

FLORIDA LUPINE NEWS

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to Veterinarians,
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and Animal Welfare
& Control Agencies.*

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Of Wolves & Dogs: Dispelling the Myths

By Kim Miles

The general public continues to see a vast chasm between the wolf and the dog. Conversely, scientists with new genetic studies are determining a much closer relationship between wolves and dogs than was previously thought.

Genetic Relationships

Dr. Robert K. Wayne, canid evolutionary biologist and geneticist at UC-Davis, came to the following conclusion regarding the genetic relationship between wolves and dogs: "Dogs are gray wolves, despite their diversity in size and proportion" (Wayne, 1993).

Wayne's genetic studies on wolves and dogs show, quite clearly, that "[t]he domestic dog is an extremely close relative of the gray wolf, differing from it by at most 0.2% of mtDNA sequence.... In comparison, the gray wolf differs from its closest wild relative, the coyote, by about 4% of mitochondrial DNA sequence" (Wayne, 1993).

In fact, based on these recent genetic studies, the *Mammal Species of the World* (1993), published by the American Society of Mammalogists and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., reclassified the dog from *Canis familiaris* to *Canis lupus*. This text is the primary accepted reference on mammal species of the world.

Wolfdogs: Wild or Domestic?

While wolves require federal permits to own, the ownership of dogs and crosses between dogs and wolves does not require such stringent federal regulations. The obvious key difference that separates a wolf from a dog and mandates the federal restrictions of the former is that wolves are

wild and dogs are domestic animals. But where does that leave the crosses of these two genetically similar animals?

The Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations stipulates that "[c]rosses between wild animal species and domestic animals, such as dogs and wolves or buffalo and domestic cattle, are considered to be domestic animals" (9CFR1.1). Therefore, the federal government posits that wolf-dogs are domesticated in the legal terminology of the word "domestic."

The Process of Domestication

Dr. Temple Grandin, animal behavioral geneticist at Colorado State University, claims that domestication is best defined as "a process by which a population of animals becomes adapted to man and the captive environment by some combination of genetic changes occurring over generations" (Grandin & Deesing, 1998).

Upon domestication, an animal undergoes genetic changes that often result in morphological¹ and physiological² changes. Examples of the former are shortened snouts, broader heads, and smaller cranial capacity, while examples of the latter include altered hormone levels, variations in estrus cycling, and moderating effects on behavior.

The long-standing and most widely accepted hypothesis is that dogs were first domesticated around 14,000 years ago, as evidenced by fossil records. However, some researchers question whether domestication could have begun earlier—around 100,000 years ago—due to the extensive morphological diversity found

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Florida Lupine Association, Inc.

A Non-Profit Organization
Dedicated to the Betterment of
Wolfdogs and Wolves in Captivity.

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FLA Acknowledgements

Special thanks to those who provided donations or contributed their services to FLA this quarter:

- ?? Big thanks go to Mary Alice Palmer for her numerous contributions to FLA and for creating the beautiful wolf pins that many of us FLA ladies now have.
- ?? Wolfdog Education Network for promoting the Florida Lupine Association, Inc., brochures and for the wonderful job they did for the wolfdog at the AVMA 2000 Convention in Utah this summer.
- ?? North Florida Animal Hospital for their continued professional care of rescue wolfdogs.
- ?? Our members (Thom W., Mayo W., Vicki A., Tam N., Beth P., Barbara & Bob S., and Kim M.) for their assistance with the numerous rescues this quarter.
- ?? Chatham Veterinary Clinic in Siler City, NC, for its rescue, care and treatment of Jack, a wolfdog shot and left to die on the side of the road in North Carolina.
- ?? Myrtle and Terry Clapp, volunteers at the Loki Clan Refuge, for adopting Jack.
- ?? FLA members for their consistent referrals, resulting in a steadily increasing member base.

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Letters, ads, and articles do not necessarily reflect the views of FLA. We welcome all comments, ads, and articles but require that they are signed and include a phone number and address. FLA and the Editor reserve the right to edit any material submitted for publication in the *Florida Lupine News* Newsletter.

From the Desk of the Treasurer

By Mayo Wetterberg

Thanks to tremendous member participation during the spring rendezvous, the auction brought in almost \$800. From a financial standpoint, FLA is on track and meeting its goals.

We submitted our required annual report and nonprofit status renewal to the State of Florida. In addition, we've completed and submitted the required paperwork for the federal IRS 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status, which allows donors to deduct all donations to FLA. Without having the 501(c)(3), it would be harder to obtain larger donations from organizations or individuals, thus limiting our growth potential. I hope to report in the next newsletter that we have been granted our tax-exempt status.

