

HOUSE BREAKING/ PUPPY CARE AND TRAINING

THE KEY TO TRAINING SUCCESS IS YOU!

Spend as much time with your puppy as possible during the first two to three weeks your puppy is home. Be consistent, patient, praise when appropriate, and be willing – for however long it takes – to invest the time and energy necessary to make this important training time a success. The effort you put forth now will be well worth it for the lifetime of your puppy!

Buy a crate and during the first few weeks, keep your puppy in it whenever you are not playing, holding, or watching him explore his new surroundings. Spend as much time as you can with your pup, but when you can't watch him, crating him can prevent mistakes from occurring. In addition to providing the safe, secure refuge you pup needs and wants, crates are critical to house training because as den animals, dogs are naturally inclined to not soil their bed. The most important thing dogs learn in a crate is it they can control the urge to eliminate until the proper time and situation.

Establish his schedule and don't deviate from it. The, when, and how, you house-train needs to be consistent so make sure all family members follow the same guidelines. Pick a starting spot in your yard and take your pup there on a lead when it's time to eliminate. The odor from previous visits to this spot will stimulate the urge to defecate and / or urinate. In the housebreaking process, it is a good idea to use the same word like "outside" when you're going out and "do your stuff" once you're outside. Consistent use of a word with an activity will help to build a level of communication between you and your pup. Be patient. Dogs may urinate or defecate more than once in an outing and not always right away don't distract your pup in the job at hand. This is a business trip, not a social time.

Praise them for their success when the job is done.

Don't mix business with pleasure. Wait until your pup has finished and then take him back inside and spend some time with him. You know there is little chance the pup will have to eliminate for a while so play with him and have a good time. The more time you spend with the pup, the better it is. Remember, they are still young and need to act like a pup, developing and learning about their new situation environment. When you are finished, take one more trip outside and place the pup in its crate.

Dogs are creatures of habit; they like to eat, sleep, and relieve themselves on a regular schedule. Establishing and maintaining a schedule is easy to do and gets easier as your pup grows. Pay attention to your pup's behavior so you can develop a schedule that works for both of you. First, learn when your pup naturally defecates – in the morning, at night, 30 minutes after eating etc. look at your schedule and determine what compromises need to be made to make this workable for everyone. If you catch a pup in the act of having an accident, tell him "No!" forcefully, pick him up and take him outside. If you don't catch him, Simply, Clean Up the messes and scold yourself for not being available. Do not scold the puppy. Take him outside frequently and watch him very closely when he's outside. While in the house, as soon as you see him pacing, sniffing around, turning in circles, or trying to sneak away, pick him up and take him outside. These are telltale signs that he needs to relieve him/herself

SAMPLE SCHEDULE FOR A WORKING FAMILY

For puppies 2 - 6 months. Old eating 2 - 4 meals per day; owner can get home at lunch. For those that have family members home during the day, the puppy should spend 1 - 3 hour stretch in the crate and have more supervised interaction outside the crate than this schedule shows.

7:00 am	Take pup out, don't wait until you shower or until the coffee is made.
7:15 am	Kitchen Playtime.
7:30 am	Feed and water. Allow 15-20 minutes for eating, the remove the dish

8:00 am	Take pup out, continue to crate when you leave; place safe chew toys in crate for entertainment, IF you remain at home, allow puppy to have supervised playtime and take outside every 45-60 minutes to eliminate
Noon	Take pup out, if arriving home on lunch break
12:15 pm	Kitchen Playtime
12:30 pm	Feed and Water
12:45 pm	Take pup out.
1:00 pm	Continue to crate when leaving, if remaining at home, this is a good time to have the puppy nap in the crate.
4:00 pm	Take pup out if home.
5:00 pm	Take pup out if arriving home from work
5:15 pm	Kitchen Playtime
5:30 pm	Feed and Water
5:45 pm	Take pup out.
6:00 pm	Supervised playtime for rest of the evening, taking pup out every 45-60 minutes
7:30 pm	Feed and Water
7:45 pm	Take pup out
8:00 pm	Keep puppy up and awake until time for bedtime, taking pup out every 45- 60 minutes
11:00 pm	Take pup out. Continue to crate overnight.

This is just a sample schedule to give you an idea of time involved in house training a puppy. When possible, your puppy should not be crated once you're home for the evening. This is when you spend quality time with him/her and work on basic obedience.

