Avenue, the Hancock Center, see the Water Tower, cruise the river (did you know it runs backwards?), and maybe, just maybe, swim in the lake. Mom says the museums are FAB. I think I want to go to the aquarium; they have whales and penguins there. The Field Museum and dinosaur bones – the bones, not the dinosaurs, sound interesting and yummy. The Museum of Science and Industry has a coal mine! The Art Museum has a famous painting that they have a Broadway show about....cool, huh? I have been doing my research. I might even get to see where Mom used to live. Because I have a lot of touring planned, I will need help at our Pumik booth at the event. If you are coming or live nearby, please contact Mom. She says that other Pumik will be doing Meet the Breeds in Columbus, OH, October 14 and if you are near there to contact Janet Bazell for more information.

There is a deer in the yard – I need to run and correct that situation.

HUGS!
ZsaZsa

Website Info

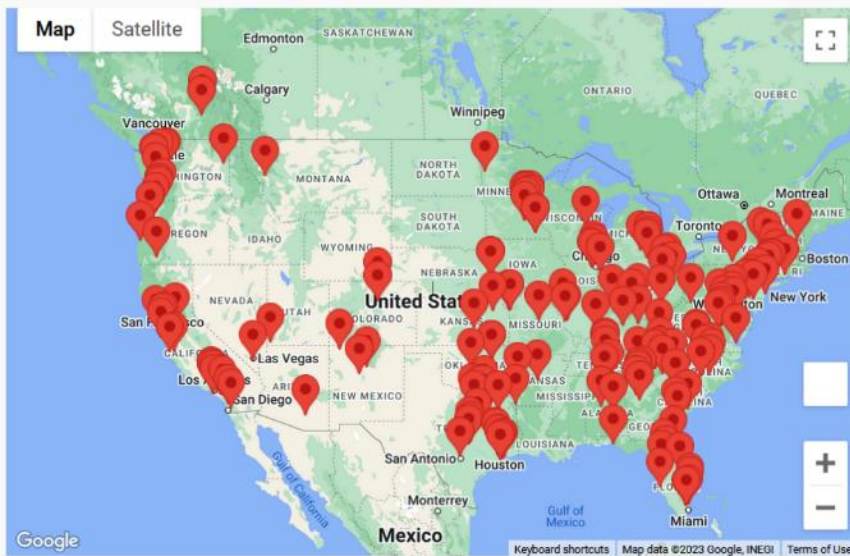
By Chris Levy, HPCA Webmaster

Have you needed to contact an HPCA member but need their contact info? Have you ever wondered if there are any Pumi owners that are HPCA members? The information is as close as your computer or mobile device!

Member information is available to HPCA members only at:

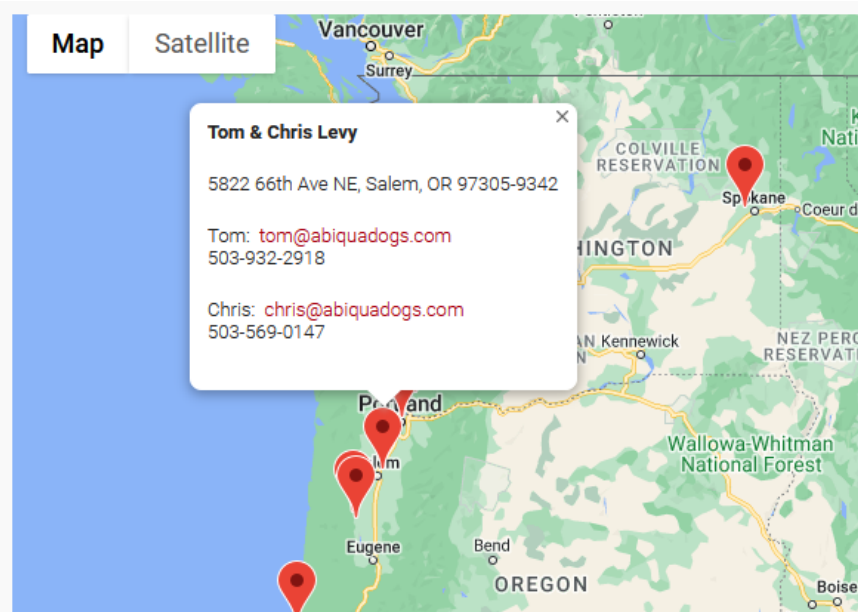
<https://pumiclub.org/members-only/membership-list/>.

Map of Member Locations (as of 1/27/2023)



There's a membership list you can download in PDF form and a cool map that shows the location of all HPCA members.

You can zoom in and out, and if you hover your cursor over one of the markers, the member's contact information shows up.



I use this a lot when someone contacts us about getting a puppy because if they haven't met one "in person" before, we require that they visit a Pumi in a home situation (if there's one within reasonable driving distance) so they can make sure this is a breed they want to live with for the next 12-15 years.

A Brief History of the Pumi: 1795 - 1935

By Marika Foreman

Gathered from various documents in the Hungarian Pumitar and from research about the various people mentioned within using Wikipedia

Transcript of a presentation by Marika Foreman given at the Carolina Working Group Association Education Day, September 10th, 2022 to members of the Magnolia Pumi Club of North Carolina

Photos added by Laura Lane for the HPCA Newsletter

Good morning everyone. My name is Marika Foreman. I am the owner of two pumis, and I would like to begin by saying a few words about the Pumitar, or the Pumi Warehouse; what it is and what its purpose is. The Pumi Warehouse is a computerized database about the pumi. It was created in 1994, with the motto *For Pumi Lovers from Pumi Lovers*. The collection of the materials contained within started in 1992 and it aims to include everything that was written about the pumi from the earliest until the current time. It is an archive of documents, pedigrees, catalogues, dog reviews, photographs, and any other materials that pertain to the pumi. The database is continuously evolving with new materials added regularly. Unfortunately, all the materials are in Hungarian, so it is difficult for an English-speaking person to follow them. I feel that it is important that there would be translations of some of these materials, and in order to whet your appetite I am going to mention a few events in the history of the pumi following the timeline in your handout[†] starting from 1795 until just before World War II.

In 1940 Dr. Béla Hankó (1886 – 1959), a zoology professor, wrote an article titled *Ancient Hungarian Dogs* for a publication of the Hortobágy Museum. In this article Hankó mentioned a statement from *The History of Nature* written by István Gáti and published in 1795: "Around the house pumis, small dogs, are better guardians, more loyal, more fierce, more trainable for service". This is the first known mention of the pumi in literature. As a point of interest, Gáti was not merely a zoology professor, but a reformed minister and the inventor of the Hungarian shorthand.



[Small Hungarian Sheepdogs – Puli, Pumi & Mudi | Canine Chronicle](#)

The very first distinction between the pumi and the puli was given by Alfred Brehm (1829 -1884). Brehm studied engineering, but after an expedition to North-East Africa, where he had an opportunity to study animals, he changed careers. During this expedition he took copious notes, which he published in 1855. He continued to travel extensively afterwards throughout Europe and Asia where he continued to study animals. His observations were published in 1869 in six volumes in German under the title *Brehms Tierleben* (in English translation *Brehm's Animal Life*). This, a kind of encyclopedia if you wish, was one of

the first modern zoological treatises. Ten years later the second edition was published, now grown to ten volumes and many other editions followed. In the 1902 edition a statement appeared that one

should not confuse the puli with the so-called pumi, a sheepdog which is bigger in stature with drooping ears – and I think this ‘drooping’ could have been a misprint – found in Transdanubia, the Hungarian region west of the Danube in Hungary. It might be a point of interest that a collection of Brehm’s works were published posthumously in German under the title *From the North Pole to the Equator*.

The next big event in the life of the pumi came in 1912 when Adolf Lendl, the director of the newly renovated Budapest Zoo, displayed in the zoo Hungarian herding breeds in order to familiarize both residents and foreign visitors with the original character of the Hungarian breeds. Ever since Lendl there have been Hungarian herding dogs at the zoo.



[Archive photos | Zoo in the heart of Budapest \(zoobudapest.com\)](http://zoobudapest.com)

In 1915 Géza Félix Buzzi congratulated the Budapest Zoo for owning some good examples of komondors and pulis, but wondered if breeding them in such a restricted small area would be to the detriment of the breeds’ characteristic traits. At this point I want to jump a few years ahead out of turn to let you know that in 1934 Herbert Nadler, the zoo’s director at that time, built a more favorable environment for showing these breeds, so visitors would get to know and love the unique characteristics of these breeds. He also took great care to enlarge the breeding gene pool.

Now let me return to Géza Félix Buzzi. Buzzi was a dog breeder for over 30 years, he was also a journalist, editor, and writer of several professional articles. He was for a time the secretary of the *National Association of Hungarian Dog Breeders*, and one of his achievements in this capacity was that in 1899 he started and presented the by-laws for a dog pedigree registry. Buzzi in one of his articles, *The Hungarian Sheep or Herding Dogs*, mentions the work of Otto Herman (1835 – 1914), an ethnographer, who earlier on differentiated the puli, a herding dog from the Hungarian lowlands (the Alföld), from the Transdanubian pumi. Herman posited that the pumi is the result of the puli’s breeding with a spitz, a Pomeranian dog breed that came to Hungary with the herds imported from Germany. Herman referred to the pumi as a degenerate puli. According to some people, it was Herman who named the pumi after Pomern, the language of Pomerania (the region now in north-eastern Germany and north-western Poland). Buzzi did not deny that a spitz or two might have mixed with the pulis in the western part of Hungary, but he categorically disagreed with Herman that the name and the upright ears originated from the Pomeranian spitz. Later on, Raitsits was credited with the naming of the pumi, not Herman.

Emil Raitsits, considered by some people the greatest personality in dog breeding, was the vet of the Budapest Zoo between 1914 and 1930, the editor of the zoo’s publication, *Nature*, as well as being a university professor. In his 1916 article *The Hungarian Dog*, written at the request of the *National Association of Hungarian Dog Breeders*, Raitsits states that in the past, as well as in the present, shepherds cannot live without their dogs. He recalls Otto Herman’s statement that without a dog ,

even the best shepherd would be unwilling to accept responsibility for their cattle and sheep herds. Raitsists then shares with his readers a verse from a song he received from a friend who lived in Somogy County (a county in south-west Hungary, south of Lake Balaton), and according to whom the shepherds sing it when in a good mood. The verse and my translation of it is as follows:

*Pumi tereli a nyáját,
Bírkás öleli babáját.
Tereld pumi a nyájadat,
Bírkás szeresd galambodat.*

The pumi drives his herd,
The shepherd hugs his sweetheart.
Pumi, drive your herd,
Shepherd, love your darling.

The song clearly shows the love the shepherd feels toward his pumi, and the pride he has in his four-legged friend.



RAITSITS EMIL dr. †

[Emil Raitsits - Wikipedia](#)

In this article Raitsits agrees with Buzzi regarding the two types of pulis, the droopy eared and the upright eared, and mentioned that he personally saw both types in the different parts of the country. At this time Raitsits still believes that the pumi is identical to the commonly known puli and agrees with Herman that the source of the apparent distinction comes from the fact that different parts of the country call the breed by different names. He writes that the Transdanubian pumi is a domestic (Hungarian) type originating in part from the puli. It is the result of crossbreeding between herding dogs brought in with sheep from France and Germany and the puli, a native dog with the same job. He suggests that following the modern breeding laws one should concentrate on breeding pulis that will show all of the visual characteristics of the ancient puli. Those that deviate from these characteristics should be excluded from breeding, so at the end there will be a drooping eared and an upright eared puli with uniform

appearance that one would be proud to show at competitions abroad.

In his article *Naming of Our Native Hungarian Dogs* published in 1917 in *The Dog* newspaper Raitsists states that the the third type of Hungarian herding dog (the first two being the komondor and the kuvasz) is a spitz type herder that appears under two names: puli and pumi. He informs the reader that breeders, and the larger part of the country uses the name puli, and that the Transdanubian type will be soon introduced by Lovassy.

Sándor Lovassy, a biologist and co-founder of the Balaton Museum, in 1919 in his article *The Hungarian Sheepdog*, compares the two large (kuvasz and komondor) and the two small (puli and pumi) Hungarian sheepdogs. I will mention only the part pertaining to the pumi. Lovassy writes that in the region west of the Danube, especially around Somogy and Zala, shepherds have a herding dog that differs in many respects from the puli, and which they call pumi, without exception. He describes the pumi as somewhat larger than the puli, with a longer head and a pointy nose and with partly upright and in part drooping ears. Its coat is somewhat shorter than the puli's, shaggy on the legs where it has

a backward flag-like appearance. The coat on the feet is short, with nails in the open. Lovassy found the pumi to be intelligent and as indispensable to the shepherds as the puli is in the other regions of the country. Lovassy states that the origin of the pumi in all probability only dates back about 150 years, to the time when Hungary imported herds of sheep from Germany and France. Along with the herds came the shepherds and their sheepdogs. The latter bred with the native puli, resulting in the pumi. He adds that the pumi thus is not identical to the puli and could not therefore be called a puli. However, since in the pumi unmistakable traces of puli blood prevail, it is not so profoundly different from the puli as are the differences between the other Hungarian herding breeds. Lovassy then asserts that we cannot consider the pumi as an equal ranking breed with the puli, but only as a solidified regional variation of the puli.

