

Lakota Australian Cattle Dogs Puppy Packet

❖	Puppy’s microchip certificate, stickers and information	cover
❖	Tru-panion Insurance – time sensitive offer	inside cover (please note, AKC will also send you an offer, and you are free to shop around 😊)
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❖	Sire and Dam Health Testing Information	
❖	Puppy’s BAER hearing results printout	
❖	Information sheet for your first vet visit	

We hope you find this pack helpful in getting started with your new puppy.

Please remember, we are always here to help you with any questions you may have, or if you need suggestions on different puppy topics that will arise.

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What We Covered at Pickup Time

3 emails you got when we registered:

- AKC registration certificate – hard copy in about a week
- Microchip conformation – hard copy and tougher tag in about a month
- Vet network coupon – if you want to use, print it – nothing else will come

Schedule vet appointment – next puppy shot is due

Please read through the puppy packet as you have time – most especially the section on vaccinations as you prepare to make your vet appointments and plan your socializations.

Feeding:

Puppy has been fed free choice up to this point (food down at all times) you can continue this until you get their schedule and amounts worked out, or until such time as they start to get chubby. Extra weight on a growing puppy is not good for the joints, so maintaining a good weight is best.

Daily Routine / sleep habits:

They have a routine, usually up around 7am, small naps throughout the day, long nap around noon for at least an hour of quiet, lights out at 10pm. They sleep in the dark, so leaving the light on to comfort them will keep them awake and crying at night. Shut off the light at night.

Socializing:

When and how can they socialize now? They need to get out and socialize as soon as possible, we just prevent them from playing directly with or touching noses with strange dogs until they have a few more shots on board. We also try not to let them drink from public dog water sources until they are fully vaccinated. Take them places, let them see and interact as they are comfortable as they are a sponge soaking all this in. Just remember the common-sense social distancing with dogs until they have their shots. Your other dogs at home are different, they live in that world now so play away (supervised for safety)!

Trupanion Insurance offer – we have not personally ever used pet insurance, however we have had many people who have had Trupanion give us great reports that they cover more than most companies and are super easy to deal with. AKC will also send you an offer. Do your own research, and see what works for you.

Call us if you have any questions that we haven't answered or if you just need advice.

Your puppy's AKC Registration and Microchip Information

As an AKC Breeder of Merit, we have agreed with AKC to ensure that 100% of our puppies get registered. When you come to pickup your puppy, we will sit down and complete the registration online with you. If you can't choose a name, we can wait until you do and send it in for you. We pay for the registration of the puppy and the microchip to make sure that both are taken care of.

Upon completing puppy's registration, you will immediately receive 3 emails:

AKC Registration

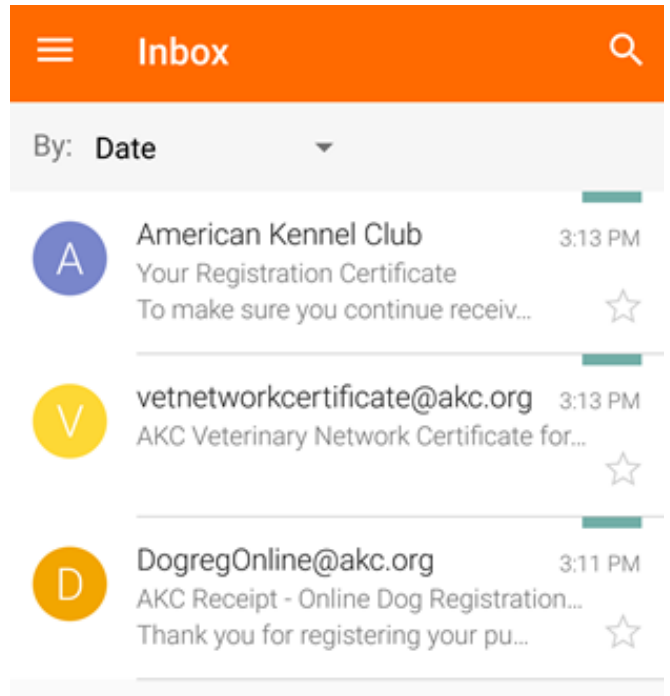
Hardcopy will come in the mail within a week.

