## HAPPENINGS AROUND THE HOUSE

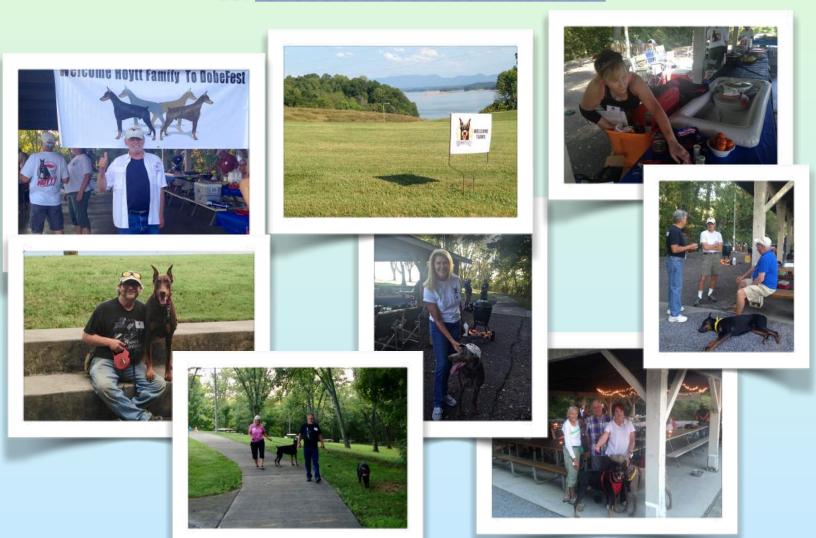
**NEWS FROM HOYTT OWNERS AND HOUSE OF HOYTT** 

AUGUST 2019 ISSUE #42

## SAVE THE DATE!

DOBEFEST SEPTEMBER 20TH AND 21ST
OPEN TO HOYTT DOBERMAN OWNERS
PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU WILL BE JOINING US THIS
YEAR

EMAIL: ORDERS@HOYTT.COM OR NOEL2DOBES@GMAIL.COM





# RECENTLY PLACED



THE DONOVAN FAMILY FROM NORTH CAROLINA CAME TO PICK UP THEIR NEW BEST FRIEND "ALPHA"

ALPHA IS QUITE HAPPY WITH HIS NEW SIBLINGS!





### How dogs respond to others in distress: Do they really care?

If you have two dogs in the family, chances are when one of them is unhappy or anxious, the other has a noticeable reaction. Some dogs sniff a stressed housemate to try to pick up clues, while others more actively engage with their friend, almost as if they're trying to distract him.

In 2016, researchers at the University of Vienna conducted the first-ever study to determine if dogs feel empathy for other dogs—especially dogs they know.1 Past studies prove that a form of empathy called emotional contagion exists in a wide variety of species, including dogs.

For the study, the research team recruited 16 pairs of dogs of various breeds. Each pair had lived under the same roof for a least one year. To get recordings of actual distress, the owners brought one of their dogs into an unfamiliar room and left them there so their whines and cries could be recorded.

Also included in the experiment were recordings of sounds of distress from a group of dogs who were unfamiliar to the 16 pairs, along with a computer-generated control sound with the same frequencies and timing of distressed dog sounds.

In the next phase of the experiment, which occurred over a six-week period, the owners brought their second dog (the one who hadn't been recorded) into an unfamiliar room. The owner then sat in a chair facing away from the dog and put on a pair of headphones so he or she couldn't hear any sounds in the room (presumably to avoid sending any sort of signal to the dog).

The dogs were given time to get familiar with their surroundings, and then one of three sets of sounds was played through speakers hidden behind a screen: either the whining of the dog's housemate, the whining of an unfamiliar dog or the control sound. The researchers videotaped the dogs as they reacted to the recorded sounds.

At subsequent two-week intervals, the same dogs were brought back to listen to the other two recordings. The dogs' heart rates, salivary cortisol levels and behavioral responses were measured before and after listening to the recordings. Immediately after each recording ended, the dog's housemate was brought into the room so the two could reunite.