In 1921 Emil Raitsits in his capacity as a judge in the upcoming Budapest Dog Show thanks those who made the show possible in his article *Judging the Hungarian Sheepdog*. On May 15, after the show, he announces that Fickó, a Transdanubian pumi won first place in the beginner's class. He describes Fickó as mobile, with good bone structure and appearance. Since at this time the pulis and pumis were still shown as a single breed, this was quite an important event in pumi history.

In 1924 Endre Felix wrote an article titled *A Puli and a Pumi*. Unfortunately, I could not find much information about Felix, except that he was perhaps the most significant Hungarian hunting dog specialist of the 20th century and wrote several publications on hunting and Hungarian hunting dogs, especially vizslas. In this article Felix states that it is indisputable that both breeds exist, although there are some cynologists (specialists in the care and breeding of dogs) who either would like to unite the two breeds into one, or completely disregard the pumi.

He suggests that those who would like to know about the breed should not turn to an ivory-tower scholar but should instead speak to those old shepherds who are completely familiar with the two breeds. Felix then retells his interview with Felner, an 84-year-old retired shepherd from Veszprém county, who guarded sheep for 70 years and whose family owned both pulis and pumis for at least three generations. Felner and his father preferred the pumi to the puli, but his grandfather preferred the puli. Felner recalls that his grandfather chased his father away from home for three years as a result of their disagreement about the two breeds. Felix then goes on to compare the puli and the pumi and writes: "The pumi is more lively, but not as intelligent as the puli. A very good driver, but not a good herder. Because of this, he is used mostly for guarding swine and cattle. He is much faster than the puli, an excellent guardian, and outright daring. He can endure rain, snow and extreme heat."

In this same year, that is in 1924, Raitsits published his book *The Hungarian Dog*, in which he definitively put an end to the confusion surrounding the puli-pumi names. He describes the distinctive traits and



Emil Raitsits as chairman of the jury of the 1925 dog show (translated by Google from Hungarian Wikipedia) [Emil Raitsits - Wikipedia](#)

character of the pumi that specifically separate it from the puli and was the first to point out the terrier-type nature of the pumi.

A few years later, on June 19, 1927, a National Dog Show was held on the grounds of the Hungarian Royal College of Veterinary Medicine in which more than 300 dogs of varying breeds were entered. The highlight was the judging of 19 komondors, 35 pulis, 12 pumis, and 28 kuvaszes, or nearly 100 Hungarian herding dogs. Notably the pumis were now judged as a separate breed distinct from the puli.

In the February 1928 issue of *What is New in the Zoo*, the publication of the Budapest Zoo and Botanical Garden, appeared Raitsits' article, *Our Pumi Breeding*, in which he tells the amusing story of *Icig Fickó*. He recalls that a few years earlier Dr. Otto Wiesbaden, a fox terrier expert, was judging the fox terriers of the Hungarian Fox Terrier Association. During his stay in Budapest, Dr. Wiesbaden visited the zoo and spent the longest time in front of the pumi breeding exhibit. After a thorough examination of *Icig Fickó*, he said that it would be wonderful if all fox terriers would have such an ideal terrier-type conformation as this pumi. Ludwig Heck, the director of the Berlin Zoo at the time, (and who happened to be a secret German government advisor), fell in love with the mischievous figure of the pumi, and took *Icig Fickó* back with him to Berlin on an express train. In later correspondence with Raitsits, he never forgot to sign his letters in the name of his beloved pumi as the *Heck Pumi*. At the end of his article, Raitsits mentions that in 1928 there were 81 pumis listed in the pedigree registry. He states that pumi breeding can look at a bright future and he looks forward to judging them at the upcoming dog show later that year.

The next interesting event in the history of the pumi took place in 1934. In that year Csaba Gayza Anghi, an agronomist, a prolific author on a variety of animals and plants, and the director of the Budapest Zoo and Botanical Garden from 1955 until his retirement in 1968 wrote an article *About the Hungarian Dog Breeds*. In this article Anghi mentions that it was Raitsits who named the droopy-eared dog puli, and the upright-eared one pumi. He mentions that Raitsits noticed differences not only in the body shape of the two, but also in temperament and utility that indicate a different breed. However, Anghi does not think that there are enough distinguishing features to classify as one form or the other since there are still some in a transitional form. He hopes that in time there will be sufficient and reassuring data available in this regard. Anghi feels that pumi breeding is still at its beginning and is ongoing.

Anghi then describes the pumi as height around 50 cm (19.7 inches). His ears are always upright; his coat is long; his limbs are more elongated than the puli's. Otherwise, the inner structure and color of his fur is the same as the puli's. He goes on to say that the pumi is not yet a well-established breed, with great variations in height. He feels that at this time there are no indications for grouping the pumi according to height.

In the April 1935 issue of the scientific journal *Debrecen Review*, Anghi published his article *The Hungarian Herding Dog's Terminology, Description of Characteristics, and Standard*. In it he suggests adding Raitsits to the name of the pumi, in honor of the person who was the first to separate the pumi breed from the puli, so the suggested scientific name of the pumi became *Canis familiaris ovilis villosus terrarius Raitsitsi*, or Raitsits type bushy haired terrier-like herding dog. Anghi describes in detail the

characteristic look of the pumi: "the head, including the teeth, nose, eyes and ears; the neck; body; tail and coat, including the coat on the head, body and legs. He assigns point values to each attribute, for a maximum of 140."

In the same year, Lajos Abony, a vet, cynologist, and a colleague of Raitsits, published for the National Champion Dog Show held on July 2nd the pumi standard using Anghi's point values for each characteristic. To this he added that disqualifications must be approved by the majority of the judges. He explained the classification meaning of some of the point values as follows:

- 81% - 100% the dog's classification is: excellent
- 61% - 80% the dog's classification is: very good
- 51% - 60% the dog's classification is: good

1935 was a great year for the pumi. In addition to the aforementioned, *FCI (Federation Cynologique Internationale, aka International Canine Federation)* approved the international pumi breed standard and the scientific name for the pumi proposed earlier by Anghi was approved, thus confirming the pumi's name as *Canis familiaris ovilis villosus terrarius Raitsitsi*, or Raitsits type bushy haired terrier-like herding dog.

At this point I am going to stop with the history of the pumi. The second World War was looming over the horizon, and dog breeding halted in Hungary till after the 1956 Revolution. It was only after that time when dog breeding picked up again. There are many articles from the 1960s up to the current time and they are worthwhile reading. I chose to share with you these few tid-bits to pique your interest in the *Pumitár*, the Hungarian Pumi Warehouse. I believe that those of you who love and are interested in the pumi, whether breeders or not, would like to know more about the recent history of the breed, so I suggest translating these articles and starting an archive in which to save them for the English speakers. Thank you for listening.

Author Bio: Marika Foreman



Marika was born and raised in the Hungarian part of Transylvania, Romania. She came to the US in 1966 and became a US citizen in 1973. A retired structural engineer and physics teacher, she resides in Somerville, NJ with husband Paul.

Marika, a reformed cat lover, fell in love with dogs thirty years ago with the introduction of Miska, a fox terrier, into the family. After Miska, and following her retirement, she began looking for a pumi, a dog breed she was familiar with since childhood. Thus, Catskill pumis Csibész, and Bikfic joined the family. Working with an instructor, Marika trains her 'boys' several days a week in Parkour, Trick Dog, Obedience and Scent/Nose Work. In her remaining spare time Marika is a devoted lover of opera, classical music, and an avid reader of action novels and thrillers!

SUMMER ISSUE SNEAK PEAK: Pumifest Vacation! We are going to Colorado Springs for a few days with the dogs. Check out the next issue for info on dog friendly activities, one of the top ranked zoos in North America, the Pumifest venue, and restaurant reviews.

Grooming (Trimming) to the Pumi Standard (Part 1)

By Chris Levy

This will be the first in a series of articles on grooming the Pumi to conform with the AKC Pumi Standard. The FCI Pumi Standard used in most other countries in the world was written by Hungarians and forms the basis for the AKC Standard which requires a particular format. Neither standard specifies how the Pumi is to be groomed other than “the following paragraph on coat:

*“Coat: The coat is a combination of wavy and curly hair, forming corkscrews or curls all over the body, and is never smooth or corded. The coat consists of an even mixture of harsh hair and softer undercoat. **The coat stands out from the body approximately 1½ to 3 inches** and is prepared using a combination of stripping and trimming. The eyes and the foreface are free of long hair. **The hair on the underside of the tail ranges from ½ inch at its shortest to 3 to 5 inches** and has little undercoat. In order to achieve the characteristic corkscrews and curls in the coat, the hair is allowed to dry naturally. **The coat must never appear fluffed and blown dry, obscuring the characteristic curls.**”*

That doesn't help much when you're standing there, dog standing on the grooming table, scissors in hand, wondering what to do next! (Been there, done that.)

These articles will be addressing the scissoring of the Pumi, not the coat preparation since most everyone know that they are combed, bathed, air-dried and **never blown dry**. So we'll assume we're starting with a dog in a properly prepared coat, albeit longer than it should be.

So why are we “grooming to the standard”? The purpose of the grooming is to show off the correct Pumi characteristics. You can accomplish two things this way:

- 1) Assure that your Pumi looks according to the way the standard says it should look, and
- 2) Make it look like the standard says, even if it doesn't (corrective grooming)

For this first article, we'll start with the basic outline (silhouette) of the Pumi.

Quite often I'm asked “how long should the hair be”? For those who are showing in conformation and for those who want to make them look their best, you need to trim the hair to make the silhouette you want to see (as the standard dictates). So for example, when the standard says “*Withers pronounced and forming the highest point of the body*”, that's the silhouette you want to scissor in. If your Pumi's rump is a bit higher than his withers, corrective grooming can take care of that as we'll see further on. ☺

In future articles I'll write about other aspects of trimming to the standard, legs, ears, and head. If someone has a specific thing they want me to address, let me know.

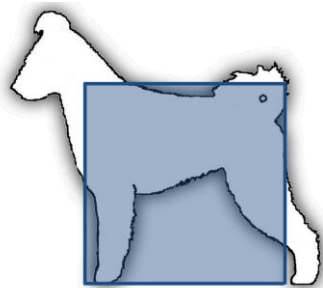
Trimming a “Perfect” Pumi



It's easy to trim a good dog that meets the standard. Below is a pretty decent silhouette of a Pumi (subject to my drawing ability and my skill with an Apple pencil and an iPad drawing app I'm just learning). Notice the square outline, high set tail, withers higher than the body, correct front and rear angulation, with the



chest having less depth than the legs.



The Pumi is Square

From the Standard:

“The Pumi is square, with the height at the withers equal to the distance from prosternum to buttocks.”

Some Grooming Mistakes

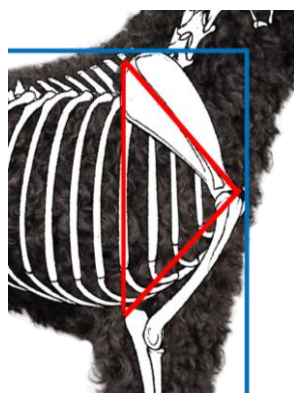
I've seen a number of Pumi groomed to show a forechest where none exists. This may be fine for a Giant Schnauzer, but is incorrect for a Pumi.

AKC Standard: *“The forechest is not pronounced”.....“The angle formed between the shoulder blade and upper arm should be 100 to 110 degrees”*

Below are diagrams of a Great Dane front and a Pumi front. The angle of the Great Dane should be 90 degrees and the Pumi 100-110 degrees. The more angle of the front, the more forechest the dog should have.



Great Dane Front



Pumi Front

Adding a forechest (with hair) accomplishes two things you don't want:

- 1) Makes the dog look longer in body than it really is, and
- 2) Tells the judge that the dog has a working dog front, not a Pumi front.

In order to have the Pumi look square, you should not leave extra hair on either end of the Pumi. Leaving too much hair on the rear end

- 1) Makes the dog look longer bodied, and
- 2) Makes the dog look too straight in angulation.



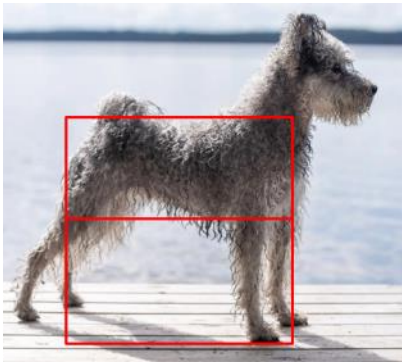
You can see this dog on the left looks longer bodied, yet it's exactly the same dog as above (see the right hand drawing).

A good rule of thumb: anything on the front and back of the dog should be quite short!

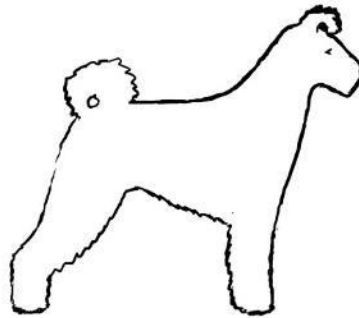


The Pumi Has Long Legs

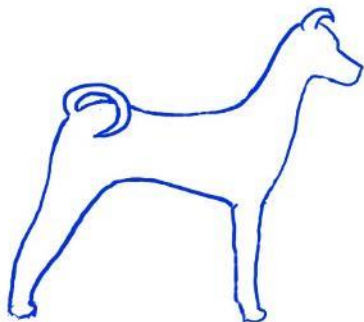
AKC Standard: *"The depth of the chest is slightly less than 50 percent of the height at the withers."*



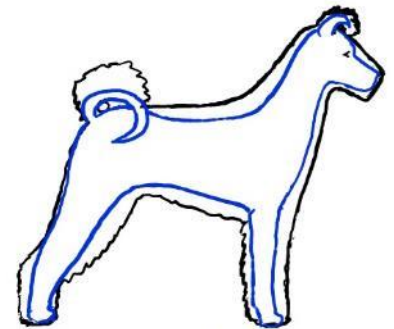
Leaving too much hair at the bottom of the chest will make your Pumi look too "thick" and short on leg as in the diagram on the right.