While FLA still has limited funds, we have been using them wisely in an effort to make our organization known to Animal Control, Fish and Wildlife, and other state agencies and offices. Prior to our existence, none of these agencies had a resource for addressing wolfdog issues. FLA provides that source of information and assistance; and so far, most agencies we have contacted have been grateful to find out there is a responsible association that can provide such assistance.

I am happy to say that FLA is doing well financially, and will continue to grow with your assistance. We look forward to even better things in this next fiscal year.

ADVERTISEMENT INFORMATION

Pricing Information:

1/8 Page: \$15.00 1/4 Page:
\$30.00
1/2 Page: \$60.00 Full Page:
\$120.00

Photos: \$25.00 Processing Fee for
each photo.

No Breeder Advertisements Allowed.

From the Desk of the Secretary

By Beth Palmer

Between 06-15-2000 and 09-15-2000 fifteen (15) general wolfdog info packets have been mailed out (either by member referrals or by those surfing onto the FLA website); one (1) Florida Lupine info packet has been mailed to a professional association requesting information on FLA; and two (2) wolfdog and FLA info packets have been mailed to veterinarians requesting information. In addition, fifty (50) educational wolfdog brochures were sent to Humane Societies and one hundred (100) brochures were sent to a couple of the officers in the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Fish Commission.

We have now purged those County Animal Controls no longer interested in receiving the Florida Lupine Newsletter and are happy to say that at least one third of the County Animal Controls in Florida have contacted us and are glad to receive our Newsletter. We are still working on the City Animal Control database, a rather overwhelming endeavor that we hope to have completed by the end of the year.

We are still looking for someone to sponsor another "free wolfdog info" advertisement, so if you are in a problem area, please contact me at either info@floridalupine.org or 850-539-0460 and we can discuss ad pricing and location.

FLA offers the following special info packets: (1) safe containment for wolfdogs, (2) being a responsible breeder, (3) finding an ethical breeder, (4) breed-specific legislation information, and (5) sample puppy sales contracts with spay/neuter clauses. These packets are free. If you know of anyone who would like a wolfdog info packet (individual or animal agency) please call FLA (toll free) with the name and mailing address: 1-877-860-2100 extension #192500.

From the Desk of the President

By Alan Mitchell

Happenings on the Home Front:

A few counties in Florida have enacted ordinances banning wolfdogs unless the owner has a Class II license issued by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. However, agencies and staff people in these counties have no way of proving that any particular dog is actually a wolfdog; hence, they are relying upon the word of the owner. The Florida Lupine Association has begun discussions with two of these counties regarding the enforcement problems associated with such legislation and, hopefully, we will be able to convince them to reexamine their ordinances.

Happenings at the National Level:

The rabies issue continues to languish at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Colonel Miller, champion of the proposed definition of dog in the Federal Register last year, has retired and his workload has been assigned to another veterinarian. Florida Lupine's USDA contact indicates that USDA has made a final decision on the issue but that all USDA personnel have been sworn to secrecy until publication in the Federal Register of that Final Decision. Such publication will not seek additional public comment. There is no projected date for the publication at this time.

Shambala was introduced in the U.S. House of representatives as HR 5057 and worked its way through the House Agriculture Committee and the House Resources Committee. The Agriculture Committee referred the Bill to its Subcommittee on Livestock and Horticulture, while the Resources Committee has referred it to its Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans. While it appears the Bill will not reach the floor during this Congressional Session, it is critical that we monitor it and let our Congressmen know our feelings on this proposed legislation.

From the "Virtual" Desk of the Webmaster

By Jody Haynes

FLA has expanded its technological toolkit by enabling new and existing members to pay for their membership dues easily and securely from the Membership section of our website. The service is called PayPal and it is not only free, but FLA receives a \$5.00 referral fee for each new user registering with PayPal from our website.

If you are not an FLA member and are considering joining, or if you are an existing member that needs to renew your membership, consider paying your membership dues online using PayPal. This will not only be an easier method of payment for you, but if you are a new user of PayPal, your referral fee will further benefit FLA.

We have also added separate PayPal buttons for donations. So now, visitors to our website—members and non-members alike—can easily and quickly contribute monetary donations to FLA. If you know of anyone looking for a worthwhile cause to make a donation, consider referring them to our website.

Please visit us on the web today—at <http://www.floridalupine.org>. And, as always, feel free to send your comments, criticisms, and suggestions involving the website to me at webmaster@floridalupine.org.

