

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 2024

**THE 205TH OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
MARLBOROUGH PIG HUNTING CLUB INC.**

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TO MEMBERS

Our Advertisers have supported this publication. Whenever practicable, take advantage of the many and varied selection of goods and services offered in these pages



As we wrap up this year the Executive and Committee would like to wish Members and their families a joyous Christmas and we look forward to sharing a safe, happy and healthy 2025 with you.

A Big Thanks and Seasons Greetings to all of our Sponsors from 2024 and to those other Clubs we share newsletters with.



NEWS and VIEWS

“Without Prejudice”

The Club would like to thank Catherine and Ian for allowing the Kids' Xmas Party and Trophy Presentation to be held on their property for the past 12 years. This we very much appreciated.

I would also like to thank the ladies who made salads & deserts and prepared them for the Pig Hunting Competitions and the Trophy presentations and Xmas Party, then cleaned up afterwards: Colleen, Fay, Catherine, Linda & Sheryn.

Our thanks to Kevin Whitelaw for judging the photos and his explanation for his choices.

Make a note on your calendar : Committee meetings are the **FIRST THURSDAY** of every month (except January) at the Redwood Tavern commencing at 7.30pm, so the more members we have at our meetings, with fresh input, the better the chance of making everyone happy.


End-of-Year trophy presentations was held at the Woodbourne Tavern on Sunday the 17th November with 24 members present, including wives and partners, where everyone enjoyed a subsidised meal of their choosing.

If the Club have a venue every month, usually the third Sunday , we have a BBQ or Pot Luck Dinner.

Just a REMINDER, that the Club has a Personal Locator Beacon for hire. If you don't own one, then contact Colin because it's better to be safe than sorry. The hire cost is - If you damage or loose it you replace it. If you have to use it you replace the battery.

LOST DOGS : Write you phone number on the inside of your dogs collar. It's a nobrainer!! If you loose a pig dog or find a pig dog please ring Bob Bird on 022-0976074. If you loose a dog remember to inform the property owner and neighbouring properties, good PR, after all you don't want your dog blamed for worrying stock or worst still, shot. Failure to do so could jeopardise future access for yourself or other hunters. And don't forget, if you get your lost dog returned, to let Bob know, after all he isn't a mind reader!!!

DOGS LOST AND FOUND



☎ 022-0976074

Bob Bird

He has the contacts that may help
you locate your dog



Congratulations to the following 2024 Trophy winners:

Blenheim Toyota Shield - Heaviest Boar from Club Hunts Shayne Zonneveld	173lb
Renwick Dairy Shield - Perfect Set of Fighting Tusks Duncan Higgins	402mm
Ian & Vicky Stuart Shield - Heaviest Boar Shayne Zonneveld	173lb
Mair Venison Shield - Combined Weight of 10 Boars Joshua Patterson	1416lb
Richard Mills Memorial Shield - Best set of Fighting Tusks Bob Bird	620mm
Nigel Nesbit Shield - Best Photo of the Year Kerry Robbins	
Forrest Dive & Charter Shield - Junior Heaviest Boar Lee Taiapa	167lb
Picton Lions Shield - Average Weight Jesse & Lee Taiapa	105lb

A little bit of useless information

The 2023/24 Competition year saw 25 teams/individuals weigh in 126 boars with a total weight of 13296lbs.

The AVERAGE 105.52lb

- 56 boars weighed under 100lb
- 46 boars weighed between 100lb & 125lb
- 15 boars weighed between 126lb & 150lb
- 9 boars weighed over 150lb



2025 CALENDAR

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>VENUE</u>	<u>TIME PM</u>
2024			
Dec.05	Meeting	Redwood Tavern	7.30
Dec.15	BBQ	Venue to be arranged???	
2025			
Feb.13	AGM Meeting	Redwood Tavern	7.30
Mar.06	Meeting	Redwood Tavern	7.30
Mar.16	Club BBQ	Venue to be arranged???	
Apl.03	Meeting	Redwood Tavern	7.30
Apl.06	DAYLIGHT SAVING ENDS		
Apl.18	GOOD FRIDAY		
Apl.19/20	Club Pig Hunt Competition??		
Apl.20	Weighin & BBQ??		4.00/5.00
Apl.20	EASTER SUNDAY		
Apl.21	EASTER MONDAY		

RIPS AND POKES

The most common problem is injury from the pig's tusks. There are three types:

Superficial skin tear - usually not much bleeding or internal damage. The wound should be cleaned and dusted with antibiotic, and either stitched, stapled or bandaged to keep clean. These wounds can be stitched or stapled by the hunter.

