

Waggin' Tales

Spring 2025

Vol. 22 No. 1



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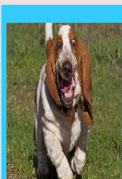
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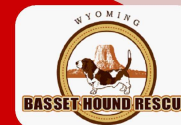
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SUMMERTIME MEANS GREEN LAWNS AND DEAD PATCHES

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Holly's 'Pause for Paws'



I hope that Spring is showing its colors to everyone. The grass is greening up, the trees and shrubs have buds of leaves to soon open. Tulip leaves will be making their appearance shortly. Here in Cody we've had quite a bit of snow in 2025 and the moisture has been very much needed.

Our Basset Lover's Picnic is slated for Saturday, June 21. We had to cancel the picnic last year, but we're looking forward to a special event and hope that many of you will be able to attend this year.

As you'll see in this issue of Waggin' Tales, the venue is the same, here in Cody at Hugh Smith Park. We'll have lunch and activities, but mainly look forward to seeing everyone and sharing all our fun memories of adoptions, volunteering and how we all came to know each other.

There will be a costume contest, so we hope attendees can participate. Thank you for all the support of you, our wonderful volunteers!

We've only had one adoption since our January issue of Waggin' Tales. We do have three males in foster homes at this time, one of which, Bogie, who we think will be headed to his new home in a couple of weeks.

If you know of anyone looking to adopt, we have Duke and Jet available. You can read more about them on our web page and Petfinder.

Everyone take care and we hope to see many of you at the Basset Lover's Picnic in Cody on Saturday, June 21!

Holly

WBHR Executive Director

Waggin' Tales is the official publication of the Wyoming Basset Hound Rescue organization and is distributed in January, April, July and October of each year.

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Summer is Creeping up Which Means...



Tick Season Is Fast Approaching So Start Thinking about It Right Now

Ticks are super annoying, and the diseases they can carry are actually pretty dangerous.

And since ticks can be hard to spot, it's important to know the symptoms of tick-borne diseases so you'll be able to tell if your dog's been infected.

Dr. José Arce, president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, has noted seven of the most common dog tick diseases and how to prevent them, plus signs that your dog should see the vet.

What is a tick-borne disease?

A tick-borne disease is basically what it sounds like — an illness that's spread by a tick bite. Ticks can be infected with viruses, bacteria and parasites, and they transmit these illnesses when they bite your dog (or you).

"Ticks can spread serious infectious diseases to people and animals, such as Lyme disease, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis, so it's important to keep ourselves tick-free," said Dr. Arce.

According to Dr. Arce these are some of the most common tick-borne diseases in dogs, plus their symptoms, so you can know what to look out for to keep your dog safe.

Lyme disease

Lyme disease is a bacterial infection caused by *Borrelia burgdorferi*, and it's the most common tick-borne disease in the U.S. The majority of Lyme disease cases come from the blacklegged tick.

Symptoms of Lyme disease in dogs include fever, lameness (often shifting between legs), swollen joints and lymph nodes, and lethargy. If Lyme disease goes untreated, it can damage your dog's kidneys, nervous system and heart.

Some dogs might not show any symptoms of Lyme disease, though, which is why it's important to prevent ticks in the first place.

Canine ehrlichiosis

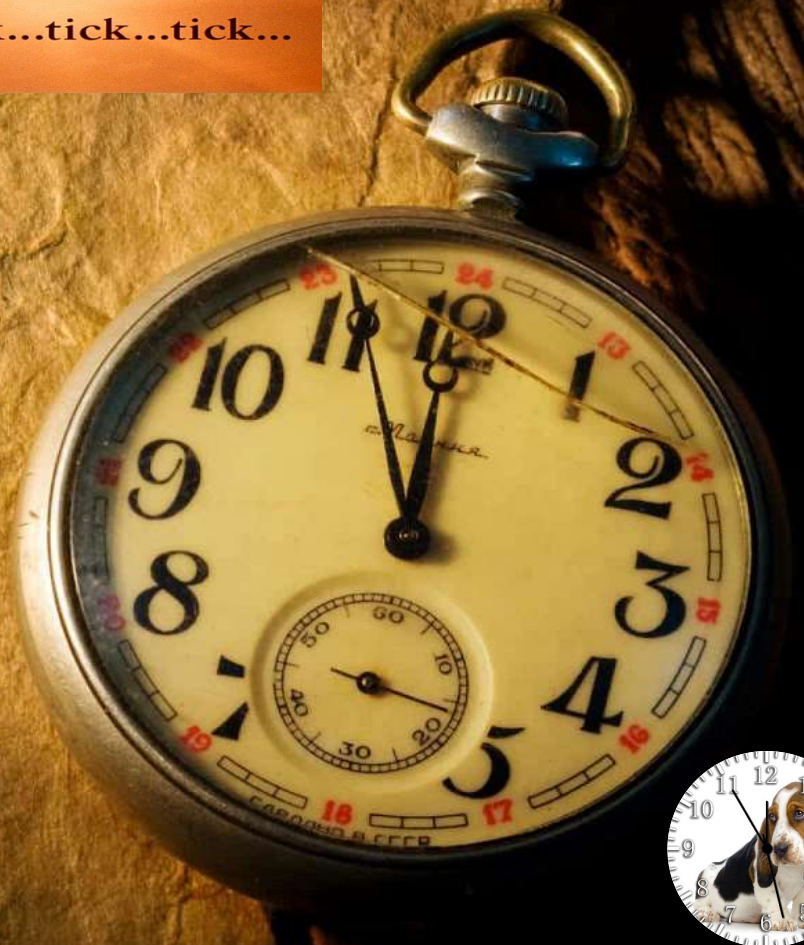
Ehrlichia are bacteria that infect white blood cells and usually come from the brown dog tick.

There are three stages of symptoms of ehrlichiosis: acute, subclinical and chronic. During the acute phase, which usually happens only a few weeks after your dog has been bitten, you might notice fever, swollen lymph nodes, lethargy, lameness, nosebleeds and lack of appetite.

In the subclinical phase, if your dog isn't treated, he'll seem to recover and

-continued on page 4-

...tick...tick...tick...





Taking a Look at the Seven Most Common Tick-Borne Diseases Impacting Dogs

-continued from page 3-

show no signs of illness but will still have the infection. At this point, some dogs will progress to the chronic phase, while others will just get better on their own.

