



Phoenix Field & Obedience Club * Nov. 2017 News pfoc.club

President Carolyn Quinlan
Vice President Kay Morrow
Treasurer Susan Norman
Secretary Cindy Blair
Training Director Marilyn Bennett
Trial Chairman Jane Krause
Members-at-Large: Clemence Newcomb, Mindy Masch, and Don Wilson

Classes

New dog obedience, rally, and conformation classes begin Monday, Nov. 6th at Encanto Park, Phoenix. Registration forms are found online at pfoc.club. Classes fill rapidly.

General Meeting & Holiday Party - Dec. 9th

The next PFOC general meeting & annual holiday party will be Dec. 9th, 7:00 pm at Carolyn Quinlan's home. Flyer is attached. Join us for holiday cheer. See you there.

Thank you to the Quinlans for hosting our party!

PFOC Jan. 20-21, 2018 trials

We are planning our 2018 trials at Paradise Valley Park, Phx. We hope you are training your dogs to be ready for our trials. It is fun to be there. We need many people to help us set up our rings and equipment, Friday after 3 pm. **Please try to help.** Our trial premium is available at pfoc.club or contact our trial secretary, Christine Filler, cfiller1@msn.com or **608 606 9029** for a premium. Enter and support our club.



*Future PFOC General Meetings (7:30 PM)

January 12, March 16, May 18, June 23

Please send your event info to Kay Morrow at draftdog@cox.net

November 10-11
Canada Del Oro KC
November 12-13
Madera Canyon KC
Location: Rillito Park, Tucson
Superintendent: Onofrio Dog Shows

November 17-18
Tucson KC
November 19
Greater Sierra Vista KC
Location: Pima County Fairgrounds, Tucson
Superintendent: Jack Bradshaw Dog Shows

November 24-25-26-27
Scottsdale Dog Fanciers Association
Arrowhead KC
Location: Rawhide, Chandler
Superintendent: Onofrio Dog Shows

December 1-2
Yuma KC
Yuma County Fairgrounds, Yuma
Superintendent: Jack Bradshaw Dog Shows

January 7, 2018

PFOC Fun Match

**Location: Paradise Valley Park, Phoenix
Flyer attached and on our pfoc.club site**

*****January 20 & 21, 2018**

PFOC Obedience & Rally Trials

**Location: Paradise Valley Park, Phoenix
Secretary: Christine Filler- cfiller1@msn.com**

February 2-3, 2018 -Sahuaro State KC
February 4-5, 2018 -Lost Dutchman KC
Location: Arizona State Fairgrounds, Phoenix
Superintendent: Onofrio Dog Shows

February 1, 2018
Papago Labrador Retriever Club
All-breed Obedience & Rally Trials
Location: Arizona State Fairgrounds, Phoenix
Show Secretary: Brenda Rojas

February 2-3, 2018
Sahuaro State KC
February 4-5, 2018
Lost Dutchman KC
Location: Arizona State Fairgrounds, Phoenix
Superintendent: Onofrio Dog Shows

February 17-18
Grand Canyon German Shepherd Dog Club
Location: Paradise Valley Park, Phoenix
debvvt@gmail.com

March 2, 2018
Desert Valley Doberman Pinscher Club
Location: Arizona State Fairgrounds, Phoenix
Superintendent: Onofrio Dog Shows
March 2, 2018
Desert Valley Doberman Pinscher Club
Location: Arizona State Fairgrounds, Phoenix
Superintendent: Onofrio Dog Shows

April 14-15, 2018
German Shepherd Dog Club of Southern Arizona,
Location: Marana, AZ
showsec.mignon@gmail.com

July 21-22, 2018
Flagstaff Kennel Club
Location: Williams, AZ
Superintendent: Onofrio Dog Show



Holiday Party & General Meeting

All PFOC members and guests are invited to our
SATURDAY, December 9th - 7:00 pm general meeting
And Holiday Potluck Dinner
(Please leave your dogs at home)

Here's what you need to know:

When: SATURDAY, December 9th

Where: Carolyn and Terry Quinlan's Home

13233 North 2nd Street, Phoenix, AZ 85022

Time: Board Meeting 6:30 PM General Meeting 7:00 pm

Holiday Party to follow immediately thereafter.

Get ready for great conversation, good food, fun, and games!