Vet Network Certificate

The email is all that you will receive on this. This certificate is for a first exam only and the email will list who near you participates in the program. This is of course a way for vets to help bring in new clients. It is totally up to you rather you use this certificate or not, and if you already have a great vet that you love, I would personally just go with them.

AKC Microchip Registration

Hardcopy of your puppy's microchip registration will come in the mail in about 3 weeks. With it will be another collar tag that is a bit heavier.



If you do not get all 3 of these emails, please check your spam folder and let me know.



About The ACD

The Australian Cattle Dog (ACD) was developed in Australia as a droving dog. They are a tireless worker, and a specialist at driving and forcing rank stock to move in a desired direction over very rough terrain. Like all herding dogs, their main desire is to control the movement of livestock. The way they do this is to make physical contact in the form of heeling the leg of an animal to move it along with the rest of the herd. In the absence of livestock, any movement will do in their eyes, such as the movement of cars, motorcycles, bikes, joggers, running children, etc., and again, the way they will control this movement is by using their mouths to "heel", so training and socialization are a must with this breed. As in every breed, there are desirable traits and undesirable traits. The following is a brief guideline to help better understand and work with this breed.

Temperament: The ACD is naturally suspicious of strangers, so first introductions should be monitored and guided appropriately. They are strong minded. They can be convinced but rarely forced. Frequently they have stronger wills than their owners. Keep them not just physically exercised but mentally exercised! Teach them things! A properly trained and socialized ACD varies from a dog that is friendly with almost anyone, to the very reserved, one-person dog. Ideally, the ACD is a calm, but alert companion and family member. These dogs often follow their masters from room to room in the home, keeping a constant and sometimes obnoxious watch over their loved ones. This is what we mean by a "velcro dog".

Socialization: Socialization of your puppy is the process of teaching it about the world, and its place in it. This process begins at birth and continues throughout the life of your dog. Take your dog with you to the store, the park, the relative's house, wherever you go. Dogs that have not been properly socialized cannot understand their place in society. Proper socialization also gives your dog the ability to determine when to be protective and when it is not required.

Training: ACDs are almost always very food and toy motivated, which makes training them a lot of fun for both of you! The process of training your ACD begins the day you bring it home. This process then continues throughout its life. The ACD has been developed for its working ability and blooms when given a chance to work with its master. It is very necessary to establish firm fair guidelines for the dog. Obedience training is one of the easiest and most rewarding way to do this. Obedience train and socialize your ACD. A well behaved dog is a source of pride and pleasure and appreciated by all, especially by you.

Discipline: The ACD is a sensitive, intelligent and loyal animal that usually wants to please its owner. However, they can be VERY stubborn, as they were bred to be an independent thinker that is not easily deterred. Therefore, it is imperative that discipline be consistent, fair, and firm. The ACD is a wonderful breed, but ACD ownership is not for the very busy person who cannot, or is not inclined towards careful supervision of his other dog, nor is the ACD for a timid owner. For an ACD to thrive in your home, they must recognize you as a firm, fair, leader of the home who has their back, who WILL FOLLOW THROUGH on instructions, and whom they can respect. **The #1 issues new owners have with their ACD is due to lack of guidance and follow through in the home.**

Children: It is very important to teach your ACD how to behave around children and vice-versa. Small children are prone to move quickly and erratically; they emit shrill sounds. These actions can stimulate a puppy's instinctive drive to 'heel'. Even play bites can be painful. What is play for the puppy may be frightening for the child. The reverse is also true; children must be carefully taught to treat a puppy with quiet kindness and gentleness. Do not leave children in charge of your ACD or vice-versa. Children should never be left unsupervised with dogs of any breed.

REMEMBER: The ACD was bred for a job which required a TOUGH dog, one not easily discouraged or intimidated, one capable of independent thought and action. The ACD is not for the novice dog owner, nor is it for the owner who wants to own a dog which can be taken for granted, tied out, ignored, or expected to live the life of a pampered pet. The ACD must have firm, but fair, training, which is consistently applied throughout its lifetime. It must have a purpose, whether it be cattle to herd, something to guard or serious obedience training of some sort. Without purpose the ACD will attempt to find "jobs" for itself, usually not the jobs you have in mind.