Deep skin tear with underlying tissue damage. This may be associated with bleeding - if so, stop the bleeding by applying gentle pressure to the wound either with the hand or wrap a bandage around. If the blood is bright red and is pumping out under pressure then an artery has been hit and a veterinary surgeon should be consulted as soon as possible. This type should be left for the vet to check and suture as contaminants can be hidden deep in the tissue, and there may be internal damage.

Puncture wounds definitely require professional attention, including treatment with antibiotics. In all cases **stop stopping** the bleeding it is important to prevent shock. Try to get the dog to warm quiet surroundings as quickly as possible.

FRACTURES

Restrain the dog to prevent further damage and pain and get urgent help as soon as possible.

A small first aid kit should be carried by the hunter:

This could include - Swabs to clean the wound
Penicillin ointment
Hypodermic Penicillin
Bandages
Needle and suture material or
Stapler and Staples
Pair of scissors or sharp knife.

PHOTO COMPETITION

1st

A well framed shot, good and clear with subjects perfectly poised and the boar well positioned.



2nd

Nicely balanced photo depicting a pig hunter in tight scrub and his excellent success





11 Boyce Street, Springlands, Blenheim. Telephone (03) 578-0661

OPEN 7 DAYS

Monday to Friday 8am to 6pm

Saturday & Sunday 9am to 4pm

(24 Hour Emergency Service)

DANGERS OF BARLEY GRASS

Every summer we see dogs which have fallen victim to the dreaded *barley grass*. They are a common problem in dogs with long coats, however any breed can be affected.

Two common places we remove seeds from are in and around the paws and down the ear canal. Licking at feet or shaking heads are two classic signs to watch for.

The reason *barley grasses* are so dangerous is due to their design. Backwards facing barbs enable the seeds to easily migrate forwards while at the same time preventing them from backing out. Their ability to migrate means removing a seed that entered at the paw may require surgery to explore further up the leg. A *barley grass* in the ear canal can rupture the ear drum, in the eye they can cause nasty ulcers and a grass seed that migrates could end up in the abdomen, chest cavity or even the brain.

Your vet will examine your dog carefully and may be able to remove obvious *barley grass* seeds without any sedation. If the seed has embedded itself or has started to migrate, sedation or even a full general anaesthetic may be required to remove it. These more complicated cases where a *barley grass* has "disappeared" from the skin's surface can be very frustrating for an owner, especially if the vet is not able to find an intact seed. Once a seed has been inside the body for a couple of days it slowly starts to disintegrate meaning retrieving it intact becomes difficult.

Flushing out the tract it followed and giving your dog antibiotics and anti-inflammatories can make your dog much more comfortable and reduce the impact that the *barley grass* has on their system.

If your dog runs through long grass over summer be aware of the risks of *barley grasses* and check their feet and coat after each run or hunt. Grooming long-haired breeds and keeping the coat especially short around the paws can help to prevent seeds from catching on. If your dog seems "off-colour" or not acting themselves, they are licking at a particular area or you see an entry wound that is oozing, take them down to your vet as a *barley grass* may be the culprit.

THAT FIREARM!!

It's your responsibility and you can't afford to make a mistake - ever!
Safety first - never leave a cartridge in the magazine and **THINK FIRST** before pulling the trigger.

FIREARMS REGISTRY

As of 24 June 2023, New Zealand will have a new Firearms Registry. The Arms Amendment Regulations were published on Thursday 11 May and provide the details on how the Registry will work.

If you're a firearms licence holder, you're required to provide information about your arms items from 24 June 2023.

The Registry will help us make New Zealand safer by making it harder for firearms to fall into the hands of criminals, gangs and terrorists. It will also give licence holders more confidence when buying or selling firearms as the Registry will let you know if you're dealing with a current licence holder and if the firearm has been reported stolen.

You must tell us about any arms items in your possession within 5 years.

There will be no charge for registering your arms items.

You have until 24 June 2028 to register your arms items. However, there are activating circumstances where you will need to provide information to the Registry within a shorter time frame. When one of these circumstances happen, we'll let you know what you need to do. However, it's up to you to keep your information up to date.

Go to www.firearmssafetyauthority.govt.nz/registry for more information.

Examples of circumstances where you will need to provide information to the Registry within a shorter time frame

- Applying for a licence or endorsement
- Notifying us of a change of circumstance, such as a change of address
- Selling, hiring, purchasing or receiving an arms item
- Importing, exporting or manufacturing an arms item
- Theft, loss or destruction of an arms item
- You are subject to any compliance or enforcement action under the Arms Act

What needs to be registered

- non-prohibited firearms (including Specially Dangerous Airguns)
- prohibited firearms
- pistols
- restricted weapons

Details needed to register your arms items

- Type (rifle, shotgun, etc)
- Make
- Model
- Action
- Calibre/gauge
- Identifying marking (serial number)

Register online from 24 June 2023

You can quickly and easily register an arms item on our website at any time from 24 June. Just go to www.firearmssafetyauthority.govt.nz and click on **MyFirearms**. Otherwise, our Registry and Services team will be available by phone to help during business hours.