**PLEASE RSVP TO CAROLYN BY WEDNESDAY,
DECEMBER 6TH AND INDICATE IF YOU PLAN TO BRING
AN APPETIZER, SIDE DISH OR DESSERT**

PFOC will provide the main dish for this event

***Bring a wrapped dog-related gift to exchange. Gift value \$10-\$15**

***Our gift exchange is optional.**

If you bring one gift, you will receive one gift in return.

Information: Carolyn Quinlan 602-999-1978 stellarussell6336@live.com

13233 North 2nd Street, Phoenix, AZ 85022

Directions: Thunderbird to 3rd Street, south 1 block to Pershing St.

Turn right on Pershing, two blocks to 2nd Street, 2nd house on right.

Look for white reindeer in yard.



January 15, 2016 - AKC's Chief Veterinary Officer Dr. Klein On Canine Flu

In early March 2015, there appeared to be a significant outbreak of Kennel Cough in Chicago. Our hospital, a 24-hour emergency and critical care facility, regularly sees a high volume of sick and injured dogs and cats. But what we were seeing in Spring 2015 was different.

Suddenly, a large number of coughing, sick dogs started to appear in area veterinary clinics in the heart of Chicago and on the city's northside. The majority of these dogs were initially alert, with a hacking cough. Most hospitals treated these dogs for "[Kennel Cough](#)" or infectious tracheobronchitis. Kennel Cough is the non-technical term used for a syndrome of contagious coughs encompassing various bacteria and/or viral etiologies, such as adenovirus 2, canine parainfluenza, Bordetella, and Mycoplasma. It was termed "Kennel Cough" due to the contagious nature of the illness: when one dog came down with a cough, within a short time the whole kennel was coughing.

Not dissimilar to children in school or people becoming ill in work places, Kennel Cough is easily spread. It is routinely treated out-patient with cough suppressants if the cough is non-productive. Depending on the veterinarian, an antibiotic of choice, such as Clavamox or [Doxycycline](#) may be prescribed. The cough usually runs its course in about 10-14 days, with owners warned to keep dogs away from other dogs when coughing.

But last Spring, many of these dogs routinely treated by their veterinarians for Kennel Cough returned within a couple of days with high fevers, sometimes greater than 105 degrees. They were lethargic, not eating, and were dehydrated from not drinking. Many had labored breathing. The large numbers of sick, coughing dogs was quickly becoming overwhelming for local veterinarians--and even for our large emergency clinic, which typically sees more than 11,000 cats and dogs each year. It soon became apparent that this was something more serious than Kennel Cough.

Canine Influenza Virus (CIV) has been on the scene for about 10 years, and Chicago is no stranger to it. These initial infections started in racing [Greyhounds](#) in an outbreak of a strain believed to have originated in horses years before, which is known as the H3N8 strain of the disease. In 2008, Chicago and other Midwestern boarding facilities were hit with cases of this influenza virus. Most of these cases were not severe, and the disease seemed to be able to be contained by having shelters and veterinary hospitals upgrade their disinfection protocols and ventilation systems. Though a vaccine was made available in 2010, many veterinarians did not include this vaccine as part of the required annual vaccination protocol due to the fairly easy containment of the virus and the relatively low mortality rates. So it was felt, after seeing dozens of cases coming to hospitals and day care and boarding facilities, that CIV had raised its ugly little head again.

Day care and boarding facilities in Chicago require that dogs be up to date on [vaccines](#), including the Bordetella vaccination, which is given to prevent Kennel Cough. Because many of these dogs had been thought to have Kennel Cough when they first presented, and knowing that these dogs were up to date on their vaccines but still coming into area hospitals in such waves and with such severity of illness, we started to be concerned about the emergence of a new vaccination-resistant strain.

As the pattern was not typical, some hospitals began performing respiratory panels to try and determine the causative agent of this contagious infectious respiratory disease (CIRD). On April 12, 2015, Cornell University sent out a memo that CIV was in fact the cause, but a new strain, H3N2 (an Asian flu strain previously seen only in Korea, China, and Thailand) was to blame for the recent severity and numbers of cases of sick dogs. In the end, the vast majority of dogs recovered with supportive care, some treated as out-patients, and some requiring up to 3-to-5 days of hospitalization, especially for those developing severe pneumonia.