The chronic phase can last for months to years. In the final phase, your dog may have bleeding, kidney inflammation and neurological symptoms.

Anaplasmosis

Anaplasmosis can be caused by *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, which affects white blood cells, or *Anaplasma platys*, which affects blood platelets. It's transmitted by the blacklegged tick, the western blacklegged tick and the brown dog tick.

Not all dogs with an *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* infection will have symptoms, but signs include fever, lethargy, lack of appetite, joint pain and lameness. Some less common symptoms are vomiting, diarrhea, respiratory problems, seizures and ataxia (loss of muscle control).

Since this affects your dog's platelets, which help blood clot, symptoms can include nosebleeds, bruising and pale mucous membranes. Other signs include fever, swollen lymph nodes and lethargy.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever

Rocky Mountain spotted fever is caused by a parasite (*Rickettsia rickettsii*) that can only live inside other cells. It's transmitted by the American dog tick, the Rocky Mountain wood tick and the brown dog tick.

Symptoms include fever, lethargy, lack of appetite, swollen

lymph nodes, nosebleeds, joint or muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea and ataxia.

Babesiosis

Babesiosis is caused by a parasite that attacks red blood cells. The most common *Babesia* to affect dogs in the U.S. are *Babesia canis* and *Babesia gibsoni*.

Some dogs with babesiosis won't have symptoms, but they'll still be able to spread it to other animals or even to you. Dogs that do have symptoms may have dark urine, fever, swollen lymph nodes, weakness and pale mucous membranes.

Bartonellosis

Bartonellosis is caused by a bacteria called *Bartonella* that can be transmitted to other animals and people. This is the same bacteria that causes cat-scratch fever in humans.

The symptoms of bartonellosis are similar in dogs and people and include fever, irregular heartbeat, endocarditis, lameness, lethargy, lack of appetite, eye inflammation, nosebleeds and swollen lymph nodes.

Hepatozoonosis

Hepatozoonosis is caused by a parasite called *Hepatozoon*. There are two types that cause hepatozoonosis in dogs: *Hepatozoon canis* and *Hepatozoon americanum*. Dogs contract hepatozoonosis when they eat a Gulf Coast tick, a brown dog tick or an animal that has been bitten by an infected tick.

Signs of hepatozoonosis include fever, lethargy, lack of appetite, weakness, muscle pain, lameness, stiffness, swollen lymph nodes and eye discharge. *H. Canis* infections are usually pretty mild, but *H. americanum* can cause severe illness, especially if your dog doesn't receive treatment.

An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure So Safeguard Your Dogs with Checks

Tick diseases in dogs are usually treated with antibiotics. Your vet might give you a probiotic as well because antibiotics can kill good bacteria in addition to the bad bacteria. Probiotics help balance out the good bacteria in your dog's digestive system to keep it running smoothly.

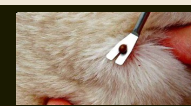
If the tick disease is treated early, your dog will most likely fully recover. If the illness gets to the advanced stage, it can have more severe symptoms and complications, which is why it's important to take your dog to the vet right away if you think it was bitten by a tick.

Your dog will probably have to get regular blood work after being treated to make sure the illness doesn't come back.

How to protect your dog from ticks

A quality tick preventative medication is the best way to prevent ticks from attaching to your dog and coming into your home. But there are some other ways to help limit his exposure to ticks, too.

"Preventive measures and prompt removal of ticks can greatly reduce the chances of disease transmission from ticks to you and your pets," Dr. Arce said.



Prompt attention to checking for ticks and any immediate removal can save a lot of worry, expense and health issues

Some tick-borne diseases in dogs are spread within just a few hours of a bite, which is why it's important to remove any ticks you find as soon as possible. For example, Rocky Mountain spotted fever can be transmitted in as little as two hours, while Lyme disease might take 24 hours.

Be sure to check your dog for ticks after being outside, especially if you've been in an area where there are typically ticks, such as in the woods.

"After spending time outdoors in areas where ticks are present, pet owners should examine their dogs for the presence of ticks," Dr. Arce added "Ticks are most often found around your dog's neck, in the ears, in the folds between the legs and the body, and between the toes, but they can be found anywhere on the body. And when checking your pets for ticks, don't forget to check yourself for ticks, too."

Ticks like to hang out in places with a lot of foliage. If your yard has any areas that might have ticks, like tall grass, you should try to make those spots less inhabitable for ticks.

Summed up Dr. Arce, "If your pet picks up ticks in your backyard, trimming bushes and removing brush may reduce your pet's exposure and risk of infestation."



Rocky Mountain Wood Tick Most Common Species In Wyoming



Lyme disease is rare in Wyoming, but a dog bitten by a deer tick should see a vet as soon as possible



Most Common Ticks in Wyoming; None Carry Lyme Disease

If you're planning on any outdoor activities in Wyoming this summer, you might want to learn a little about the ticks in the state. There are two very common species of ticks in the state of which the Rocky Mountain Wood Tick tops the list.

Let's take a look at which ticks you might encounter.

Rocky Mountain Wood Tick

The Rocky Mountain wood tick lives primarily in the Rocky Mountain belt.

Rocky Mountain wood ticks are almost indistinguishable from American dog ticks. They are the most common ticks in Wyoming. These ticks don't carry Lyme disease, but they may transmit Colorado tick fever or Rocky Mountain spotted fever to human hosts. They prey on dogs, deer, badgers, coyotes, and other mammals.

Rocky Mountain wood ticks are medium brown with tan markings. Females are larger than males, with larger mouthparts. Males have all over mottled tan and brown bodies, while females have tan scuta (the hard shields just behind their heads) and brown bodies.

American Dog Tick

The largest ticks in Wyoming are American dog ticks. They look similar to Rocky Mountain wood ticks and transmit some of the same diseases. American dog ticks are the primary vector for Rocky Mountain spotted fever. They're prey generalists who take blood from anything that moves, including mice, rats, squirrels, foxes, deer, horses, elk, humans, and dogs.

Both male and female American dog ticks have brown legs, brown bodies, and small mouthparts. Males have all over tan and brown mottled bodies, and females have tan scuta and brown bodies.