Happy surfing!

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in dogs (Wayne, 1993; Vila *et al.*, 1997; Vila *et al.*, 1999).

Dr. Carles Vila, canid evolutionary biologist and geneticist, and his colleagues hypothesize that “if dogs originated from a large population of wild canids and have interbred with them throughout their evolutionary history, then the influx of genetic variation from wild populations may be an important reason why domestic dogs are morphologically so diverse” (Vila *et al.*, 1999).

Although there is some debate in the scientific community as to when dogs were first domesticated, most agree that the divergence of the dog occurred at numerous and various times and places, a theory that is commonly accepted in today’s scientific community and that is rapidly usurping the older ‘one-main-divergence’ theory.

In a 1998 Texas court case (James Trivitt vs. The City of Arlington, TX) surrounding the issue of a man being allowed to own an “exotic wolf hybrid,” lawyers relied upon expert testimony to clarify the classification of dog, the term “hybrid” and the “domestication” issue surrounding wolfdogs.

Dr. Raymond Pierotti, behaviorist and ecologist specializing in wolves and related canids at the University of Kansas, was one such expert witness. In his testimony, Pierotti explained that the older classification of dog is erroneous: “*Canis familiaris* is not a good classification and one...that science has moved away from” as evidenced by the 1993 reclassification of dog under the taxonomic umbrella of *Canis lupus*; the dog is the “same genus and species as the wolf” (Trivitt vs. Arlington).

When asked if the domestication of the dog was a singular event in history, Pierotti asserted that the “[domestication of the dog] has happened repeatedly. In fact, it’s still happening today” (Trivitt vs. Arling-

ton). Upon being asked if a scientist can tell when an animal is domesticated, Pierotti replied as follows:

My personal inclination is that after two or three generations of selective breeding, an animal should be considered domesticated because humans have been selecting it for features they like, not the features that would function best in the natural world. As a consequence, you end up with an animal that probably could not survive well in nature. . . . [W]e know that in foxes, [domestication] takes place in less than five generations because there have been breeders in Russia that were specifically selecting for friendliness in foxes and produced a very dog-like animal, although it wasn’t a dog, but it had some similar features to some domestic breeds of dog that were essentially completely domesticated within five generations. Like I said, my personal feeling is that after two or three generations, you pretty much should start calling an animal domesticated. (Trivitt vs. Arlington)

The Russian fox study that Pierotti referred to above was conducted by a group of scientists headed by Dr. Dmitry Belyaev, geneticist and Director of the Institute of Cytology and Genetics in Novosibirsk, Siberia. Belyaev’s study began in 1956, and by 1962, changes consistent with domestication were found in the tamed offspring. In 1969, “after only seven years of selective breeding” even greater changes were found, indicating that a domestication process was occurring (Belyaev, 1979).

It stands to reason that the selective breeding of tamed wolves—those raised in captivity and descended from other wolves raised in captivity—would result in domestication changes similar to the foxes in Belyaev’s study. In fact, Dr. Juliet Clutton-Brock, with the Natural History Museum in London, asserts that domestication is not limited to a single, bio-

logical process; rather, it is a dual process that involves biological changes coupled with cultural changes (Clutton-Brock, 1992).

The biological process of domestication resembles natural selection because the parent animals are forced to be reproductively isolated from the wild population. The small founder group of captive animals is, at first, very inbred; however, in time it will undergo a process of genetic drift, which is an accumulation of random mutations that occur in small populations. Over successive generations, the domesticated animals will also undergo genetic changes in response to their new, human environment (Clutton-Brock, 1995).

The cultural process of domestication in wolves began when the animals became integrated into the social structure of the human society. The original tamed wolves became less and less like their wild progenitors because “inherently variable characters such as coat colour, carriage of the ears and tails, overall size and the proportion of limbs...ha[d] been altered by the combined effects of artificial and natural selection” (Clutton-Brock, 1995). In this way, the wild wolf became a tamed wolf, which then became a domesticated wolf—the dog. This process of domestication is exemplified in Belyaev’s fox study over a rather short period of a few generations as opposed to thousands of years.

Dr. N. A. Iljin, canid geneticist and Director of the Institute of General Biology at the First Institute of Medicine in Moscow, Russia, performed the most intensive study ever conducted on wolfdog genetics; this study offers further support that domestication events can occur quite rapidly (Iljin, 1944).

