Monty Sloan: FLA’s 2008 Rendezvous Guest Speaker: An Autobiography and Picture Gallery

A man, a wolf, an ever-present camera
Monty Sloan at the Anglian Wolf Society, UK

Monty Sloan, internationally known photographer of wildlife, in particular wolves in both captive and wild settings, will be the guest “speaker” at FLA’s 2008 Rendezvous. Monty will be discussing, among many other aspects of wolfdog phenotyping and behaviour, the almost incredible differences that can occur between sibling wolfdogs due to the genetic "crapshoot" involved in wolfdog breeding. His presentation will address virtually every facet of wolfdogs, the controversy often surrounding them, and the trials and pleasures of ownership.

Monty’s Autobiography

"I have been photographing wolves since 1984 and have since collected many thousands of photographs. I photograph in both color and black and white. For color from negatives I use a local custom lab, Color Tech, here in Lafayette, Indiana. It's privately owned and the people there are true experts in photography. On October 24, 2001 I went digital and use Helix Color Service in Chicago to get my digital prints made. For Black and White, I have my own darkroom. I use a Besler 45mx cold light enlarger with Nikkor lenses. I mostly work with fibre based museum quality papers such as Agfa's Portriga, Arista and Ilford's Galerie. I use an archival process involving three fixer baths and an archival print washer which I allow to run twice the recommend washing time just to make sure the prints will outlast us all."

(Continued on page 5)
Florida Lupine Association
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Dedicated to Being Florida’s
Responsible Voice for Wolfdogs

FLA Acknowledgements

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Deadlines for Submission:

Spring NL: March 31  Fall NL: Sept. 30
Summer NL: June 30  Winter NL: Dec. 31
From the Desk of the President
By Al Mitchell

Through the years, we have been fortunate to find dedicated, knowledgeable people willing to serve on the Board of Directors, and as usual our luck held as, at the last Rendezvous, we found a well qualified and energetic individual who was interested in becoming a director. On July 8, Andrea Bannon was appointed to the Board of Directors for a term lasting until the election at the next Rendezvous. FLA welcomes Andrea to its ranks.

Andrea is originally from Indianapolis, IN, where she operated a grooming shop. However, she also worked for Trendex Market Research Company located in Norwalk, CT, starting as an interviewer and eventually becoming a supervisor. She and her husband moved to Florida in July 1983, and in 1987, seeing a need for reputable income tax preparers and bookkeepers, she opened an accounting office in Crescent City, FL. The Bannons share their home with several canine friends.

FLA wishes to thank two other board members for their hard work and dedication: Kim Miles, who after compiling the FLA Code of Ethics, became FLA's point person in tracking the eruption of wildlife recommendations that, if passed, could have unfortunate ramifications for wolfdog owners; Mayo, who took four days out of his already exhausting schedule, travelled from the Panhandle to St. Petersburg, FL, to attend the FL Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting held on September 12-14. FLA also extends thanks to Mayo's wife, Karyl, for "holding down the fort" while he was at the meetings.

As new legislation is introduced, we must be vigilant in monitoring the latest TAG recommendations and attending the upcoming FWC meetings, the next of which will be held in December in Key Largo. FLA is also monitoring House Bill 101. This bill, introduced on September 4 by Representative Thurston of Broward County, could have a detrimental impact on the breeds of animals allowed in Florida as it proposes lifting the preemption against breed specific legislation.

From the Desk of the Vice President and Treasurer
By Mayo Wetterberg

I hope all of you will read the members’ insert explaining the upcoming series of Fish and Wildlife Commission meetings and the potential changes affecting wolfdog ownership in the state of Florida. It is a notice that several potential changes are in the works and that we ALL need to be very aware of what’s happening. I attended the September meeting, met several of the Commissioners, and tried to get a feel for the Commission and where things are headed. I have written a report to the membership and we have included it as an insert in this Newsletter.

What I want to address in this column is what I feel are some of the drivers leading to FWC actions that may affect wolfdog ownership and what you can do to help protect your ownership rights. First of all, the FWC has tons of issues to consider and a huge number of related items to wade through. The most critical issues, such as manatee and turtle protection, and fishing issues, get addressed first. They have critical impacts on the future of Florida wildlife. The issues with lesser impact on wildlife and people are worked and presented after the key issues are resolved. Wolves and wolfdogs should be a small issue in the big scheme of things.