Corrective Grooming



Now we get to the question, "how long should the hair be?" Well, that depends on your dog. Here on the left we have a very faulty Pumi who is high in the rear, ewe-necked, with too much stop, a snap tail, and straight rear. But you can correct almost all of that with corrective grooming!



Author Bio: Chris Levy

Chris is currently the HPCA Judges Education Chair, Webmaster, Pumifest Chair, and Club Archivist. She served as HPCA President (13 years), Vice President, and Secretary. She and her husband Tom have had Pumik for 24 years, importing a number of dogs (and semen) from Hungary and the Scandinavian countries in order to establish their breeding program. Before the Pumi was recognized by AKC they visited European breeders once or twice a year and showed their dogs there. They accumulated 6 World Winner titles, 2 European Winner titles, BOS at the Hungarian Pumi Klub Show, and an FCI Working Certificate (Herding). In 2013 with the World Dog Show in Budapest, they continued their trip in Hungary with a week-long herding camp, being taught Hungarian herding techniques along with Hungarian history and culture. In Europe they attended (and Chris presented at) multiple seminars on the Pumi. In the US, dogs they owned won 11 HPCA National Specialty Bests of Breed, and 3 additional BOBs with dogs they bred. They also compete and have titles in herding, Fast CAT, CAT, and Nose Work. Since the breed was recognized July 2016, they have bred and/or owned 35 AKC champions, 17 agility titled Pumik including a World Team member and 2 Agility Grand Champions. In 2021, 4 different dogs they bred were the #1 Pumi in agility, rally, obedience, and NOHS, (#2 Pumi in conformation). Chris judges the Sporting, Terrier, and Non-Sporting groups In addition to the Pumi and Mudi.

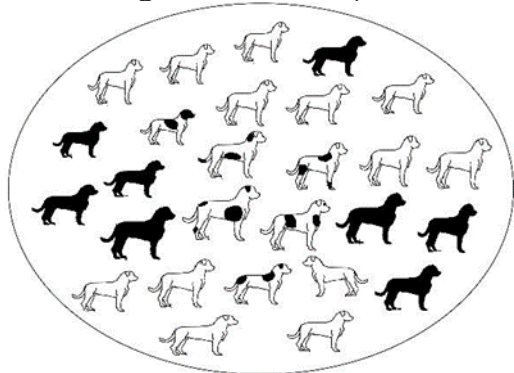


Genetic Diversity

Jerold S Bell DVM, Dept. of Clinical Sciences, Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University (This article can be reproduced with permission from the author: jerold.bell@tufts.edu)

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Genetic diversity is a concept that is universally embraced as necessary in the evolution and maintenance of dog breeds. What is the meaning of genetic diversity? How is it measured or determined? What are the methods and consequences of gene pool manipulation to achieve and maintain genetic diversity.



Diverse breed gene pools have differences between breed lines and dogs to allow improvement through selection.

Genetic diversity is important because it allows for variability within a breed's gene pool. Genetic variability is important in selection because if there is no variation for a particular trait or disease, then there can be no improvement through selective breeding. Genetic improvement requires genetic variability between dogs.

Some people concerned with genetic diversity recommend preventing homozygosity (the pairing of "like" genes). This recommendation derives from the Species Survival Plan (SSP) rescue programs designed for endangered species. The basis for this recommendation is to breed the least related individuals together to prevent the homozygosity of all disease-related genes. Commercial genetic testing companies can easily compute homozygosity measurements from DNA samples and promote them as genetic diversity panels; reported as inbreeding coefficients (ICs). These DNA derived ICs are correlated with deep pedigree-based ICs.

What does homozygosity indicate, and what does breeding for heterozygosity (the pairing of "unlike" genes) achieve in dog breeding? To understand these questions, we need to understand the genetic differences between species and dog breeds.

Genetic differences between species and dog breeds

The obvious difference between species and breeds is natural versus artificial selection. Natural selection in a species always selects for fitness and reproductive traits in a natural environment. Natural species are maintained if they can thrive and reproduce. Artificial selection which is used to create breeds is toward any conformational, behavioral and health characteristics that are being selected for, and away from those being selected against. Artificial selection is hopefully positive towards genes for quality and health. However, artificial selection can also directly select for genes and traits that are detrimental to health and fitness. Selection for extreme conformation is an example.

The process of speciation, the continued evolution of a species, causes divergence in the population or subpopulation. This divergence causes a loss of genetic diversity and creates unique population (gene pool) structure. These changes are not detrimental to the population if they continue to improve the fitness of the species. The same must be accepted for dog breed populations. They should be allowed to change and evolve if those changes allow for increased fitness (quality and health) and

the ability to reproduce. There are plenty of undesirable traits and diseases that breeds strive to lose, and their loss causes a loss of genetic diversity.

There are many examples of natural species with very limited genetic diversity and high levels of homozygosity with no negative health or reproductive consequences. Some of these are common species, like the Northern Elephant Seal.¹ Others are geographically isolated species, like Sable Island Horses² or Channel Island Foxes.³ Population genetics calculations suggest that these populations have lost their genetic diversity due to homozygosity and will eventually go extinct. However in reality, these populations are robust and expanding because deleterious genes are not at a high frequency. This is not to say that homozygosity should be a goal of breeding. It does show that homozygosity by itself does not cause disease and poor health, and is not necessarily deleterious to a population. What is deleterious is the accumulation of disease-associated genes.

Natural selection requires large populations and genetic drift to improve species. With artificial selection, breeds do not require a large population size for genetic improvement. Few dog breeds fulfill the population thresholds determined for natural species to be able to survive. However, few breeds exhibit inbreeding depression requiring SSP-like rescue programs. Most dog breeds are robust, and only require continued reproduction and selection for quality and health. Breeds with small populations look like populous breeds did earlier and just need proper selection and population expansion.

What is homozygosity, and what does it tell you?

Homozygosity is the pairing of "like" genes in gene pairs. All genes come in pairs – one from the sire and one from the dam. If the sire and dam share a common ancestor, then the same genes can be passed down through both parents and pair up in the offspring. The effect of homozygosity is that it causes uniform expression (i.e., trait, characteristic, or disease) in all individuals inheriting the homozygous gene pair. There are positive genes that you want to select for (and create homozygosity), as well as deleterious or disease-causing genes that you want to select against.

To understand what homozygosity measurements represent, we must understand how homozygosity purposefully develops in a breed. Purebred dog breeds were created through artificial selection for specific tasks or traits. Through constant selection towards these breeding goals, breed characteristics reproduce uniformly through generations.

For a breed to reproduce uniformly, it requires homozygosity of genes. The genes that cause mammals to be mammals are homozygous, the genes that cause dogs to be dogs are homozygous, and the genes that cause a Gordon Setter to be a Gordon Setter are homozygous.

It does not take intense linebreeding to create homozygosity. Constant selection for certain traits will increase the frequency and homozygosity of their causative genes. Creating homozygosity of genes for desirable traits and against disease-associated genes is the measurable result of selective breeding. Mars Wisdom Panel computations show that mixed-breed dogs have on average 53% homozygosity and purebred dogs 63% homozygosity. This increase in homozygosity is not deleterious to breeds unless it causes increased expression of genetic disease.

Endangered species survival is based solely on producing viable offspring. This underscores the importance of SSP programs to prevent the homozygous expression of disease-associated recessive genes. Published metadata from Mars show that mixed-breed dogs carry statistically higher frequencies of 152 testable disease-associated genes than the combined tested purebred dog populations.⁴ It is the population diversity of mixed breed dogs that reduces the expression of these recessive diseases. Linebreeding in mixed breed dogs would be expected to produce more recessive genetic disease than it does in purebred dogs. (Common complexly inherited genetic diseases are seen routinely in mixed- breed dogs.) Selection for health occurs in purebred dog matings. Selection for health diminishes the frequencies of disease associated genes and increases the homozygosity of health-related genes.

Diversity Breeding

Diversity breeding enthusiasts recommend SSP-type mating plans and only outbreeding (matings between dogs less related than the average in the population). What does outbreeding do to breed genetic diversity? If you take a group of dogs and only breed them to the least related in the group, you will have lower homozygosity. If you take the same group of dogs and do linebreedings (matings between dogs more related than the average in the population) you will have higher homozygosity. Have you changed the population or the genetic diversity of the breed? No. It is the same group of dogs with the same genes. Breeding for heterozygosity does not improve or change genetic diversity. It only masks the expression of recessive or additive genes; both positive and deleterious.

Does breeding for heterozygosity improve breed health? Embark studied data from the Morris Animal Foundation Golden Retriever Lifetime Study and found that on average, a 10% increase in inbreeding coefficient of the mother (not the litter IC, which was not studied) decreased litter size by 1 puppy.⁵ This puppy loss would be expected to be the result of homozygosity of embryologically fatal recessive genes.

Every breed and breed family has different frequencies of deleterious recessive and additive genes in their background. The effects of linebreeding are going to be different in each situation. If a breed or family shows higher frequency of genetic disease with linebreeding, then more intense outbreeding and purposeful selection against those specific diseases is necessary to diminish the causative gene frequencies. If deleterious genes causing breed-related disease are old and dispersed in the gene pool, then those diseases are just as likely to be expressed with outbreeding. Direct selection against those diseases is the only way to reduce their incidence.

Some advocate for heterozygosity of major histocompatibility complex (MHC) genes that regulate the immune system. However, all peer-reviewed published studies on immune-related, immune-mediated, and auto-immune diseases identify specific MHC liability genes, and not general MHC homozygosity or diversity.⁶⁻⁹

Breed genetic diversity involves selecting individuals for breeding from the breadth of the gene pool, not the types of matings that they are involved in. With an expanding breed population, the average relationship (IC based on a set number of generations) between individuals in one generation will be lower than in the previous generation. This is why (in the absence of popular sire effect or other diversity limiting parameters) generational inbreeding coefficients over time go down in well managed breeds.

However, the breeders of these breeds are all doing different types of matings (outbreedings, linebreedings, etc.) based on their needs and their selection preferences to improve the health and quality of their dogs.

Diversity breeder enthusiasts look at the graph of a breed's average ICs over time and say, "Well if decreasing average ICs represent a healthy breed then why not just plan matings with lower ICs?" It sounds reasonable.

However, the impact of everyone outbreeding causes the homogenization of breeds, so differences between "lines" disappear. If outbreeding between the two most unrelated dogs, their offspring make those lines related. The next mating must be to a dog unrelated to the two original lines and now these three lines are related in the offspring. Continued matings in additional generations to unrelated dogs becomes more difficult as dogs become homogenized and related to each other. If everyone outbreeds, it disrupts the ancestral pedigree structure of breeds that was based on selection. It removes the genetic differences between dogs that are necessary for genetic improvement through selective breeding.

Outbreeding proponents state that molecularly identified low frequency gene variants and genetic markers should be selected for and increased in breeds (without knowing what the associated genes code for). It is more likely that those low frequency markers are the result of generations of selection against specific undesirable traits and diseases.

Heterozygosity should not be a selected goal. Heterozygosity and homozygosity measurements are tools and not goals. They can be utilized in different situations to bring in novel genes and traits, or to create uniformity of existing genes and traits. Increased homozygosity should also not be a breeding goal. Inbreeding coefficients should only increase due to purposeful linebreeding for quality and health.

Homozygosity measurements are not a measurement of individual or population health or vitality. The only way to measure breed health is through breed health surveys that document clinical disease and reproduction parameters. Homozygosity is not inherently correlated to impaired genetic health and does not need to be artificially controlled. Managing breeds requires breed conservation efforts, not species survival plans.¹⁰

Practical aspects of gene pool diversity

Based on AKC statistics, on average only 10.4% (for populous breeds) to 13.9% (for smaller population breeds) of dogs within a breed reproduce to create the next generation of dogs. This represents a genetic bottleneck with each generation in every purebred dog population. It emphasizes the fact that breeders must utilize the breadth of the gene pool background in selecting dogs for breeding, and judiciously select dogs with the best health and quality.

Genetic diversity also exists in dogs from the same breed on different continents. Molecular genetic studies show that breed subpopulations diverge and can be differentiated, even though all members of the breed descended from the same breed founders. While there may be subtle differences in

selection for conformation between continents/kennel clubs, this genetic diversity can be utilized in matings.

Frozen semen from quality dogs several generations back are another source of genetic diversity. Many breed clubs have created club-owned frozen semen repositories for breeders who do not wish to retain semen or continue to pay for their storage. Knowledge of the dog's health and qualities are important in their use. DNA testing can be performed on a semen sample.

Having a stable or expanding breed population size is important to maintain genetic diversity. Diminishing breed population size can cause a loss of gene pool diversity. If a breeder is retiring from breeding, their line should be maintained. New owners should be mentored to become health-conscious breeders to grow the population, especially in small population breeds.