Iljin bred a wolf to a German sheepdog and studied the genetic effects of their descendants through several generations, noting changes in the offspring that were consistent

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with animals undergoing domestication. For example, within two generations the monoestrous cycle³ began changing to a diestrus cycle⁴ or to a monoestrous cycle that deviated from the annual Spring cycle; the animals began exhibiting phenotypic⁵ characteristics consistent with dogs (e.g., larger ears, shorter legs, etc.).

Wolfdogs Today

Many suffer under the assumption that most of today's wolfdogs are the products of pure wolves and pure dogs—an assumption that is, unfortunately, reinforced by those erroneously claiming that they have a den-robbed wolf pup (a federal offense and usually a lie) or that their dog wandered into the woods (irresponsible owner) and was impregnated by a wolf or some other such outlandish and equally unbelievable story.

Because wolves are so strictly regulated, requiring a USDA license and/or a state wildlife permit, there is almost no mating of pure wolves by Johnny Q. Public, even though there are many boastful claims to that effect—misrepresented claims that cloud the wolf and wolfdog issue even further.

In actuality, most animals in today's wolfdog community are the offspring of animals that have been raised in captivity for numerous generations—most often, other wolfdogs. The most famous of the “wolfdog” lines go back at least a dozen generations, with no wild-caught wolves in the lines for thirty years or more. These lines are

- ?? the Gordon K. Smith line, which was begun in the 1960s;
- ?? the Ernie Kuyt Arctic line, started in the early 1960s;
- ?? the Motts line, which grew out of the Motts Fur Farm industry in the 1970s;
- ?? the Gabe Davidson line, which

originated from the Gabe Davidson Fur farm in the 1950s;

- ?? the Bear Country line, which grew out of Bear Country Park in the 1970s.

Many people who oppose the ownership of wolfdogs do so simply because of the connotations surrounding the word “wolf,” not realizing that numerous breeds have arisen from backcrossing dogs to wolves in the last century or half century, including the von Stephanitz German Shepherds, the Saarloos Wolfhound, the American Tundra Shepherd, the American Timber Shepherd, the Czech Wolfhound, etc.

Although wolfdogs are not Golden Retrievers, they are also not the wild animals that some maintain. A wolfdog is merely a dog with more recent wolf inheritance than is typically found in most other dogs and, just like other dogs, many of them have been domesticated through selective breeding.

Are wolfdogs for everyone? No. Since they are large canines, potential owners should determine if such an animal is right for them. Just like a Rottweiler, Doberman, Shepherd, or Malamute, a wolfdog is not an appropriate companion for many dog owners; and they should *never* be obtained due solely to the exoticism of the “wolf” in the title “wolfdog.”

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¹ *Morphology* addresses the form and structure of an organism (i.e., its looks).

² *Physiology* addresses the function of the internal components of an organism (i.e., organs, etc).

³ A *monoestrous cycle* refers to the annual Spring estrus (i.e., heat or reproductive cycle) of most wild mammals and some domesticated mammals.

⁴ A *diurnal estrus cycle* is a “heat” cycle that occurs twice yearly and is found in many domestic animals.

⁵ *Phenotype* refers to the observable traits of an organism (similar to morphology). Phenotyping considers both behavior and looks.

AVMA 2000: Wolfdog Education Network

By Wolfdog Education Network

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) held their 137th Annual Convention in Salt Lake City, UT, from July 22nd to July 25th, 2000. The Wolfdog Education Network (WEN) was among 260 exhibitors at the convention.

Material provided includes Wolfdog Education Network brochures containing a short written piece, "What is a Wolfdog?" and contact information for Registries, Rescues, and Educational Organizations; Candy Kitchen's Brochure; Florida Lupine Association's Brochure; a book resource list; and a smaller version of the "Rabies Vaccination of Wolves and Wolfdog" chart. We also offered a free CD full of resources and information to vets willing to fill out our questionnaire.

WEN also showed a video presentation that ran during the length of the convention that was invaluable. Convention attendees were able to witness wolfdogs living as active members of their families, in training sessions, in play sessions on playground equipment, running agility courses, and many other scenarios.

WEN booth representatives had the



opportunity to speak with hundreds of practicing and non-practicing veterinarians, trainers, behaviorists, biologists, student veterinarians, technicians, and their guests. WEN also made contact with individuals from various colleges, research institutes, educational organizations, governmental agencies, vaccine manufacturers, and councils.

WEN's goal during this convention was (1) to offer factual information, (2) to provide contact resources, (3) to help

to ease some of the concerns veterinarians may have had about wolfdogs, and (4) to gather information from veterinarians about their concerns and experiences with wolfdogs in order to determine what our areas of improvement, as wolfdog owners/handlers should be. We feel we were successful in reaching our goals.