Intelligent, loyal, protective - worker, companion, friend. A truly unique and versatile breed.

Surviving the First Few Days/Nights

Your puppy is going to be a bit nervous about going home with a strange family to a strange home that doesn't smell or sound like the home they are used to. They will be missing their siblings and not sure what just happened to them. They are going to cry a bit, and they are going to have a hard time the first few days/nights. These few tips should help with the first few days and nights until they get used to their new surroundings and schedules.

Potty Schedule:

Take the puppy out often to relieve themselves – err on the side off too much rather than too little until you get the hang of their personal schedule and needs. The more consistent you are the better, and the quicker they will become house trained.

Sleeping:

Give the puppy a bed that they feel secure in. We suggest a small crate at night close to your bed so that you can hear when they wake to take them outside to do their business. Add some towels or blankets to snuggle in and a toy or too to give them something to play with if they don't fall asleep quickly.

Before bed time, take puppy outside, let them do their business, then bring them back inside for bed. Put the puppy in their crate, place a towel or blanket over the crate and shut the light off to signal bed time. Usually they will fuss a bit but they will get the idea quickly that it's bed time and time to go to sleep.

When they wake you in the middle of the night, quickly take them outside to do their business. They might want to play for a bit before going back to bed, so be prepared for that. They might also want to just go back to bed – they are all different, just like kids.

Feeding:

We keep a small bowl of food down at all times for puppies (although not in their bed at night). We do not ration or schedule their food until they get a bit older, especially when they are new to your house as they are going to be under stress and may not eat at a setting the way you think they might. A full puppy is a happy puppy and one that sleeps better and handles stress better. If they show that they will just wolf the food down and over-eat, it is time to give them a set ration so that they don't become obese. We start with 3 times a day and around 6 months old we put them on 2 times a day which we continue for life.

The food we send with you should get you through to transition over to whatever food you choose. If you would like to check the quality of each brand and type off food, you can visit the dog food advisor page at www.dogfoodadvisor.com. Each brand of food is broken down by ingredients and graded on a basis of 5 stars possible.

Monitor your puppy's body condition throughout their lives. Body condition/score is much more important than how much they weigh in gauging how much food to increase or decrease to achieve the right score. You want to feel a trim body under their skin without them being skinny or boney. If you're not sure, please ask us and we'll help you determine where they should be.

Just like a newborn baby – nap while they are sleeping until you get the schedule down, keep a very close eye on them, don't give them anything they can swallow and choke on, and if they are too quiet they are either into something or sleeping. If you can't watch them, put them in an exercise pen, their bed or in a secure area where they are not getting into something they shouldn't.

First week's "To-Do List"

- Schedule puppy's first appointment with your vet – we suggest this be done within the first 7 days after you receive your puppy.
- Puppy proof your house – make sure any cords, plants, cat food, toxics, plastic, etc. or anything of value and importance are out of the reach of being chewed or otherwise ruined.
- Put together a first aid / emergency kit for your dog(s) including vet numbers and poison control numbers.
- Go shopping for toys, food, dishes, collar, leash, ID tag and a crate that will grow with your puppy throughout life
- Let puppy adjust to your home, the new smells and sounds, etc. Monitor all new interactions between family members and pets to ensure that introductions go well, and puppy is not overwhelmed, fearful, etc.
- Go to your first vet appointment – please make sure to give your vet the sheet with puppy's info on it, so that they have that in their records, and can schedule the necessary follow-up according to what puppy has had already.

Please note: opinions vary on leptospirosis before 12 weeks, and we have occasionally seen vets administer it to pups under 12 weeks. **WE HIGHLY SUGGEST LEPTO NOT BE GIVEN PRIOR TO 12 WEEKS.** We have seen very adverse reactions after being given their leptospirosis vaccine too early. Please communicate with your vet and make sure that your puppy does not receive leptospirosis before 12 weeks.