PUPPY CARE AND TRAINING

Vaccination protocols have changed and most vaccines are no longer recommended annually. Over vaccinations of dogs has been linked to cancer, overstressing immune system, shortening lives [click here for more information.](https://healthypets.mercola.com/sites/healthypets/archive/2011/10/27/new-canine-vaccination-guidelines.aspx) <https://healthypets.mercola.com/sites/healthypets/archive/2011/10/27/new-canine-vaccination-guidelines.aspx>

FEEDING - your puppy has been used to having free access to dry food 24 hours a day. It is now time for your puppy to have regular scheduled meals. You need to offer 4 meals a day for the first 2 weeks - breakfast, lunch, dinner, and an evening snack. Your puppy may only nibble at these meals or may not be interested at all in some meals. You should make the meal available for 15 minutes. If the bowl is emptied, offer more. Offer water only at meal times, until your puppy is going to the door to ask out. In two weeks, eliminate the evening snack. In another two weeks, eliminate lunch. Your puppy should be maintained up 2 meals for the rest of his life, Pawtree is the food we feed and recommend and directions to order are included in the New Puppy Welcome Email.

TREATS/REWARDS - use only treats that are nutritionally balanced. Your puppy can easily fill up on, junk food, during training sessions. PawTree has several healthy options for training treats, the freeze dried treats are amazing and can be broken into 4 morsels per treat.

THE FIRST WEEK – Your puppy can sleep through the night, but will not because of the transition and separation anxiety it will experience when going to a new home. Create training is recommended. The first night is typically the most difficult and you should see some improvement each night. You should walk your puppy at the last task before your bed. Make sure you give it ample time to eliminate. Then place the puppy in his crate with a towel or blanket and some toys, many find covering the crate aids in distraction and helps them settle down. The space should just be large enough for the puppy to stand up, turn around, and lay down. Let the puppy cry itself to sleep. It may wake up again and cry, but you should not take the puppy out of the crate until at least 3 hours have passed. Do not wake a sleeping puppy! Anytime after 3 hour limit that the puppy wakes up crying, take it out to eliminate and then put the puppy back in the crate and let it cry. If you are consistent with this method, your puppy should be sleeping through the night within a week for 7 to 9 hours.

CRATE CONFINEMENT- your puppy should be placed in the crate during any unsupervised time. The crate is used like a playpen for a human toddler. At 8 weeks of age your puppy is on the same level as a 1 year old human toddler. One would never allow a one-year-old human toddler free range of a house or be left unsupervised for even a minute. If your puppy has an accident that you do not catch it as it happened, do not scold the puppy, but instead, scold yourself. The puppy only associates the scolding with the act if it is caught in the act. Each accident that happens in the house is a step backwards in the training and should be avoided. A puppy should not be allowed access to the floor unless it has eliminated outside within the last 45 minutes. This will help to avoid the accident. If the playtime reaches an hour, the puppy should be taken outside to eliminate again. In the crate, the limit is 3 hours, but outside the crate the limit is 1 hour. Every month, the crate time limit can be increased by 1 hour.

GROOMING - your puppy should be brushed every day if possible. Even though you will not find tangles or mats until the coat grows somewhat, you want your puppy to be used to being brushed. If you wait until the coat is tangled and matted, the process will not be pleasant for your puppy. You want him/her to learn that grooming is a fun process. As a coat grows longer and thicker, make sure you're brushing from the root out so you don't leave mats close to the skin. For brushes you will want to use a Slicker brush to separate the hairs and a metal comb when you are done as it will find tangles you missed. . Every day you should massage the toes gently to desensitize a puppy to make clipping nails easier. Nails should be clipped about once a month. When the adult coat is in (about 6 months of age), you will want to brush your dog completely at least once to twice a week but daily is preferred. At this time, many Goldendoodles need their first groom. The dry, and unhealthy-looking puppy coat can be removed to a healthy adult underneath. Multi-gen Goldendoodles typically need to be groomed every 6 to 8 weeks.

RESOURCE GUARDING - this is a common problem with puppies and any new puppy that exhibits this behavior needs to be trained away from guarding possessions at an early age. **CLICK HERE: for information to help you with this** <https://grishastewart.com/resource-guarding/>

CLICK HERE: another great resource guarding video
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ie4efzjQsbQ&app=desktop>

These are videos made by Army Maquire and teaching a puppy to walk on a leash:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pxpAawMZ2vo>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5g7u0p5yj8>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A-0uZNRGO0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qvO3DEnVRM>

Here is a video on avoiding children being bitten by the family dog:
<https://www.facebook.com/paw.man.3/videos/10206890328325669/?fref=nf>

PUPPY TRAINING TIPS

It is important to remember that your puppy not only learns by rewarding good behavior but it also learns by disciplining undesirable behavior. If there is a behavior your puppy exhibits that you may think is cute while your puppy is small, you need to think ahead and determine if this behavior will be desirable from an adult dog. If the answer is no, then you need to curb their behavior as a puppy. Consistency is the most important tool for training a puppy. Each family member needs to use the same techniques and commands so as not to confuse your puppy. It is important to remember that a puppy associates a reward or a disciplinary action with his behavior in the past 3 seconds. Waiting longer than 3 seconds to reward or discipline is very confusing to a puppy. The following are undesirable behaviors and tips on how to correct this behavior.