We found that the general consensus of veterinarians we spoke with believe wolfdogs to behave as northern-breed dogs would behave. The majority of them do not have a problem with treating wolfdogs and are willing to do so. For a list of veterinarians willing to treat wolfdogs by state, visit our Contact Resources web page at <http://www.crosswinds.net/~wdavma/wen/contacts.html>.

We also found that a main concern among veterinarians is liability over not having an on-label use of the rabies vaccine for wolves and wolfdogs, so much of our discussion was over the current status of the rabies vaccine approval. When asked what wolfdog owners/handlers can do to further relations with the veterinary community, the majority answered, "Educate". For further details about the results of our questionnaire, visit our website at <http://www.crosswinds.net/~wdavma/wen/avma.html>.

While in Salt Lake City, the AVMA held their annual meeting where several issues, topics, and policies were discussed and voted upon. On Friday, July 21, the AVMA House of Delegates supported a recommendation by the AVMA's Council of Biological and Therapeutic Agents (COBTA) to oppose the USDA's proposal to broaden the definition of "dog" to include wolves and wolfdogs.

The AVMA's Council on Public Health and Veterinary Medicine originally voted to approve the USDA's proposal. However, COBTA swayed the Executive Board's final vote to opposition by stating that there is not enough scientific evidence showing the rabies

vaccine to be effective when administered to wolves and wolfdogs. COBTA also voiced concerns over the implications of the federal government ruling that wolves and dogs are the same species. The Executive Board sent a statement to APHIS expressing their opposition to the proposed rule.

With the help of Dr. Al Stinson, a



Registered Lobbyist against breed-specific legislation and former veterinary professor, we were able to get the necessary factual information into the hands of COBTA council members for their review. We will keep the WEN website up-to-date on this issue as we receive more information.

Some exciting news that WEN received while at the convention came from a representative of the American Kennel Club (AKC) who oversees the Canine Good Citizens (CGC) program. Due to the help and encouragement of the Florida Lupine Association (FLA), the AKC has decided to allow wolfdogs to participate in their CGC program in order to obtain CGC certification. In the past animals represented as wolfdogs were not allowed to participate in this program. Way to go FLA!!!

WEN would like to extend our sincerest gratitude to all of our donors who made it possible for WEN to attend the AVMA convention. A special thanks also goes to *The Wolfdog Resource* for providing us with a special edition Wolfdog Resource CD for use at the convention. WEN would also like to recognize all of those who sent in photographs and videos for use in WEN's video presentation. Very special thanks to all the convention attendees who stopped by our

Phenotyping: Wolf, Wolfdog, or Dog?

By Kim Miles

With wolfdogs gaining in popularity in the '90s, we have seen more and more of these animals being sold in newspapers and online, walking in our parks, and visiting our vet clinics. Unfortunately, many of these animals—whose owners proudly claim that they are wolf “hybrids”—are nothing more than mixed-breed dogs, with as much recent wolf in them as Golden Retrievers.

These (sometimes knowingly, sometimes unknowingly) erroneous claims cause problems in trying to accurately determine the numbers of wolfdogs currently owned in the United States. The National Animal Interest Alliance (NAIA) is able to provide only a very general estimate of the numbers of wolfdogs residing in the U.S.—between 300,000 and 2.5 million.

Unfortunately, many of these animals are dogs—many of them mixed northern-breed dogs—being touted as wolfdogs. Is it any wonder, then, that veterinarians, animal control personnel, and the average citizens are a little confused as to what is or isn't a wolfdog?

As a rescuer who has been involved with these animals for almost a decade, I have seen owners proudly display white, blue-eyed, curly-tailed canines as 90%+ wolf—a genetic impossibility. I have seen 30-pound, 12"-tall, floppy-eared canines referred to as wolf “hybrids” when the nearest wolf introduced into the line was more than likely a minimum of two centuries ago. I have seen unethical breeders give away pups from a litter of mutt dogs, culling the wolfiest looking from the litter and selling those as wolfdogs for more than \$500 apiece.

The phenotyping of canines is the science (or art) of determining the wolf content in an animal—if any—based upon its looks and behavior. Because it is not an exact science, it can be very difficult to perform with accuracy. However, since there are no conclusive genetic tests that can determine if an animal is a wolf, dog, or wolfdog, phenotyping is the next best thing.