- Take puppy out to meet people at places such as PetSmart, Petco, Home Depot. Always supervise the interactions to make sure puppy is receiving the new attention well – if they are nervous do not force an interaction, let them warm to people on their own terms and always keep them comfortable and secure feeling. The more often you go out and socialize, the better of a canine companion you will have in public! This cannot be stressed enough!

When to call the breeder for help or advice:

Anytime you have any questions on anything regarding your new puppy
If you are struggling with a behavior or training issue and need help
If the ears are not standing by 12 weeks!

Puppy Ears And When They Stand Up

Sometimes, before your new puppy goes home, their ears have already popped up. Usually with our puppies this is not the case, as we tend to have heavier boned dogs/puppies. Heavy built puppies pull a lot of the nutrients needed for their bones, so the ears take longer to pop up. If your puppy's ears are not up by 12 weeks, let me know. If they are not up by 14 weeks, we need to tape them ASAP to help them harden UP.

To help strengthen and encourage their ears to come up, you can supply them with nice meaty marrow bones to chew on to strengthen all the soft tissue in their skulls and supply them with extra nutrients to help as well. Make sure these bones are big enough that they cannot swallow them whole, and also long enough that they cannot slip their lower jaw through like a napkin ring.

We also supplement our puppies that we keep with Suregrow 100 puppy vitamins up to 1 year.

Harness or Collar and Leash?

No one likes a dog that pulls. We all understand that. Before you put your new puppy in a harness thinking that will prevent pulling, please consider these two things:

1. Sled dog racing
2. Dog weight pull competitions

A harness is NOT going to stop your dog from pulling. However, on the flip side, what a harness can absolutely do is to impede the growth of the front (chest and shoulders) of your dog. This is absolutely not a good thing!

A collar and leash is not there to restrain your dog, it is the safety net to your training, in case something is just too enticing for your dog to prevent any accidents. Training is a lifelong process, and walking properly on a leash is one of the first things learned. It is a source of joy and pride for everyone involved – including your dog, as they get to interact more and enjoy more outings when they are behaved.

If you don't want a collar and leash, please consider a head halter. If you absolutely cannot do a head halter or collar and leash, and you are determined to put a harness on the puppy, please make sure you get one that allows their shoulders to move completely free, unimpeded by the harness so that all the bone structure and soft tissue grows, matures and moves properly for the dog. If you have questions, please contact us. Thank you.

New Puppy Suggested Shopping List:

Food – any quality puppy food will do – check www.dogfoodadvisor.com to see how they compare
Food and water dishes
Treats for training – treats specifically for puppies, or mild chicken treats are gentler on tummies
Gentle puppy shampoo
Good quality dog nail clipper / trimmer or Pedi-Paws or Dremmel type trimmer
Soft Bristle Brush – boar bristle with nylon works great
At least 5 –6 chew safe toys – be careful with things that could be chewed off and swallowed.
Dog or dog-proof baby gate(s)
Soft, secure, adjustable collar
At least one 6’ nylon or leather lead line
Crate – intermediate size to start with or a life stages wire crate that you can adjust the size of
Bedding for crate – at least 2 sets – old towels work great – watch for fraying
Good quality enzyme carpet cleaner

What toys are safe?

It is a safe bet that your puppy is going to do all they can to rip their toys apart and swallow any pieces they can. Therefore, please choose toys that have no dangerous parts, and nothing that can be swallowed. We recommend avoiding things such as:

- Items with small or sharp metal parts such as pins, springs, or batteries
- Long strips or fibers, such as strings or thin ribbon. Nylon hose can be dangerous if swallowed.
- Cooked real bones of any kind. Cooked bones break into tiny, highly abrasive fragments that damage the digestive tract over time.
- Rawhide. Swallowed pieces of these often cause intestinal obstructions, not to mention rawhide is processed using toxic chemicals that are not good for your dog.
- Thin, squeaky-type rubber pet toys. Dogs who are vigorous chewers can swallow these toys whole, swallow large pieces of them, or swallow the metal squeakers inside.
- Greenies ® – these have been known to cause intestinal blockages, even death.