So why should we be concerned? Wolves and high content wolfdogs are a small percentage of the wolfdogs in this state. If I have a mid content, why should I be concerned? Well, collectively we have managed to elevate concern over wolfdogs and wolves. Notoriety and several incidents will likely elevate wolves and wolfdogs to the realm of issues to be dealt with — Big Bad Wolf syndrome again. The Law

From the Desk of the Secretary
By Jill Parker

I want to say a special “Thank You” to Mayo for all his hard work laminating our membership cards. He has spent a great deal of time improving the looks of our cards and they really turned out great. If you did not receive your card when you renewed your membership, please contact me so that we can mail one out to you.

Those of you still waiting to renew your memberships, don’t forget to send in your renewals. For those who have already renewed, we thank you for your faithfulness in membership. Let’s really work on enlarging our membership! Remember, gift memberships are available.

Also, a special word of thanks to those breeders and rescuers who promote membership in FLA or have given out gift memberships to new owners. You are helping to educate them in the importance of responsible wolfdog ownership.

It's the best way to start out a healthy relationship with their new companions.

All members should have received a letter outlining the FWC proposals and their possible ramifications for FLA members. If ever we needed your support and membership renewals, it is now. Given the current legislation situation, be our eyes and ears in your communities. If you read newspaper articles, know of changing laws, or hear of anything that might positively or negatively impact wolfdogs and wolfdog ownership, please let us know! We can all benefit from being well-informed.

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. Contact FLA at info@floridalupine.org or the Secretary at (352) 238-1104 if you or anyone you know is interested in an info packet. I look forward to hearing from you.

FLORIDA LUPINE NEWS
Enforcement Division within the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) has long known that the current 75% rule is unenforceable and does not want to be in the "dog catcher" business anyway — they have too much to do with boating, fishing, hunting, and wildlife protection and not enough manpower or budget to assume that role. But they are being pressured into doing something by vocal anti-wolfdog factions.

Unfortunately, several high content wolfdog owners have highlighted themselves and made headlines — importing wolf pups into the state (without a Class II), allowing high content animals to escape, and generally having problems with neighbors. Now wolfdogs are potentially becoming an issue — regardless of whether or not they fall under the enforcement of the FWCC. If all these incidents had never occurred, wolfdogs issues would not even be considered, worked, or slated to appear on any agenda. We would be a non-problem.

So, what do we do now?

First, we need to do is to tighten up the ship and do whatever we need to do to make sure that we have no escapes or problems with neighbors or local animal control. Those of us with Class II licenses need to ensure that we are well within compliance with the state statutes. And we need to know and keep up with the changes. Even if you are grandfathered against new license requirements, we may need to upgrade your facilities.

Second, all of us need to learn the local ordinances and state statutes concerning dogs and wolfdogs. We all need to know the local personnel that administer those laws. We all need to be within the laws and ensure our friends with wolfdogs understand the same laws and regulations. We need to become a non-problem.

Third, I would like to see is a pooling of our talents and researching information to help build a central collection of information. A lot of this is online in county, city and news journal websites. As you find out the local and county ordinances, learn what the local animal control concerns are, or come across steps that FLA can take to improve our relationship with enforcement agencies and the general public, we, your Directors, need this information. Please send it to us, either through the members email list or snail mail if necessary.

Your Board of Directors, several FLA members, and many outside FLA are working to protect our rights to have wolfdogs, but we need your help to make this work. I have listed some other things in my report on the FWC meeting, but it all comes down to each of us taking the responsibility of wolfdog ownership seriously, properly training and socializing our animals, and interacting responsibility with the surrounding community — in other words, being a non-problem.

PLEASE
Support FLA
Now, as never before, FLA needs your support!
My Work at Wolf Park

Wolf Park is a fantastic wildlife education and research facility in Indiana. I’ve worked here as a handler, educator, researcher and photographer since 1988. I also am webmaster of a number of web sites, including Wolf Park’s. Part of the proceeds from all my photography sales go to help Wolf Park and their education efforts. I have many web sites, but the best one to see my work, and what I have available for sale, is www.wolfphotography.com where I have quite the listing.