With all of the dogs that are

passed off as being “wolf hybrids,” many people unaccustomed to dealing with wolfdogs on a regular basis may erroneously determine that an animal is a wolfdog simply because it may look “wolfy” in their rather limited experience or contact with actual wolves and wolfdogs. Many of these people forget that agouti Huskies, Inuit dogs, and a host of other dogs and dog mixes can often yield a pseudo-wolfy-looking animal and, yet, still be nothing more than a 100% bonafide dog.

Florida Lupine Association is often called to evaluate animals in Animal Control shelters, Humane Society shelters, and veterinarian's offices. While many of these animals actually are wolfdogs, some of them are nothing more than wolfy-looking dogs, lacking any of the behavioral or phenotypic qualities usually found in wolves or wolfdogs.

But when a veterinarian or Animal Control officer, one not accustomed to dealing with wolves and wolfdogs on a regular basis, determines that the animal is a wolfdog (sometimes negating FLA's evaluation), FLA rescuers are then forced to take in these 'dogs' and place them simply because they were erroneously declared to be wolfdogs.

The problem of inaccurately identifying dogs as wolves and wolfdogs is not isolated to Florida, however. It is a problem encompassing all of North America. Last year, Animal Control confiscated and destroyed a Texas man's champion malamute because a neighbor

had complained about the “wolf” next door; wolfdogs were illegal to own in his county. The case was settled out of court.

In August of this year, Dwayne Gauthier lost his pet Siberian Husky due to a similar erroneous determination. Three weeks after his dog, Kiley, had escaped from his yard, Gauthier received word that someone had found her a week earlier and had turned her over to the town's Animal Control.

When Gauthier tried claiming his dog, he learned that Animal Control had declared it a wolf and had contacted Alberta Environment officers. After searching Kiley for a tag or tattoo and finding none, the Environment Officers concurred with Animal Control and decided that, as a wolf, she should be 'released' back into the wild.

Alberta Natural Resource Services officer Stuart Polege explained in a statement to the press that Kiley was mistakenly released into the wild approximately 15 miles from Edson, Alberta, Canada. Gauthier was still looking for Kiley in September.

Fewer mistakes might be made pertaining to wolfdogs if those who specialize in these animals—wolf sanctuary owners, Fish & Game personnel, wolf and wolfdog organizations—are contacted to verify that an animal is or is not a wolfdog. Although phenotyping is not an exact science, it is the best method for identifying a wolfdog, but only if performed by someone with experience in dealing with wolves and wolfdogs.

FLORIDA LUPINE ASSOCIATION, INC.
 5810-400 N. Monroe Street PMB-122, Tallahassee, FL 32303
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

New _____ Renewal _____ Donation Only _____ Date: _____

Individual [†] (FL Residents) _____ \$25	Individ. Affiliate (out of state) _____ \$15
Family* (FL Residents) _____ \$35	Family Affiliate (out of state) _____ \$20
Junior Membership _____ \$10	Business Membership _____ \$50

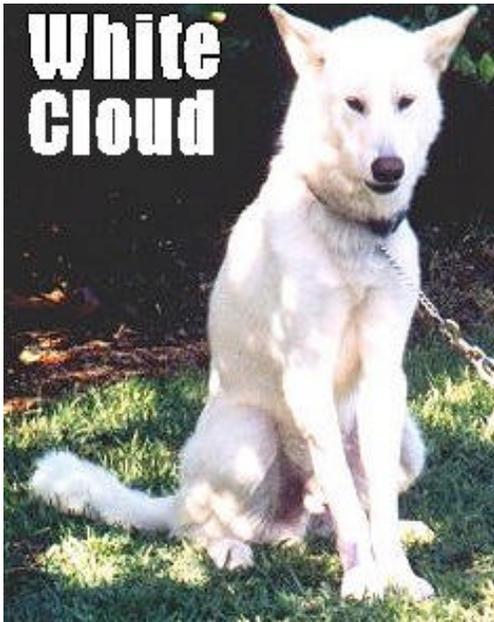
Name: _____

Address: _____

Home Phone: _____ Office Phone: _____

*These are the only voting categories.

The Wolfdog Rescue Roster



White Cloud is a two-year-old, mid content wolf/shepherd/husky mix. He is a little on the shy, skittish side, but once he warms up, he will make a good companion. It will take some time to win him over, though, so patience will be required. He likes female canines but is leery of male canines. He is current on all vaccinations, including rabies and he is neutered. He is heartworm negative on heartworm preventative. Due to his size, he should have 6' fencing. His pictures do not do him justice; he is a beautiful, leggy boy. FLORIDA PANHANDLE.

CONTACT INFO: Mayo Wetterberg at mwett@home.com or at 850-651-9652.