Rabbit Tick

These ticks are very small and prey mainly on small mammals. As you might have guessed from their name, their favorite blood comes from hares and rabbits. They'll also bite woodchucks, prairie dogs, badgers, and foxes. Rabbit ticks don't bite humans and aren't known to transmit diseases. They're small and medium brown and can often be seen on rabbit's ears.

Groundhog Tick

Also known as the woodchuck tick, these ticks prey primarily on groundhogs. They're very small and rarely seen by humans.

Both males and females are light brown.

Groundhog ticks in Wyoming feed on weasels, dogs, raccoons, foxes, woodchucks, skunks, and porcupines, among other species. They mostly live in or around animal dens and nests.

Deer Tick

Commonly known as blacklegged ticks, the deer ticks in Wyoming are few and far between. This species is much more common in neighboring Colorado, though they're not unheard of in Wyoming.

Deer ticks are the only type of tick capable of transmitting Lyme disease. Females are easily identifiable by their very large mouthparts, black scuta, and black legs. Males are smaller, with dark brown to black bodies and legs.

Deer ticks feed primarily on white-tailed deer but won't hesitate to bite humans or dogs that come too close.

Winter Tick

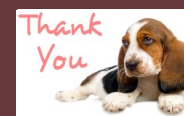
These ticks are confined to large game animals, like moose, elk, and bear. They almost never bite humans and aren't known to carry any diseases or infections. These ticks become active in fall and winter when other tick species go into brumation. Winter ticks spend their entire lives on a single host.

Brown Dog Tick

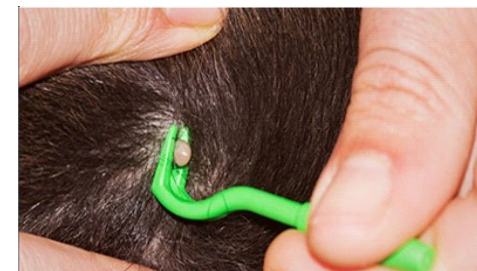
Brown dog ticks are unique among ticks in Wyoming that live indoors rather than in nature. These ticks live exclusively near dogs, either in veterinary clinics, animal shelters, boarding facilities, or private homes.

They do not carry Lyme disease but do carry canine-specific diseases. If you find a brown dog tick embedded on your dog, remove it immediately, and sterilize the bite area.

Jane -
You're Terrific,
We Couldn't Do It
Without You!



As always, our most sincerest gratitude to Jane Gates for maintaining our web page, adding dogs, up-dating dogs as well as doing home checks. WBHR really appreciates all your help, hard work and dedication. We would be lost without you!



Steps and Tips on Removal of Ticks

Using a pair of tweezers is the most common and effective way to remove a tick. But not just any tweezers will work. Most household tweezers have large, blunt tips. You should use fine-point tweezers, to avoid tearing the tick and spreading possible infections into the bite area.

Spread your dog's fur, then grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible. Very gently, pull straight upward, in a slow, steady motion. This will prevent the tick's "mouth" from breaking off and remaining embedded in the skin.

Wear gloves to protect from potential contact with disease.
Locate the tick and gently part the hair around it.
A second person to keep the dog still is helpful.
Use a tick removal tool and fasten it underneath the tick.
Twist clockwise until the tick is loose.
Count the legs to make sure the tick is completely removed.
Dog-friendly disinfectant to clean the area
Dispose of the tick in rubbing alcohol.

People often believe it's the head of the tick that embeds in the skin. But ticks don't have heads, in the conventional sense, so what gets inserted into your dog is known as "mouth parts."

Another option that is even easier to master is the use of a tick removal hook. It's especially useful if you live in a tick-dense area where your dog is frequently playing host to the vexing little critters. You simply put the prongs on either side of the tick and twist upward.

Never remove a tick with your fingers—it's not only ineffective, but the squeezing may also further inject infectious material.

After you've removed the tick, make sure to wash your hands thoroughly, clean the bite site with rubbing alcohol, and rinse the tweezers or tool with disinfectant.



Mark It on Your Calendars Right Now for June 21 in Cody, We're Making This Free as a Basset Lover's Appreciation Event!

May is heralded as the "merry month" in songs and poems (think Stephen Foster's "Camptown Races" for one), but June (apart from dear old dad, grads and brides) firmly belongs to the annual Wyoming Basset Hound Rescue annual picnic.

This year's event is scheduled for Saturday, June 21, at Hugh Smith Paark in Cody. Please pre-register as this is greatly appreciated to help us with our planning purposes. Alternatively, you can also still register the day of the picnic beginning at 10 a.m.

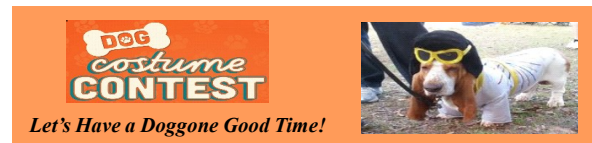
Our traditional lunch service is scheduled to begin promptly at 12 noon with a wide variety of activities getting underway at approximately 1 p.m. including doggie races (solo and with owners) and assorted games. We'll also be holding a special costume contest so think hard!

There will be no fees for the festivities this year as we are making this a true Basset Lover's Appreciation afternoon!

The event will be held regardless of weather (within reason, of course!) so be prepared for a possible afternoon sprinkle, but there are covered picnic shelters adjacent to the serving area and registration table.

Wyoming weather can be unpredictable so bringing along a rain jacket in case of a sprinkle or two.

As your host for the event, the WBHR folks will provide the lunch, drinks, cups, plates, plastic ware, napkins, pooper scoopers and dog water. Picnic goers, though, should bring their own dog water bowls and leashes as well as chairs and ground blankets.



(Please clip and return via mail,
call the phone number or email
to the address listed at right.)

Please fill in the form below to let us
know the number of people and dogs
attending this year's picnic! This will
greatly help us in figuring the amount
of food and drinks needed. The cost this
year is free for adults and children alike.
Hope to see you there!

Picnic Registration

Name: _____
of people attending: _____
of dogs: _____

Mail to: Wyoming Basset Hound Rescue
P.O. Box 2131, Cody, WY 82414

Email to: wymbassetrescue@gmail.com
Call: Holly at (307) 272-8089

If you have any questions
about the event, lodging, etc.
please let us know and we'll be
happy to help.