Each breed has its own unique history, genetic makeup and gene pool structure that will require different efforts to improve its health and quality. There is no simple solution (just outbreed) or one way of breeding (just linebreed) that maintains a healthy gene pool. The most important aspect of gene pool diversity is maintaining the breadth of the breed's gene pool. Unique family lines should not be abandoned, and gene pool narrowing popular sire effects should not sideline other genetically unique male lines. The most robust breed gene pools have everyone doing something a little different. In each generation based on the particulars of the breed, if everyone practices health-conscious breeding, if some breeders are outbreeding, some linebreeding on one line, others linebreeding on another line, and there is no popular sire effect, then the health and genetic diversity of the breed is being maintained.

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Meet the Breeds NYC

By Nancy Nelson



ZsaZsa with Miss New York, Taryn Delanie Smith

AKC Meet the Breeds took NYC by storm – thank goodness not literally. The return of the event to the Jacob Javits Center in Manhattan had over 150 breeds participating along with local agility, obedience, and rally clubs. The NYC K-9 force was there showing off their skills. Many of you have done Meet the Breeds in other cities, but as the saying goes there is no place like NYC. Attendance exceeded 25,000 people, all of which seemed to stop at our booth. We had great volunteers and very, very friendly dogs. We had litter mates Aldas and ZsaZsa as the experienced crew, Nugget, Dragon, and Malna, as well as two wonderful Catskill Kennel representatives. Of course, their humans came along. Nugget, Dragon and ZsaZsa also got the chance to show off in the agility demo ring. Zsa Zsa came prepared with 16 outfits as well as 3 coats. Miss NY (from the Miss America Pageant) also stopped by.

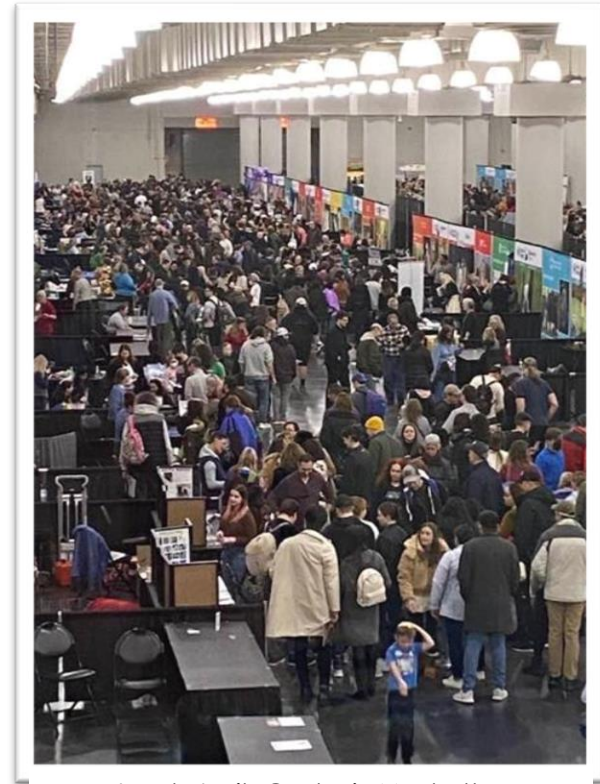
The interest in Pumik was intense, with the cuteness factor bordering on insane. We were careful to communicate that our dogs were not for everyone, needed a job, and were smarter than us.

We have Meet the Breeds coming up in Chicago, IL, August 26-27, co-sponsored by the International Kennel Club of Chicago and in Columbus, OH on October 14. We need everyone's help with these events, so please contact Nancy Nelson if you can help in Chicago or Janet Bazell for Columbus.

pres@pumiclub.org



ZsaZsa welcoming the crowds to the HPCA booth



Jacob Javits Center in Manhattan

SUMMER ISSUE SNEAK PEAK: Nancy and ZsaZsa met with Laura and Fuji to discuss becoming a therapy dog. Find out what advice they gave for a Pumi starting his therapy dog journey. Maybe you have a therapy Pumi too? We'd love to hear from you!

Meet Breeds Manhattan 2023 Photo Collage

Photos Taken By Paul Foreman

Collage By Laura Lane

As Nancy said, you have two more chances to join in on the Meet the Breed fun this year! Check out all the happy visitors, HPCA friends, and of course adorably sassy Pumik from the first MTB of 2023. You too could bring smiles to people and introduce them to our wonderful breed!

Meet the Breeds, New York 2023







Do It Yourself All-Breed Agility Trial

By Ginny Hayes

Have you or your Pumi friends ever thought about putting on an AKC all-breed trial? If so, here are some of the things you might want to know.

We started having an all-breed agility trial eight years ago when the Pumi was not well known and there were only two Pumis in Minnesota. The number of Pumis up here in the northland has grown considerably since then.

With only Alice Holm, myself, and a few "not" Pumi owners that were good friends, we settled on attaching our trial to a two-day trial that was looking for a club that could help make their two-day trial into a three-day. Chris and Tom Levy joined us, as they were in the neighborhood, only five or eight hundred miles away. Even a one-day trial seemed like a huge endeavor.

Alice and I wanted to give the agility community a chance to meet our exciting new breed - I think we got sick of people thinking our dogs were a mix breed of poodle and something else. We also wanted to help our parent club, HPCA, to put on an agility trial at Pumifest, which can be very expensive. It was also a way to get another AKC agility trial in our area.

Since the early days, we have graduated to two three-day trials. One trial is in February, and the other is in June. This is a lot of work, but it provides lots of satisfaction as well. Most of you agility Pumi owners probably have plenty of experience helping out at trials and after your first trial, it gets easier.

The very first step is to contact the Hungarian Pumi Club of America (HPCA) Board and let them know you are thinking of putting on a trial. You should have a detailed plan to show them. You have to let them know you have thought it all out. The club has given us great support in our endeavors.

Each trial is different, and circumstances can change. Some trials have given us only \$170 in profits and others have soared to \$3,000. I count any trial we have a success if we can show how great our breed is, have lots of fun, and don't lose money!

Things to get done for a trial for either you or your committee to do:

- Find a date that AKC will commit for your trial.
- Locate people who are willing to be on your committee; they must belong to HPCA; committee members must attend all three days of your trial.
- Contract for a venue that supplies equipment, get an equipment list and diagram of the space to give the judge.
- Make sure you have the HPCA treasurer send you signed checks to pay your bills.
- Decide what kind of runs you want and in what order; Sunday should be your shortest day with the fewest course builds and an earlier end; this helps tired volunteers and a judge that may need to catch a flight out of town.

- Send the check and application to the AKC at least 18 weeks before trial; the earlier the better.
- Hire a professional trial secretary; there is too much work and too many ways to screw up to try to do it yourself.
- Write up a premium; your trial secretary can help.
- Make a motel reservation for the judge if he or she lives out of town.
- Make sure to order first-place through fourth-place ribbons, MACH and PACH bars and ribbons.
- You will need someone to get the judge from airport, back and forth from trial, and then back to airport; some judges prefer to rent a car and have you reimburse them.
- In Minnesota, we get food for course builders, committee members, and volunteers; you can plan on what is expected in your neighborhood.
- Get raffle gifts and tickets for workers if this is done in your area.
- Make sure you have spots filled for a worker coordinator and chief course builder.
- Make sure you have tape and weights for Fast if your venue does not supply.
- We give vouchers to our committee for the next trial, usually free runs; you can decide how much you can afford.
- Putting on a trial may seem a bit overwhelming, but the rewards are many. A lot of people went out on a limb to bring us this wonderful breed to the United States, and this is our way to thank them, show this breed off, and support our parent club, HPCA.

Author Bio: Ginny Hayes

I got my first Pumi on December 25, 2010. I flew out to Corvallis, Oregon, to pick up a little white female from Ginger Butler. I named her Csilla. She is an amazing dog, earning seven MACHs, and she's also the first-ever Pumi to get a TD. I am retired and live with four Pumik and one Giant Schnauzer, the latter always trying his best to be an 85-pound, jet-black Pumi. I became a member of HPCA soon after getting Csilla. In 2016, we Minnesota Pumi people put on the first AKC all-breed agility trial. Chris and Tom Levy were in the neighborhood—a few hundred miles away—and showed up to help. Alice Holm got a MACH on her collie at that trial. Since then, we have expanded to two agility and one Fast CAT weekend a year. At our Fast CAT, we had Micky Trent, Minnesota Zoo vet and HPCA member, do our inspections. I have served on the HPCA Board and enjoyed that role very much. Bottom line, retirement is a joy when you have all the time you want to spend on your dogs...and your husband.



FROM the HPCA ARCHIVES

The HPCA has a trove of Pumi history stored in the newsletter archives. For each issue, an article from the past will be reprinted that aligns with themes in the current season's issue. Thank you to Stacy Lehman for "Top 10 Agility Training Tips for Pumik" which was originally printed in October 2015.

From the Archives: Top 10 Agility Training Tips for Pumik

By Stacy Lehman

Training and working with Pumi is a privilege. They love to work for their shepherd, and they love a good game. For me, agility is my sport I enjoy the most with my Pumik. Here are my 10 favorite tips for training. I have not listed them in any particular order. I'm sure many of you have your own set of training tips too and can even add on to my list. Enjoy! Happy training!

1. MAP....regardless of the training method or methods you are using, they all use M=motion; A=arm; and P= your position. Keep MAP in your head when working with your Pumi.
2. Be clear and be consistent with your cues. Do not "muddle" it up by changing your cues. Stick with your cueing system.
3. When working or training weaves...reward, reward, reward. I reward 90% of the time with a toy. You need to remember to use that reward line. The reward line keeps your dog's head down and driving to the end of the weaves.
4. Hiking, running up and down hills, walks, swimming, and tricks for core strength are important. Mix up your days of training with these conditioning ideas.
5. Train with a good positive mental vibe....do not train if you're stressed or not feeling ready yourself mentally. Your Pumi will be sensitive to your mood. Keep it light and fun the whole time you're training.
6. Do not repeat drills over and over again...2-3 times are enough. If you over work a drill, your Pumi will think something is not going right and will become slower or demotivated.
7. If you're running a sequence and you've mis-cued your dog, and the mistake was yours, keep moving forward! Probably your Pumi would have either run past a jump, dropped a bar, or refused an obstacle, do not stop! Keep running and going forward and "fake it". Reward the drive and speed. Return back to the sequence or drill and try again. If the mistake was yours, do not say "oops" or sigh loudly...your Pumi will become demotivated and think the mistake was his. Just return to the sequence without your Pumi knowing a mistake happened. You want to keep the drive and

enthusiasm in your dog. If the mistake was your Pumi's mistake, still do not say "oops", do not say "no", do not sigh loudly or become agitated. Stay upbeat and retrain.

8. Go to your training session with a plan. Do not randomly run obstacles.

9. Break up your training sessions with a game of ball, frisbee, tricks, water hose, swimming, or relaxation. Do not train in long sessions.

10. Be quick with your rewards. A Pumi loves fun and to have a job. They love a good game too! Reward quickly and with enthusiasm! Your Pumi will work harder for his reward and to please his shepherd...You!

Train A Trickster Pumi

By Lesley Evans

I belong to my local Greater Kansas City Dog Training (Kennel) Club where a Trick Dog class is only offered in the spring. It is taught by an immensely capable and focused high school girl, assisted by her mother. A year ago, I was struggling with my one-year-old Pumi, Jade who was suffering from anxieties and a lack of confidence. How she got there and recovered is a story for another time. I wondered if we might be able to have fun in this small class with relatively little stress. Dozens of props were spread out over two rooms, and it was up to us to choose a skill to try. Scary falling gates and snarling dog fits happened in the front room, so we dragged stuff into the back room to practice. The class included six sessions. Jade was shut down in one class, but in the other five, she was an eager participant.



How did this sport competition first come to be? According to Mary R. Burch, PhD, and the AKC Canine Good Citizen Director¹, trick training has been gaining in popularity and some tricks are being taught in the Canine Good Citizen (CGC) classes. According to Burch, trick dog training can be traced back to the trainer of *The Adventures of Rin Tin Tin*², a dog show from the 1950s that you might be able to see on *Netflix* or another streaming source. Another show many of us may have grown up with was *Lassie*,³ a CBS TV series that started in the mid-1950s and ran until 1973. Lassie was trained by Rudd Weatherwax, who passed away in 1985. If you watched this show every week, you likely begged your parents to buy you a rough Collie and cheered on Lassie to rescue the hapless boy, Timmy, in every

episode. The script for that show was rather monotonous—Timmy always got into trouble and Lassie was to rescue him! But the tricks employed by Lassie were unimaginably cool to me as a dog-crazed child. Weatherwax wrote a dog training manual, *The Lassie Method: Raising & Training Your Dog with Patience, Firmness & Love*.⁴ His book focused on training with positive reinforcements to include food rewards, a methodology not commonly used at that time, when punishment was a more common method used in dog training. Weatherwax guided his readers to establish a strong bond with your dog. The goal was to promote mutual respect and affection between dog and owner. Weatherwax's grandson wrote a manual, that continued his grandfather's legacy of positive-based dog training: *Training Your Dog the Weatherwax Way: The Complete Guide to Selecting, Raising and Caring For Your Canine*.⁵ There are numerous trick dog manuals, perhaps the most famous are the ones written by Kyra Sundance, as part of her *DO MORE WITH YOUR DOG*⁶ program, along with her videos and classes.