NIPPING/BITING: Your puppy is teething it has an insatiable desire to chew. You cannot stop this behavior, but you can certainly direct your puppy to chew upon acceptable items until this phase passes (at about a year of age). The only way puppies know how to play is the typical wrestling, biting, chasing, tackling, pulling and nipping they do with her littermates. In the absence of littermates, you and your family are going to become the new littermates. Each and every time your puppy puts its mouth and or teeth on your clothes or hands, you immediately need to remove the teeth from the object, firmly close the puppy's mouth with your hand, and

firmly, deeply, and loudly say “NO”. Your puppy will undoubtedly nip/bite at you again. Repeat this same disciplinary action a total of 3 times in a row. After the 3rd disciplinary action, distract your puppy by giving him/her something he/she can chew upon. Every now and then, a particularly feisty puppy will become more excited by this disciplinary action and need a more distinct disciplinary measure. This next action needs to be initiated quickly. When the first 3 disciplinary actions don't seem to work, you can use another technique that may be more successful, immediately upon your puppy putting his/her mouth on you, put your thumb on the tongue and your other fingers underneath the jaw and press down on the tongue. This will be uncomfortable for your puppy. When behavior meets with uncomfortable consequences, the behavior will stop. Another option is to mix 30% white vinegar and 70% water in a small spray bottle. Spray this on your puppy's face each time he bites at you. With all this being said, the absolute best remedy is for you to arrange daily play dates with other puppies or young dogs. Allowing your puppy to expend energy this way will help him/her to be much calmer the rest of the day. The bottom line is that your puppy needs to have active playtime each day. It is your job to find or create activities that are fun for your puppy and that tire him/her out.

JUMPING: Your puppy will jump on you to get your attention. This may seem innocent while your puppy is small, but Grandma may not appreciate being knocked over by a full-grown untrained dog. You will need to push a puppy down and say “OFF” firmly each time he or she jumps at a person. Make sure you do not reward the puppy for the act of getting down as this will only enforce the behavior jumping up only to be told to get down for the reward.

GROWLING - Your puppy make growl at you from time to time as the way to communicate his/ her dislikes of something. This is not a sign of aggression. **UNLESS** you allow this to go undisciplined over time. Expressing fear when your puppy growls teaches him/her that you back down when you hear a growl and allow them to step up in dominance. You need to actively discourage any and all growling directed at you. If your puppy growls at you when you get close to the food bowl, immediately remove the food bowl and feed the puppy out of your hand. If he/she growls when you brush him/her, scold the puppy and continue brushing. Do not stop brushing until the puppy accepts this without growling. If he/she growls as you're trying to take something from him/her, turn the puppy on its back and promptly take the item from the puppy. Each puppy needs to learn his place in the pecking order of your family. Obviously, they need to be the lowest on the totem pole. If allowed to be the boss, growling is a normal thing for a puppy to exhibit when showing his dominance. It is easily curtailed with appropriate discipline, but many become fearful instead, adding validity to the dogs sense of the place in the family. Each family member must establish they are the boss. This includes young children who timid or fearful of the puppy. **Remember that any behavior you allow as puppy is then extremely difficult to curb later in life!** If you do not wish to have your adult go on the furniture, do not sit on the furniture holding your puppy. If you do not want your grown dog to grab your pant leg etc. do not play tug of war or other aggression games with your puppy!

POISONOUS FOODS FOR DOGS

Animal Poison Hotline – 1-888-232-8870

- Chocolate (contain theobromine)
- Onions and Garlic
- Pear Pips, kernels of plums, peaches and apricots, Apple Core Pips (contain cyanogenic glycosides resulting in cyanotic poisoning)
- Potato peelings and Green looking potatoes
- Rhubarb leaves
- Moldy/Spoiled Foods
- Macadamia nuts / Walnuts
- Alcohol
- Yeast Dough
- Coffee grounds / Beans & Tea (caffeine)
- Hops used in Home brewing
- Tomato leaves and stems (green parts)
- Broccoli (in large amounts)
- Raisins and Grapes (damages the kidneys)

- Cigarettes, Tobacco, Cigars
- Nutmeg
- Raw Potatoes
- Turkey Skin
- Voltarin (in arthritis Medication) – very fatal
- Baby Food (can contain onion powder)
- Citrus Oil
- Fat Trimmings (Can cause pancreatitis)
- Human Vitamins containing iron(can damage the lining of the digestive system)
- Large amounts of Liver
- Mushrooms
- Raw Fish