



Club NEWS

Policy for DNA Breeder Referral

Lesley Beals has agreed to be the breeder referral contact for DNA.

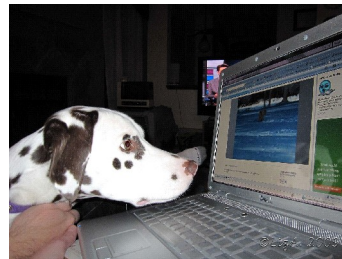
Referrals will be to DNA Member breeders only -- we will refer to both UKC-(NUA) and AKC-registered litters which are bred by DNA members, if the dam and sire of the litter meet health requirements. Dam and sire must both be BAER Bilateral; they must both be CERF normal (and free of ISD); and they must have had an evaluation done of their hips (OFA, PennHIP, or preliminary OFA x-ray if under 2 years of age) showing they are free of hip dysplasia.

I would like to be advised by DNA Members of litters on the ground as well as "planned" litters even if the litter is not expected for sev-

eral months, as long as the dam and sire are both identified.

Inquiries will be referred first to breeders who are in closest proximity.

If the inquiry is specifically for an NUA Dalmatian, the person will be given information only about NUA litters



Annual Specialty and Election

Our annual specialty this year will be Sept 19, 2009 in Davis, CA. This is also the date of

our annual meeting and the results of the officer elections will also be announced.

As reported in the April newsletter, the nominating committee has provided a slate for the 2009 election with the following candidates: Vice-President: Amy Marrich, Corresponding Secretary: Marion Mitchell, Director-at-large: Carol Hunter.

The club encourages nominations from the floor. Nominations are made by a written petition signed by 10% of the members, sent to the Corresponding Secretary at least 60 days before the annual Meeting. For the 2009 DNA election, the deadline for nominations from the floor is July 21st.

Officers and Board Members

President	Carol Chase	fiacredals@aol.com
Vice President	Amy Marrich	amy@abbeyroadsdals.com
Corresponding Secretary	Marion Mitchell	dalcrazy@cybermesa.com
Recording Secretary	Corinne James	fsdals@gmail.com
Treasurer	Dana Carey	danascostumes@hotmail.com
Board Member:		
	Denise Powell	wellbredK9s@sbcglobal.net

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All applications for membership are posted in the newsletter and members have 30 days to send comments about prospective members to the Board.

Membership applications:

Cynthi J Cramer
VA

Sponsors:
Tracie Tempke
Lesley Beals

Margaret E Bradley
CA

Sponsors:
Eva E Berg
Denise Powell

Starting in June 2009, UKC is going to offer \$25.00 gift certificates for each new title earned to encourage people to do it all.

"We believe that everyone wins when breeders set goals of producing more well-rounded dogs."

What a great concept! AKC is thinking of charging their people who attend dog shows and UKC is going to pay their

people! Way to go UKC. Check out the Activity Rewards Program at ukcdogs.com

Carol Chase

A group of DNA club members started an online petition asking the AKC to register Dalmatians that are descendants of the backcross project. Being able to register NUA Dalmatians with the AKC would make it easier for people, both here in the US and abroad, to incorporate NUAs into their breeding programs. It may seem strange for members of the UKC Dal club to be pushing for AKC registration but it all comes down to doing what is good for the breed as a whole. The more Dal breeders who produce NUA Dalmatians the fewer Dals there will be that suffer from urate stones.

If you have not already done so please sign the petition and ask your friends and family and veterinarian and anyone else you can think of to sign before May 15th.

The petition can be found at www.ipetitions.com/petition/AKCforDals/

(Note: do not use apostrophes in the Comments line. Ignore the site's request for a donation. Just exit when the donation page pops up.) **Denise Powell**

Last summer DNA's Board created a Standard committee (Eva Berg, Joanne Nash, Bob Schaible and Jim Seltzer) and asked them to review the existing Standard and paying particular attention to areas that impact the health of the breed - deafness in particular. In the past 30 years researchers have all agreed that blue-eyed Dalmatians are more likely to be deaf than those with brown eyes and that patched Dalmatians are less likely to be deaf than unpatched Dals. Therefore, it makes sense to fault blue-eyes and not to disqualify patched Dal. What is not changed is the traditional description of the ideal Dalmatian as a distinctively spotted dog.