Some of the best “OK to chew” items:

- KONGs! Dogs love Kongs or other similar toys made of hard rubber – they are shaped like a snowman, bounce in erratic directions, and various sizes and chew levels. Make sure you get the proper size and chew level for your dog’s mouth. They also are available in fillable varieties, so you can fill them with cookies, peanut butter, etc to keep your dog occupied.
- Artificial bones made of hard nylon
- Knots of thick rope.
- Fleece toys made at home! These are our dogs favorite and so easy to make. You can purchase fleece at any fabric store, in whatever color you wish. Cut strips approx. 4-6 inches wide depending on the thickness of fleece and thickness desired. Tie a knot at one end, braid the strips, tie a knot at the finished end and pull both knots as tight as you can get them. Trim the loose ends as desired. Dogs love how soft they are, you can play tug with them. When they get dirty, just throw them in the wash!

Puppy Proofing the House and Yard:

Just like baby proofing, you will need to ensure that your home and areas that puppy will be in are puppy safe.

Make sure household and automotive chemicals and toxins are safely stored well out of reach. Many household items and foods that we take for granted, are highly poisonous to dogs, such as:

Toxic Foods:

- Chocolate – contains Theo bromine, which is fatal to dogs - the darker the chocolate, the more toxic it is.
- Coffee beans
- Anything with caffeine
- Alcohol
- Grapes (and raisins)
- Onions, broccoli or garlic in large amounts
- Castor beans
- Apricot, plum and peach pits
- Nutmeg
- Sugarless candies – containing xylitol (fatal)

Toxic Plants:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| • Aloe vera | • Holly | • Oak |
| • Asparagus fern | • Honeysuckle | • Oleander |
| • Azalea | • Horse chestnut | • Philodendron |
| • Cactus | • Ivy | • Poinsettias |
| • Cherry pits | • Japanese yew | • Poppies |
| • Daffodil | • Jasmine | • Rhododendron |
| • Deadly nightshade | • Lilies | • Rhubarb |
| • Dumb cane | • Lily of the valley | • Skunk cabbage |
| • Elephant's ear | • Marijuana | • Tobacco |
| • Ficus | • Mistletoe | • Tulip bulbs |
| • Foxglove | • Morning Glory flower | • Virginia creeper |
| • Hyacinth bulbs | • Mums | • Wild mushrooms |

Household Toxins:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Antifreeze – even very small doses are lethal | • Mothballs | • Batteries |
| • Any household cleaners | • Polishes | • Human medicines |
| • Bleach | • Rodent poisons | • Human antidepressants |
| • Toilet bowl cleansers | • Slug and snail baits | • Gasoline |
| • Drain openers | • Sunscreen | • Motor oil |
| • Soap | • Fireworks | • Transmission fluid |
| • Insecticides (including flea products) | • Citronella | • Brake fluid |
| | • Fertilizers | • Or other chemicals |
| | • Herbicides | |

For both children and pets, know your local poison control center's phone number!

Emergency Tips

Ingested toxins – inducing vomiting when necessary and safe

It is a great idea to keep a bottle of Hydrogen Peroxide and a 10cc syringe around in case of accidental poisoning or some item they have ingested that they shouldn't have. In the case that they eat a prescription, chocolate, grapes, something toxic that needs to be out of their system immediately.

Important note: If they have swallowed anything that is caustic or petroleum based do not induce vomiting as it will cause more damage when it comes back up. Call your vet immediately!!!

Take the dog and the peroxide to some place easy to clean up for “operation upchuck”. I would NOT suggest outside, as you want to be able to see the items have come up, and you want to be able to clean it up and throw it safely away so other dogs don't get into it. We used the bathtub.

Rule of thumb: 10cc per 20-25lbs. I start with 10cc and if they do not throw up within 8-10minutes I give a second dose. The peroxide works pretty fast, and while it is not good for them, it comes back up with the rest of their stomach contents.