For more information on Firearms Safety Authority and any legislative or regulation changes that may affect you, go to:

www.firearmssafetyauthority.govt.nz

AN APPROACH TO ACUTE WOUND CARE

When dogs suffer from wounds caused by trauma such as dogfights, wild pigs, and livestock, the appropriate care for the wound immediately following the incident is very important.

The reason for this is that nearly all of these wounds are contaminated wounds, that is, they contain dirt, blood clots and plant material in the wound itself. This means that if they are not attended to, they will become infected, causing distress to the dog, and decreasing their level of performance in their job. Some wounds obviously require more urgent attention than others, and often require the owner to administer "first aid" before veterinary attention is able to be given.

The following are some basic rules to apply to traumatic wound first aid:

CONTROL OF BLEEDING -

Use clean bandaging or material and apply pressure to the site of bleeding. Maintain pressure at all times, secure your bandage to the dog by tying it around the leg or body, depending on where the wound is. With regard to wounds on the legs, if the bleeding will not stop, a tourniquet or tie, may be applied ABOVE THE WOUND for a period NOT EXCEEDING 15 minutes. In all cases contact a vet as soon as possible.

HYPOTHERMIA -

Dogs that have suffered any degree of trauma are frequently in a state of shock, and will easily develop hypothermia, particularly in winter months. This factor alone can result in death of the dog, even from an apparently small wound. The best way to reduce the chance of hypothermia after trauma is to house the dog inside near a heater or fire, or in the cab of a vehicle if in the bush, cover with blankets if necessary.

WOUND INFECTION -

As mentioned above, all wounds should be cleaned with sterile saline to remove dirt, hair etc. Most wounds require that antibiotics be given to prevent infection, and obviously many need to be stitched to improve healing.

In all cases, it is better to seek veterinary attention earlier rather than later following an incident. Prevention of complications from traumatic wounds is always better than treating the aftermath.

Feb 1964 - Large (12.5 stone or 175lb) saddle-back boar from Long Valley



HEAVIEST BOAR FROM A CLUB HUNT (221lb)

YEAR	NAME	LB
1999	Simon Neal	
	Matthew Neal	
	David Neal	221
1996	Paul Clement	216
2000	David Neal	214
1998	Simon Neal	
	Matthew Neal	
	David Neal	194
1992	Wayne Jones	188
2004	Hilary Beach	
	Ray Beach	182
2002	Bruce Anderson	173
2024	Shayne Zonneveld	173
1993	Peter Somcox	166
	Murray Beach	165
1994	Bill Henderson	
2001	Louis Fairhall	161
	Bob Page	160
2011	Murray Snowden	157
1997	Billy Heberd	155
2015	Simon Undrill	151
2022	Shayne Zonneveld	150
1994	Don Hartigan	150
2014	Rex Murray	
2019	Pat Eising	150
	Troy Mathieson	148
2006	Murray Mathieson	145

HEAVIEST BOAR (282lb)

YEAR	NAME	LB
1998	Louis Fairhall	
	Bob Page	282
1997	David Neal	
	Simon Neal	
	Matthew Neal	247
2000	Louis Fairhall	
	Bob Page	241
2004	Bruce Anderson	
	Bevan King	231
1996	Peter Firmin	223
1994	Peter Donaldson	
	Leon Davidson	
	Jason Neal	218
1995	Richard Reid	214
1992	Ian Stuart	209
1993	Tony Pruden	200
2001	Bob Page	198
2007	Kerry Waters	198
2023	Bob Bird	
	Ian Harborne	193
1999	Craig Ticehurst	192
2011	Shaun Fahey	191
2002	Craig Ticehurst	187
2003	Bob Page	186
2017	Bob Bird	
	Ian Harborne	184
2014	Peter Donaldson	182

JUNIOR HEAVIEST BOAR (221lb)

YEAR	NAME	LB
1999	Matthew Neal	221
2000	Matthew Neal	214
1998	Simon Neal	
	Matthew Neal	194
2004	Max Beach	182
2012	Braden Snowden	169
2024	Lee Taiapa	167
2013	Braden Snowden	162
1996	Nick Gibson	161
2007	Troy Mathieson	
	Nathan Mathieson	156
1995	Nick Gibson	149
2006	Troy Mathieson	
	Nathan Mathieson	148
1994	Hilary Beach	
	Ray Beach	145
2008	Troy Mathieson	145
2009	Troy Mathieson	
	Nathan Mathieson	140
2019	Mason Dinmore	140
2023	Hartley Neal	139
2022	Hartley Neal	135
1992	W Davey	134
1997	Simon Neal	
	Matthew Neal	132