The proposed changes to the Standard have been approved by the Board and now we want to hear from club members. Discussion about the Standard will be open between now and the Annual Meeting on September 19th when a final draft will be voted on and if acceptable to the majority, the draft will be sent to the UKC for their consideration/approval.

You can see the proposed revised UKC standard on page 3. Please send your comments on the revisions to the DNA members mailing list: dna-members@spotsdna.org

Denise Powell



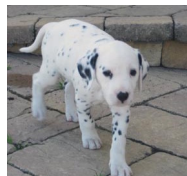
Whelping Box, Puppies, Studs and Brags

once. Also, Fiona's mom finished her championship as did the twins (Mo and Rue). So now we have :

Multiple Best In Multibreed Show Ch Fiacre's First and Foremost (Fiona)
UKC Ch /AKC Ch Fiacre's Cover Girl (Elle)
UKC Ch /AKC Ch Fiacre's Full Court Press (Moses)
UKC Ch/AKC Ch Fiacre's Truth or Dare (Rue)

Now its off to Grand Champion!!!

Marion and Terry Mitchell brag, "Our new NUA puppy Lyra from the exciting Krusher X Angie litter at 6 weeks. Her registered name will be Aberdeen's Enchanted Interlude. We think she will make a great little sister for Will."



Denise brags, "All the pups in the litter have bilateral hearing and 5 of the 6 inherited the gene for normal uric acid. I could not be more pleased with this litter."

Abby (Aberdeen's Inspiration)

Barb Allison brags that she has 3 NUA girls out of her litter by GRCH Stocklore Top Spot out of Rim Rock's Whoa Black Betty Whelped 4/3/09 - 7 girls (4 liver) and 2 boys. The blog address is: <http://topper-gambit.blogspot.com/>



UKC Draft Dalmatian Breed Standard

This Draft Standard closely follows the AKC Dalmatian Standard. Changes that are suggested are indicated in red and are generally health related. The History section was added at the request of UKC.

History

The true origin of the Dalmatian is unknown, though paintings and figures of spotted dogs have been found in ruins as old as 5000 years. The breed name comes from the province of Dalmatia in Croatia, and some believe that it is the area of breed origin. However, the real beginnings of the breed are unclear, possibly because the breed was associated with the Gypsies/Travelers/Romanies who first lived in India and then roamed across Europe and beyond. The modern Dalmatian was developed in Great Britain. While some Dalmatians were used for hunting, the breed's primary purpose was as a coach dog. Not only did the coach dogs provide an attractive accompaniment to carriages, they also guarded the passengers and property in the coach, and kept the horses company in the stable. Because of their affinity for horses, it was natural for the Dalmatian to follow horse-drawn fire engines in America. Many fire departments are still graced by a Dalmatian mascot who guards the firehouse and helps educate children about fire safety. Dalmatians have been in this country since its founding, with George Washington being the most well-known early breeder.

General Appearance

The Dalmatian is a distinctively spotted dog; poised and alert; strong, muscular and active; free of shyness; intelligent in expression; symmetrical in outline; and without exaggeration or coarseness. The Dalmatian is capable of great endurance, combined with a fair amount of speed. Deviations from the described ideal should be penalized in direct proportion to the degree of the deviation.

Size, Proportion, Substance

The Dalmatian is a medium sized dog. The ideal height at the withers is between 20 and 23 inches. The overall length of the body from the forechest to the buttocks is approximately equal to the height at the withers. The Dalmatian has good substance and is strong and sturdy in bone, but never coarse.

Fault:

19 inches to 20 inches and 23 inches to 24 inches at the withers

Major Fault:

Under 19 inches and over 24 inches at the withers

Head

The head is in balance with the overall dog. It is of fair length and is free of loose skin. The Dalmatian's **expression** is alert and intelligent, indicating a stable and outgoing temperament.

The **eyes** are set moderately well apart, are medium sized and somewhat rounded in appearance, and are set well into the skull. Eye color is brown ~~or blue, or any combination thereof;~~ the darker the better and usually darker in black-spotted than in liver-spotted dogs.

Major Faults:

One or both eyes blue or partially blue, including a blue fleck.

Abnormal position of the eyelids or eyelashes (ectropion, entropion, trichiasis).

Incomplete pigmentation of the eye rims.

The **ears** are of moderate size, proportionately wide at the base and gradually tapering to a rounded tip. They are set rather high, and are carried close to the head, and are thin and fine in texture. When the Dalmatian is alert, the top of the ear is level with the top of the skull and the tip of the ear reaches to the bottom line of the cheek.