If you would like to help or-
ganize or assist on the day of
the event please contact Holly
Moen.

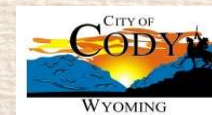
She can be reached per the
following:

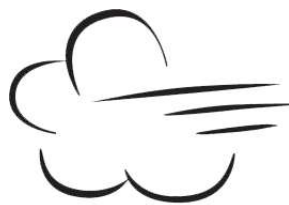
- 1) On the telephone at:
(307) 272-8089
- 2) Via the WBHR email at:
wymbassetrescue@gmail.com

Suggested Cody Lodging

1. Buffalo Bluff RV Park (307) 578-7602
137 Belfry Hwy (N edge of Cody) Call for prices
2. Super 8* (307) 527-6214
No pet fee Call for prices
3. Big Bear Motel# (307) 587-3117
\$10 pet fee per night Call for prices
4. Sunset Motor Inn% (307) 587-4265
\$25 one-time pet fee Call for prices
5. Ponderosa Campground@ (307) 587-9203
6. KOA Campground@ (307) 587-236
- 5561 Greybull Hwy (3 miles E of Cody)
7. Absaroka Bay RV@ (307) 527-7440
8. Cody Trout Ranch (307) 578-6757
1 Trout Ranch Rd. (6 miles NE of Cody)
9. Buffalo Bill State Park (off map)@ (307) 587-9227
4192 N. Fork Hwy (10 miles W of Cody)

* Discounts - 15% AARP/Senior
Rate; 10% with local referral
#10% Discount for AARP/Senior
%Ask about AAA/AARP/Senior discounts
@Please call for price range





What's Behind Those Doggie 'Zoomies'; Are They Harmful in Any Way?

Let's play a little word association game for a minute.

What do you think of when you hear the word 'zoom'? Chances are there's a good chance that in this technologically-enhanced world this will conjure up thoughts (not always good ones) of an Internet meeting.

Okay, how about 'Zoom Zoom'? Well, many of us are old enough to remember a Mazda car commercial from late 2000-early 2002 featuring a young boy standing by the road saying 'zoom zoom' as a Mazda whizzed past. At the time the phrase worked its way into everyday usage.

Lastly, extending the word even more, we come to 'zoomies'. You might not be totally familiar with this, but if you have a dog, you've no doubt experienced it even if the word doesn't ring a bell.

Dogs are silly little friends who make us laugh with all of their little quirks and silly animal behavior. When you think of a dog you think of a playful and energetic spirit. Sometimes that spirit leads man's best friend into a silly behavior we call the "zoomies."

The term zoomies can also be called FRAP "frenetic random activity period". Both terms are referring to a sudden burst of uncontrolled energy. This can make for some hilarious instagram posts for dog lovers, but can also be a source of stress for the human owner.

We wonder what is going on in a dog's brain when they suddenly

burst into a full blown sprint around the house and run back and forth at top speed chasing after a room full of imaginary cats. Did they catch some smell in the air that triggered a deep part of their hidden wolf DNA? Did our pet dog forget about all the years of domestication and revert back to a primal urge to run free in the open plains?

This behavior can be funny but also confusing. Is my dog excited? Scared? Did my dog just lose its mind?

Most dogs don't like bath time and a case of the zoomies is quite frequent following this experience. So why, exactly?

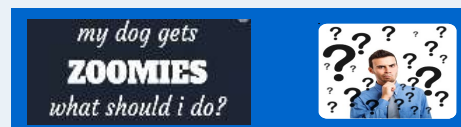
- **Releasing pent-up energy:** Some dogs may feel anxious during bath time. You can tell if they are anxious by their body language. They endure bath time and don't understand why their dog owners subject them to such torture. Once the bath is over they feel a sense of relief. This can cause a sudden burst of energy and excitement that explodes into a case of the zoomies.

- **Wet Fur:** Some dogs don't like getting wet. Some dogs shake themselves off but other dogs might try to get rid of the water by running around and rolling on the ground. They might even have some water in their ears that they are trying to get out.

- **Playfulness:** There are also dogs who love bath time! For those dogs that love a good bath they may feel re-energized and get that same burst of energy. Bath time can go both ways. So if you want to make a funny social media post for your dog, give them a bath and get the camera ready.

While the zoomies can be entertaining it can also be hard to manage if you have a big dog like a German Shepherd. Good luck if you have more than one large breed dog in your house. Here are some quick tips for zoomie time:

1. Give your dog some extra room to run around. A domestic dog doesn't have the same open space as their wild ancestors. Encourage them to move into a larger room where they can run around without knocking over your mom's priceless vase and preserve your mental health.



2. Giving your dog space is important but it's also important to be close by when they have the zoomies so you can ensure they don't hurt themselves or damage anything in the house.

3. Provide toys: Giving your canine companion toys to play with can help redirect their energy and prevent them from running around aimlessly.

4. Stay calm: Sometimes it can be hard to hold back emotion. Yelling or getting frustrated will make dogs more anxious and may prolong the behavior. We want to provide emotional support for our dogs, not create more anxiety.



Zoomies?
Maybe some other time,
like next year.

'Zoomies' Actually Have Some Positive Health Benefits

Yes, Zoomies Do Have a Place

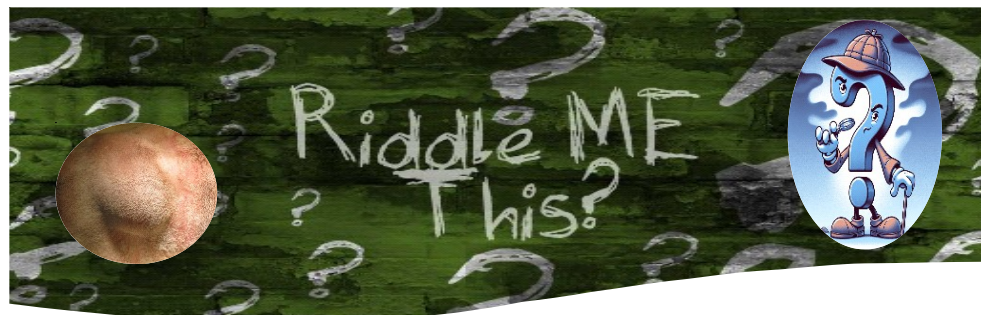
All right, so what's this bit about zoomies being of some kind of health benefit? Take a listen.

