



**SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER, 2024**

**THE 204<sup>TH</sup> OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE  
MARLBOROUGH PIG HUNTING CLUB INC.**

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# 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 .....

Today we mourn the passing of a beloved old friend, Common Sense, who has been with us for many years. No one knows for sure how old he was, since his birth records were long ago lost in bureaucratic red tape. He will be remembered as having cultivated such valuable lessons as:

Knowing when to come in out of the rain;  
Why the early bird gets the worm;  
Life isn't always fair;  
And maybe it was my fault;

Common Sense lived by simple, sound financial policies (don't spend more than you can earn) and reliable strategies (adults, not children, are in charge).

His health began to deteriorate rapidly when well-intentioned but overbearing regulations were set in place. Reports of a 6-year-old boy charged with sexual harassment for kissing a classmate; teens suspended from school for using mouthwash after lunch; and a teacher fired for reprimanding an unruly student, only worsened his condition.

Common Sense lost ground when parents attacked teachers for doing the job that they themselves had failed to do in disciplining their unruly children.

It declined even further when schools were required to get parental consent to administer sun lotion or an aspirin to a student; but could not inform parents when a student became pregnant and wanted to have an abortion.

Common Sense lost the will to live as the churches became businesses; and criminals received better treatment than their victims.

Common Sense took a beating when you couldn't defend yourself from a burglar in your own home and the burglar could sue you for assault.

Common Sense finally gave up the will to live, after a woman failed to realise that a steaming cup of coffee was hot. She spilled a little in her lap, and was promptly awarded a huge settlement.

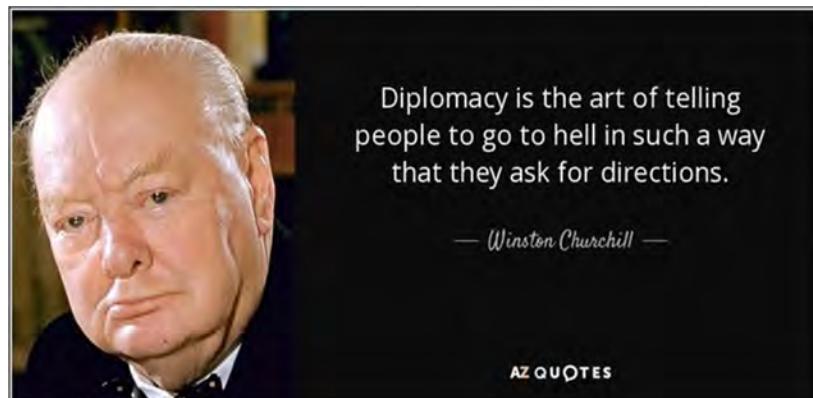
Common Sense was preceded in death,

by his parents, Truth and Trust,  
by his wife, Discretion,  
By his daughter, Responsibility and his son, Reason.

He is survived by his 5 stepbrothers;

I Know My Rights; I Want It Now; Someone Else Is To Blame; I'm A Victim; Pay Me For Doing Nothing.

Not many attended his funeral because so few realised he was gone. Do you remember him? I am personally grieving for this friend.



## NEWS and VIEWS

### “Without Prejudice”

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.

**Competition finishes on Sunday 27th October, so please return those shields for engraving. Also the Photo Competition so get those photos into 113A Charles Street, Blenheim before the 27th October.**

**End-of-Year trophy presentations on Sunday the 17th November, with the venue (to be confirmed) at about 4.30pm.**

Members got together for the August Pot Luck Dinner, hosted by Colin and Colleen. There were a couple of apologies and it is sad to say they missed a lovely evening. We had plenty of room, a fantastic meal and too much dessert! Then Colin's Birthday cake, wow.

All manner of topics from new Grand babies, hunting, tracks and truck driving, knitting and playing the violin were discussed. I don't know if we solved any major world problems but it was a fun relaxed evening among friends.

The Geertson home and hospitality gets 5 gold stars.

Linda won the Lucky Members Draw - A book by Dave Richardson.

Linda.

OneFortyOne Forestry and neighbours of Pine Valley have a pig problem. Rooting up pasture and young pinetrees. So members with a OneFortyOne hunting permit have been given the opportunity to remedy this problem with access to Pine Valley on Monday to Thursday evenings.