I also have a Photo of the Day page with over 13,000 photos available for subscribers at www.wolfpark.net.

For those who are interested, here is the caption I used to put on my matted prints: “He’s a webmaster, computer geek and has a bachelor's degree in geology from the University of California at Berkeley ... so why wolves?”

A Little More About Monty

He finds there is something deeply inspirational, and quite intriguing about these animals. An interest in geology quickly switched to a fascination with wildlife — in particular, wolves and their behavior.

Studies of wolf social behavior, along with a hobby as a photographer, quickly turned to a career — a passion to capture every aspect of wolf life on film. However, wild wolves are elusive, wary, and often difficult to observe — much less to photograph — on an intimate and personal level.

Monty found that working with socialized wolves was the answer. He is a wolf behaviorist and photographer at Wolf Park where his years of working with captive wolves have resulted in the largest collection of wolf images and depictions of their social behavior anywhere in the world.

Splish Splash, I’m Taking a Bath

Monty has now worked closely with wolves for nearly two decades. He has not just captured how wolves live, how a pack works and what makes a wolf a wolf, but also the personalities of individual animal.

His work has been published in numerous books and magazines throughout Europe, as well as North and South America.

Samples of Monty’s Wolf Photography

Some of these photos were taken in Yellowstone; some at Wolf Park. There will be more of Monty’s pictures in the next FLA Newsletter.
Proposed Breed Specific Legislation in FL: HB 101
In bill, the following has special meaning:
italicized text denotes deleted text from bill

AUTHOR: Thurston
VERSION: Prefiled
VERSION DATE: 09/04/2007

HB 101
A bill to be entitled

An act relating to dangerous dogs; amending s. 767.14, F.S.; eliminating the prohibition of breed-specific local government regulation of dangerous dogs; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Section 767.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: Additional local restrictions authorized. Nothing in this act shall limit any local government from placing further restrictions or additional requirements on owners of dangerous dogs or developing procedures and criteria for the implementation of this act, provided that no such regulation is specific to breed and that the provisions of this act are not lessened by such additional regulations or requirements.

This section shall not apply to any local ordinance adopted prior to October 1, 1990.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

A Poem
By Christina Parker

I hear a sound on the wind
That sound making an imprint on my mind
The howling of wolves in the dark
Forever on my heart they leave their mark
Their song of thanks rising up to the sky
Going higher than any dove can fly
To the Lord their thanksgivings raise
Their howls seem to be their way of praise

EEWWW!
By Kim Miles

My new, 5-week-old pup was stuffed in an enclosed soft-sided kennel with mesh sides so no one could really see what was in it (I didn't want to advertise what I had on the plane). The kennel also didn't look like a traditional kennel—more like a carry-on. So we inconspicuously boarded the plane and found our seats.

As we were taxing, however, he pooped—nasty, smelly diarrhea. There was nothing I could do. So I sat there with that nasty poop smell emanating from my seat and wafting throughout my section of the plane. And yep, people began commenting about the "foul sewer smell."

We finally got into the air and the seatbelt sign clicked off. I picked up the kennel/carry-on, slung the strap over my shoulder, and gingerly made my way back to the bathroom, leaving that sewer smell trailing in my wake. As I passed, people eased over in their seats, leaning away from the aisle and covertly covering their noses amid whispers to their seat mates.

I finally made it to the bathroom, cleaned up the diarrhea in the kennel, bathed my pup in the sink, zipped him back into the carry-on, and amid snickers and whispering, made my way back up the aisle to my seat. Ok, so now my ordeal was over and no one knew I had an animal in that case/kennel I was carrying.

An hour later, here comes that nasty poop smell again. Juan (my friend and flight buddy) started laughing hysterically. I wanted to slide under the seat—but no such luck. I had to take care of it, so off to the bathroom we went yet again. This time, people weren't so inconspicuous. They were noticeably covering their noses, moving out of my way, and looking at me like I had a fatal contagious disease. The whispering was no more. I heard many "Oh my Gods!" and "EEWWWs!" as I passed. We finally reached the bathroom and repeated the cleaning/bathing procedure once again.

This time when I finished, I decided I'd had enough. I put him into the carry-on and left the top unzipped. We walked back down the aisle, and the response was completely different. My pup's head was poking out of the top of the case, and people then realized that I wasn't the origin of that God-awful smell. Amid many smiles, people pointed and exclaimed, "Oh, it was a PUPPY!" I was now no longer the pariah of the plane!