BEST SET OF TUSKS (620mm)

YEAR	NAME	mm
2024	Bob Bird	620
2010	Peter Firmin	606
2004	Murray Snowden	605
2007	Murray Mathieson	
	Troy Mathieson	
	Nathan Mathieson	564
2011	Murray Neal	564
2013	Murray Snowden	551
2002	Roy Phillips	
	Murray Mathieson	548
2008	Peter Skelton	548
2009	Troy Mathieson	
	Nathan Mathieson	548
2015	David McGill	547
2006	Don Pedersen	545
1996	Billy Heberd	542
2012	Murray Snowden	
	Braden Snowden	539
2021	Josh Patterson	537
2000	Bob Page	533
2022	Bob Bird	531
2005	Bevan King	
	Kicky Hartigan	
	Don Hartigan	529
2014	Murray Neal	529

BEWARE OF HEAT-STROKE

We are starting to have some hot summer days and this increases the incidence of heat stress related illness. Mild heat stress illness may have a normal to only slightly increased body temperature but signs of discomfort, muscle cramps (lameness or reluctance to run) due to water and sodium depletion, weakness, anxiety and fainting.

Heat-stroke is the severe illness that can occur with a body temperature above 40°C causing neurological and cardiac depression. This may rapidly progress to multi-organ failure and death.

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF HEAT-STROKE:

Nonexertional (Classic) heat-stroke which is caused by exposure to high external temperatures.

Exertional heat-stroke is associated with strenuous exercise and is more commonly seen in working dogs, particularly in the summer.

Dogs lose 70% of their excess heat through conduction (contact with a cooler object), radiation (releasing heat off the body) and convection (transfer to surrounding cooler air as it passes over the animal). The remainder they lose by panting to increase the evaporation of body water into water vapour. All of these mechanisms become less efficient as the environmental temperature and humidity increase. Predisposing factors for heat-stroke are:

Obesity, Cardiovascular disorders, Neurologic or muscular disease, Thick or dark hair coat, Upper airway disorders (short nose, long soft palate, laryngeal paralysis) that reduce the dog's ability to pant effectively, Lack of acclimatisation to heat and exertion, Confinement with limited ventilation or shade, Water deprivation, Medications (diuretics, heart medications and sedatives).

There are physiological protection mechanisms that help protect the heart, muscles and kidneys of acclimatised individuals (fit working dogs), but this acclimatisation process takes several weeks and their organs may still be overwhelmed in cases of severe hyperthermia. With subsequent damage to the gastrointestinal tract and the blood coagulation, renal, cardiac, pulmonary and central nervous systems.

Emergency treatment is centred on active cooling, restoration of the dog's circulation status and measures to try and prevent multi-organ failure.

ACTIONS TO TAKE TO IMPROVE THE CHANCE OF RECOVERY

Do not submerge the dog in deep water due to risk of drowning if neurologically impaired.

Actively cool the dog while on the way to the vet clinic. Apply cool water to the coat or place wet towels over it in conjunction with open vehicle windows or air conditioning. This assists in heat dissipation through evaporation and convection.

Do not submerge the dog in iced water or use ice packs because this may cause constriction of surface blood vessels and impair the heat loss process.

TO MEMBERS

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DOGS AND TOXIC ALGAL BLOOMS

Toxic algal bloom are visible scums found in bodies of water like ponds, lakes, streams and puddles, where dogs can often be found playing or even drinking. Exposure to these toxins can lead to poisoning or even death.

These blooms typically occur after periods of warm, sunny and calm conditions during the summer and autumn, at water temperatures between 15 to 30 degrees Celcius, or due to runoff after a big storm. Global warming may also have an impact because warmer temperatures make blooms more intense, as does excessive nutrients from wastewater or fertilisers.

Dogs are more susceptible than humans to toxic algae poisoning because of their behaviour. When toxins are present, dogs can be exposed to toxins by drinking the water, by eating washed up mats or scum of toxic *cyanobacteria* and by having skin contact with water. Dogs are often attracted to algal scum odours. After leaving the water, dogs can also be poisoned by grooming their coat and paws.

If a dog has been poisoned by a toxic algal bloom, some of the signs and symptoms include repeated vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, hives, rashes, difficulty breathing, loss of appetite and drooling. In more extreme cases a dog can die from being exposed to toxic algal blooms in water. Signs can begin to show up in as little as half an hour after exposure. Even scarier, there can be delayed effects from longer or repeated exposure. While all dogs are at risk, smaller dogs (less than 18kg) are expected to have higher health risks when exposed to high toxin concentrations.