- Dogs zoomies provide an outlet for excess energy. It allows them to engage in an intense burst of physical activity. Any physical activity in today's lethargic society is great for health.
- The joy and excitement of zoomies stimulate the brain and fire up neurons that provide mental enrichment and prevent prolonged boredom.
- Zoomies are a natural outlet for stress. It allows pets to release built-up tension and anxiety.

Zoomies are indeed one of the silly quirks hidden away in a dog's genes that we get to experience as pet owners. Make sure to give them space, toys to play with, and supervision to help manage the behavior. This is all part of showing your furry friend unconditional love.

Zoomies are a reminder of the playful and energetic nature of an amazing animal. Even though it can feel like a moment of chaos, zoomies can be fun for dogs and their human companion.

So, if you notice your dog having a case of dog zoomies, don't worry. It's just a natural expression of their energy and excitement. Embrace the moment, provide them with a safe place to play, and enjoy the show. After all, the zoomies are just a natural dog behavior that makes them such beloved and entertaining companions.



When is Liposuction Not Really Liposuction?

Let's face it, our society is more than a bit obsessed with appearance. Countless ads pop up on radio, television and in magazines promoting body enhancements, anti-aging creams and countless ways to lose weight (through exercise, weight-loss programs, special diets, medications and surgeries).

One such option is liposuction. The ad may show a woman with a not-so-flat belly next to a picture of one with a toned stomach, telling people that liposuction was the answer.

Although referred to as liposuction, when the procedure is performed on pets it is not cosmetic (even if your client's pet is hoping for a svelte figure). It's actually used to improve the health of the pet.



**Important --
Liposuction
For Dogs Is
Not Defined as
'Cosmetic'**

The non-invasive procedure removes the fat from lipomas in overweight and senior dogs. If gone untreated, they can grow quite large and impede the dog's movement.

The procedure is a safer alternative to major surgery, which could leave senior dogs with a long recovery time and up to 30 stitches. Liposuction requires only a small incision and up to two days of recovery. The procedure can be done with less anesthesia as well another benefit for older dogs.

Veterinarians have learned that liposuction on animals can be used to remove fatty masses called lipomas. Lipomas form under the skin and, typically, more than one will appear. These fatty masses generally develop in older animals, especially canines, and can become uncomfortable for our furry friends.

If they are in an accessible area, animals may excessively lick and bite at it which can cause other health issues such as an infection. Lipomas can grow rather large in regions of the body such as between the legs and on the lower chest.

Years ago, an animal suffering from lipomas would have to undergo an extensive surgery which resulted in approximately 30 stitches and a few weeks of recovery time. Not so these days.

Although lipomas are benign, they can resemble other masses which may not be benign. Malignant tumors can spread to the organs or bones and inevitably cause death. It is always a good idea to have a veterinarian examine any skin masses on your pet.

The doctor may be able to use a fine needle to aspirate the fluid and have it tested. A benign lipoma, which isn't causing your pet any issues, may go away on its own. However, veterinarians recommend the removal of a lipoma which causes immobility. They may also recommend the removal of a mass which has inconclusive results as to whether or not it is benign.

The average cost of liposuction to remove lipomas is between \$850 and \$1100 for an animal who weighs 51 pounds or more. While the lipomas may grow back over time (which they do, an average of 23 percent of the time), it is better to be safe than sorry. Pet liposuction can give your furry friend a better quality of life and an appearance free of lipomas as well.

Winter Foundation Board Minutes Wednesday, January 15, 2025



On Wednesday, January 15, 2025 at 12:30 p.m. Wyoming Basset Hound Rescue Foundation (WBHRF) held a regular board meeting. The meeting was held by conference call. Those in attendance were Holly Moen, President and Treasurer, Vice President Allen Moen, Secretary Jane Gates and board members Michael Ryan, Frank Mallon, Luke McNeely and Heidi Rasmussen.

Holly reviewed WBHRF's financial status in the Treasurer's Report. The Paypal debit card checking account has a balance of \$3,251.60. The regular checking account's balance is \$1,898.03. The S.A.F.E. savings account has a current balance of \$13,715.79. The Blue Federal Credit Union accounts remained at \$3,000 for the checking and \$5.00 for the savings. The Paypal online account has a balance of \$0.25.

Holly reported the drop in the S.A.F.E. account was due expenses from the dogs recently brought into rescue and she elaborated on those vet bills and the current health conditions of the dogs. She also reported that the King's Sooper fourth quarter donation for 2024 would be coming in at \$110.43.

In other Old Business, Holly reported on the status of the 2025 calendars. There are 25 left of the 90 originally produced and they would be reduced to half price now to try to sell the remaining ones. Brief discussion followed on the declining popularity of the calendars.

In New Business Holly brought up for discussion continuing to offer WBHR t-shirts for sell. She stated that there are limited remaining quantities of the current four colors offered. Discussion followed and it was decided to offer the remaining t-shirts on a special sale and look at possibly getting new t-shirts in just one or two main colors going forward.

Holly then reported on adoptions/fosters from the fourth quarter. Three of the previous four dogs in rescue have been adopted, Macy, Barney and Bailey. Only one, Bogie, still remains in rescue and is being fostered in Rapid City. Holly stated he has completed a puppy class and has been doing well.

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, April 16, 2025 at 12:30 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:05 p.m.

Jane Gates
Secretary, Wyoming Basset Hound Rescue Foundation





Why Does My Dog Spin in Circles and Other Doggie 'Circle' Questions

Watching your dog spinning around crazily trying to chase his tail and getting dizzy can be a cute sight that makes you laugh. You may also wonder why your dog is doing this.

Like other dog behaviors such as wagging their tails, scratching their heads, running behind shadows or snapping at flies, even spinning in circles is normal behavior for dogs. They are simply being playful. Experts believe that this is non-verbal communication and your dog may be spinning around in circles just to get your attention.

When they are excited, usually dogs spin around in circles because they have no other way of containing their excitement. Since your pet can't speak to you and convey their feelings, they usually display their excitement by spinning in circles. This is also a way to expend their energy.