Casino was born on 1/1/00. She is a mid-hi content (73%) female and is a Husky/Malamute/Shepherd/wolf cross. She is up to date on all of her vaccinations. She is shy at first and will follow the lead of another canine, so she needs to be placed with a social canine. Once she warms up, she is playful, but flinches at fast movements. She needs an experienced owner. She will be spayed upon placement. EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA

UPDATE: Casino has been placed and is learning to become an inside animal.

Starr is a mid/mid-hi content German Shepherd/wolf cross at approximately 65%. Unlike most other wolfdogs, Starr is a good protector as she barks to warn off strangers. She needs someone experienced with German Shepherds and wolfdogs since she is the stereotype of both canines. She is an outside animal and is quite destructive; she likes dismantling things, unearthing the sprinkler system, investigating tools left lying around, investigating the stuffing in furniture, etc. She is not an emergency and will only go if the right person comes along. EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA



CONTACT INFO: Kim Miles at rescue @floridalupine.org or 305-278-7022.

Red was born December 1999. He is a 65% German Shepherd/Malamute/Husky Wolf cross. He is quite wolfy, but he acts quite doggy. He is very sweet and very friendly. He will need companionship—human and/or canine. He loves to please and is very outgoing. He is quite the handsome, little man and has beautiful yellow eyes. He is intact presently but will either go out on a neuter contract or will be neutered. If neutered prior to



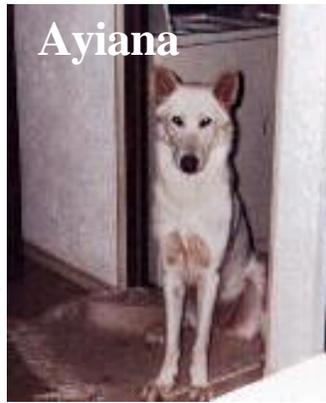
adoption, he should go out on a \$100 adoption fee to cover a neutering on retained testicles, which is more expensive. EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA

CONTACT INFO: Kim Miles at rescue @floridalupine.org or at 305-278-7022.

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Ayiana is a very lean 76 pounds and will probably fill out to approximately 90 lbs. She is a white German Shepherd/Wolf mix with golden-brown eyes who was rescued from an animal shelter two months ago. She is up to date on all vaccinations, including rabies, and she has been spayed. She is heartworm negative and is on prevention. She is housetrained, but requires supervision or she will counter surf. She is leash-trained but a little skittish around adult strangers—though she will suffer being petted by them. She likes females better than men but she does not like children. In fact, she has a high prey drive, so she needs to go to a home with no children and with no small pets. She is also female (canine) aggressive, so she cannot go to a home with female dogs. She'll do fine with a male equal to her in size. She is a little wild in the car initially, but soon calms down and rides nicely.



Sheriff is a low content Collie/Husky/ Wolf mix in Texas. She is four years old and is one of three in Texas needing to be placed. She is spayed and current on all vaccinations, including rabies. She is approximately 100 lbs. and is light silver. She is a real sweetie and gets along fine with cats—but not kittens.



Fang is in Texas and is an emergency placement. The information on him is scanty since he is a new rescue. His owner died September 15, 2000, and his daughter has been taking care of Fang and feeding him. She has not had any luck trying to place him and is afraid the landlord is going to make her remove him any day now. If she has to remove him from the home, she claims that she cannot take him and will have no other recourse than to turn him over to her local Animal Control agency, which might be a death warrant for him. Fang is an unneutered male, who will be neutered upon adoption or go out on a neuter contract. He is seven years old. He is current on all vaccinations, including rabies. He has been heartworm tested and is negative. Fang has never had a companion other than his owner, so the owner's daughter doesn't know how he is with other dogs, cats, children, etc. He is in a four-foot fence and has never gotten out to her knowledge. We have no pictures as of yet.

CONTACT INFO: Kim Miles at rescue@floridalupine.org or at 305-278-7022 or Lisa Day at isiswolf@earthlink.net.

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Canine Buffered Aspirin: Effective Pain Relief

Dr. Race Foster and Dr. Marty Smith

If we had to choose one medication that every dog owner should have on hand, we would choose a canine buffered aspirin.

Like its counterpart in human medication, canine aspirin relieves pain from a wide variety of causes—from stiff joints in older dogs, to injuries, to sore muscles after a strenuous day in the field. It can also help reduce inflammation and fever.

Buffered canine aspirin is even gentler on the stomach than human buffered aspirin and can be used on a longer term basis—even daily—for dogs that have chronic pain such as those suffering from arthritis or hip dysplasia.