If you suspect your dog has been exposed to a toxic algal bloom (which is described as appearing foamy or like pea soup, coloured water, also as scum of floating mats) it is imperative that you seek immediate veterinary care.

To avoid contact all together, it is suggested keeping your dog out of these bodies of water. If you dog does enter the water, rinse/wash them thoroughly with fresh water from a safe source if available. Otherwise, a towel ,or rag can be used to remove algal debris. These water-based toxins are increasing in many areas and the number of dog poisoning from *cyanobacterial toxins* is also on the rise.



TUSKS

Bob Bird	620mm
Pat Eising & Max Rutledge	562mm
Byron Mulholland	495mm
Troy Mathieson	486mm
Byron Mulholland	480mm
Matthew Anderson	479mm
Duncan Higgins	469mm
Troy Mathieson	424mm
Murray Neal	415mm
Duncan Higgins	403mm
Duncan Higgins*	402mm
Murray Neal	365mm



TOP TWENTY WEIGHTS

BOARS

Shayne Zonneveld	173lb
Josh Patterson, Jesse & Lee Taiapa	167lb
Josh Patterson, Jesse & Lee Taiapa	162lb
Shayne Zonneveld	159lb
Murray & Hartley Neal	159lb
Matt Anderson	157lb
Troy Mathieson	155lb
Josh Patterson	154lb
Josh Paterson, Jesse & Lee Taiapa	153lb
Dave McGill	147lb
Josh Patterson, Jesse & Lee Taiapa	147lb
Dave McGill	144lb
John Gibson	139lb
Kerry Robbins	137lb
John Gibson	136lb
John Gibson	135lb
Josh Patterson, Jesse & Lee Taiapa	134lb
Max Rutledge	132lb
Shayne Zonneveld	132lb
Josh Patterson	129lb



TROPHY PRESENTATION AND MEAL





DEHYDRATION REPLACEMENT

Marlborough, sunshine capital of NZ, and dehydration and heat stress (in dogs and hunters) is a major reason why hunting decreases over the summer months. It also puts the dogs at risk as they arrive at the bail more fatigued than is necessary and this is dangerous.

With a little effort this pattern is largely preventable by the use of electrolyte solutions. A search of the literature however shows a lack of products licensed for use in dogs. Those that are, are for racing greyhounds, but I think these products can quite justly be used in hunting dogs.

A dog doesn't sweat. The heat that builds up in its body from strenuous exercise is lost through panting and the hotter the outside air temperature is the harder it is to lose this heat. Therefore large volumes of fluids and electrolytes will be lost in keeping the body at an acceptable temperature so to expect your dog to perform in those conditions electrolytes need to be replaced. Failure to provide electrolytes will result in a dog that cannot lose heat and therefore will fatigue easily.

There are many electrolyte products available on the market that are suitable for this, but few are registered for the use in dogs. The products are scientifically formulated and, if used in conjunction with a well balanced diet, will allow your dog to hunt better for longer periods in the heat and will allow for better recovery for consecutive days hunting.

There are some do's and do nots when using electrolyte mixtures - DON'T mix different products as ingredients may potentiate or cancel each other leading to overdosing or deficiencies of some ingredients. DON'T start off with high doses, start on half doses to check that your dog tolerates the product and will drink it. DO prepare fresh solutions daily and DON'T top up a previously treated water bowl. Continually topping up may cause it to become overly concentrated and the dog won't drink it - thereby causing more of the problem you are attempting to solve.

Dehydration is not severe enough to threaten the animal's life, but at a level affecting hunting performance is common at this time of year. Of those dogs that get injured hunting many are clinically dehydrated. At this time of year a significant percentage of dogs injured need fluid replacement (usually by intravenous drips) before anaesthetics can be given. The signs of dehydration are dull dry coat, hunched up appearance, reduced skin elasticity (where the skin that is pinched up on the shoulders or chest does not return to normal position within 1 or 2 seconds) and prolonged panting after exercise.

There are four steps to the management and prevention of dehydration:

- A. Provide adequate water. Allow access to water whenever possible. If necessary keep a container in the truck - little amounts often is best.
- B. Provide daily electrolytes. Beta-Cel is my preferred replacement formula for use in dogs. Used daily when hunting in hot weather. A dog well balanced with electrolytes will perform better in the heat and recover quicker after a hard days hunting. It is safer for the dog and you can expect fewer vet bills. These salts allow for better heat regulation and therefore the dog can perform longer.
- C. Provide rehydration products such as "Recharge". Used after a hot day on the hill this will provide a much better recovery from the days hunting and will allow consecutive days hunting even in the heat. This is different to electrolytes - it allows the dogs system to recover quicker for the next days hunting.
- D. When possible hunt in the mornings or evenings

As mentioned earlier there are many suitable electrolyte and rehydration products on the market but not all of them are licenced for use in dogs. Contact your local vet for advice on which products to use. These products are relatively cheap (very cheap if they are able to save a vet bill) and allow your dogs to perform better and to recover faster. Don't mix your own - drug companies have researched animal needs - these products are not just salt, they are scientifically balanced formulations of many different chemicals, all present in exact proportions, calculated to do a specific job. These products are useful aids, most endurance athletes take electrolytes so why shouldn't you use them too, a dog covers a lot of miles on the hill. They are useful all year but particularly useful during the hot summer months.