A Wolfdog by any other Name is Still … an Alex Story
By Judy Ebbinghaus

I don't remember how or why—maybe something in the news—but it wasn't long until I decided it might be better if we changed Alex to a regular type dog rather than the exotic sounding 'wolf hybrid.' At least anywhere on written records; I didn't care what strangers on the street thought.

Since I'd known the vet/owner of the clinic for years, and we'd long been on first name terms, it was simple for me to call him and ask that Alex morph into a 'mixed breed' on the records. This resulted in interesting encounters when some of the others on the staff met Alex.

One vet came into the exam room looking at Alex's chart, glanced over at Alex himself lying at my feet, came to a quick halt, looked back at the chart, and finally at me with a nod and a smile. Neither of us said a thing about the possible 'mixes' in Alex's background, but I felt he knew. Later visits proved he really did know, actually knew a LOT about wolfdogs/wolf hybrids. He never used those words, however, it was always, 'This kind of dog.' I learned quite a bit from him about wolfdogs, and not only medical info.

Another vet entered the exam room, took one look at Alex and exclaimed to Alex: "Wherever did you get such long legs? And that gigantic head?" To me he said, with a smile (of course!), "Scottish deerhound, I believe."

This time it was a woman vet, and by then it was wiser not to be casual with the 'w' word. The vet walked into the waiting room as Alex and I were about to leave, looked at us, and said, "Here, wait, I'll get the door for you." Not only did she hold the door for us—which we certainly didn't need—but she also accompanied us down the stairs. There she stopped, carefully looked all around (nobody else in sight), and then said to me in a low voice, almost a whisper, "He's a wolfdog, isn't he?"
The Future of Vaccinations
By Holly Nash, DVM,
MS Veterinary Services Department, Drs. Foster & Smith, Inc

As we gain more knowledge regarding the length of immunity produced by vaccinations, vaccines improve to provide a longer duration of immunity, and better methods to test immunity are developed, we will see changes in the recommended vaccine schedule. Most vaccines will not be given annually, and vaccine rotation will be more common e.g., vaccinate against disease A one year, against disease B the next year, disease C the third year, and then repeat the rotation. Vaccine schedules will be more individually tailored to the animal. Some veterinarians are already changing their recommended vaccination schedules.

More monovalent vaccines

Since the length of immunity to different diseases varies, some vaccines will need to be given more often than others. Monovalent vaccines will make it possible to vaccinate against only those diseases to which the animal is susceptible, without including unnecessary components. For example, immunity to canine distemper is long, but for leptospirosis, it is relatively shorter. Instead of giving a combination vaccine available today, which contains distemper, parvovirus, hepatitis, and leptospirosis, a vaccine containing only leptospirosis could be given, avoiding unnecessary vaccination with other viruses.

New methods of vaccination

There are several oral vaccines in use today. Oral rabies vaccine is used to vaccinate wildlife. Vaccine manufacturing companies are focusing on the development of oral vaccines for other diseases in domestic animals as well. Vaccines may be developed which slowly release antigens over a period of months to years. This would result in a continual stimulation of the immune system, thus making annual or biennial (every 2 years) vaccinations unnecessary.

Improved and safer vaccines

Recombinant technology is the wave of the future. More and more vaccines will be made by this method, which will result in safer and more efficacious vaccines.

Vaccines against new diseases

Recombinant technology may make it possible to vaccinate against noninfectious diseases such as cancers and juvenile onset diabetes. Vaccines may also be developed to protect pets from parasitic diseases. Even a 'spay vaccine' is being considered.

Summary

In the next few years, we are likely to see many changes in the types of vaccines we use, how often we vaccinate, methods of vaccination, and for which diseases we will have vaccines. This will be an exciting time, and we will do our best to keep you up-to-date on new developments.

Anaphylaxis

By Holly Nash, DVM, MS Veterinary Services Department, Drs. Foster & Smith, Inc

Anaphylaxis is a rare, life-threatening, immediate allergic reaction to something ingested or injected. If untreated, it results in shock, respiratory and cardiac failure, and death.