**LOST DOGS : Write you phone number on the inside of your dogs collar. It's a no-brainer!!** 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

## **SEPTEMBER 2024, CLUB HUNT RESULTS**

At the start of the week it was predicted for showers on the Sunday morning but clearing by 2 o'clock in the afternoon, fine but with a cold breeze. And so at the weigh-in, on Don and Sheryn Pedersen's property, we had 21 members and wives/partners present, with 16 staying for the BBQ, which was under cover and away from that wind. As always, the table was bulging with meats and salads, followed by an impressive array of desserts.

With Murphy saying try and catch a boar on a given day, and although members travelled near and far with plenty of sows or squealers being caught, or never even getting a run, 4 boars were weighted in. Once again Shayne took out the heaviest boar and Sean got the trifector - 3rd heaviest boar, best tusks and average weight. Quentin was the Lucky Member, winning a 20kg bag of dog biscuits.

The number of entries were disappointing - 16 from a 37 membership.

Our thanks to Don and Sheryn Pedersen for their hospitality, and allowing the weigh-in and BBQ to be conducted on their property.

### **Results:**

**Major Drawn Prize :Bushnell Trail Camera** was won by **Colin Geertson**

**Average Weight :** (92lb) - **Sean Jones** with a 81lb

**Heaviest Boar :** **Shayne Zonneveld** with 132lb

**2nd Heaviest Boar :** **Neville Lewis** with a 103lb

**3rd Heaviest Boar :** **Sean Jones** with a 81lb

**Best Tusks** was from **Sean Jones's** boar.

**Lucky Member Draw** was won by **Quentin Mulholland**

Our thanks also go to all the sponsors (big and small) for their generosity. Marlborough Pig Hunting Club, Colin Geertson, DoC Renwick, O2B Healthy, Kiwi Seed Co, Clarke Gayford, Renwick Meat Market, OSPRI, MDC and Animal Control also to all those Authors who sponsored a signed copy of their books and those companies who sponsored some of their merchandise.





## 2024 CALENDAR

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>VENUE</u>	<u>TIME PM</u>
Sep.29	<b>DAYLIGHT SAVINGS STARTS</b>		
Oct.03	Meeting	Redwood Tavern	7.30
Oct.20	Club BBQ	Venue to be arranged???	
Oct.27	Photo Competition	Photos to Colin	
Oct.27	<b>Club Competition Ends</b>		
Oct.27	<b>2023 Shield Winners return them to Colin</b>		
Nov.07	Meeting	Redwood Tavern	7.30
Nov.17	Trophy Presentation	Venue to be confirmed?	4.30
Dec.05	Meeting	Redwood Tavern	7.30
Dec.15	BBQ	Venue to be arranged???	

## 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.

Dave McGill's hunting mate Ian doing the hard yards up a very steep hill watched by Chris, who is on his first pig hunt.





Ian Harborne carrying some pork for the freezer, down a very steep hill





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)**



## 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](http://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](http://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](http://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.

## **TAPEWORM**

Tapeworms are so named as they have a flat cross-section and resemble a piece of tape. There are several species of tapeworm, the most notable of which is the hydatid tapeworm. This worm is very important as it is the cause of worm related disease in people. The adult female tapeworm lives in the intestine of the dog and is actually quite small compared to the other tapeworms, being about 1cm in length. The eggs are shed in a small sack. These come out in the faeces and are ingested by an intermediate host. Normally the intermediate host is a herbivore such as sheep, goat or cow. Man can also be the intermediate host. The ingested eggs hatch in the gut and burrow out into the abdomen where they attach to organs such as the liver, kidneys and gut. Then these form in man, they cause terrible problems and often require several operations to remove. The cysts contain daughter cysts which will form further lesions. When they try to remove them, if any of these daughter cysts are left behind the problem will reform. For the tapeworm to develop to the adult, the definitive host, in this case the dog, must ingest the cysts, i.e. eat the sheep, goat etc.

There are several other tapeworms which dogs may have. One is the flea tapeworm that uses the dog's fleas as an intermediate host. The adult worm lives in the gut and is about 15-45cm long.

Spargio worm is also another type of tapeworm. This worm will be familiar to those who hunt for the chiller. The pig is the intermediate host and the adult worm in the dog is called the zipper worm as it resembles a closed zip. The adult worms can be quite long - 1m plus - and are wide and flat with a line of black spots along the centreline which gives the zipper appearance.