Why should you try a Tricks class for your Pumi? First, it is immensely easy to run through multiple tricks in a single class. My Einstein, Scaredy Cat learned a new trick in about 3 repetitions. It always blows my mind. Can she read my lips or what? Second, it is a low stress way to make your dog exercise its mind and use up some of their tremendous energy. Think of days of snow or spring mud with your Pumi pestering for non-stop outdoor play. Third, it is great fun to see your pup feeling so accomplished without much fuss. Fourth, it would be a super activity to try for a new dog trainer or a youngster. Your teen could readily amaze her friends. The tricks can make you feel quite accomplished in no time and help build your confidence as a budding dog trainer. Fifth, if your Pumi is ever employed in Dog Therapy, you can use fun tricks to entertain your clients or help them complete a task, such as throwing a ball

to your pup, as part of their physical therapy. The possible applications are endless.

Additionally, many of these tricks require some athletic background. What Pumi does not excel in that category? In retrospect, I realized how many of these skills are precursors to skills used in other dog sports/activities such as Agility, Dog Dancing, Flyball, Treibball, Scent Work, Tracking, Rally, Obedience, CGC, and perhaps others. It would be a perfect class to take after puppy classes and while you wait for more maturity before beginning a dog sport.

Finally, the titles are easy to earn. In just five sessions, Jade earned four out of the five possible titles. In a class setting, the evaluator hands you an AKC list of trick options for each level of advancement. AKC rules state that you only need to show the new skill once to your evaluator, but they may ask you for several repetitions. My evaluator made me repeat each skill 3 or 4 times, although updated AKC rules state that only a second repetition of the skill may be asked for by your evaluator. Although it was once allowed, AKC no longer accepts titles transferred from *DO MORE WITH YOUR DOG* or other similar programs.

1. AKC Novice Trick Dog (TKN): You must complete 5 novice tricks if you have your Canine Good Citizenship (CGC), or 10 if not. You may use luring and hand or voice signals at this level. See, this is quite cinchy to pass!
2. AKC Intermediate Trick Dog (TKI): You must complete 10 tricks from the Intermediate Checklist. Lures/toys/food cannot be used unless specifically permitted. You are allowed to use food and clickers as a reinforcement. If you use a trick in earning your novice title, it cannot be repeated in this class. However, it can be used if it is a more difficult version of a novice trick.
3. AKC Advanced Trick Dog (TKA): You need to accomplish 10 tricks from the advanced list to earn this title and are not permitted to use previously performed tricks. The luring rules and reinforcer rules are the same as the Intermediate level.
4. AKC Trick Dog Performer (TKP): Ten tricks must be earned for this award. At least 3 are at Performer level. The rest must be from Advanced or Intermediate levels, but cannot be ones previously counted in your titles. Three of the tricks must use props. As tricks are added to the lists over time, you can ask AKC for permission to use a trick not listed. You may perform these tricks one at a time or as part of a routine or story. No luring is allowed at this level but food or clickers can be used as reinforcers.
5. AKC Trick Dog Elite Performer (TKE): At this advanced level, it is expected that you can take the dog performance on the road and perform before an audience. What is included in a performance? You are to pick a theme and can have a friend read the story while you complete the tricks as a single performance. There must be a script or story and music can be used but not dog costumes, although you are allowed to dress up as ridiculous as you like! At least 5 tricks must involve props and there are restrictions on what they may be. Lures are a no-no, but food and clicker reinforcements are allowed. During Covid, performing in front of an audience was replaced by submitting a video to AKC of a continuous performance. It appears that the remote option is still available. Tips for writing Elite Performer Scripts are provided at: [http://images.akc.org/pdf/events/Tips for Writing Elite Performer Scripts.pdf](http://images.akc.org/pdf/events/Tips%20for%20Writing%20Elite%20Performer%20Scripts.pdf). And there are some great Elite Performer videos available for viewing on AKCs website at: <https://www.akc.org/sports/trick-dog/elite-performer-videos/>

Trick practice teaches your dog that training can be a super fun game. Jade's best tricks all involve speed, not surprising, as her moniker is "Jade the Jet!" For example, she scoots across the room on a skateboard chasing me. And leaping over and scooting under me were particularly entertaining for her; was she actually laughing at me? I always get dizzy trying to keep up when she zips backwards in a circle around me. And her speedy turns and sidesteps are great practice for her upcoming performance at Rally Nationals this June! And catching a ball on the fly, well that is an everyday event, not a difficult trick for a Pumi! Surprisingly, she was opposed to putting things into her mouth to pull. "No, no, I am definitely not doing that!" Jade is never shy about voicing her opinions and giving me the stink eye. I have learned it is fruitless to argue! Guidelines for the tricks to choose at each level are available at the AKC website for trick dogs: <https://www.akc.org/sports/trick-dog/> . Experiment with

the types of skills your Pumi prefers. There is a long list of tricks to try, I had no problem finding something Jade liked. A year later, she still remembers the tricks. I often practice some of her favorite ones to calm and focus her before walking into a competition ring. Our next step is to prepare a script and tricks for the Elite Performer title. I am working on the music and theme now. All my dogs have learned that the *Pink Panther* theme song marks barking play shenanigans in the basement! What a perfectly catchy tune to build upon!

References

¹Burch, Mary. M. R. Ph.D. (date unknown). *Why Trick Training is Good for Dogs and Their People*. The American Kennel Club: <https://www.akc.org/products-services/training-programs/canine-good-citizen/articles/why-trick-training-is-good-for-dogs/>

²Walker, W., Beaudine, W. *The Adventures of RinTinTin*. (ABC TV series 1954-1959).

³Golden, R., et.al., *Lassie*. (ABC TV Series 1954-1971).

⁴ Weatherwax, R. (1971). *The Lassie Method: Raising & Training Your Dog with Patience, Firmness & Love*. Racine, WI: Western Publishing Company.

⁵Weatherwax, R.R. (1922). *Training Your Dog the Weatherwax Way: The Complete Guide to Selecting, Raising, an Caring for Your Canine*. New York, NY: Skyhorse Publishing.

⁶Sundance, K. (2005-present). *Do More with Your Dog*. A program for earning trick dog titles and animal acting certifications. Books, videos, and programs described at website: <https://domorewithyourdog.com/DogTricks/about-dmwyd/>.

Author Bio: Lesley Evans

Lesley Evans has taught dog obedience classes since 2017. Two male Bedlington Terriers were registered therapy dogs and with her female Bedlington, competed in Rally, Obedience, Barn Hunt, and Lure Coursing, with mixed results. She earned 3 master's degrees: M.S. Energy Management, M.P.H., and M.S. Environmental Technology. Her 1st job was in nuclear engineering consulting. Realizing (belatedly) that sitting in meetings was the bane of her existence, but hands-on activities were enjoyable, she now works as a lead instructor for the Kansas City Chess Club and trains dogs, hers and others. These may seem like disparate jobs, but there are surprising similarities. Having raised a high-functioning autistic child, and encountering many of the same in chess classes, it became clear that many dogs learn like high-functioning autistic children. Dogs are literal, do best following schedules, can be overly sensitive to noises/novel experiences, cannot generalize learning from one place to another, and can react badly when pushed beyond comfort zones. Blessed to receive her 1st Pumi in 2021, she is learning that patience and watching her sensitive young pup's reactions works best. Jade is an exceptional worker, "talks" a lot, and is best described as a joy to behold.

Worldwide Pumi Health Survey



Attention all Pumi owners!

We need your help to determine the most important health issues for the Pumi breed. All you will need to do is fill out an online survey for each of your Pumi(s).



The Canine Health Information Center (CHIC) through the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) is assisting the Hungarian Pumi Club of America to conduct a worldwide health survey for the Pumi.

This Health Survey is the first conducted by the Health Committee of the Hungarian Pumi Club of America. By surveying the current state of health in the Pumi, we can determine which health issues are of most significance today.



In order to serve our breed it is important that **all Pumi owners participate** in this project.

This survey will be analyzed and recorded by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) and numbers will be provided to the HPCA and will be available to everyone on the OFA web site. All information submitted is confidential and not associated with any particular dogs.

Prepare!

You will need to fill out a survey for each Pumi you have owned, living or deceased. If the dog has lived in two different households, only the most recent household should complete it. For those breeders with a lot of dogs over the years, that will be a large undertaking but so worth it!

We need your help!

YOU can help the Pumi by filling out the survey for your dog(s).

More details are coming soon, and thanks in advance!

HPCA's Sporty Pumik Photo Collage

In the Winter Issue of the HPCA Newsletter there was a call for photo submissions:

"We know that our Pumi(k) love to stay active (both mentally and physically), especially when they are being active with us. What does your Pumi(k) love to do for physical activity? What makes their heart sing? Agility? Fast CAT? Tracking? Or a game of fetch with their favorite toy? Do they like to run races with you or hike? Put their herding genes to the test with some sheep? What brings your Pumi(k) joy?"

For dogs who I received multiple submissions I chose one unless they were in a second photo with another Pumi. There are 26 photos included here, from 18 HPCA members. Fast CAT and Agility were the most shared sporty Pumi activity.

Since I received so many submissions with full registered names, I compromised and used the kennel name with the call name but left off titles and the formal name. To help members get to know each other, especially since there are many new members and people who have not been to Pumifest, I included the owner's name, and the home state as listed on the HPCA Membership List.

If you have an idea for future photo submission topics let me know! For the Fall issue I plan to request photos of Pumi(k) with favorite toys to give members holiday gifts idea for their Pumi(k).

Pumi Summertime Fun!

Submit a Photo for HPCA's Summer Newsletter

Summer is just around the corner. Many schools are already out, and the rest are soon to follow. The weather is warming up and vacations and warm weather fun are on the horizon.

Do you go on summer vacation with your Pumi? Travel to see family? Explore new places? Do you include them in summer recreation? Swimming? Hiking mountains? Beach time? Sunbathing? Shopping and lunch on the patio? What are your favorite summer activities with your Pumi(k)?



Fuji with Shnu (Mini Schnauzer) and Tatanka (Spanish Water Dog) vacationing in Bodega Bay, CA August 2022

For the HPCA Summer Newsletter:

- ✚ Submit a photo of your Pumi(k) participating in summer fun.
- ✚ Include their call name, your name, the name of others in the photo, the activity/place, and year (I don't need kennel, registered name, or titles – not enough space)
- ✚ Please feel free to submit more than one Pumi – the more the merrier! And their human and non-pumi friends are welcome to be in the photo.

Email to Laura Lane: newsletter@pumiclub.org

Photo Deadline: July 22, 2023

Tennessee

**Ederra's
"Dolly"**



Terrie Cowan

Catskill's "Frankie"

**Maria
Barnum**



**New
York**

Fast CAT

Abiqua's "Delta"

Shirley Reid

Alabama

**Buttermilk Crik's
"Jade"**



**Lesley Evans
Missouri**

Pilisi-Kocos' "Jelly"



**Chris and Tom Levy
Oregon**

Ember's "Frosty"

**Hudson's "Blue"
New York**



**Dina
Bochnik-
Cooper**

JoAnn Gast Nebraska

Scent Sports

Patti Bott California



Catskill's "CeleRINA"

**JoAnn Gast
Nebraska**



Abiqua's "Ruffles"

O B E D I E N C E



**Abiqua's "Nugget"
Lindy Miller
Pennsylvania**

HERDING

**JoAnn Molnar-Kieffer
New York**



Catskill's "Rubik"

Vidam Kertész "Treble"



Dancing

**Ginger Butler
Oregon**

Karizma's Béla

Joell Smith-Borne



Dock Diving

Tennessee

**Ederra's "Kirk"
and Catskill's
"Rubik"**



**JoAnn Molnar-Kieffer
New York**

Boating Wrestling

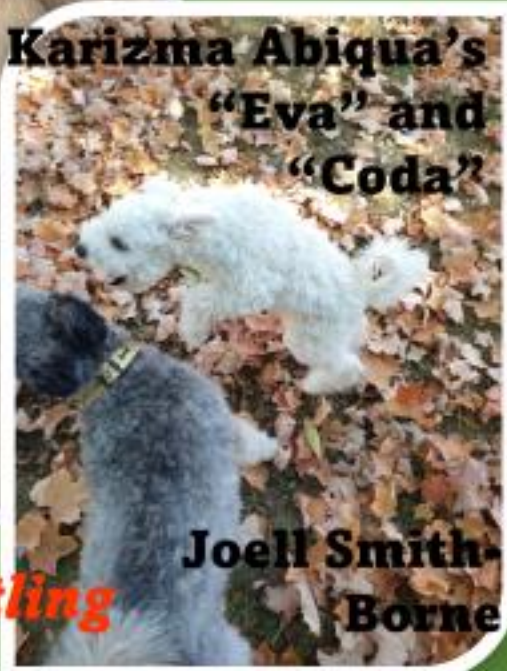


Modeling

**Catskill's
"Csobanka"**

**Marilyn
Funke
Georgia**

**Karizma Abiqua's
"Eva" and
"Coda"**



Joell Smith-Borne



Buttermilk Crik's "Astro"
Emma Coombes

Texas



Abiqua's "Xuby"
Kathie Ogden

Agility



Colorado

Buttermilk Crik's "Fuji"
Laura Lane



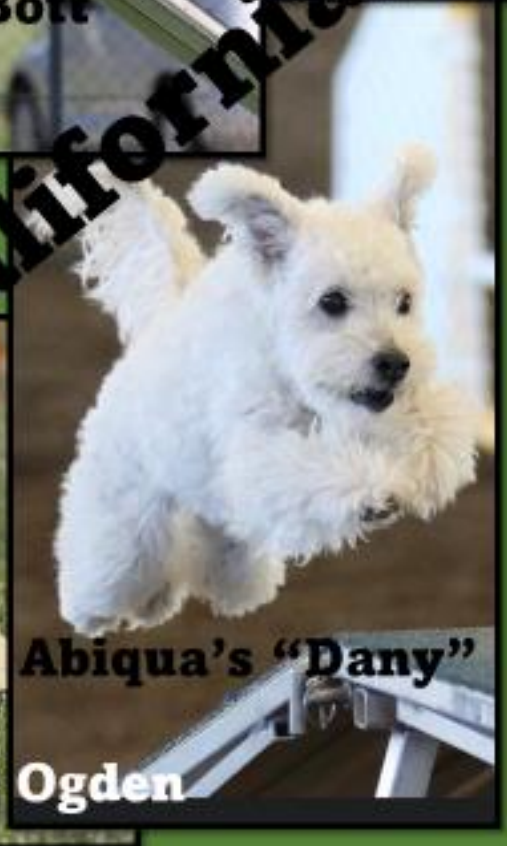
Vidam Kertész "Ziva"
Patti Bott

California



Abiqua's "Maia"