Try them. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

PHOTO COMPETITION

3rd

Nice shot showing hunter appreciating the help his dogs
contributed for the success on display



4th

A good natural looking shot of a veteran hunter doing the hard yards



THE RISKS OF POISON WHILE HUNTING WITH DOGS

There are many potential dangers to your dogs when you set out for a days hunting but among the most serious are contact and ingestion of poisonous baits that are set down for possum control. In areas where poison bait has been laid you will see warning signs which should inform you of which poison has been laid and the date it was laid.

What are the poisons?

There are five main poisons that are laid down in the bush for possum control: Cyanide, 1080 (sodium fluoroacetate), Cholecalciferol (vitamin D3), and the anticoagulants Pindone and Brodifacoum.

Can they be seen in the bush?

It can be difficult to spot the baits even if you know they are around. Cyanide paste is green and applied in "pea sized" baits on rocks or tree trunks. They are usually mixed with scented flour or icing sugar. Cyanide capsules are usually applied as single baits in blue bags and stapled to trees.

1080 which is the most widely used poison can come in carrot, cereal or paste baits. Cinnamon is often added to mask the taste of the poison.

The anticoagulants are cereal baits and are usually dyed green to avoid birds feeding on them.

How toxic are they to dogs?

One cyanide bait will be enough to kill two average sized (14kg) dogs. Carcasses of animals killed by cyanide will pose some risk. Although the body of a possum carcass is unlikely to contain enough poison to kill a dog, the stomach may well contain the full dose so ingestion of this or intestines may be fatal. Incidents of poisoning can even occur when dogs step on exposed baits then lick their paws.

1080 is ten times more lethal to dogs than rabbits and four times more lethal to dogs than possums. This means that even at minimum doses, the poison is a 1.5kg rabbit carcass killed by 1080 is sufficient to kill a 15kg dog.

Cholecalciferol and the anticoagulants are low risk of secondary poisoning to dogs if they ingest a carcass killed by the poisons. If ingested directly they do not cause sudden death but immediate veterinary attention is needed for survival.

What signs will dogs show if poisoned?

Cyanide will cause rapid death. They may be seen to stagger and fall over before losing consciousness.

1080 attacks the nervous system and will cause twitching, convulsions and rapid death.

Cholecalciferol can take up to 36 hours for signs to develop after ingestion. The toxin works by raising the calcium content of the blood resulting in heart failure. Initial signs are lethargy, vomiting, weakness, seizures and increased thirst and urination.

The anticoagulants Pindone and Brodifacoum are slow acting. They stop the blood clotting and cause internal bleeding. Left untreated death would result 4 to 11 days after ingestion. Poisoned dogs will have pale gums and be lethargic. Blood may be seen in urine and faeces, lameness from bleeding into joints or breathlessness from bleeding into the chest.

What treatment is there for poisoned dogs?

As it is unlikely that the poison is known it is vital to seek veterinary attention at the first signs of dogs being unwell or showing any of the signs mentioned. If the dogs have ingested Cyanide or 1080 it is unlikely they will survive to see the veterinarian. Occasionally dogs poisoned by 1080 can be saved but these are the minority. Successful treatment of the other poisons will depend on the severity of the toxicity and timing of ingestion, but may include inducing the dogs to vomit, blood transfusions and vitamin k therapy.

Your action plan:

Call your vet immediately to say you are on your way.

Your vet may ask you if you can make your dog vomit. This will depend if it is safe to do so. In seizing and collapsed dogs this is not safe.

There are two reliable ways to make your dog vomit. The first is to use a super-saturated salt solution and force feed your dog until it vomits. The second is to use washing soda crystals (not powder), these may be purchased from any supermarkets. Force them down the throat, one or two should be sufficient to induce vomiting. It is worth carrying these in your first aid kit.

In Summary:

Look out for warning signs where poison has been laid and do not let your dogs into these areas.

If you must enter a poison zone then keep your dogs on leads.

Dogs like to roam and are scavengers, so all dogs are at risk.



Sporting Expressions





"WHAT DID EVE SAY TO ADAM
WHEN THEY MET IN THE GARDEN?...
GOSHI THAT'S A HARD ONE!"