**Control:** Adhere to basic hygiene when dealing with your dog - don't let it lick your face and wash hands after contact and prior to eating. Don't allow your dog access to offal or carcasses. Dogs older than three months of age should be treated with a tapewormer at least every three months. The active ingredient in all wormers against tapeworms is *praziquantal*, so look on the label and make sure it says for tapeworms and contains this product. In areas where hydatids are prevalent, worming should be increased to every six weeks.

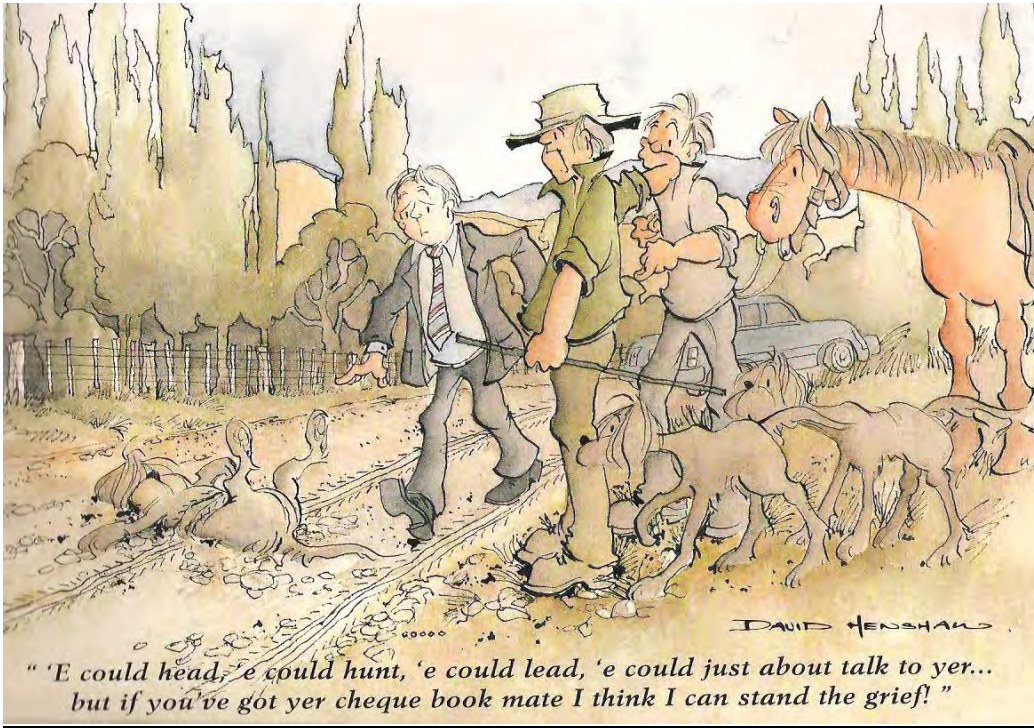
**CLUB WEIGHTS  
2023/2024 SEASON**

	NOV - DEC	JAN - FEB	MAR - APL	MAY - JUN
Neville Lewis	99,90		86,85	
Shayne Zonneveld	112	159	91,88,103,116,90,109,173	85,99,90
Murray Neal	100			159
Kerry Robbins	93	137		
Donny Dixon		110		
Troy Mathieson		101	93	155,121
John Gibson		135		136,108
Max Rutledge	63,71,80,132,94			104
Josh Patterson		129,103	101,86,125,120,153,154,134	162,85,125,101,81,82,102,147
Sean Jones			101,86	81
Harry Kane			101,86	
Jesse Taiapa			125,120,74,68,153,134	162,85,125,101,81,82,102,147
Bob Bird			127,127	120,93
Ian Harborne			127	
Peter Donaldson				85
Josh Patterson				
Dave McGill				147,144,123
Byron Mulholland				121,99,93,90
Duncan Higgins				
Rex Murray				
Pat Eising				
<b>JUNIOR</b>				
Mason Chapman		110		
Lee Taiapa			125,120,74,68,153,134	162,85,125,101,81,82,102,147
Hartley Neal				159