We had two young dogs get into some human meds and we didn't have time to get them to the vet to get an IV vomit induce. I started with one dose of 10cc each and the small one was a cheap date and started throwing up within a few minutes. The larger one required a second dose to get the party rolling. All meds were accounted for ! Another time my mother brought a large container of dark chocolate brownies for our weekend camping adventure..... she left the container on the RV couch unattended, and Katie polished off the brownies. Needless to say brownies don't look as good coming back out of a dog. You never know when you may have to induce vomiting and, if it is warranted, you should know how.

Please understand that we are not veterinarians, and we are advising you to go over this method with your veterinarian as an emergency plan should the need arise.

Bee Stings

Some dogs, just like some humans, are allergic to bee stings. It is always a good idea to keep some Benadryl (pink tablets) in your first aid kit for such emergencies. Food allergies can also happen, and Benadryl is a great help there too.

Dog First Aid Kit

We keep a basic dog first aid kit in each vehicle and I keep some things in my purse for just in case.

10cc syringe
Benadryl tablets
Brown loose weave wound wrap
Gauze pads
Scissors

Antibacterial ointment for wounds
Betadine Antiseptic Microbicide
Dog or baby aspirin
Hydrogen Peroxide
Vet Wrap

★ HOW TO GET RID OF ★ SKUNK SMELL

DID A SKUNK SPRAY YOUR DOG, CAR, HOUSE, OR EVEN YOU? HERE'S HOW TO COMPLETELY ELIMINATE THE ODOR!

THESE TACTICS *WILL NOT WORK* VERY WELL:



Bath in tomato juice



Spray with lemon or orange citrus



Masking agents like perfume or Fabreze

↓ HERE IS THE SECRET RECIPE *THAT WORKS* ↓

1 QUART
3 percent hydrogen peroxide

1/4 CUP
baking soda (sodium bicarbonate)

1 TEASPOON
liquid soap or dish detergent



Mix these together and bathe ("shampoo" in or rub down) the spray victim thoroughly.



Be sure to use this mixture immediately after it is created, as it is unstable.



Let sit for five minutes and rinse with tap water afterward, and repeat if necessary.



For spray in the eyes, flush with water as soon as possible.

**YOUR DOG (OR YOU) WILL NOW BE ODOR FREE!
SO LONG, SKUNK SMELL!**

Puppy Tips

Note: The tips listed here are just some of the ways that we have found helpful for us to deal with some of the actions that occur during the course of a dog's development. They may not be suited for every dog, or every person. If you have a severe situation, please consult a professional trainer.

Aggression:

It is rare to see a very young puppy displaying aggression. In most cases, this is not truly aggression, but it is instead a puppy that is nervous about their new home/situation, and is being self-protective by trying to appear big and mean to keep what is scaring him/her at "arm's length"

If your new puppy is displaying these traits, please contact your breeder immediately to help get puppy back on track and developing the right direction. Do not force puppy into scary situations, make sure that they are feeling secure at all times, and let them think about it and come to it on their own. Calm quiet rewards for bravery speak volumes.

On the other hand, if it really is aggression, call your breeder to help you through this. Even though most puppies will not display aggression towards their new family at all, here are some points to think about with your puppy that may help to relieve or prevent an aggressive display:

- 1) If your puppy has shown aggression, having it sit and lay with you in your bed, or on the couch is saying that it has equal ranking and privileges as you. Make it a bed on the floor.
- 2) Do you get down onto the floor to play with puppy? If so, are you lying on your back and having puppy crawl on top of you. That is the body language for saying that you are submissive and he is dominant. Make sure if you play on the floor in such a manner, that you end your play sessions with puppy on the floor and you above him.
- 3) If puppy shows food aggression:
#1 make sure there is not food down at all times.
#2 when you feed puppy, touch his food. If he growls or shows aggression, say "NO!", take food away and wait a while. Put the empty bowl on the floor and fill one kibble at a time by hand so that puppy learns that it is the hand that provides the goodies. Repeat this until he allows you to touch his food without aggression.