#### The dogs displayed not only empathy but also sympathetic concern

Not surprisingly, the dogs in the study reacted much more strongly to the recordings of other dogs in distress than to the computer-generated control sounds. The body language the dogs displayed while listening to the sounds of other dogs included lip licking, yawning, whining, a lowered body posture, tail tucked between the legs and shaking.

Also not surprising was that the dogs showed even greater stress indicators when they heard the recordings of their housemates. This suggests they were correctly interpreting and reacting to the sounds other dogs make when they're unhappy — especially when it was their friend who was distressed.

"When their housemate was brought into the room, the dogs tended to show many concern-related behaviors directed toward this dog," writes dog behavior expert Dr. Stanley Coren about the study results.

### How dogs respond to others in distress: Do they really care?

"This included staying close to them, licking their faces, tail wagging, rubbing their body alongside the other dog, showing greeting behaviors, and trying to initiate play. These behaviors were more likely to occur when the sounds they had listened to earlier came from the dog they lived with."3

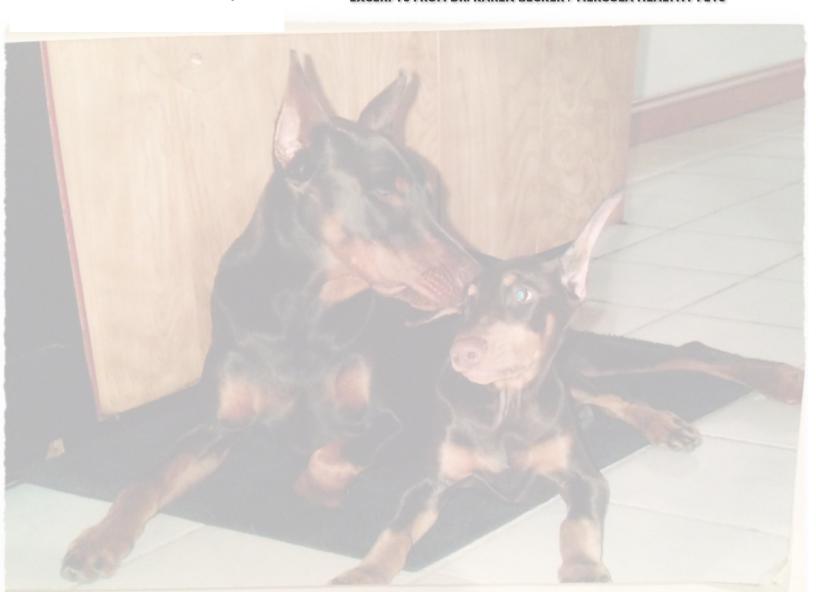
Not only does the dogs' behavior look like empathy, but it also rises to the level of sympathetic concern, which is a step above emotional contagion. The dogs not only felt the emotions of the distressed dogs, but also tried to alleviate their friends' sadness by offering physical comfort and distractions.

Past research has found dogs to be very responsive to human crying, but this is the first study to show that dogs who detect emotional distress will hurry to do something about it.

"Dogs have been by the side of humans for tens of thousands of years and they've learned to read our social cues," says Sanford. "Dog owners can tell that their dogs sense their feelings. Our findings reinforce that idea, and show that, like Lassie, dogs who know their people are in trouble might spring into action."

The results of these studies, like many others on the mental and emotional lives of dogs, just confirm for those of us who adore them that our canine companions are intelligent, sensitive, loving creatures. But it's always nice to have documented research to validate what we already know!