What types of agents can cause anaphylaxis? Stinging insects, antibiotics, vaccines, certain hormones and medications, and foods can cause anaphylaxis in susceptible animals.

What are the symptoms of anaphylaxis? The most common symptoms are the sudden onset of diarrhea, vomiting, shock, seizures, coma, and death. The animal's gums will be very pale, and the limbs will feel cold. The heart rate is generally very fast, but the pulse is weak. There is no facial swelling.

How is anaphylaxis treated? Anaphylaxis is an extreme emergency. If you think your dog is having an anaphylactic reaction, seek emergency veterinary assistance immediately. Epinephrine should be given as soon as possible - we are talking within a few minutes. IV fluids, oxygen, and other medications are given as needed.

Can anaphylaxis be prevented? In general, there is no way to predict which animals may have an anaphylactic reaction to which substances. If a dog has already had a reaction, such as anaphylaxis, angioedema, or hives, to a substance, the substance should be avoided. If your dog has ever had a reaction to a vaccine or medication, be sure your veterinarian knows and the information is placed in your pet's medical record.

If your dog has ever had a reaction to a vaccine, subsequent vaccinations should be given by your veterinarian. In some cases, certain vaccines may be excluded from your dog's vaccination regimen, or a different type of vaccine will be used.

If you vaccinate your own pets, you should have epinephrine available and know how to use it in case a reaction occurs. If your dog has an anaphylactic reaction after a vaccination, inject the proper dose of epinephrine and seek emergency veterinary assistance immediately.

Many vaccines contain antibiotics as preservatives. If your dog is allergic to an antibiotic, be sure to check all vaccines for the presence of that antibiotic before use.

For animals that are allergic to insect bites, such as bees, ask your veterinarian about getting a prescription for an 'epi-pen' and be sure to take the 'epi-pen' with you on any trips or hikes. An 'epi-pen' is a special syringe and needle filled with a single dose of epinephrine. If your pet has an anaphylactic reaction, inject the epinephrine using the 'epi-pen' and seek emergency veterinary assistance immediately.

The first dogs to start the ball rolling which led to the Tamaskan Dogs of today came over from America in the 80's. These 5 dogs were imported into UK and described as husky type dogs - origins unknown.

These dogs were then bred to Alaskan Malamute, Siberian Husky and German Shepherd crosses - origins unknown, with the idea in mind of creating a dog that resembled the wolf but with a good temperament thus being suitable as a family dog foremost with working ability.

In the early days with selective breeding by a couple of people these dogs were mated to perhaps pure Siberian Huskies or first generation crossbreeds. A couple of German Shepherds and Alaskan Malamutes were used, but after that they were selectively bred to each other over a few years trying to create this wolf look-a-like (up until this time no one is 100% certain of the breeding programs as no records were made available)

Eventually they were given the name wolf-dog, but in approximately 1988 the name was changed to Northern Inuit (NI) as there was no wolf content and this name was misleading. A Northern Inuit Society was then formed.

However, some time later there were differences of opinions how the breed was developing and this led to a split and a new Society starting up. With two NI Societies and the breed going in two directions one Society decided to change the name of the breed to the Utonagan to disassociate itself with the NI. A Utonagan Society was then formed. The new Utonagan were by now starting to look quite different to the NI but still not looking wolf-like enough, although temperaments of all of these dogs were exemplary. After a short while there was yet again another split due to differences of opinions and again a new Society was born called The British & International Utonagan Society headed by the then President of the original Utonagan Society along with some of their members.

The original Utonagan Society then ceased to exist until some time much later when it was resurrected by a new committee.

Meanwhile The British & International Utonagan Society continued to selectively breed and improve type, keeping all records of matings — health issues, etc., and started a hip scoring and eye testing scheme, setting rules and regulations, a code of ethics and providing breeders' contracts. Eventually these dogs started to look different than the dogs being bred by The (original) Utonagan Society.

The Tamaskan Dog: Wolf Dog Without the Wolf
Breed History from The Tamaskan Dog Registry
Sadly the original breeders had kept inaccurate records in the breed's beginnings, matings had taken place of closely related dogs resulting in some health issues creeping into the breed. This was not discovered until much later. What was now needed was a new injection of healthy unrelated bloodlines, meaning that they had to look elsewhere for new dogs with the look and working ability that was needed, not forgetting temperament, which they certainly did not want to lose.