Recently, both Merck and Zoetis pharmaceutical companies have each formulated a vaccine against this new CIV H3N2 strain. The vaccine requires a booster about 2-to-3 weeks after the initial vaccine, with follow up yearly boosters. Dog owners should talk to their veterinarians about the best vaccine protocol for their dogs, based upon the dog's health, lifestyle, and other risk factors. As with any disease, the very young and the very old, as well as immune compromised patients are at highest risk, but this strain seems much more indiscriminate: otherwise healthy dogs became ill and some unfortunately succumbed.

Dogs participating in group activities, such as [agility](#), [obedience](#), or [conformation](#) are at high risks for exposure. Boarding facilities, professional handlers, as well as day care facilities and grooming shops, also pose a high risk of possible exposure and the potential for severe economic loss, as complete disinfection is required and quarantine for up to two weeks. The virus also has the capability to be spread by people as the virus can live on clothing for up to 48 hours. Dog show judges should exhibit care and hygiene in the examination of dogs.

Will there be future outbreaks of this H3N2 flu virus? We do not know, though a new map released by Cornell University's Animal Health Diagnostic Center indicates flu cases on the East and West coasts as well as Illinois' neighboring states.

Brucellosis Update: AKC Canine Health Foundation Funds Research to Battle the Disease **Samantha Wright | June 13, 2017**

Canine brucellosis is a reproductive disease caused by the bacterium *Brucella canis* (*B. canis*), which can cause infertility, abortion, and severe spinal infections in dogs.



The *B. canis* bacteria can be transmitted several ways: during a heat cycle, at breeding, through contaminated hands or clothing, and from the bitch to the puppies during whelping and nursing. There are often no clinical signs following infection, and there are currently no cures or effective treatments. The clinical signs that may appear, such as weight loss, lethargy, and swollen lymph nodes, are often like those of other diseases, which may delay and complicate diagnosis. Male dogs may also experience swelling of the prostate, testicles, and epididymis (the tube that carries sperm).

Brucella infections constitute a serious problem for [dog breeders](#), pet owners, and kennels. Though well understood in the context of canine breeding operations, this disease is an under-recognized health issue in the canine rescue and shelter populations and may be a source of infection to these dog populations. Canine brucellosis is a zoonotic disease, meaning that humans exposed to *B. canis* can contract the disease, and therefore it presents a public health issue, as well.

The AKC Canine Health Foundation (CHF) is currently funding three canine brucellosis grants. These research projects are focused on improving diagnostics, developing a vaccine to prevent *B. canis* infection, and studying the epidemiology of the organism:

Preventing Inaccurate Diagnosis of Brucellosis

Principal Investigator: Christina Larson DVM; University of Minnesota

Brucellosis testing is often made difficult by the fact that the most commonly used brucellosis test, the rapid slide agglutination test (RSAT), also gives false positive results when the dog has recently been infected with a different bacterium, *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, which is one of the common causes of kennel cough. Vaccinating a dog for Bordetella (kennel cough) is likely to cause false positive results on the RSAT. This study will evaluate whether false positive RSAT results are obtained after [vaccinating the dog](#) with an intranasal, commercially available Bordetella vaccine.

Development of a Brucellosis Vaccine for Dogs - Principal Investigator: Angela Arenas DVM PhD; Texas A&M AgriLife Research
The goal of this research is to develop a safe and effective *Brucella canis* vaccine, using a genetic mutant that has been shown to be safe and effective for controlling infection against other Brucella species. The development of such a vaccine for dogs will significantly impact canine and human health by limiting the spread of *B. canis*.

An Epidemiological Study of *Brucella canis*

Principal Investigators: Tory Whitten, MPH and Joni Scheffel DVM, MPH; Minnesota Department of Health

The investigators will measure how commonly rescue and shelter dogs entering Minnesota are exposed to *B. canis*, as a first step to understanding the prevalence of this important reproductive disease. The results will be used to determine the prevalence and raise awareness of this disease in rescue and shelter dog populations, help identify risk factors for canine brucellosis, and develop a diagnostic test for canine brucellosis at the Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. An important outcome of this study will be to create prevention and control measures applicable to this population of dogs.

***To learn more about canine brucellosis, please read the USDA's [Best Practices for Brucella canis Prevention and Control in Dog Breeding Facilities](#). To learn more about the AKC Canine Health Foundation's research and education programs, please visit [akcchf.org](#).**

What human foods should your dog eat?