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TO MEMBERS

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Keeping dogs safe during the summer

Council encourages dog owners to keep their dogs cool, comfortable and well hydrated during warmer weather.

Dogs should have access to cool, fresh, clean water all the time, regardless of the weather, but it is particularly critical in summer. They should have easy access to plenty of cool shade and shouldn't be kept in the sun for long periods.

Dogs have few sweat glands which means they can't cool off by sweating, like humans do. Instead, they lose heat and moisture from their tongues by panting. Unfortunately, this is less effective when it's hot and humid and their body temperature will become dangerously high very quickly. To replace water loss, fresh drinking water should always be available.

Never, ever leave a dog unattended in a vehicle in the summer months. Heat-stroke and death can occur within minutes in warm temperatures.

Dog owners need to be aware that heat stroke could become a concern during summer, as it can lead to permanent organ damage or death. It is caused by exposure to extreme environmental temperatures, especially when a dog lacks shade, ventilation, or water.

Please notify Animal Control if your dog has died or on-sold to ensure that our records are updated and you can also receive a rebate on your dog registration.

If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact Animal Control by phone 5209033 or Email animalcontrol@xtra.co.nz



MAATAA WAKA KI TE TAU IHU TRUST
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PO Box 1016
Blenheim 7240



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DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Authorised Agents for Animal Control Services

THAT FIREARM!!

It's your responsibility and you can't afford to make a mistake - ever!
Safety first - never leave a cartridge in the magazine and **THINK FIRST** before pulling the trigger.



WILD PORK AND BACON PIE

- 2 Sheets puff pastry
- 500g Wild pork mince
- 1 Large onion, finely chopped
- 100g Bacon, finely diced
- 1 Teaspoon minced garlic
- 1 Tablespoon chopped fresh basil or 1 teaspoon minced basil
- 1 Tablespoon plain flour
- 400g Can chopped tomatoes
- 1 Packet maggi sage and onion gravy
- 1 Teaspoon black pepper

Heat oven to 180C

Heat frypan with a little canola oil, add the pork mince and brown a little, add the onion and bacon and cook for a few minutes until the bacon is brown and the onions are soft.

Add the garlic, basil and flour, stir to coat the meat and then add the tomatoes.

Lower heat and cook through stirring when necessary for a further 20-30 minutes or until the meat becomes tender.

Make up the gravy according to the directions on the packet, then stir through the meat mixture, add the pepper.

Remove from the heat and allow to cool slightly.

Put meat mixture in a pie dish, cover with the pastry, brushing the pastry with a beaten egg. Bake in oven for 15-20 minutes or until the pastry is brown.

Serve with your favourite vegetables.

TO MEMBERS

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Little Johnny comes down to breakfast. Since they live on a farm, his mother asks if he has done his chores.

"Not yet" replies Johnny.

His mother tells him no breakfast until he has done his chores. Well, he's a little pissed off, so he goes to feed the chickens, and he kicks a chicken. He feeds the cows and then gives one of the cows a kick. Next the pigs need feeding so he give one of the pigs a kick also. Then he goes back in for breakfast and his mother gives him a bowl of dry cereal.

"How come I don't get any eggs and bacon? Why don't I have any milk on my cereal?" he asks.

"Well", his mother says. "I saw you kick a chicken, so you don't get any eggs for a week. And you kicked a pig so no bacon for a week. Also you are not getting any milk for a week for kicking the cow."

Just then, his father comes down for breakfast and kicks the cat halfway across the kitchen. Little Johnny looks up at his mother with a smile, and says "Are you going to tell him, or should I".

A guy goes to a shrink and told him "I've got a problem. Every time I go to bed I think there's somebody under it. I'm scared and I think I'm going crazy."

"Just put yourself in my hands for one year," said the shrink. "Come in and talk to me three times a week and we should be able to get rid of those fears."

"How much do you charge?" asks the guy.

"\$180.00 per visit," replied the doctor.

"I'll sleep on it," says the guy.

Six months later the doctor met the guy on the street. "Why didn't you come to see me about those fears you were having?" he asked.

"Well, \$180.00 per visit, three times a week for a year is \$28,080.00. A barman cured me for \$10.00 I was so happy to have saved all that money that I went and bought a new ute."

"Is that so?" he said, with a bit of attitude. "And how may I ask, did he cure you?"

"He told me to cut the legs off the bed. There's nobody under there now!!"

While enjoying their evening cocktails, the wife asks her husband, in a very seductive voice, "Have you ever seen \$20 all crumpled up?"

"No." said her husband.

She gave him a sexy little smile, unbuttoned the top 3 buttons of her blouse, and slowly reached down into the cleavage created by a soft, silky push-up bra, and pulled out a crumpled \$20 note. He took the crumpled \$20 from her and smiled approvingly. She then asked him, "Have you ever seen \$50 all crumpled up???"