EXCERPTS FROM DR. KAREN BECKER / MERCOLA HEALTHY PETS

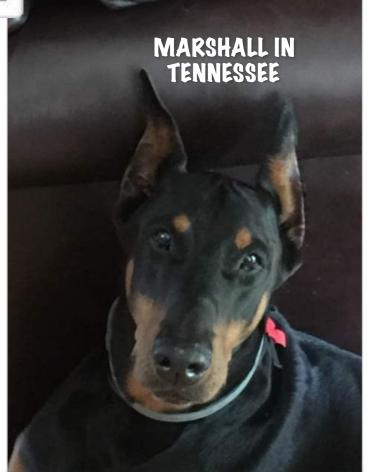




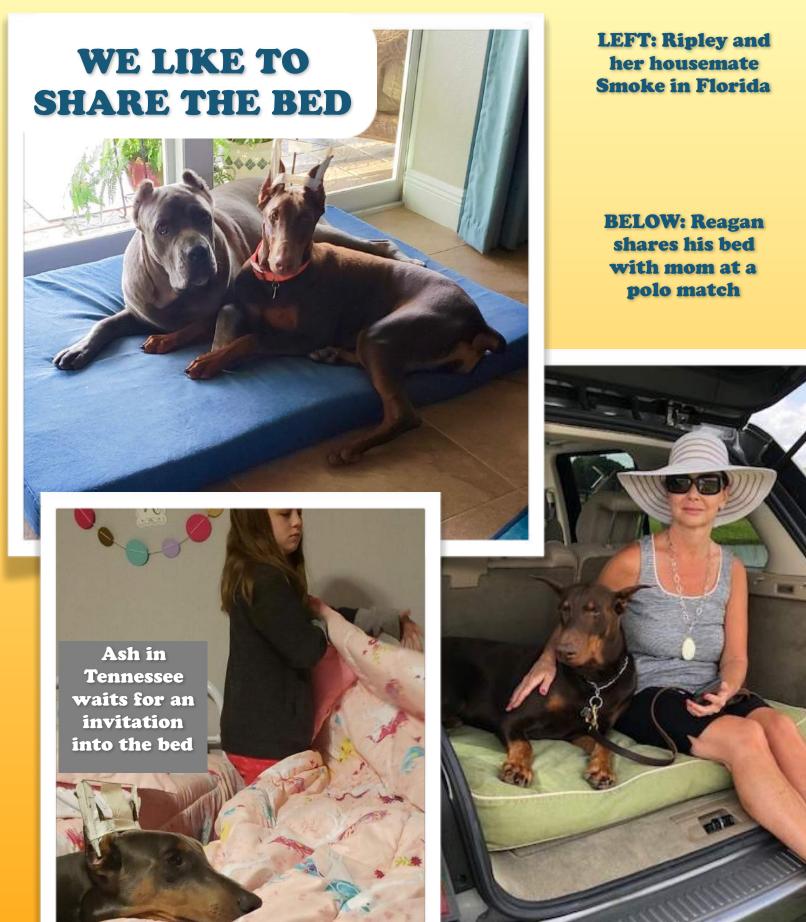
## BLACK AND TAN POSERS







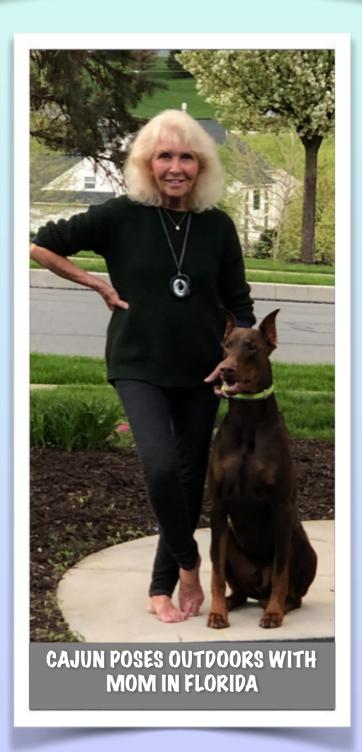




## GRACEE ROSE IN ARIZONA WAITS WHILE MOM MAKES DINNER



## HANGING WITH MOM





PHOTOS OR STORIES TO SHARE? PLEASE EMAIL - NEW EMAIL: noel2dobes@gmail.com

