**CLUB WEIGHTS  
2023/2024 SEASON**

	JUL - AUG	SEPT - OCT
Neville Lewis	121	103
Shayne Zonneveld	86,116	96,100,87,132
Murray Neal	74,101	
Kerry Robbins	123,110,104,88	
Donny Dixon	110	
Troy Mathieson	108,77,85,86	
John Gibson		
Max Rutledge	100	
Josh Patterson	103,107,87,91,119,103,117	
Sean Jones	103	81
Harry Kane	103,107,87,91,103	
Jesse Taiapa	103,107,87,91,117,82,105,103,78,92	
Bob Bird	88,111	
Ian Harborne	111	
Peter Donaldson	120,85,75,95,70	
Dave McGill		
Byron Mulholland	123,104,126	
Duncan Higgins	116,100,101,102,84,82,73,97	
Rex Murray	85,75,95,70	
Pat Eising	100	
<b>JUNIOR</b>		
Mason Chapman		
Lee Taiapa	103,107,87,91,117,82,105,103,78,92	
Hartley Neal	74,101	

1967 – Colin Geertson hunting mates, Roly Wadsworth doing the hard yards, Paul Bush, dogs Tyke & Sue, with a good boar from the Timms Creek area.





## TUSKS

Bob Bird	620mm
Pat Eising & Max Rutledge	562mm
Byron Mulholland	494mm
Troy Mathieson	486mm
Byron Mulholland	480mm
Duncan Higgins	469mm
Murray Neal	415mm
Duncan Higgins	403mm
Duncan Higgins*	402mm
Murray Neal	365mm

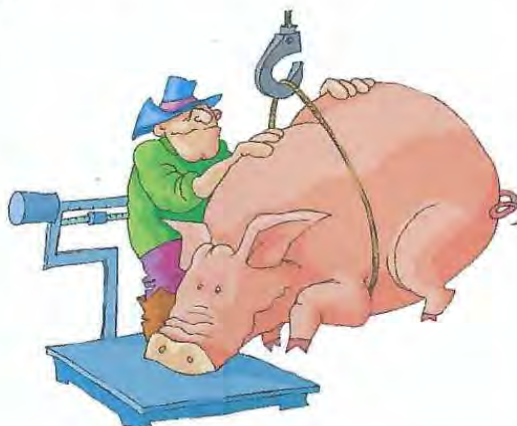




## TOP TWENTY WEIGHTS

### BOARS

Shayne Zonneveld	173lb
Josh Patterson, Jesse & Lee Taiapa	162lb
Shayne Zonneveld	159lb
Murray & Hartley Neal	159lb
Troy Mathieson	155lb
Josh Patterson	154lb
Josh Paterson, Jesse & Lee Taiapa	153lb
Dave McGill	147lb
Josh Patterson, Jesse & Lee Taiapa	147lb
Dave McGill	144lb
Kerry Robbins	137lb
John Gibson	136lb
John Gibson	135lb
Josh Patterson, Jesse & Lee Taiapa	134lb
Max Rutledge	132lb
Shayne Zonneveld	132lb
Josh Patterson	129lb
Bob Bird	127lb
Bob Bird & Ian Harborne	127lb
Byron Mulholland	126lb



### TO MEMBERS

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## **HYDATIDS**

### **an ounce of prevention saves a tonne of cure**

Parasites are the bane of farmers lives and feature regularly in conversation - how to identify, how to treat them and how much all this costs.

Most New Zealanders under fifty will most likely have never heard of the word hydatid, the name of the tapeworm *Echinococcus granulosisor* the disease hydatids, or even realise that the parasite can pose a threat to human health.

Hydatids occur in most countries, but New Zealand was declared provisionally free from the disease in 2002 and is one of only very few countries that does not have the parasite. The eradication campaign was a heroic effort taking almost 50 years and there have been no cases found since 2002.

The adult hydatid parasite is a small tapeworm found in the intestines of dogs (the definitive host) that have eaten offal from animals infested with hydatid cysts. If another animal (the intermediate host) ingests tapeworm eggs deposited on pasture in dog faeces the eggs will hatch into larvae in the animal's intestine. The larvae pass through the intestinal wall into the bloodstream where they lodge in organs and develop into fluid filled cysts containing a large number of tapeworm heads.

Hydatid cysts occur particularly in the lungs, liver and occasionally in other organs of the intermediate host, usually sheep, goats, pigs, alpacas, camel, llama and occasionally other animals.

The slaughter of animals on farm for dog tucker is common practice. However, if infected animal offal is fed to dogs, or if dogs find and eat offal from a dead infested animal they can become infested and in turn infest other stock grazing on the property. The cycle then continues on putting both humans and stock at risk.