Dogs can get excited by various things that can send them into circling such as new toys, treats, playtime or going for a walk. Dogs are very attached to their owners and if you leave your pet by himself while you go out for a long period, when you come back home, the joy and excitement of seeing you can cause your dog to spin in circles.

While dogs often spin in circles in excitement, there may be other reasons causing them to indulge in this behavior such as:

Early in the Morning

Dogs require physical, as well as mental stimulation. And adequate mental stimulation allows them to release their energy after many hours of sleep, which is why dogs spin around in the morning to activate the cells in their bodies. Often pet owners take their dogs for a long walk or play games with them in the morning and so usually dogs circle around a few times because they are excited about these activities.

Before Pooping

Typically, before pooping, you may see that your dog spins around

in circles. This is because it is trying to find the right spot to poop and be comfortable before relieving himself.

Spinning around in circles also allows the dog to spot any possible threats, like people or other animals, who may interrupt him when he is in a vulnerable state while relieving himself.

Before Going Outdoors

If your dog begins going around in circles before going outdoors, it may be an indication that he wants to go outside to relieve himself. The spinning action may also be an indication of your pet urging you and saying "come on, let's go" and he is using his body and actions to point you in the direction he wants to go.

Before Bedtime

When it's bedtime, dogs usually spin around in circles before going to sleep. They usually spin around to identify any threats or risks. This may be also to find the best way to face the direction they may feel they need to keep a watch on while lying down.

They want to protect themselves instinctively and so they will lie in a place where they can keep guard. Also, your dog may spin around in circles just simply to find a smooth and comfortable position in which to sleep.

Because of Behavioral Disorders

Your dog may be spinning around for other reasons such as your pet may be anxious and they may find spinning around soothing and calming. And, your pet may try to soothe himself by doing this.

And, if you find that your dog is spinning excessively and even ignoring its eating and nap times, then your dog may be suffering from an anxiety disorder or some other psychological problem such as OCD (obsessive-compulsive disorder) that may be causing this spinning behavior.

Can Spinning in Circles Be of Danger to Your Dog?

Spinning around in circles is normal behavior in dogs and generally not dangerous. However, if your dog is older or has back problems, if it twists around too fast while spinning, there is a good chance it may get injured.

You must also ensure that your pet is not spinning circles near the stairs or on a slippery floor, which may cause your pet to get seriously hurt.

On the other hand, if your dog is behaving oddly and spinning excessively, showing strange eye movements or bumping into things, then it is better to get your pet examined by the vet to ensure that your dog is not suffering from any neurological problems causing this behavior.

Also, when dogs grow older, their inner ear canal is prone to developing a bacterial infection, which may cause your pet to spin in circles, especially more towards the affected side.

As we discussed, spinning around in circles is normal doggy behavior, which you need not be overly worried about, especially if it occurs occasionally.

If you want to reduce this circling behavior, then it is important to ensure that your pet gets adequate exercise, as well as mental stimulation.

If your pet is spinning around a lot, then here are a few tips to reduce this behavior.

- Take your dog for walks several times during the day
- Take your dog jogging and on hikes
- Play with him in the yard
- Mental stimulation with toys
- Agility training
- Obedience training
- Allow your pet to play with other dogs

Thank You to All Our Veterinarians and Clinics Who Support the WBHR



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Camelot Pet Castle

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Stacy Geer



Alpine Animal Hospital

830 Skyline Road
Laramie
(307) 745-7341
Dr. David Everton, Dr. Dana Petersen,
Dr. Carey Edwards



256 S. Douglas
Powell
(307) 754-9393
Dr. Justina Pahl

Hound & Katt Veterinarian
4611 Wyoming Blvd., SW
Casper (307) 234-4343



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(307) 755-5469
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Dr. April Ernig, Dr. Keley Walker,
Dr. Kelsie Speiser, Dr. Kriste Dixon

Mountain View Pet Spa

260 Crescent Dr.
Mills
(307) 472-7297
Sherri Johnson, Owner





With Summertime on the Horizon You'll Want That Garden Grass to Look Nice, but Your Doggie Pals Will Have Other Ideas in Mind



It's Possible
You Can Turn
This into This



'A blade of grass is a blade of grass is a blade of grass.'

Well, 'A rose is a rose is a rose' may have been a fine thought for Gertrude Stein, but, with all due respect, the same cannot be said for grass.

If you feel you have to choose between your best friend and your lawn, you are not alone. Many homeowners face the familiar patches—either dark green and overgrown or else yellow and dead-looking—declaring to the world that they own or are visited by canine friends. What most people don't realize, however, is that it's possible to have both a green lawn and a, ahem, relieved dog!

Dog injury (i.e., "doggie spot") is a problem that almost every lawn owner experiences at one time or another. Although dogs can severely damage lawns through digging or other such wear and tear, it is what they must do naturally that most commonly affects the lawns of pet and non-pet households alike. And while

dog feces are an eyesore and unpleasant to dispose of, dog urine is more damaging and can actually kill the grass.

Damage from dog urine usually appears as circular dead patches (rarely more than three inches in diameter). Each patch consists of necrotic, dried out, yellow to brown tissue, often encircled by a border of healthy, dark green grass. This margin is often a darker green than the surrounding turf.

Because several lawn patch diseases cause symptoms similar to dog spots (e.g., dollar spot and brown patch), it is important to observe the behavior of one's own (or the neighborhood's) dog to confirm the origin of the spots. Otherwise, the appearance of such spots, especially if they increase rapidly in size and number, may indicate active lawn disease.

Dog urine damage may not always include dead grass. Very small dogs or dogs releasing a slight amount of urine in one spot (e.g., "marking" behavior) may cause spots with very dark, taller growth compared to surrounding grass.

Burned spots may recover with regrowth depending on the amount of urine released, the type and health of the lawn grass, time of year, irrigation, and rain conditions during or after the "event." If the burn is severe, however, the spots may need to be reseeded or resodded; otherwise, weeds may eventually replace the lawn grass on these spots.

Urine, consisting mainly of uric acid, delivers large amounts of nitrogen and salts to a small area. The result is very similar to the "burn" caused by over-application (e.g., accidental spilling) of lawn fertilizers.

It is the soluble salts (primarily the nitrogen compounds) found in urine that kill the grass, essentially pulling water out of turf grass blades and causing the death of leaf tissue through dehydration.