Kathie Ogden



Abiqua's "Dany"

Kathie Ogden



Ember's "Wicket"
Kris Woodke
Nebraska



Karizma's "Rubin"
Amy Warner Newkirk
Kentucky



Ederra's "Kirk"
New York



Karizma's "Freddie"

Favorite Toys and Fetching

Rocky Mountain Pumifest Flyer



Event Schedule

Monday, September 11	2 Agility Trials, Seminar, Welcome Dinner
Tuesday, September 12	2 Rally Trials, 2 Obedience Trials, 2 Scent Work Trials, Seminars
Wednesday, September 13	HPCA Regional Specialty Show
Thursday, September 14	HPCA National Specialty Show, Annual Banquet and Awards
Friday, September 15	2 Herding Tests, 2 Herding Trials

September 11-14 at Under the Sun in Colorado Springs, CO

September 15 (herding) at Cappy Pruett Stock Dog Training in Hudson, CO



Why Not Extend Your Pumi Vacation?!

Before Pumifest SEPTEMBER 9 & 10

All Breed, Rally, Obedience Evergreen Colorado Kennel Club, Greeley, CO

After Pumifest SEPTEMBER 15, 16 & 17

All Breed, Rally, Obedience Roaring Forks Kennel Club, Greeley, CO

For more information about travel and lodging:

<https://pumiclub.org/events/pumifest/>

Best Kept Secret: The North American Working Farm Pumi

By Laszlo Sulyok

Published in the Magnolia Pumi Club's newsletter "Tidbits" and submitted to HPCA by the author

I am often asked about our journey of becoming artisan farmers in upstate NY. To be frank, it has not been a straight shot like one would naturally take from point "A" to point "B." We Hungarians somehow always select a path that appears shorter, even though it leads through the proverbial forest.

When deciphering the trajectory of my voyage, it might be confusing to know that I was born, raised and for 24 years lived in the very center of Budapest, literally across from the iconic "gare de l'ouest" or western railway station, built by the Eiffel company. The biggest plot of land I've ever owned before arriving to the US, was a pot of Geranium that I removed from my neighbor, Mrs. Silberblatt's window in my apartment building after she was taken to the hospital for an emergency gallbladder surgery. Unfortunately, she never made it out from the hospital, and I admit that I never put the flower back to her window. After all, I thought that I was rescuing the poor plant. After the funeral, the Silberblatt family had an estate sale, but they never noticed the missing plant. They sold the old lady's apartment and so I got away with my land grab. A couple of years later, I learned that Mrs. Silberblatt was misdiagnosed, and her gallbladder was actually fine. By then I no longer had the Geranium because the new neighbor's cat destroyed it while using the pot as his litter box. Anyway, a sad story.

Fast forward to 1999. At that point I'd been married for about fifteen years and with my wife, Ildiko Repasi, we decided to move to upstate NY from Brooklyn to start a small niche fiber farm where we wanted to combine our love of animals and our arts training.¹

We started raising Shetland sheep, Angora and Kashmir goats for fiber, Nubian goats for milk and Boer goats for meat production. We had a total of about 200 head and a variety of poultry.

We built a fully equipped felting studio, where we've produced artisan woolen articles and various home decor items using sheep skin and goat hide. In addition, we've shipped wool to a Canadian wool mill to produce blankets and also sent our Shetland fiber to Texas for rug production. We've used the goat's milk for artisan soaps and other skin care products, and sold lamb, goat meat, and poultry at farmers markets as well as directly out of our farm and art studio. The shock treatment came early on when we discovered a major logistical miscalculation. The livestock regularly needed to be moved to new pastures to graze and as it turned out, our rescue German short hair pointer and two JRT-s were not up for the job.

We needed herding dogs...

Our newly elected two-member herding breed research committee (Ildiko and I) after an exhausting study, unanimously voted to get a rather obscure Hungarian herding breed, the Pumi. Our expert decision was largely based on nostalgia, unsupported legends and heavily reliant on the distorted and fading memories of summer vacations spent at grandparents and relatives' homes and farms in the countryside of Hungary, Transylvania, and the Serbian Bačka region.

Finally, in the fall of 2008, Abiqua Dogos Csupasz, a four-month-old male Pumi puppy arrived from Oregon. While we were excited at his presence, it dawned upon us that it would take a while before this exuberant barking hairball was going to be able to herd. We signed up for herding training, and

within four months, Csupasz was happily chasing... sheep and goats to everyone's dismay. He barked, nipped and just was out of control. His work had to be suspended and training resumed with another trainer who understood loose eye dogs. Things started improving and since we were desperate and in the middle of pasture season, we had to learn fast so we could efficiently move the sheep and rotate the fields. What we learned in the morning, we tried to apply in the afternoon on the farm. By his 15-18 months of age, we started seeing light at the end of the tunnel.

Our "baptism by fire" approach has taught us a lot. As it turns out, Shetlands are a borderline feral type of sheep and they tend to be pretty belligerent, always ready to fight dogs and in general they don't flock well. They are not an ideal breed for beginner farmers and novice herding dogs.

Goats are famous for being stubborn and tough on dogs when they feel that those they face might not be perfectly versed to do their job.

Most importantly, however, we've learned that without becoming fluent in the basics, herding can turn into a major chaos on a farm. While giving the dog some room to be independent and apply its instinct, it needed the ability to make a solid "stop", understand directions, make wide flanks, and respect its own threshold. We also learned something interesting about Csupasz. While he had a near perfect stop and also kept the threshold, the flock in front of him never stopped moving away. As it turned out, Csupasz had sort of a "semi hard eye" and even though he stopped and stood still, when he stared at the stock he appeared to be stalking them. To resolve this issue, we had to teach him to turn his head just enough that the sheep stopped. Thus, he could keep an eye on them and still maintain control.

Finally, the combination of lessons, daily work, persistence and consistency, successes and failures, paid off and we gained the upper hand over sheep and goats. It is hard to explain the excitement and feeling of accomplishment we felt seeing our dog move livestock from paddock to pasture, squeeze them through narrow gateways and drive them along a half mile trail through the woods to the summer pastures high up at the top of the property.

By 2012, we had three Pumis working on the farm: Csupasz, Fruska and Agyag, all of them pretty competent doing their jobs. Csupasz was the "bouncer" taking care of rowdy and aggressive intact rams and bucks. Fruska took care of crowd control. She never hesitated to squeeze herself into the narrowest, most crowded corners to push the Shetlands along. She also learned shedding pretty well and her presence was necessary during shearing, administering vaccines and hoof trimming. Agyag has done general herding work, kind of a "Jack of all trades."

("Catskill Pumi Kennel" grew out of our farm "GoatSheepShop" in 2012.)

Our abridged knowledge of herding experience built some unwarranted confidence in ourselves, and we decided to enter herding trials. Little did we know that there is quite a difference between real life farm herding and herding trials, especially AKC. Not surprisingly, we've learned the hard way via frequent "NQ-s" at trials that farm toughness does not translate well to herding trials. We have competed a couple of times for years but could never get fully immersed in the exciting game of herding trials. In the Northeast, herding trial season is relatively short from May to October because of the harsh climate and therefore trials and trial venues are limited. In addition, the area is also short in qualified trainers and suitable places to practice. With a working farm and the curse of a busy conformation show schedule it has been complicated to fit in herding practices and trials and traveling long distances.

Herding is a fascinating interaction between three different species, sheep, dog, and handler. There are different pressures at work during herding. When moving, feeding or handling the livestock, the dog puts pressure on the sheep and must be able to handle pressure from the handler while the sheep and the handler must be able to negotiate these alternating pressures between the sheep and dog.

In a nut shell, the main difference between farm and trial herding is that on the farm we practice “my barn my rules.” A herd can come in any configuration and dogs sometimes have to get physical with some sheep while at the same time being careful with younger lambs to get the job done. The main goal is to ensure the safety of the herd and reduce stress in pregnant ewes and young lambs with their moms. Last and not least, farm herding is also about productivity, and avoiding time and financial loss. A farm/herding dog is a tool, an investment that is an integral part of the farm operation where the dog contributes to making a living. Farm dogs work for a paycheck so to say.²

In contrast, trial dogs, while most of them are highly trained and very obedient, are often micromanaged, and “tuned down” to comply with the rules of a highly choreographed game. This is, of course, necessary for the protection of the livestock at the event hosting farm. Trial sheep are usually selected from older ewes and castrated rams (wethers) and usually they are dog trained. During a trial, these sheep experience serious stress. Each new dog and handler entering the arena brings a different style and a different skill level. Trial participants herd for sport and recreation, with virtually no financial risk and zero investment in the livestock. They compete against the clock and to earn ribbons and titles. Most of the time, for the sportsman, the dog with whom he or she pursues this fun and exciting sport is really “just a pet” (for lack of a better term) at the end of the day.

The nuances of the game are also different for sport dogs and farm dogs. During a herding trial there is a reasonable expectation about the quality of the stock and the safety of the course with no real surprises. Through lots of practice, handler and dog become a well-coordinated team in order to succeed at challenging courses. It is exciting to watch highly skilled trial dogs.

On a farm, each day might be the same until it is not. When that moment arrives, a farm dog must be able to adapt on a dime to the new situation. When starting the day, there might be a storm damaged section of the fence where the sheep got out, might be an injured sheep, a lost or isolated newborn lamb and a panicking protective ewe. The dog must be listening to the handler and not attacking injured livestock or newborn lambs. A dog cannot be restrained (leashed) on a fully charged pasture where it would become vulnerable to the frightened stock. Dogs must be able to navigate through unexpected complications alongside the handler. In short, a dog cannot scream “fire” on a crowded farm... they need to stay obedient.

Farming is a dangerous job for dogs. Therefore, farm dogs need to learn impulse control, be desensitized to working near dangerous machinery and obey in an emergency situation such as an unproductive birth on an open pasture, or to hold or remove young stalking rams etc. They have to be able to follow directions under pretty much any circumstances. They must respect property lines. They cannot touch free range poultry or chase wildlife. Herding and farming can also take its toll on the dog’s body and those injuries must be addressed.³

So, you may ask what specific tasks we do with our dogs in addition to moving the herd from place to place?

Our dogs help at feeding. They hold a flock at bay either in the open or “penning” them into a building until the feed is put out so the sheep don't run us over. They also do this during shearing. They

do some “shedding” for instance when specific animals have to be removed from the herd for various reasons such as medicating, transportation etc. They help to push the sheep into a narrow one lane chute from a crowded building when we medicate and trim hooves or when lining up the sheep for shearing. They also drive the livestock up on the trails about half a mile through the woods to the summer fields. I have added some “YouTube” links at the end of the article to see some of the work our dogs have done. They are obviously edited for brevity.

When we have puppies, I always hope that a few get a chance to become farm dogs and prove that a well-kept and trained Pumi is able to do farm work. We have a handful of Catskill dogs working on farms in Canada, North Dakota, Illinois and Alabama.

The years have gone by fast and our first generation of Pumis have gracefully retired. Csupasz (15), Fruska (13) are mostly rolling in fresh snow or in new grass or selecting the best sheep beans in the barn yard these days. They also make it a priority that they get fed early and frequently. Agyag (11) is still working when work needs to be done. Barsony (8) is also on the payroll. She is especially good with young lambs when working with a mixed herd.

We've been also nurturing the next generation of herding Pumis. Otherwise, the sheep would get away. Of course, not all Pumis are created to be equal. The more talented ones are in training to work on the farm in the future. However, we try to expose everyone to herding.

Since COVID, we don't use dogs with the same intensity as we did a few years ago. The pandemic has forced us to scale back our operation. Markets almost vanished, farm and studio visits were halted for a long time, wool processing has been delayed forever, and local small-scale slaughterhouses could not operate for a while. At the same time livestock idled on the pastures and did not stop eating. Two season's worth, a huge amount of bagged wool has been piled up in the barn waiting to be processed.

Regardless, Pumis will remain an integral part of the farm. It's been a great experience working with Pumis for almost fifteen years and to be able to demonstrate daily that they can be reliable, competent, full-time working farm dogs.