If humans ingest eggs these will hatch as they do in any other intermediate host. Hydatids can cause a potentially fatal disease in humans as the cyst stage develops in vital organs. Hydatid disease can be fatal without medical treatment. A heavily infested organ may fail or a cyst may rupture and cause a life-threatening allergic reaction (anaphylaxis). Treatment is risky as the cyst may rupture during the procedure and seed the organism throughout the abdomen.

Although hydatids is treated as an exotic disease, and dogs are no longer required to be routinely dosed, some controls remain. Post-mortem inspection of animals at slaughter includes inspection for cysts and a controlled area notice issued in 2001 remains in place to limit spread, should the parasite be re-introduced through the importation of animals involved in the lifecycle. This could be dogs (the definitive host) or any imported intermediate host animal that is infested with hydatid cysts and subsequently fed to dogs.

Something as simple as cooking all offal is the key to breaking the cycle. All animal offal must be cooked by boiling for a minimum of 30 minutes before feeding to dogs. Dogs are natural scavengers so cooking the offal yourself may not solve the problem - dog owners must control their dogs to prevent them from having access to raw offal, including where these animals are home-killed. Offal that is being discarded should be buried in an offal pit- preferably one that is securely covered to prevent access by all scavengers.

Keeping New Zealand hydatids free is the responsibility of all animal owners - it remains important for all animal owners to observe the preventative actions already in place to ensure we retain this status.

**For more information visit:** <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/domestic>

## KENNEL COUGH - SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

**Infectious tracheobronchitis** commonly known as kennel cough, is a canine respiratory infection caused by *Bordetella bronchiseptica* and canine parainfluenza virus. These pathogens attack the cilia lining the respiratory tract and cause inflammation of the upper airway. This leads to irritation of the airways and a dry cough. It also makes the animal more susceptible to a secondary infection. Although kennel cough is more common during summer, it can occur anytime.

### How does your dog get it?

Kennel cough is VERY contagious. It is named kennel cough because it can quickly spread through a kennel and infect every dog. Kennel cough can be transmitted by aerosols released when a sick animal coughs, by direct contact with an affected animal, or by the sharing of contaminated objects. Kennel cough spreads rapidly when dogs are kept in close quarters, but it can also spread if a dog greets an infected dog during a exercising or hunting, or drinks from a contaminated water bowl.

### Signs and symptoms

Any dog can get kennel cough, but puppies and unvaccinated dogs are at a greater risk. Kennel cough causes a persistent, non-productive cough that may sound as if something is caught in your dog's throat and they are gagging or trying to clear their throat. Others describes it as a deep honking cough. Symptoms usually develop three to ten days after exposure to an infected animal. Animals with kennel cough will otherwise act and eat normally. Exercise or getting excited can make symptoms worse.

### Diagnosis

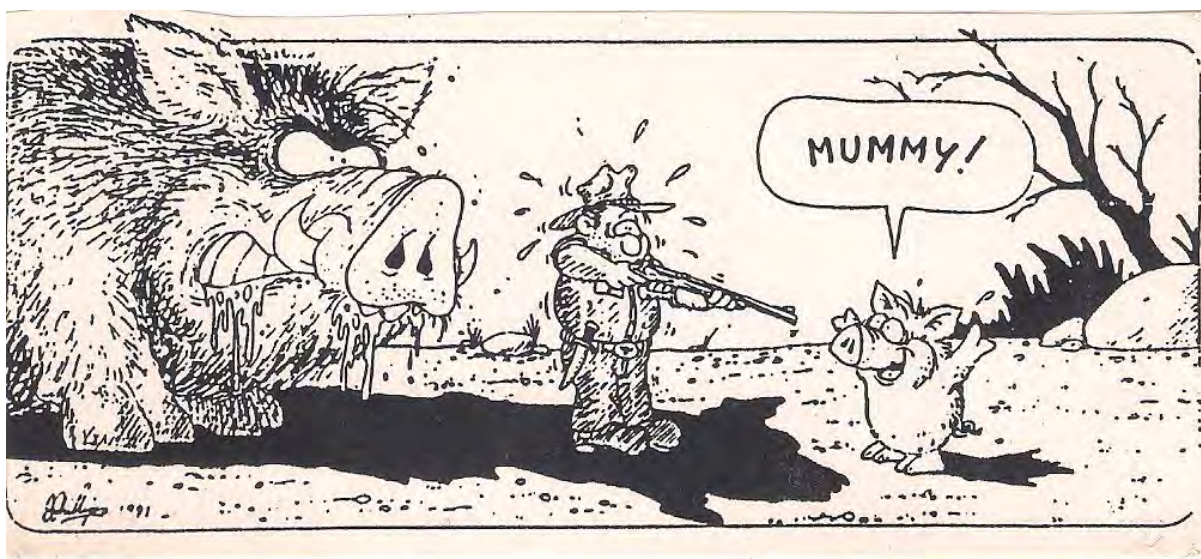
If you think your dog has kennel cough, see your veterinarian as soon as possible. Because there's no specific test for kennel cough, it's a diagnosis of exclusion. Your veterinarian will examine your dog to exclude other causes of a non-productive cough, such as heart disease, fungal and parasitic infections like heartworm disease, a collapsing trachea, and cancer. Dogs with kennel cough usually have a history of exposure i.e. newly acquired dog from a shelter or breeder, training classes, mixing with other dogs while hunting or exercising. Based on the examination and history, your veterinarian will determine whether they suspect kennel cough.