The top of the **skull** is flat with a slight vertical furrow and is approximately as wide as it is long. The **stop** is moderately well defined. The cheeks blend smoothly into a powerful **muzzle**, the top of which is level and parallel to the top of the skull. The muzzle and the top of the skull are about equal in length. The **nose** is completely pigmented on the leather, black in black-spotted dogs and brown in liver-spotted dogs. The **lips** are clean and close fitting. The teeth meet in a **scissors bite**.

Faults:

Level bite.

Incomplete dentition.

Major Fault:

Incomplete nose pigmentation.

Disqualification:

Overshot or undershot bites.

Neck, Topline, Body

The **neck** is nicely arched, fairly long, free from throatiness, and blends smoothly into the shoulders. The **topline** is smooth. The **chest** is deep, capacious and of moderate width, having good spring of rib without being barrel shaped. The brisket reaches to the elbow. The underline of the rib cage curves gradually into a moderate tuck-up.

The **back** is level and strong. The **loin** is short, muscular and slightly arched. The flanks narrow through the loin. The **croup** is nearly level with the back. The **tail** is a natural extension of the topline. It is not inserted too low down. It is strong at the insertion and tapers to the tip, which reaches to the hock. It is never docked. The tail is carried with a slight upward curve but should never curl over the back.

Faults:

Ring tail

Low set tails.

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

Forequarters

The **shoulders** are smoothly muscled and well laid back. The **upper arm** is approximately equal in length to the shoulder blade and joins it at an angle sufficient to insure that the foot falls under the shoulder. The **elbows** are close to the body. The **legs** are straight, strong and sturdy in bone. There is a slight angle at the **pastern** denoting flexibility.

Hindquarters

The **hindquarters** are powerful, having smooth, yet well defined muscles. The **stifle** is well bent. The **hocks** are well let down. When the Dalmatian is standing, the hind legs, viewed from the rear, are parallel to each other from the point of the hock to the heel of the pad.

Major Fault:

Cowhocks

Feet

Feet are very important. Both front and rear feet are round and compact with thick, elastic pads and well arched toes. Toenails are black and/or white in black-spotted dogs and brown and/or white in liver-spotted dogs. Dew-claws may be removed.

Major Fault:

Flat feet.

Coat

The **coat** is short, dense, fine and close fitting. It is neither woolly nor silky. It is sleek, glossy and healthy in appearance.

Color and Markings

Color and markings and their overall appearance are very important points to be evaluated.

The ground color is pure white. In black-spotted dogs the spots are dense black. In liver-spotted dogs the spots are liver brown. An inconspicuous single spot of a color other than black or liver should not be faulted.

Spots are round and well-defined, the more distinct the better. They vary from the size of a dime to the size of a half-dollar. They are pleasingly and evenly distributed. ~~The less the spots intermingle the better.~~ Spots are usually smaller on the head, legs and tail than on the body. Ears are preferably spotted.

Faults:

Spots that are smaller or larger than the described size should be penalized in direct proportion to the degree of the deviation.

Considerable intermingling of spots should be penalized in direct proportion to the deviation from the individual spots.

Disqualification:

Any color markings other than black or liver

~~Patches are a disqualification.~~ A **patch** is a solid mass of black or liver hair containing no white hair. It is appreciably larger than a normal sized spot. Patches are a dense, brilliant color with sharply defined, smooth edges. Patches are present at birth. Large color masses formed by intermingled or overlapping spots are not patches. Such masses should indicate individual spots by uneven edges and/or white hairs scattered throughout the mass. **A small patch that is not obvious (an under-ear patch or a patch that is not larger than a half dollar) is not to be faulted.**

Fault:

An obvious small patch (a full ear patch or a patch that is slightly larger than a half dollar).

Major Fault:

A large patch or patches that detract from proper breed type (for example, a patch covering a portion of the head or face).

Tri-color (which occurs rarely in this breed) consists of tan markings found on the head, neck, chest, leg or tail of a black- or liver-spotted dog. Bronzing of black spots, and fading and/or darkening of liver spots due to environmental conditions or normal processes of coat change are not tri-coloration.