Barking:

As with many breeds, the cattle dog is a vocal breed. He is very protective of his house and family, and will not hesitate to let strangers know this. Let your puppy know from day one that barking excessively is not acceptable. When your puppy starts to bark excessively, simply hold his mouth shut gently but firmly. While holding the mouth, say "quiet... quiet... quiet. " until puppy is quiet. Once puppy is quiet (not a moment before), release him and praise him for being quiet. Make sure you have a lot of patience with your puppy, and do not get upset with him, and do not swat his nose for barking. This will lead to a dog that cowers away from you.

Cats:

One of the most common introduction problems with dogs is a cat. I mean. what dog, or puppy, doesn't just want to chase those puffed up things all around the house?

Our puppies are raised with our cats, and are told from birth that cats are just another member of the family, and are NOT for squashing. If you have cats that are not used to dogs, bringing in a puppy should be a lot of fun.

My suggestion for bringing in a new puppy to a household of cats is to just let them figure each other out. At this age, the cats can avoid the puppy rather well, and can get up high where the pup just can't get to yet, but they can observe the puppy. When puppy goes to bark at the cat, say "No! Quiet!" Eventually, they will just get used to each other and forget about it.

For a larger pup, or an adult dog, I have in the past, kept the dog on a leash in the house to prevent the chase from starting up. Again. you will have to closely supervise that nothing gets out of hand, but all will soon be normal again. Like any other new thing, it is your job to show by training and example what is acceptable and what is not.

Chewing:

All puppies need to chew. Just like a teething child, they are working in their new teeth, and it helps their gums feel better to chew.

To prevent your puppy from "teething" on your furniture, clothing, shoes, etc., give him appropriate chew items. We have found what works the best is a toy box full of dog chew toys - ours really like the toys with rope "arms" and homemade fleece tug toys.

If puppy should attempt to chew on an inappropriate item, simply tap the item, say no (firmly, not harshly) and hand the puppy an appropriate item. This will take no time at all to convey your meaning. Occasionally you will have to remind puppy what is toy and what is not, but all should go well.

Variety is important in keeping puppy's attention. Also...pick out toys that puppy can do whatever he wants to the toy without any danger to puppy. This will prevent you from having to tell puppy how to play with the toy, since it's no fun if they can't do it their own way.

And should you find out how to get them to put all their toys away when they are done, please let me know!

Crate Training:

Your cattle dog's crate will be an important part of his life. He must be comfortable with the crate and be able to be in the crate for extended periods of time without throwing a fit. You will appreciate the importance of a crate-trained dog when it is time to travel, go to the vet, or go to the show.

Each of our dogs has their own crate. It is not only a safe place for them during any transport, it is their nighttime bed. We like to bring our dogs in at night, and do not want to have to worry about them chewing through electrical cords, or having accidents in the house while we are asleep.

The crate also fills the dog's natural instinct to "den", so never feel that crating your dog is cruel, or unusual. They know that the crate is their own personal space and their bed, and once they get past the initial puppy phase of them wanting to be out with you and playing, they are very happy with their crate.

Crate tips:

- Crating your puppy several times a day is an excellent way to help housebreak them. This is because dogs will try not to soil their beds.
- Line the crate with blankets to make it cozy – old towels work well, too.
- If it is naptime, and puppy is verbally resisting this idea (like any child at nap time), you can cover the crate with a towel or blanket to help comfort, relax, and instigate napping.
- Use the crate for naps, nighttime slumber, and quiet-time breaks for the puppy to unwind from family chaos.
- EVERY time you take puppy out of their crate, take them outside to go potty.
- Never leave a puppy in a crate all day; they need several bathroom breaks and play and feeding times. Even though they won't want to soil their sleeping area, if they are in there for too long of periods, they can't help it. And if they do soil their bed from being in it too long, it is the owner's fault, not the puppy's fault.
- Never use the crate as punishment. It should always be a haven for your puppy, not a jail cell.

Digging:

All dogs dig. All dogs are going to dig no matter what you tell them.

Make a definite divider between flowerbeds and their area (small fences work great). Give them a designated place to dig. If you want them to actually dig there, make it appealing. Under a tree or up against the house where it is cool are some of the best choices. Wherever it is, think about mixing in some sand to keep it from packing down and losing interest. Bury some dog cookies in it to give them something to hunt for.