### Treatment

Treatment depends on the severity of symptoms. In very mild cases, no medications are given since the disease is self-limiting and will run its course, much like a human cold. Humidifiers and using a harness instead of a collar (to avoid irritating the neck) can also help. More serious cases are treated with oral antibiotics and often cough suppressants. Most cases resolve within 7-14 days. If symptoms don't improve dogs should be re-examined and further work-up may be necessary. Kennel cough can occasionally progress to pneumonia so it is important to monitor your dog and notify your veterinarian if it isn't improving. Pups with an immature immune system and older dogs with a weaker immune systems are at greater risk for developing pneumonia from kennel cough. If your dog becomes listless, lethargic, stops eating, has trouble breathing, develops excessive green nasal discharge or a productive cough, see your veterinarian immediately. Finally, if you suspect your dog has kennel cough, isolate them from other dogs to avoid spreading it.

### Prevention

There are three types of vaccines available against kennel cough: an injectable, intranasal, and newer oral form. Although these vaccines don't provide 100% protection, they provide some protection against kennel cough and decrease the severity of symptoms. Speak with your veterinarian to learn more about kennel cough and the best way to protect your dog from it.



Josh Patterson and hunting mates with a good boar



Pat Eising and a 100lb boar with a huge hooky jaw





Pat Eising's grandson, Caleb Eising with a squealer, destined for the freezer



## **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.

## MILK FEVER

Milk fever (otherwise known as hypocalcaemia or eclampsia) is a serious and life threatening condition requiring emergency attention. Any breed can be affected, and any age, although a young bitch will possibly be a little more susceptible. Milk fever usually occurs between the 1st and 4th week after whelping, although it can also happen at time of whelping, before whelping or late in lactation.

### Signs of milk fever:

panting, restlessness  
muscle tremors  
ataxia

As the disease progresses, some bitches start convulsing, with very stiff extended legs.

The time taken for signs to develop from early (panting, restlessness) to convulsions or stiff muscles, is usually around 8-12 hours. Bitches may also have a high temperature, rapid respiratory rate and dilated pupils.

### Why does this occur?

Milk fever occurs when the bitches calcium level drops too low. A small amount of calcium is needed in circulation to maintain correct muscle and nerve function. Our bodies store calcium in our bones and we are able to use some of this calcium if the level in our bloodstream drops below a certain level. This is called calcium mobilisation.

Causes:

Poor nutrition - during pregnancy, especially in the last 3 weeks, the pups' bones are developing quickly, and there is a relatively large demand for calcium. Once the pups are born, especially when milk production is at it's highest (1st to 4th week after whelping) there is an even greater calcium demand. Obviously, if the bitch's diet is poor, and there is insufficient calcium, the mother had to rely heavily on her calcium stores in her bones. This is often not enough, or she is not able to obtain the calcium fast enough, especially in large litters.

Calcium supplementation during pregnancy - supplying calcium in the form of calcium powders or liquids to a bitch's food is a temporary measure of supplying calcium. It is often not absorbed very well, and upsets the body's natural calcium balance. Additionally, the bitch may become used to a certain amount of calcium in the diet, so may not be able to mobilise calcium from her bones quickly enough in a time of need.