When I reminisce about our journey once in a while, I always wonder how my life would have turned out if I could have protected Mrs. Silberblatt's pot of Geranium from that obnoxious cat in Budapest, perhaps with a herding Pumi?

1. <http://www.goatsheepshop.com/>
2. <https://www.wellbeingintlstudiesrepository.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1001&context=spwawel>
3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7596175/>

Herding videos

<https://youtu.be/lkblb0qih38>

<https://youtu.be/Xf9Avn-IVCU>

<https://youtu.be/WygVkRWBthc>

<https://youtu.be/rx4DSNCMDTQ>

<https://youtu.be/JGenkIRDPIk>

2023 Ranking Pumik in AKC Events

AGILITY

TOP PUMIK IN AGILITY MACH COMPETITION

01/01/2023 THRU 04/12/2023

Rank	Name	Sex	Points	Dbl Q's
1	MACH2 Abiqua Pompas MXC MJC MFG TQX T2B6 ACT2 TKN	B	747	11
2	MACH2 Amerikai Jar Jar Binks Senator Of Naboo MXG MJG MFS TQX T2B2	D	623	9
3	Abiqua Riana CD BN RA MX MXB MXJ MFB T2B2 FCAT CGC TKP ATT	B	195	3
4	Cypress Bay's Csaba MX MXB MXJ MJB XF CGC TKP	D	172	2
5	MACH2 Mayalu's Carmenere MXC PAD MJG MFG TQX T2B	B	161	4
6	Giddy-Up-Go Amarillo Mighty Moose AX MXJ NF	D	158	2
7	Amerikai Magyar Ukko CDX BN RN MX MXJ MJB MFB T2B2 CA FCAT CGC	D	139	0
8	Mayalu's Daeira MX MXJ MJB MXF T2B	B	137	1
9	CH MACH Catskill Furge Falat Frankie BN RM RAE MXG MJG NF T2B FCAT2 CGC TKA	D	132	7
10	Buttermilk Crik's It's A Long Way To Buda-Pest MX MXB MXJ MFB T2B DCAT ACT1 DS DJ	D	121	1

TOP PUMIK IN AGILITY PACH COMPETITION

01/01/2023 THRU 04/12/2023

Rank	Name	Sex	Points	Dbl Q's
1	AGCH MACH7 PACH3 Abiqua Hetyke CM RN MXC2 PAD MJB3 PJD MXP9 MXPG PADP MJP9 MJPG PAX3 MFG TQX T2B7 T2BP CGC TKA	B	1402	26
2	MACH Cuidado Ultimate Urak MXB MJC PJD T2B3 CGC	D	137	1
3	Blueridge Vista Derus MXP3 MXPB MJP5 MJPS XFP CA BCAT CGC TKN	D	106	2
4	Abiqua Mazsola NAJ AXP AJP NF XFP TKN	B	29	0
5	Abiqua Rozsi At Mayalu NA AXJ TKN	B	17	0



CONFORMATION

ALL BREED RANKING

01/01/2023 THRU 04/08/2023

Rank	Name	Sex	BIS	Group Placements				BOB/V	Defeated
				I	II	III	IV		
1	GCH CH Silhouettes Beginning To Inspire	D	0	0	1	2	4	28	1176
2	GCH CH Ederra's I Whistle A Happy Tune	D	0	1	0	1	1	21	159
3	CH Caprock's Suddenly Seymour Of Bujo'S	D	0	0	0	1	0	8	148
4	GCHS CH Nixie Phantasia	D	0	0	0	0	1	1	134
5	CH Caprock What's On Tap NA	B	0	0	0	0	1	4	85
6	GCHB CH Copper's Flamme Du Coeur Ignacio De Villiers CA FCAT CGC	D	0	0	0	0	0	9	64
7	GCHS CH Bojtosfulu Pajkos Almos Of Perfect Images	D	0	0	0	0	0	17	28
8	GCHG CH Bojtosfulu Pajkos Aria Of Perfect Images	B	0	0	0	0	0	8	21
	GCH CH Calypso Mr. Gibbs	D	0	0	0	0	0	2	21
10	GCH CH Ederra's Hello Dolly FDC	B	0	0	0	0	0	10	20

BREED TOTALS

01/01/2023 THRU 04/08/2023

Rank	Name	Sex	BOB/V	Defeated
1	GCH CH Silhouettes Beginning To Inspire	D	28	88
2	GCHB CH Copper's Flamme Du Coeur Ignacio De Villiers CA FCAT CGC	D	9	64
3	GCHS CH Bojtosfulu Pajkos Almos Of Perfect Images	D	17	28
4	GCH CH Ederra's I Whistle A Happy Tune	D	21	23
5	GCHG CH Bojtosfulu Pajkos Aria Of Perfect Images	B	8	21
	GCH CH Calypso Mr. Gibbs	D	2	21
7	GCH CH Ederra's Hello Dolly FDC	B	10	20
8	GCHS CH Nixie Phantasia	D	8	19
9	CH Aero Take To The Skye	B	1	18
10	GCH CH Far East Great Expectations' Lazlow	D	3	17

OBEDIENCE

01/01/2023 THRU 04/08/2023

Rank	Name	Sex	PTS
1	OTCH2 Abiqua Lanyka UDX9 OGM RE BCAT CGC	B	11

RALLY

01/01/2023 THRU 04/08/2023

Rank	Name	Sex	PTS	TRIPL Q's
1	CH Ordog De L'Ouche Des Geais CD BN RE	D	54	5
2	GCH CH Abiqua Pipacs VCD1 BN RM RAE MX AXJ MXF BCAT SCN SIN SEN RATN TKN	B	29	1

NATIONAL OWNER-HANDLED SERIES (NOHS)

01/01/2023 THRU 04/08/2023

Rank	Name	Sex	NOHS Pts.
1	GCHB CH Copper's Flamme Du Coeur Ignacio De Villiers CA FCAT CGC	D	390
2	GCH CH Ederra's Hello Dolly FDC	B	285
3	CH Caprock's Suddenly Seymour Of Bujo'S	D	160
4	CH Hegyaljai Szerencses Muskotaly	B	155
5	GCHB CH Catskill Nyul Bela CA FCAT	D	100
6	Buttermilk Crik's Candelaria Star Sailor NA NF DJ TKI	D	70
7	Ederra Meglepetes Hozzaadas	B	45
8	CH Abiqua Zsofi	B	40
9	CH Karizma's Lost Creek Collette RN FDC CA FCAT3 ACT1 ACT1J CGC ATT	B	35
10	CH Abiqua Zinka	B	30
	Galla-Hegy Ugyes	D	30
	Klipsan Harley Quinn	B	30
	Klipsan Silver Surfer	D	30
	CH Pattogo Parazs Hedi FDC DCAT	B	30

FAST CAT

01/01/2023 THRU 04/08/2023

Rank	Dog Name	Sex	MPH
1	CH Catskill Kurtos Kelen RI CAA FCAT5 ACT2 RATS CGC TKA BN-V FITG	D	27.92
2	CH Catskill Moka Miki Ponca CA FCAT7 ACT2 DSX2 DJ CGC TKA FITG	D	27.53
3	GCHB CH Copper's Flamme Du Coeur Ignacio De Villiers CA FCAT CGC	D	27.37
4	GCH CH Ederra's Hello Dolly FDC	B	26.90
5	Kismet's Bezique BCAT CGC TKI	B	26.81
6	Karizma N Wright's Lucio Runs with Rhythm NA NAJ AXP OJP OF FCAT3	D	26.59
7	Buttermilk Crik's It's A Long Way To Buda-Pest MX MXB MXJ MFB T2B DCAT ACT1 DS DJ	D	25.88
8	GCH CH Seraphine-Du-Coeur Des Devezes D' Aubrac CA BCAT CGC	B	25.75
9	GCH CH Ederra's The Sound Of Music V. Kasablanca FDC BCAT CGCA TKI ATT	B	25.31
10	Silhouettes Bedazzled Dream FDC CGC TKN ATT	B	24.55

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP

Qualifying period: July 01, 2022 through June 30, 2023

Rank	Name	PTS
1	Paige Ryan (TX)	69
2	Alora Verch (OH)	24
3	Savannah Mentzer (NC)	4
4	Apria Phillips (WV)	2

- Agility events are processed through April 12, 2023.
- Coonhound events are processed through April 06, 2023.
- Coursing events are processed through March 31, 2023.
- Earthdog events are processed through April 01, 2023.
- Field Trial events are processed through March 29, 2023.
- Herding events are processed through March 31, 2023.
- Hunting Test events are processed through March 17, 2023.
- Junior Showmanship events are processed through April 08, 2023.
- Obedience events are processed through April 08, 2023.
- Rally events are processed through April 08, 2023.
- Scent Work events are processed through April 09, 2023.
- Title Recognition Program events are processed through April 25, 2023.
- Tracking events are processed through April 15, 2023.

New Title Holders (January – March 2023)

Agility

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Agility Course Test 1	Buttermilk Crik's Quannah Arrow Of Colorado City BN RN ACT1	13-Jan-23	Laura Lane & Sandy Cumpian & Mark Laken
Agility Course Test 1 JWW	Buttermilk Crik's Cuero Home Of The Gobblers RN ACT1J CGC TKN	13-Jan-23	Melanie Cordoro & Michael Gunnell
Agility Excellent Preferred	Karizma N Wright's Lucio Runs with Rhythm NA NAJ AXP OJP OF FCAT3	12-Mar-23	Mrs. Pat Wright
Agility FAST Excellent	CH Mayalu's Bartek NA OAJ XF FCAT3 CGC TKN	11-Mar-23	Linda Barrett & Karen Beattie Massey
Agility FAST Novice	Buttermilk Crik's Boogie Back To Bastrop NA OAJ NF FCAT2 TKN	21-Jan-23	Linda Barrett
Agility FAST Novice	Buttermilk Crik's Candelaria Star Sailor NF DJ	17-Feb-23	Emma Coombes & Sandy Cumpian
Agility FAST Open	Amerikai Szymfonia Fonix Felemelkedes HSAs NA NAJ OF BCAT TKN	4-Feb-23	Ava Trent
Agility FAST Open	Buttermilk Crik's Boogie Back To Bastrop OA OAJ OF FCAT2 TKN	11-Mar-23	Linda Barrett
Agility FAST Open	CH Karizma's Thunder From Down Under MX MXB MXJ MJB OF	28-Jan-23	Judith S Aycock & Marilyn Funke
Agility FAST Open Preferred	Catskill Pottom Panni Meika RN NA NAJ NF OFP CGC TKN	10-Mar-23	Ildiko Repasi & KIMBERLY PEASE
Agility Master FAST Excellent	Buttermilk Crik's Amarillo By Morning AX AXJ MXF BCAT	3-Feb-23	ANNA MARIE BURKE
Master Agility Champion	MACH Buttermilk Crik's Tejano Alice MXS MJB XF T2B	6-Jan-23	Maria Yolanda McElyea
Master Agility Champion 2	MACH2 Amerikai Jar Jar Binks Senator Of Naboo MXS MJG MFB TQX T2B2	6-Jan-23	Alice Holm
Master Agility Excellent Preferred 7	AGCH MACH7 PACH2 Abiqua Hetyke CM RN MXC2 PAD MJB3 PJD MXP7 MXPS PADP MJP6 MJPS PAX2 MFG TQX T2B7 T2BP CGC TKA	22-Jan-23	Kathie Ogden
Master Agility Excellent Preferred 8	AGCH MACH7 PACH3 Abiqua Hetyke CM RN MXC2 PAD MJB3 PJD MXP8 MXPG PADP MJP7 MJPG PAX3 MFG TQX T2B7 T2BP CGC TKA	26-Feb-23	Kathie Ogden
Master Bronze Agility	Abiqua Riana CD BN RA MX MXB MXJ MFB T2B2 FCAT CGC TKP ATT	24-Feb-23	Shirley Reid
Master Bronze Agility	Buttermilk Crik's It's A Long Way To Buda-Pest MX MXB MXJ MFB T2B BCAT ACT1 DS DJ	19-Feb-23	Ronda Clark D.V.M.