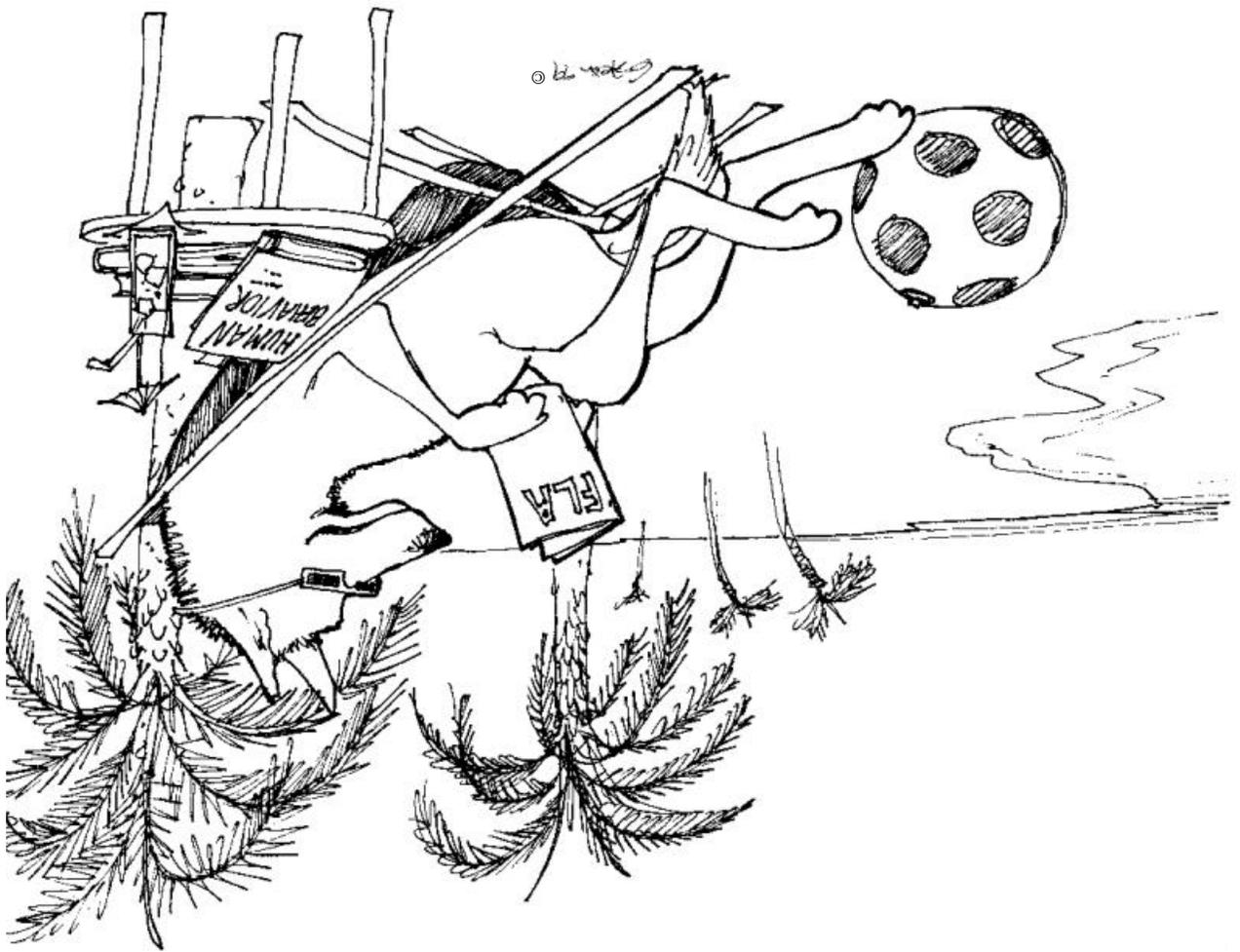
Canine buffered aspirin is an inexpensive, multi-purpose medication that is good to have handy to help you keep your friend pain-free.

Please note: NEVER give aspirin to a cat without your veterinarian's approval. Aspirin can be dangerous—or even deadly—to cats, even in low dosages. If your dog is on other medications, has bleeding or digestive problems, or will be undergoing surgery, consult your veterinarian before using aspirin.

If you've never visited the Drugs & Nutraceuticals section in our PetEducation.com website, now would be a great time to check

it out. Our detailed information on aspirin is typical of the information we have compiled for more than 300 drugs and nutraceuticals used in veterinary medicine.

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