Dedicated dog lovers tend to be very kind people. We share our hearts and homes (and for some lucky pups, even the foot of our beds) with our canine pals. Surely there is nothing wrong with sharing our favorite foods with them too, right? Not necessarily. Many of the foods, such as [fruits and vegetables](#), that humans digest just fine can wreck havoc on a dog's body, causing severe health problems. On the other hand, some of the foods people eat can be introduced to a dog's diet just fine, and even provide health benefits such as joint strength, better breath, and allergy immunity. But before giving your dog foods that you crave, read on and learn which foods are safe and which can send your dog straight to the vet.

Human Foods



Almonds **No**, dogs shouldn't eat almonds. Almonds may not necessarily be toxic to dogs like pecans, walnuts, and macadamia nuts are, but they can block the esophagus or even tear the windpipe if not chewed completely. Salted almonds are especially dangerous because they can increase water retention, which is potentially fatal to dogs prone to heart disease.



Bread Yes, dogs can eat bread. Small amounts of plain bread (no spices and definitely no raisins) won't hurt your dog, but it also won't provide any health benefits either. It has no nutritional value and can really pack on the carbohydrates and calories, just like in people. Homemade breads are a better option than store-bought, as bread from the grocery store typically contains unnecessary preservatives, but it's best to avoid it all together.



Cashews Yes, dogs can eat cashews. Cashews are OK for dogs, but only a few at a time. They've got calcium, magnesium, antioxidants, and proteins, but while these nuts contain less fat than others, too many can lead to weight gain and other fat-related conditions. A few cashews here and there are a nice treat, but only if they're unsalted.



Cheese Yes, dogs can eat cheese in small to moderate quantities. As long as your dog isn't lactose intolerant, which is rare, but still possible in canines, cheese can be a great treat. Many kinds of cheese can be high in fat, so go for low-fat varieties like cottage cheese or mozzarella.



Chocolate **No**, dogs should not eat chocolate. This isn't just an old wives' tale. Chocolate contains very toxic substances called methylxanthines, which are stimulants that stop a dog's metabolic process. Even just a little bit of chocolate, especially dark chocolate, can cause diarrhea and vomiting. A large amount can cause seizures, irregular heart function, and even death. Do not have chocolate in an accessible location. If your dog does ingest chocolate, contact a veterinarian or Pet Poison Helpline as soon as possible.



Cinnamon **No**, cinnamon is not OK for dogs. While cinnamon is not actually toxic to dogs, it's probably best to avoid it. Cinnamon and its oils can irritate the inside of dogs' mouths, making them uncomfortable and sick. It can lower a dog's blood sugar too much and can lead to diarrhea, vomiting, increased, or decreased heart rate, and even liver disease. If they inhale it in powder form, cinnamon can cause difficulty breathing, coughing, and choking.



Coconut Yes, coconut is OK for dogs. This funky fruit contains Lauric, which strengthens the immune system by fighting off viruses. It can also help with bad breath and clearing up skin conditions like hot spots, flea allergies, and itchy skin. Coconut milk and coconut oil are safe for dogs too. Just be sure your dog doesn't get its paws on the furry outside of the shell, which can get lodged in the throat.



Corn Yes, dogs can eat corn. Corn is one of the most common ingredients in most dog foods. However, the cob can be hard for a dog to digest and may cause an intestinal blockage, so if you're sharing some corn, make sure it is off the cob.



Eggs Yes, it's OK for dogs to eat eggs. Eggs are safe for dogs as long as they are fully cooked. Cooked eggs are a wonderful source of protein and can help an upset stomach. However, eating raw egg whites can give dogs biotin deficiency, so be sure to cook the eggs all the way through before giving them to your pet.



Fish Yes, dogs can eat fish. Fish contains good fats and amino acids, giving your dog a nice health boost. Salmon and sardines are especially beneficial – salmon because it's loaded with vitamins and protein, and sardines because they have soft, digestible bones for extra calcium. With the exception of sardines, be sure to pick out all the tiny bones, which can be tedious but is definitely necessary. Never feed your dog uncooked or under-cooked fish, only fully cooked and cooled, and limit your dog's fish intake to no more than twice a week.



Garlic No, dogs shouldn't eat onions. Like onions, leeks, and chives, garlic is part of the Allium family, and it is five times more toxic to dogs than the rest of the Allium plants. Garlic can create anemia in dogs, causing side effects such as pale gums, elevated heart rate, weakness, and collapsing. Poisoning from garlic and onions may have delayed symptoms, so if you think your dog may have eaten some, monitor him or her for a few days, not just right after consumption.