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Master Bronze FAST	Abiqua Riana CD BN RA MX MXJ MFB T2B2 FCAT CGC TKP ATT	26-Jan-23	Shirley Reid
Master Bronze FAST	Buttermilk Crik's It's A Long Way To Buda- Pest MX MXJ MFB T2B BCAT ACT1 DS DJ	29-Jan-23	Ronda Clark D.V.M.
Master Century Jumper	MACH2 Abiqua Pompas MXC MJC MFG TQX T2B6 ACT2 TKN	3-Mar-23	Kathie Ogden
Master Excellent Jumper	Giddy-Up-Go Amarillo Mighty Moose AX MXJ NF	19-Feb-23	Stacy Lehman
Master Excellent Jumper Preferred 7	AGCH MACH7 PACH3 Abiqua Hetyke CM RN MXC2 PAD MJB3 PJD MXP7 MXPS PADP MJP7 MJPS PAX3 MFG TQX T2B7 T2BP CGC TKA	29-Jan-23	Kathie Ogden
Master Excellent Jumper Preferred 8	AGCH MACH7 PACH3 Abiqua Hetyke CM RN MXC2 PAD MJB3 PJD MXP8 MXPG PADP MJP8 MJPG PAX3 MFG TQX T2B7 T2BP CGC TKA	4-Mar-23	Kathie Ogden
Master Gold Agility	MACH2 Amerikai Jar Jar Binks Senator Of Naboo MXG MJG MFS TQX T2B2	17-Feb-23	Alice Holm
Master Gold Agility Preferred	AGCH MACH7 PACH3 Abiqua Hetyke CM RN MXC2 PAD MJB3 PJD MXP7 MXPG PADP MJP7 MJPS PAX3 MFG TQX T2B7 T2BP CGC TKA	12-Feb-23	Kathie Ogden
Master Gold FAST	MACH2 Abiqua Pompas MXC MJG MFG TQX T2B6 ACT2 TKN	17-Feb-23	Kathie Ogden
Master Gold Jumper Preferred	AGCH MACH7 PACH3 Abiqua Hetyke CM RN MXC2 PAD MJB3 PJD MXP7 MXPG PADP MJP7 MJPG PAX3 MFG TQX T2B7 T2BP CGC TKA	18-Feb-23	Kathie Ogden
Master Silver FAST	MACH2 Amerikai Jar Jar Binks Senator Of Naboo MXS MJG MFS TQX T2B2	11-Feb-23	Alice Holm
Novice Agility	Buttermilk Crik's Candelaria Star Sailor NA NF DJ	10-Mar-23	Emma Coombes & Sandy Cumpian
Novice Agility	CH Mayalu's Bartek NA OAJ XF FCAT3 CGC TKN	11-Mar-23	Linda Barrett & Karen Beattie Massey
Novice Agility	Mayalu's Gerard NA CGC	19-Feb-23	Karen Beattie Massey & Shirley Russell & Greg Louganis
Novice Agility	Mayalu's Iniko NA NAJ ACT2	11-Mar-23	Ronnie Cimprich & Karen Beattie Massey
Novice Agility Jumper	Catskill Mini Mano Mayhem PT NAJ TKP	27-Feb-23	Ms. Jennifer Nowak
Novice Agility Jumper	Catskill Ulterior Ursula NAJ	4-Feb-23	Ms. Karen Beattie Massey
Novice Agility Jumper	Mayalu's Gerard NA NAJ CGC	24-Feb-23	Karen Beattie Massey & Shirley Russell & Greg Louganis
Novice Agility Jumper	Mayalu's Grand Duke NA NAJ	18-Feb-23	Kay Rackley & Karen Beattie Massey

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Open Agility	Buttermilk Crik's Boogie Back To Bastrop OA OAJ NF FCAT2 TKN	4-Mar-23	Linda Barrett
Open Agility Jumper	Abiqua Kiveteles RN OA OAJ	12-Feb-23	Claire Isabel Fuller Bivins & Lynn Fuller
Open Agility Jumper	CH Mayalu's Bartek NA OAJ XF FCAT3 CGC TKN	11-Mar-23	Linda Barrett & Karen Beattie Massey
Open Agility Jumper	Klipsan Ticket To Ride NA OAJ OF BCAT ACT2 SWN TKN	29-Jan-23	Becky Heiner
Open Agility Jumper	Mayalu's Hermes NA OAJ	11-Feb-23	Chistine Brew
Open Agility Jumper	Mayalu's Iniko NA OAJ ACT2	19-Mar-23	Ronnie Cimprich & Karen Beattie Massey
Open Agility Jumper Preferred	Catskill Pottom Panni Meika RN NA NAJ OAP OJP NF OFP CGC TKN	11-Mar-23	Ildiko Repasi & KIMBERLY PEASE
Open Agility Jumper Preferred	Karizma N Wright's Lucio Runs with Rhythm NA NAJ OAP OJP OF FCAT3	11-Feb-23	Mrs. Pat Wright
Open Agility Preferred	Catskill Pottom Panni Meika RN NA NAJ OAP OJP NF OFP CGC TKN	11-Mar-23	Ildiko Repasi & KIMBERLY PEASE
Preferred Agility Champion 3	AGCH MACH7 PACH3 Abiqua Hetyke CM RN MXC2 PAD MJB3 PJD MXP7 MXPS PADP MJPS PAX3 MFG TQX T2B7 T2BP CGC TKA	28-Jan-23	Kathie Ogden
Preferred Agility Excellent 3	AGCH MACH7 PACH3 Abiqua Hetyke CM RN MXC2 PAD MJB3 PJD MXP7 MXPS PADP MJPS PAX3 MFG TQX T2B7 T2BP CGC TKA	28-Jan-23	Kathie Ogden
Premier Agility Dog	MACH2 Mayalu's Carmenere MXC PAD MJG MFG TQX T2B	4-Mar-23	Ronnie Cimprich
Time 2 Beat 6	MACH2 Abiqua Pompas MXC MJG MFS TQX T2B6 ACT2 TKN	5-Feb-23	Kathie Ogden

Barn Hunt

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Novice Barn Hunt	GCH CH Abiqua Pipacs VCD1 BN RM RAE MX AXJ XF BCAT RATN TKN	9-Oct-21	Peter G Piusz & Marilyn E Piusz

Canine Good Citizen

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Canine Good Citizen	Trisong's A League Of Their Own CGC	30-Nov-22	Mrs. Carmen Lonborg & Mr. Jared Lonborg
Canine Good Citizen	Blueridge Vista Eger RE PT NA NAJ CGC	6-Oct-22	Meir Ben-Dror & Nancy Ben- Dror
Canine Good Citizen	Catskill Csacsogo Celerina OAP AJP OFP SWA SEE CGC	4-Mar-23	Patti Bott

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Canine Good Citizen	CH Seraphine-Du-Coeur Des Devezes D' Aubrac CA BCAT CGC	26-Jan-23	Edward M Devilliers & C E Medina-De Villiers
Canine Good Citizen	GCHB CH Copper's Flamme Du Coeur Ignacio De Villiers CA DCAT CGC	17-Jan-23	Heather Stimson & Edward DeVilliers & Cathy DeVilliers
Canine Good Citizen	MACH Buttermilk Crik's Tejano Alice MXS MJB XF T2B CGC TKN	21-Feb-23	Maria Yolanda McElyea

Conformation

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Champion	CH Abiqua Zsofi	21-Jan-23	Thomas H Levy & Chris Levy
Champion	CH Aero Take To The Skye	19-Mar-23	Annette Dowell & Catherine Perron
Champion	CH Ederra's Mamma Mia At Yellow Rose	25-Feb-23	Mrs. Sandi Brangan & Mrs. Cathy DeLaGarza
Champion	CH Karizma's Lost Creek Collette RN FDC CA FCAT3 ACT1 ACT1J CGC	10-Mar-23	Melanie Smith-Howard
Champion	CH Kismet's Aces High With Great Expectations	10-Mar-23	Tom And Kay Dobbs
Champion	CH Silhouettes Dajna	29-Mar-23	Cindy Cassidy
Champion	CH Silhouettes Drama Queen	12-Jan-23	Cindy Cassidy
Champion	CH Silhouettes Windtalker	22-Jan-23	Cindy Cassidy
Grand Champion	GCH CH Calypso Mr. Gibbs	24-Feb-23	Patti K Pitcock & John Pitcock
Grand Champion	GCH CH Far East Great Expectations' Lazlow	9-Mar-23	Thomas Dobbs & Kay Dobbs
Grand Champion	GCH CH Seraphine-Du-Coeur Des Devezes D' Aubrac CA BCAT CGC	29-Mar-23	Edward M Devilliers & C E Medina-De Villiers
Grand Champion	GCH CH Silhouettes Beginning To Inspire	5-Feb-23	Cindy Cassidy
Grand Champion	GCH CH Szimfonia Friss SEN SBN	12-Mar-23	Jenny Cobb
Grand Champion Silver	GCHS CH Bojtosfulu Pajkos Almos Of Perfect Images	15-Jan-23	Cheri Harmon-Klein
Grand Champion Silver	GCHS CH Nixie Phantasia	19-Mar-23	Margretta Lundquist & Caroline Clegg & Mary Clegg & Brian Clegg

Coursing

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
BCAT	Kismet's Royal Flush BCAT	11-Mar-23	MICHAEL AND DENISE GILL
BCAT	Buttermilk Crik's Amarillo By Morning AX AXJ XF BCAT	20-Jan-23	ANNA MARIE BURKE
BCAT	CH Seraphine-Du-Coeur Des Devezes D' Aubrac BCAT	13-Jan-23	Edward M Devilliers & C E Medina-De Villiers

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Coursing Ability	CH Seraphine-Du-Coeur Des Devezes D' Aubrac CA BCAT	15-Jan-23	Edward M Devilliers & C E Medina-De Villiers
Coursing Ability	GCHB CH Copper's Flamme Du Coeur Ignacio De Villiers CA DCAT	15-Jan-23	Heather Stimson & Edward DeVilliers & Cathy DeVilliers
FCAT	GCH CH Blueridge Vista Abrand CM FDC NA NF FCAT CGCA	12-Nov-22	Nancy A Nelson
FCAT	GCHB CH Copper's Flamme Du Coeur Ignacio De Villiers CA FCAT	19-Jan-23	Heather Stimson & Edward DeVilliers & Cathy DeVilliers
FCAT2	GCH CH Catskill Meses Masni FCAT2	17-Dec-22	Ildiko Repasi & Laszlo Sulyok

Farm Dog

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Farm Dog Certified	Post Jurgen PT FDC BCAT SWN TKA VSWB	19-Mar-23	Tarah Schwartz

FIT Dog

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
FIT Dog Bronze	CH Catskill Kurtos Kelen RI CAA FCAT7 ACT2 RATS CGC TKA BN-V FITB	27-Mar-23	Valeri M Maisch
FIT Dog Bronze	CH Catskill Moka Miki Ponca CA FCAT6 ACT2 DSX2 DJ CGC TKA FITB	27-Mar-23	Ms. Valeri Maisch

Herding

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Pre-Trial Tested	Post Jurgen PT BCAT SWN TKA VSWB	12-Feb-23	Tarah Schwartz

Obedience

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Beginner Novice	CH Serteperti Cidri BN RN CGC	3-Mar-23	Julia Hewitt
Companion Dog Excellent	Catskill Nyurga Nyuszi CDX BN RN	5-Mar-23	Ms. Karen A Adams
Utility Dog Excellent 9	OTCH2 Abiqua Lanyka UDX9 OGM RE BCAT CGC	31-Mar-23	Bruce Coffman & Sandra S Coffman

Rally

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Rally Intermediate	Buttermilk Crik's Quannah Arrow Of Colorado City BN RI	14-Jan-23	Laura Lane & Sandy Cumpian & Mark Laken
Rally Novice	CH Serteperti Cidri BN RN CGC	3-Mar-23	Julia Hewitt

Scent Work

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Scent Work Buried Excellent	Abiqua Vador Bt SWE SIM	12-Feb-23	Leslie Swisher
Scent Work Buried Novice	CH Szimfonia Friss SEN SBN	19-Feb-23	Jenny Cobb
Scent Work Buried Novice	Trisong Caprock Fossey SCN SIN SBN TKN	14-Jan-23	Jo York
Scent Work Container Excellent	Abiqua Vador Bt SWA SIM SCE SEE	11-Feb-23	Leslie Swisher
Scent Work Container Master	Abiqua Vador Bt SWE SCM SIM	19-Mar-23	Leslie Swisher
Scent Work Container Novice	Trisong Caprock Fossey SCN SIN TKN	29-Oct-22	Jo York
Scent Work Container Novice	Trisong N Caprock Heard It Through The Grapevine SCN SEN	14-Jan-23	Dr. Susan Schultz
Scent Work Excellent	Abiqua Vador Bt SWE SIM	12-Feb-23	Leslie Swisher
Scent Work Exterior Excellent	Abiqua Vador Bt SWA SIM SCE SEE	11-Feb-23	Leslie Swisher
Scent Work Exterior Novice	CH Szimfonia Friss SEN SBN	19-Feb-23	Jenny Cobb
Scent Work Exterior Novice	Trisong Caprock Fossey SWN TKN	26-Feb-23	Jo York
Scent Work Interior Master	Abiqua Vador Bt SWA SIM	10-Feb-23	Leslie Swisher
Scent Work Interior Novice	Trisong Caprock Fossey SIN TKN	14-Aug-22	Jo York
Scent Work Interior Novice	Trisong N Caprock Heard It Through The Grapevine SCN SIN SEN	26-Feb-23	Dr. Susan Schultz
Scent Work Novice	Trisong Caprock Fossey SWN TKN	26-Feb-23	Jo York

Temperament

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
AKC Temperament Test	CH Karizma's Lost Creek Collette RN FDC CA FCAT3 ACT1 ACT1J CGC ATT	11-Mar-23	Melanie Smith-Howard

Trick Dog

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Trick Dog Advanced	Szimfonia Fulemule TKA	13-Feb-23	Betsy Lynn Kantrowitz
Trick Dog Intermediate	Szimfonia Fulemule TKI	23-Jan-23	Betsy Lynn Kantrowitz
Trick Dog Novice	Catskill Naplemente Napocska Sukari TKN	3-Feb-23	Ms. Joan Hamel

Title	Dog Name	Date	Owner(s)
Trick Dog Novice	MACH Buttermilk Crik's Tejano Alice MXS MJB XF T2B CGC TKN	21-Feb-23	Maria Yolanda McElyea
Trick Dog Novice	Szimfonia Fulemule TKI	23-Jan-23	Betsy Lynn Kantrowitz