The darker green, fast growing ring around the dead spots is a response to moderately increased availability of nitrogen in those areas.

All dogs' urine contains salts and nitrogen that can kill the grass. But it is the way dogs deposit their urine on a lawn that determines the extent of injury. Dogs that squat to urinate deposit a large volume of urine in a small spot and cause more severe damage than dogs that raise their legs when urinating. Generally speaking, female dogs and young dogs of both sexes squat to urinate. Older male dogs raise their leg, spreading urine to a larger area.

Male dogs are also more territorial and do more "marking" than female dogs, and so they tend to urinate small amounts in a number of different locations. Thus, dogs that are young, large, or female often do more damage than ones that are old, small, or male.

All lawn grasses are susceptible to dog urine burn. However, severity of injury and recovery characteristics vary among grasses. Generally, warm-season, aggressively growing grasses such as bermuda grass, kikuyu grass, and St. Augustine grass recover from injury faster than cool-season or non-creeping grasses.

Warm-season grasses have horizontally growing rhizomes or stolons which quickly grow back into the dead spot, filling it before weeds invade. Among cool-season grasses, tall fescue appears to tolerate dog urine damage better than either Kentucky bluegrass or perennial rye grass.

Dog urine damage to lawns is exacerbated by hot, dry weather, which also contributes to leaf dehydration and thus increases the degree of burn. Damage is less severe during cooler months or when frequent rain can wash urine from the grass leaves and leach

excessive urine and salts from the root zone.

There are basically two approaches to dealing with dog injury on lawns. Preventive methods are often adequate. If not, then repair of the damaged area is in order.

-continued on page 18-

I've Got a New Home!



Since our last newsletter
these hounds have
found a 'Forever Home'

Please God, let my new family
love me.

Jessie is absolutely in love in Lovell with Janis and
Denise

Thank You to All Our Vets and Clinics Who Support the WBHR

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Oededecken, Dr. Benjamin Kraemer



180 Rd. 3Dx
Cody
(307) 250-4474
Dr. Amanda Marsh

Animal Eye Center
215 W. 67th Court - Loveland, CO
(970) 461-0909
Dr. Steve Roberts, Dr. Kent Bur-
gesser, Dr. Radka Andrysikova





-continued from page 17-

Training a dog not to urinate on the lawn may be possible if alternate locations for urination are available. Testimonials for dietary approaches to reducing dog urine's lawn burning effects are abundant. However, no such approach has been proved effective and such claims are not supported by research results. Most homeowners, therefore, must rely primarily on physical remedies after the fact.

Flooding the urine spot with large volumes of water immediately after the "act" is the most effective way to prevent lawn burn, but not always feasible. The water will wash off the salts and nitrogen from the foliage, diluting and leaching them below the leaves and crowns of the grass plants.

The sooner the water is applied after urination, the better. An observant, dedicated lawn and dog owner, with a hose or full watering can at the ready, stands the best chance of preventing spots on lawns caused by dogs.

If lawn burn is mild, and especially if it is on warm-season, creeping-type grasses like bermuda grass and kikuyu grass, it is likely that the spot will eventually repair itself and lawn owners may not have much to worry about. However, if the burn is exten-

sive or occurs on non-creeping grasses, then repair may be necessary to prevent weed invasion.

To repair individual burn spots, either reseed or resod. With either approach, begin by watering the spot thoroughly to leach urine salts from the root zone. Then remove the dead grass and, using a small spade or hand shovel, loosen up the soil.

To reseed, mix a handful of lawn grass seed with potting soil and mix with the spot's loosened soil; gently pack it down. Water immediately and keep moist until seedlings emerge.

A more effective and faster way to repair the spot is to re-sod. If repairing many spots at once, purchase a slab of sod from the local nursery and cut it into small pieces to fill the spots. If there are only a few spots, you may want to cut pieces of

Cut sod (two inches deep) from an inconspicuous edge of the lawn and use these for repair. Remove dead grass and loosen the soil. Place cut pieces of sod on each spot and step on them gently to assure good contact with the soil.

Water thoroughly and keep moist until the sod has rooted. Small pieces of sod dry out very quickly. You may need to irrigate the sodded spots several times during the day to keep sod from drying out.

Severely and extensively damaged lawns, especially where dogs are constantly active, may require total renovation: removal of dead grass, tilling, and soil preparation followed by reseeding or resodding.

The best times to do this in much of Wyoming are in the early Spring and late Fall.

As frustrating as doggie spots may be to homeowners, it can help to remember that a damaged lawn is a lot easier to replace than a relationship with a beloved pet.

German Shepherds Top the List of Most Popular Dog Breed in Wyoming with Bassets in Eighth

You wouldn't expect basset hounds to be the most popular breed of dog in Wyoming, but what might be a bit of a surprise to you is that they rank eighth overall based on a compilation of figures from several surveys.

Well, they aren't, but they do come in at eighth place behind the easy winner, the German Shepherd. Perhaps the big surprise, though, is the number two breed (and no offense meant) which is the Chihuahua. Rounding out the top five are the Golden Retriever, French Bulldog and Labrador Retriever.

Researchers felt there was a large correlation for the dog's popularity in that they identified many shared characteristics with Wyomingites such as:

Strong stance	Loyalty
Courage	Confidence
Intelligence	Energy
Appearance	Desire to work

Pat yourself on the back for that comparison.

There May Be Some Tax Advantages to Fostering

If you foster a pet for a 501(c)(3) adoption organization, you may be able to write off unreimbursed expenses. Write-offs for foster pets may include:

- Pet food
- Vet bills
- Supplies

You can also deduct 14 cents per mile on any charity-related driving. Note that this typically excludes commuting to and from the organization with which you are affiliated.

Make sure you're fostering a pet from an IRS-qualified 501(c)(3) if you want to qualify for a write off. Foster pets from nonqualified organizations aren't eligible for charity-related write-offs.

Be sure to speak with your accountant for the best advice on claiming your pet for tax purposes.

As most of you are probably aware, the WBHR Foundation is always available to discuss financial assistance associated with fostering.