Ham Yes, dogs can eat ham. Ham is OK for dogs to eat, but certainly isn't the healthiest for them. Ham is high in sodium and fat, so while sharing a small piece is alright, it shouldn't be a continuous habit.



Honey Yes, dogs can eat honey. Honey is packed with countless nutrients such as vitamins A, B, C, D, E, and K, potassium, calcium, magnesium, copper, and antioxidants. Feeding dogs small amounts of honey can help with allergies because it introduces small amounts of pollen to their systems, building up immunity to allergens in your area. In addition to consuming honey, the sticky spread can also be used as a topical treatment for burns and superficial cuts.



Ice cream No, dogs shouldn't eat ice cream. As refreshing of a treat as ice cream is, it's best not to share it with your dog. Canines don't digest dairy very well, and many even have a slight intolerance to lactose, a sugar found in milk products. Although it's also a dairy product, frozen yogurt is a much better alternative. To avoid the milk altogether, freeze chunks of strawberries, raspberries, apples, and pineapples and give them to your dog as a sweet, icy treat.



Macadamia nuts No, dogs should not eat macadamia nuts. These are some of the most poisonous foods for dogs. Macadamia nuts, part of the Protaceae family, can cause vomiting, increased body temperature, inability to walk, and lethargy. Even worse, they can affect the nervous system. Never feed your dog macadamia nuts.



Milk Yes, dogs can have milk. But be cautious. Many dogs are lactose-intolerant and don't digest milk well. While it is okay for dogs to have a little milk, owners should be cognizant of the symptoms of lactose-intolerance and might want to stick to giving their dogs water.



Peanut butter Yes, peanut butter is OK for dogs. Peanut butter can be an excellent source of protein for dogs. It contains heart-healthy fats, vitamins B and E and niacin. Raw, unsalted peanut butter is the healthiest option because it doesn't contain xylitol, a sugar substitute that can be toxic to dogs.



Peanuts Yes, dogs can eat peanuts. Unlike almonds, peanuts are safe for dogs to eat. They're packed with good fats and proteins that can benefit your dog. Just be sure to give peanuts in moderation, as you don't want your dog taking in too much fat, which can lead to pancreas issues. Also, avoid salted peanuts.



Popcorn Yes, dogs can eat popcorn. Unsalted, unbuttered, plain air-popped popcorn is OK for your dog in moderation. It contains riboflavin and thiamine, both of which promote eye health and digestion, as well as small amounts of iron and protein. Be sure to pop the kernels all the way before giving them to your dog, as unpopped kernels could become a choking hazard.



Pork Yes, dogs can eat pork. Pork is highly digestible protein, packed with amino acids, and it contains more calories per pound than other meats. Pork also may be less likely to cause an allergic reaction in some pets compared to other meat.



Quinoa Yes, quinoa is OK for dogs. Quinoa is actually an ingredient in some high-quality dry dog foods. The strong nutritional profile of quinoa makes it a healthy alternative to corn, wheat, and soy — starches that are often used to make kibble.



Salmon Yes, dogs can eat salmon. As mentioned above, fully cooked salmon is an excellent source of protein, good fats, and amino acids. It promotes joint and brain health and gives dog-immune systems a nice boost. However, raw or undercooked salmon contains parasites that can make dogs very sick, causing vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, and, in extreme cases, even death. Be sure to cook salmon all the way through (the FDA recommends at least 145 degrees Fahrenheit) and the parasites should cook out.



Shrimp Yes, shrimp is OK for dogs. A few shrimp every now and then is fine for your dog, but only if they are fully cooked and the shell (including the tail, head, and legs) is removed completely. Shrimp are high in antioxidants, vitamin B-12, and phosphorus, but also low in fat, calories, and carbohydrates.



Tuna Yes, dogs can eat tuna. In moderation, cooked, fresh tuna is an excellent source of omega-3 fatty acids, which promotes heart and eye health. As for canned tuna, it contains small amounts of mercury and sodium, which should be avoided in excess. A little bit of canned tuna and tuna juice here and there is fine – prepared only in water, not oil – as long as it doesn't contain any spices.