Large litter size - litter size is unfortunately out of control, but once it is suspected that there are a lot of pups, it is a good idea to seek veterinary advice regarding nutrition.

### How is it treated?

By immediate veterinary attention. An intravenous catheter will be placed and calcium given through an intravenous line. There may also be a need for intravenous glucose and sometimes large volumes of fluid if the blood pressure drops. Medication may have to be given to stop muscle tremors or convulsions. Most cases will survive if veterinary attention is sought in the early stages. It is recommended to hand raise the pups from this time to allow the bitch a full recovery.





# PARVOVIRUS

Urte Engel (BVSc)

I have become aware of some misconceptions about Canine Parvovirus and thought it would be worth reviewing some of the important information.

## **Parvovirus is a disease of the past - it is no longer around - FALSE**

Whilst perhaps some regions of NZ enjoy less frequent outbreaks of parvo, it is still rife and prevalent in many parts of the country. We see confirmed clinical cases every year and have a dedicated isolation ward set up. We have test kits with which we can confirm suspected cases which helps identify the risk of spread.

## **Parvovirus only affects young pups and not older dogs - FALSE**

Young pups are certainly more susceptible to parvo and many other diseases as their immune system is still developing, however even older mature dogs can catch it and still die despite treatment. The oldest dog I have seen die as a result of Parvo was 6 years old. It had been fully vaccinated as a pup with routine annual boosters which had only lapsed by a couple of months prior to its death. Despite intensive fluid treatment and care the dog died from blood poisoning. This emphasises the point that even though vaccines generally work very well, no vaccine can provide 100% cover with a strong challenge and that mature dogs are not magically immune.

## **Parvovirus doesn't spread as easily as it used to - FALSE**

Parvovirus can survive in the environment for months, years, possibly decades, as it forms a protective capsule. Whilst it can die after 24 hours direct sunlight exposure, it can also sit dormant in dark areas for long periods of time. It is shed in faeces, vomitus, urine and other body fluids from infected dogs and can easily be transferred on footwear, jerseys after infected dogs are picked up or carried, blankets, bedding, food bowls etc. Kennels of infected dogs need to be rigorously cleaned with a veridical cleaner and hot water, or several bleach washes, bedding in best burnt. If you have been caring for a sick dog at home that may have confirmed parvo, we recommend confining it to an easy to clean sheltered and warm area which can be doused with bleach and disinfectant. We recommend using lots of old newspaper as bedding and only old, clean rag towels/ blankets which can be disposed of by burning. After lethargy and malaise, most dogs develop prolific vomiting and spectacular diarrhoea. Don't let affected dogs wander around unrestrained as they can transfer the virus wherever they go.

## **I know other people who don't vaccinate their dogs regularly and get away with it so why should I bother vaccinating my dogs -**

**RUSSIAN ROULETTE!!**

Good control of Parvovirus outbreaks is predicated on a large majority proportion of the total population being vaccinated so we don't get outbreaks.

Obviously if everyone thinks they will be the lucky ones to get away without vaccination then the total proportion of vaccinated dogs goes down and we end up with a higher number of naive animals. Naive animals are at much higher risk if exposed vs. vaccinated animals. Due to its infectious nature, Parvovirus can decimate and seriously affect large numbers of dogs on a property and no one would want their prize litter of pups affected. We all have to take responsibility for the care and protection of our own dogs. Weighing up the risks depends on how much of a gamble you want to take. The responsible thing to do is to ensure your own dogs are protected best by vaccination, rather than relying on everyone else. Especially important to consider is if your dogs go onto other properties to visit or hunt, or have other dogs visiting your property. If other dogs are visiting on your property they should be vaccinated and not potentially be introducing the virus.

Pups require sensitiser and booster vaccinations until about 14 - 16 weeks and **VERY** importantly a booster 12 months later at about 15 months. Mature dogs only need a booster every 3 years which is not a chore or a huge expense at approx. \$48. for a good protection. Compare this to a consultation fee plus medication if just one dog becomes sick and the costs can quickly mount even for basic care.

I have seen a fair bit of Parvovirus over the years and I think it is a common sense approach to keep all your dogs vaccinated and protected.