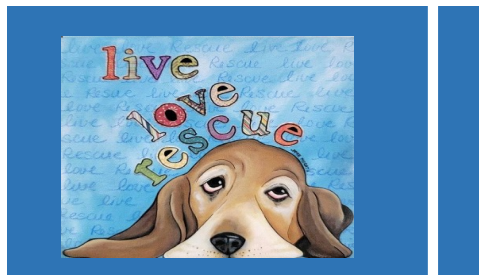
Passing over the Rainbow Bridge

In Loving Memory.....

Nadine and Pete paid their last respects to Freddie (13½) on Mar. 4 in Billings



If you have lost a special friend and would like them listed in this section of Waggin' Tales please contact WBHR Director Holly per the address on page 1.







WBHR Development Fund

\$1-25
Baxter and Fannie
Robert and Kerstin Bult
Gunder and Carole Hansen
In memory of Newton
In memory of Teton and Sherlock
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Joe Michaels (for Roxi and Molly)

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"Snoopy and Harley"

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Dr. Lyle Bischoff, Dr. Bryan Neves



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Newton, Dr. Amber Ingersoll, Dr. Angelica Bialek,
Dr. Madeleine Kohold



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Drs. Mark and Sarah Schreiber, Dr.
Cindy Hager, Dr. Karen Serres, Dr.
Sammie Perkins



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Dr. Darren Lynde, Dr. Rachel Young



A Very Huge Thank You to All of the Veterinarians, Staff and Clinics Who Annually Support the WBHR



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Preston Pliant



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Dr. Luke Gillespie



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Dr. Raven Novak



307 Veterinary Care
624 W. 14th
Casper
(307) 265-4333
Dr. Sammie Redding



For the love of a basset.....



WBHR Decals

Wyoming Basset Hound Rescue Decals are 4" tall and 6" wide. They are suitable for placement on outside windows and come with instructions to apply them. \$6.00 each, which includes shipping.

Basset Hound Dog Treat Cookbook

This cookbook is 8½" x 11" in size, with over 40 pages of great treat recipes for your dog! The covers can also be personalized, such as "Toby's Treats" and they can also be made for other breeds, not just basset hounds. The cookbooks are \$20.00 including shipping. Personalized cookbooks are \$23.00 (dog's photo and name). Order well in advance if a gift as they take four-to-six weeks to compile.



Wyoming Basset Hound Rescue T-Shirts

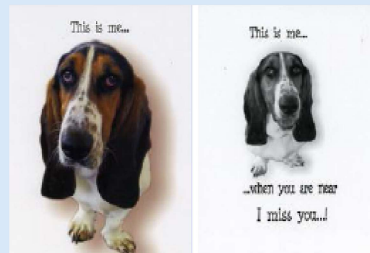
Three adult colors - Grey, Texas Orange and Colonial Blue. Shirts have 'Opt to Adopt' on the front and the WBHR logo on back. It's \$25.75 for sizes Small through X-Large, \$27.75 for 2XL and \$28.75 for 3XL. All prices include postage. *There are no Youth Size T-shirts available.*

Basset Hound Greeting Cards

The basset pictured is Mena, who was rescued by an animal sanctuary in Nebraska.

The back of each card tells her story to her new, forever home. The pictures are on the front and inside of each card

These are high-quality, 5x7 cards, with a glossy finish on the outside and a mat finish on the inside. The cost of the cards, which includes envelopes, is \$1.50 each with an additional \$.50 shipping per card for a total of cost of \$2.



'Missing You' Design

.....they light up our lives



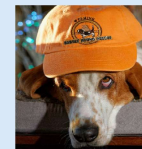
Basset Hound Note Cards

Like to write notes? We've got you covered with two different 12-pack sets of cards with each pack featuring four of our inspiring bassetts and their stories. The front has one of our rescued bassetts, the back highlights their story, the inside is blank and the cards measure 5.5 inches wide and are 4.25 inches high.

Pack "A" features Nick, Toby, Diamond and Cyndi and Pack "B" highlights Chloe, Hugo, Daisy and Ripley. The packs have three cards of each basset and are \$15 per set including shipping.

Iris Folding Greeting Cards

These beautiful cards are decorated with the iris paper folding technique. Each card is blank inside and lined with white card stock. Designs include two basset hounds, two poodles, two cats, a Scottie and a bulldog. The cost of the cards is \$3 each or two for \$5 which includes the mailing envelope. Postage is 75 cents per card.



Exclusive 'Floyd Wear' WBHR Caps

Thanks to John Minium and Floyd we have a full supply of official 'Floyd Wear' WBHR baseball caps for the great price of \$25 including postage. Caps are now available in coral, chamois, khaki, periwinkle and tangerine. As for the cap construction, it's a 100% cotton material, has an adjustable leather back strap with brass closure and features a cool-crown mesh top.

'Memoir of an Abandoned Basset Hound'

Rocky was abandoned by his family in Wyoming and after a failed adoption, he was adopted to his forever home in Montana. His master, Jim, simply wrote this book about Rocky's antics and adventures through the eyes of Rocky. Rocky's book is available for a donation to WBR (*suggested donation - \$3.00*) Format: ebook pdf - Length: 199 pages.



For questions about any of these items, please email Holly at: wybassetrescue@gmail.com

To the following people for all their help since our last newsletter, whether with fostering, transport or placing bassets in new homes



Sara Bree Bedwell/Bella Peacock, Tina and Jeff Conley, Freckles and Tomcat Rescue, Jane Gates, Shannon Gerdel, Linda Griego, Dr. Bo Johnson/Rocky Mountain Vein Clinic, Frank Mallon, Luke McNeely, John Minium, Karen Parker and Floyd,

Tiffany Olson, Stephanie Oneto, Pampa Animal Welfare Society, Mike & Valerie Peck/Absaroka Head Start, John and Fay Pondish, Heidi Rasmussen, Michael Ryan, 17 Clean, June and Ron Sargent, Stockhill and Richard Tax Service, LTD,

Sunlight Federal Credit Union, Sally and Edward Vine/Vine Fencing.

"It is amazing what you can accomplish if you do not care who gets the credit."

Harry S. Truman

Wishlist

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Transportation Assistance
Monetary Donations
Doggie Treats
Veterinary Assistance
Applicable Gift Certificates

*Don't forget
to check our web site
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Please contact Holly Moen
wymbassetrescue@gmail.com
(307) 272-8089

**Memorial Day 2025
Have a Great
Holiday, but
Make Sure Your
Bassets are Safe!**