Turkey Yes, dogs can eat turkey. Turkey is fine for dogs as long as it is not covered in garlic (which can be very toxic to dogs) and seasonings. Also be sure to remove excess fat and skin from the meat and don't forget to check for bones; poultry bones can splinter during digestion, causing blockage or even tears in the intestines.



Wheat/grains Yes, dogs can eat wheat and other grains. Dogs do not have to be grain-free; it is perfectly OK for them to have grains. In fact, grains like wheat and corn are great sources of protein, essential fatty acids, and fiber. If your dog has certain allergies, however, it might be best to avoid grains, but it truly depends on your dog.



Yogurt Yes, yogurt is OK for dogs. Plain yogurt is a perfectly acceptable snack for dogs, however some canines may have trouble digesting it. If your dog can digest it, the active bacteria in yogurt can help strengthen the digestive system with probiotics. Be sure to skip over yogurts with added sugars and artificial sweeteners.

Happy Thanksgiving!



PHOENIX FIELD & OBEDIENCE CLUB FUN MATCH

Sunday, Jan.7, 2018



PARADISE VALLEY PARK
17642 N. 40th Street, Phoenix, AZ
(40TH Street between Union Hills & Bell Road)



**Judging Times: Obedience will begin at 9:00 a.m.
Rally will begin at 9:30 a.m.**

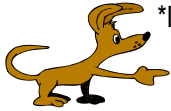
Obedience group stays will be done separately. Times: every half hour beginning at 10:30 a.m.

OBEDIENCE Classes:	Beginner	Novice	Novice	Open	Utility
RALLY Classes:	Novice	Advanced	Advanced	Excellent	Master

(Obedience Beginner Novice class to follow all Rally classes in the Rally ring)

Rings will have baby-gates. Although there is no separation of A & B classes, our judges will use a B format in Open/Utility upon request. You may use toys, treats and training aids (*no shock collars*). No abuse or harsh corrections will be allowed. All dogs must be kept on a leash except when in the ring and must be brought into the ring and taken out of the ring on a leash. When outside of the ring, the handler must keep the dog on a leash and must hold the leash or confine the dog in a secure location such as a crate or exercise pen. **This match is open to all pure breed dogs, All American dogs, and mixed-breed dogs.** *Any person and dog in good standing with AKC is eligible to enter this match.

Pre-entry Only \$8.00 per dog per entry \$6.00 for 2nd entry of same dog



*If a dog is exhibiting twice in the same class, the second run will be scheduled at the end of the class.
No email, fax, or phone entries will be accepted.

There will be no refunds for people and dogs who register for the match but don't attend.

Entries must be received by Jan. 5, 2018, noon. Make check/money order payable to: Phoenix Field & Obedience Club
Mail to: Becki Johnson, 7339 W. Griffin Ln., Glendale, AZ 85303-3914

**If you have any questions, contact Becki Johnson at murphyudx@aol.com or 602-999-0761*

Cut here -----

Save time and postage — enter ONLINE at <http://www.pfoc.club/events.html>

PFOC Fun Match • Sunday, January 7, 2018

Breed _____ Call name of dog _____
 Name of Handler _____
 Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Email _____ Phone _____

OBEDIENCE
 Beginner Novice _____
 Novice _____
 Open _____ Jump _____ / _____
 Utility _____ Jump _____

RALLY
 Novice _____
 Advanced _____ Jump _____
 Excellent _____ Jump _____
 Master _____ Jump _____



AGREEMENT

I (we) personally assume all responsibility and liability for the entered dog in this match and hold harmless all other parties from any claim for loss or injury caused by this dog upon the match premises and from any claim for loss or injury of the entered dog in the match. I (we) hereby assume the full responsibility for and agree to indemnify and save this group, its members, directors, officers, match secretary and the owner or lessor of the premises from any and all loss and expense (including legal fees) by reason of the liability imposed by law upon any of the aforementioned parties for damage because of bodily injuries, including death at any time resulting there from, sustained by any person or persons, including myself (ourselves), or on account of damage to property, arising out of or in consequence to my (our) participation in this match, however such injuries, death or damage to specific property may be caused, and whether or not the same may have been caused or may be alleged to have been caused by negligence of the afore mentioned parties or any of their employees or agents, or any other persons.

I (we) understand that no entry will be accepted without a legible signature.

Signature of owner or owner's agent _____ Date _____

No refunds will be given in the event of cancellation or if the match cannot be completed due to circumstances beyond our control.