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## Section 5 of the Dog Control Act 1996 – Obligations of Dog Owners

- (a) Obligations of this Act requires every owner of a dog to ensure that the dog is registered in accordance with this Act, and that all relevant territorial authority are promptly notified of any change of address or ownership of the dog.

This means all dogs must be wearing the correct dog registration tag when out in public. This year's tag colour is Yellow.

Animal Control need to know as soon as possible if there are **any changes to where your dog is being kept**, if your dog has a new owner, you have a new dog, or your dog dies.



**MARLBOROUGH  
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

- (b) Obligations of this Act requires every owner of a dog to ensure that the dog is kept under control at all times.

**Control** means that the dog is not causing a nuisance or danger and that the owner of the dog is able to obtain an immediate and desired response from the dog by use of a leash, voice commands, hand signals, whistles or other effective means.

- (c) Obligations of this Act requires every owner of a dog to ensure that the dog receives proper care and attention and is supplied with proper and sufficient food, water and shelter.

- (d) Obligations of this Act requires every owner of a dog to ensure that the dog receives adequate exercise.

- (e) Obligations of this Act requires every owner of a dog to ensure that the dog does not cause a nuisance to any other person, whether by persistent and loud barking or howling or by any other means.



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# 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.



## HEARTY WILD PORK CASSEROLE

750grams diced pork pieces  
2 tablespoons oil  
2 onions, chopped  
2 teaspoons ground cumin  
1 teaspoon ground coriander  
2 cups chicken stock  
250grams peeled and diced kumara  
250grams peeled and diced pumpkin  
1 390gram tin Delmaine butter beans, drained  
½ cup cream

Heat oil in large pan and brown the meat in batches over medium heat. Remove the meat and the juices from the pan and set aside.

Cook the spices and onions in the pan for 5 minutes over medium heat, add the stock and stir in.

Place the meat and juices and the onion and stock mix in a casserole dish, cover and place in a preheated oven at 150c for 1 hour.

Remove from oven and stir in the kumara and pumpkin. Return to the oven for another 30 minutes, then stir in the drained butter beans and cook for another 30 minutes.

Stir through the cream and cook for another 15 minutes.

Serve with mashed potato and your favourite greens.

Text message from the neighbour;

Hi Ben, this is Richard, next door. I've got a confession to make. I've been riddled with guilt for a few months and have been trying to get up the courage to tell you face-to-face. At least I'm telling you in this text & can't live with myself a minute longer without your knowing about this. The truth is that, when you're not around, I've been sharing your wife, day and night. In fact, probably much more than you. I haven't been getting it at home recently and I know that's no excuse. The temptation was just too great. I can't live with the guilt and hope you'll accept my sincere apology and forgive me. Please suggest a fee for usage and I'll pay you. Regards, Richard.

Ben, feeling enraged and betrayed, grabbed his gun, went next door and shot Richard dead. He returned home, shot his wife, poured himself a stiff drink and sat down on the sofa. Ben then looked at his phone and discovered a 2nd text message from Richard.

Hi Ben, Richard here again. Sorry about the typo on my last text. I assume you figured it out and noticed the bloody Spell-Check had changed "wi-fi" to "wife".

After 10 years, the Irish wife started to think their child looked kinda strange, so she decided to do a DNA test. She found out that the child was actually from completely different parents. "Honey," the wife said. "I have something very serious to tell you. According to DNA test results, this is not our child."

"Well you don't remember, do you." the husband replied. "When we were leaving the hospital, you noticed that our baby had pooped its nappy. You said to go change the baby, and you would wait for me. So I went inside, got a clean one and left the dirty one there."

An Italian boy went to confession. "Bless me Father for I have sinned. I have been with a loose girl."

The priest asks "Is that you, little Tommy Funachelli?"

"Yes, Father, it is."

"And who was the girl you were with? Was it Maria Piriano"

"I can't tell you, Father. I don't want to ruin her reputation."

"Well, Tommy, I'm sure to fine out her name sooner or later. Was it Tina Minetti?"

"I cannot say."

"Was it Teresa Volpe?"

"Was it Nina Capelli?"

"I'm sorry, but I cannot name her."

The priest sighs in frustration. "You're very tight-lipped, Tommy Funachelli, and I admire that. But you've sinned and have to atone. You cannot be an alter boy now for 4 months. Now you go and behave yourself."

Tommy walks back to his pew, and his friend Nino slides over and whispers, "What'd you get?"

"4 months vacation and four good leads ....."