Disqualification:

Tri-color

Gait

In keeping with the Dalmatian's historical use as a coach dog, gait and endurance are of great importance. Movement is steady and effortless. Balanced angulation fore and aft combined with powerful muscles and good condition produce smooth, efficient action. There is a powerful drive from the rear coordinated with extended reach in the front. The topline remains level. Elbows, hocks and feet turn neither in nor out.

As the speed of the trot increases, there is a tendency to single track.

Temperament

Temperament is stable and outgoing, yet dignified.

Major fault:

Shyness

Disqualifications

- ~~Any dog or bitch over 24 inches at the withers~~
- Overshot or undershot bite.
- Any color markings other than black or liver.
- Tri-color
- ~~Patches~~

Scale of Points

~~General Appearance 5~~

~~Size, proportion, substance 10~~

~~Head 10~~

~~Neck, topline, body 10~~

~~Forequarters 5~~

~~Hindquarters 5~~

~~Feet 5~~

~~Coat 5~~

~~Color and markings 25~~

~~Gait 10~~

~~Temperament 10~~

~~Total 100~~

March 2, 2009

Dissenting Committee Members Comments:

From Bob Schaible:

Tail

Tails are not nearly as important as health, disposition, spotting, movement or size but are so obvious when not properly carried that they really detract from the desired appearance of the Dalmatian. Since erect and curled tails are desired in many breeds, an all-breed judge may not notice that they are incorrect in a Dalmatian unless they are listed as a fault in the standard. At my first DCA National, 1974, WD/BOW had a ring tail and many at ringside gasped! Mrs. Winifred Heckmann was an all-breed judge; I don't know if she realized that the dog's tail carriage was incorrect. There were certainly many good dogs entered that had correct tail carriage.

DNA

DALMATIANS OF NORTH AMERICA

**Dedicated to the promotion of the sound healthy Dalmatian
An ancient breed with much to offer; in obedience, agility, conformation and as a family companion**

Dedicated to the recognition of the NUA Dalmatian as a Pure Bred Dalmatian

In my revision suggestions, 25 Feb 09, I couldn't find "strikeout" font and simply omitted "It is not inserted too low down." If this statement is taken literally, the tail would be inserted low down but not too low down. The statement is also in contradiction to the previous statements that the back is level, the croup is nearly level with the back and the tail is an extension of the topline.

AKC's The Complete Dog Book calls erect tails "gay". If we don't want to be accused of discriminating on the basis of sexual orientation of dogs, "erect" would probably be a better word. I suggested erect tail as a fault and ring tail as a major fault because ring tail is a more extreme deviation from the desired carriage.

From Joanne Nash:
Height

The changes in the height area deviates from the AKC standard and doesn't relate at all to health. I would greatly prefer to retain the AKC wording. I also think Dals being over-size is a much bigger issue than being too small. There aren't that many 19" Dals, and they only look out of type if they don't have sufficient bone. I also have concerns about judges getting worried about minor differences in height instead of paying attention to the whole dog....

I know I may well be outvoted on this particular area, but we did say we would be changing things that dealt with health.... Height isn't a health issue, and going over-size is a much bigger issue than being at the lower end of the range. I'd like to see the AKC section on height be returned to the draft.

Here are some great web pages with more info about our ambitious project:

www.luadalmatians.com

www.spotsdna.org

www.dalmatianheritage.com

ELECTION SYNOPSIS

Odd years: Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, 1 Director

Even years: President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, 1 Director

The timeline is fixed to the **date of the annual specialty and meeting.**

5 months before:

- Board selects Nominating Committee of 3 members + 1 alternate
- Nominating committee selects one candidate for each vacant position and secures acceptance of nominations
- Board selects Tally Committee of 3 members living within reasonable driving distance of one another.
- Board names chairperson of Tally Committee

4 months before:

- Nominating committee provides slate of candidates to Corresponding Secretary

3 months before (30 days following receipt of slate):

- Corresponding Secretary mails or emails slate to each member

60 days before:

- Deadline for nominations by petition signed by 10% of members

45 days before:

- Corresponding Secretary mails ballots including envelopes addressed to Tally Committee Chairperson

15 days before:

- Ballots must be returned to Tally Committee Chair by U.S. mail

As soon as practicable following the ballot receipt deadline:

- The Tally Committee meets to count ballots

5 days before:

- The Tally Committee Chair will report results to the Corresponding Secretary
- Ballots & envelopes are turned over to the Recording Secretary

Annual meeting:

- Election results are announced

Conclusion of annual meeting:

- New Officers & Directors take office