"Uh...no, I haven't," he said, with an anxious tone in his voice.

She gave him another sexily little smile, pulled up her skirt, and seductively reached into her tight, sheer panties...and pulled out a crumpled \$50 note. He took the crumpled \$50 and started breathing a little quicker with anticipation. "Now," she said, "Have you ever seen \$50,000 all crumpled up???"

"No!," he said, trying to hide his anticipation.

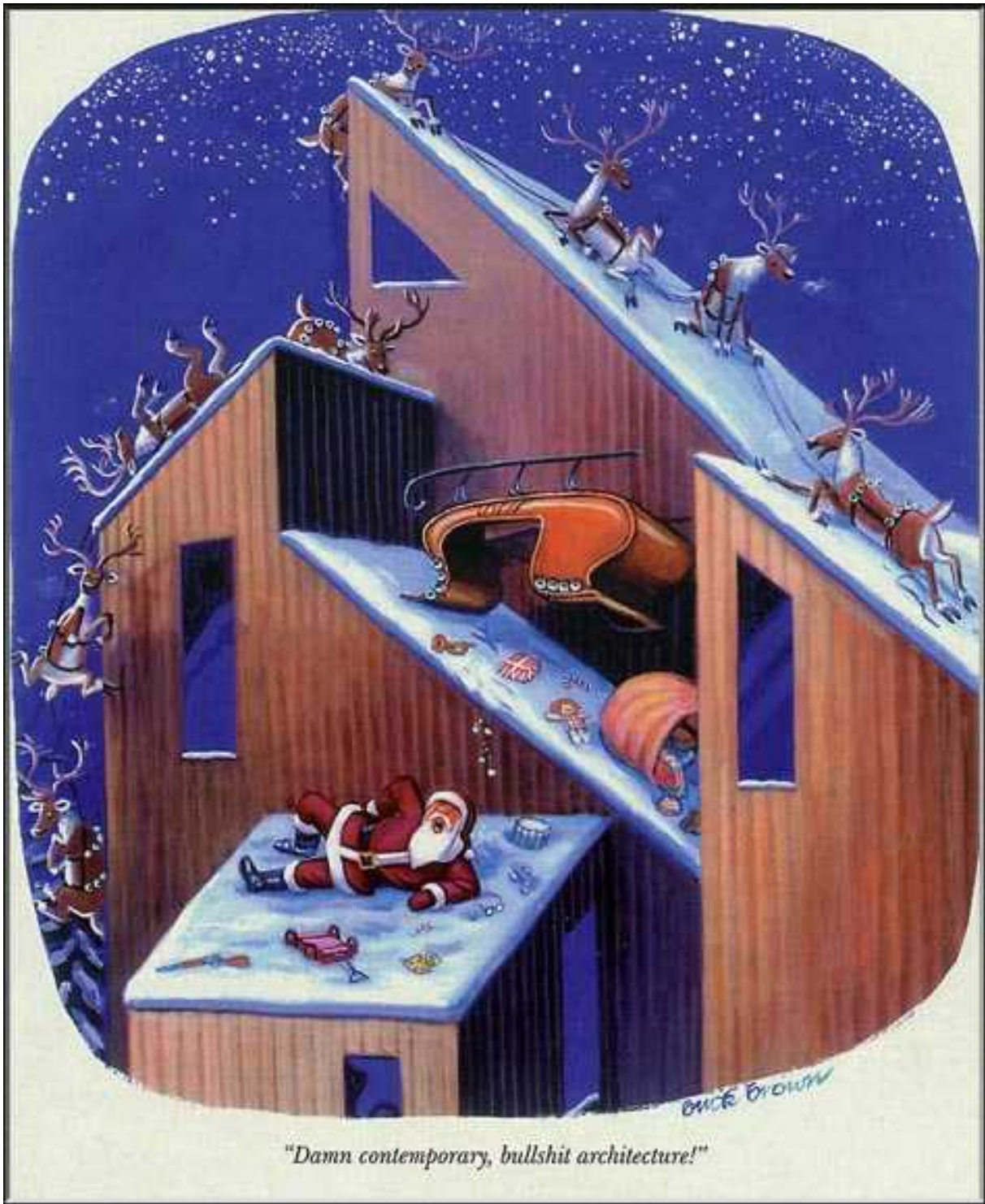
"Check the garage," she responded.

During his routine medical check, Paddy asked the doctor, "Do you think I'll live a long and healthy life?"

"I doubt it", replied the doctor, "Mercury is in Uranus right now."

"I don't go in for any of that bullshit astrology crappy nonsense." says Paddy.

"Neither do I," replied the doctor. "My thermometer just broke in your arse."



"Damn contemporary, bullshit architecture!"