It was at this point in time in 2005 that the search for other wolfy looking dogs with similar ancestry led to Lapland where dogs of a very similar appearance were being bred for sled pulling in extreme temperatures. These dogs' close ancestors were also some of the best sled racing dogs in the world and would enhance the breed's future working ability.

After some negotiations with the kennel owner, a female was purchased and imported into UK in early 2005 with a further six dogs booked for early 2006 from the same kennels.

With a collection of new bloodlines now organized, it was time to think about the future. It was then decided by the committee members of the British & International Society after much debate to close down the Society as the old (original) Utonagan Society had just been resurrected with a new committee who did not wish to follow the standards of The British and International Utonagan Society or to include new bloodlines in their breeding program. Therefore, it seemed obvious that the present Utonagan would soon not resemble the 'new' dogs whatsoever and they would need a new name.

It was in 2005 that the original female imported from Finland was then taken back to Finland along with 7 selected dogs from the Blustag Kennels of UK.

The reserved six dogs were then collected from Lapland, out of these; two were exported to UK in early 2006, an adult male and female from different litters.

It was very early in 2006 after The British and International Utonagan Society closed down that The Tamaskan Dog Register was formed. Tamaska means 'Mighty Wolf' in North American Indian language.

The Tamaskan Register is the governing body now for all Tamaskan dogs throughout the world and was formed by the original committee members of The British and International Utonagan Society.

Since forming in early 2006, there is now a Tamaskan Dog Society of Great Britain and a National Tamaskan Club of America along with The Tamaskan Register based in Finland.

Tamaskan have been exported from Finland throughout 2006 to Holland, UK, Sweden and USA and have also been exported from UK to USA. Early 2007 saw more being sent overseas to USA, UK and also Germany.

The Tamaskan has a very bright future and must NOT be confused with the Utonagan whose standard is somewhat different: The main differences being the depth of stop, shape of head, length of coat, and the Utonagan's acceptance of a wide range of colours and markings. With many other small differences, the Tamaskan is in all a different breed which anyone can see by comparing pictures from the Tamaskan Gallery with those found on The Utonagan Society Gallery.

To learn more about this lovely natured family dog please visit the Tamaskan Dog Registry information pages at: http://www.tamaskan-dog.com/Information/info.htm; http://www.tamaskan-dog.com/The%20Standard/standard.htm

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The Guessing Game
Try to guess the mix and content of these canines.
Answers on page 6
Sage: A Special Wolfdog
By Diane M. Carey

It is still hard to believe my wolfdog Sage is gone even though it has been many months. She never made it to the April Rendezvous where, for the first time, I wanted to show her calm disposition and beauty off to fellow owners and their wolfdogs. So instead let me honor her in words.

Sage was 56% timber wolf, the rest being malamute and white shepherd. To me anyway she was breathtakingly beautiful with a kindness about her that allowed her to be both a pet therapy dog and an AKC Canine Good Citizen. Nursing home residents loved her — as did everyone who met her. People normally concerned about being around a "wolf dog" melted the minute that big tongue of hers found an arm or a cheek.

One weekend in January 2006 Sage unexpectedly started having trouble breathing with lots of coughing. At the animal emergency hospital, she was diagnosed with congestive heart failure and a myriad of other things. I was told to make her comfortable for the remainder of the weekend and plan to have her put to sleep with my regular vet. The appointment was made, and I cried nonstop the rest of the weekend trying to figure out what life would be like without her. Sage just slept — wouldn’t eat or drink for two days. I left her in the yard where she seemed to want to be just left alone.

Then the morning came where I would spend my final moments with her — except that she greeted me at the door with big bushy wolf tail wagging. All the vets agreed — it was nothing short of a miracle. She then lived a normal life, only slightly scaled back, until March 2007 when nature was bound to take its course, and she died peacefully at age 12 with me by her side.

But I had my miracle and was with her until the end. Soon she and her cat brother who died 4 months earlier will be buried together beneath St. Francis, who I know will continue to watch over them both.

So thank you for indulging me as I paint a picture for all of you of a special wolfdog that did her "breed" proud, and who will always be a part of me.
Florida Lupine Association, Inc.
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Support Responsible Canine Ownership & Education!

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