Bottom line...the more they like their dig area, the more they will not be tempted by your flowers. After all - *YOU* dig there.

Feeding:

Up to 3 months of age, puppy will normally eat about four times per day.

3 to 6 months, decrease feedings to three times per day.

6 to 12 months, begin feeding twice per day, which should be their schedule for the remainder of their life.

Do your homework on the food you choose. There are many good choices out there, as well as many not so good choices. Compare dog food labels, and research what the ingredients really are.

We suggest going with the food that gives you the results that you are the happiest with. As long as it is a high quality food, and it keeps your puppy healthy and happy, that is what is important.

Furniture:

If you do not want a dog that jumps up on the furniture, do not allow the puppy to be up on the furniture unless he is in your arms or on your lap. Make sure you put an end to this practice, as well, before puppy becomes too big, or before it becomes too much of a habit for puppy. He is perfectly comfortable on the floor, no matter how much of a sad puppy face he gives you.

Horses:

Nothing is more enjoyable than to take our dogs with us on a ride. They have learned from the start that they are not allowed to work the horses, or bark at them. We go to the point to make sure that they travel in front of us, so that they are not tempted to nip a heel.

ACDs should never be allowed to work horses. They cannot differentiate between when it is acceptable to work the horse and when it is not. It is extremely dangerous to both rider and dog if the dog should try to work the horse while you are riding. Being thrown from a bucking or bolting horse can lead to serious injury, even death. One square kick from a horse can render a crippling or fatal blow to a dog.

It is for this reason that the Dalmatian was originally introduced in the making of this breed. Dalmatians have a natural affinity for horses, and it was hoped that it would lead to a dog that would not go after their horses.

Make it very clear to puppy from day one ... "No Horses!" In time they will learn this phrase. Occasionally a running horse is just too much of a temptation, and they will need reminding. Watch young pups closely, as they can be injured easily. Make sure you make your introductions well, and that each gets to spend a lot of time with the other and that all curiosities are filled. The more time puppy spends around the horses in a controlled environment, the more he will learn what is acceptable and what is not.

House Training:

House training can be a very frustrating time for you and a very confusing time for puppy. Above all else....be patient and kind. Never lose your patience with puppy, and do not be too harsh for accidents. Every puppy will have accidents. Just like every child in potty training. It is just part of the normal process of house training. It is your job to try to stay one or two steps ahead and prevent as many accidents as possible, to lower the amount of confusion for puppy.

First off. get a good carpet cleanser and odor eliminator - you'll need it.

The most important key to housetraining is CLOSE attention to exactly how your puppy is behaving. If you are not able to give this close attention, do not leave puppy on the floor un-attended.

Take the puppy directly outside at peak times:

- * when puppy first wakes
- * immediately after drinking or eating
- * after he's been held for a while and is being put down
- * when he starts to show less interest in play

If you see these actions occurring, take puppy outside NOW. However, do not rely on, or wait until you see these moments. If it has been a while since the last time you went outside, go out and try. It's much better to go outside more than what is needed, than not enough. You will soon learn how often your puppy has to go, and will start to expect it.

When you take puppy outside - pick a word (we use "go potty") for your command to relieve himself. I take puppy outside and put it in the potty area, and repeat "go potty...go potty...go potty...go potty..." until the puppy does just that. You will find that each time, you have to say it fewer times until they will go on command when you first say it.

For just this reason, we NEVER ask the puppy when they are in the house if they have to "go potty" We ask them if they have to go "outside". These dogs are very intelligent, and they know from a very early age the difference between the two words.

If your puppy has an accident in the house - If you didn't see it happen, do not try to correct the problem. You must catch it either while it happens, or immediately after.

If you catch the accident in progress - take the puppy to the accident immediately. Hold puppy directly in front of the accident, but DO NOT RUB HIS NOSE IN IT, and DO NOT SCOLD (remember - he doesn't fully understand all of this, he doesn't yet know how to ask to go outside, and he just can't hold it that long. It is your job to teach, not his - be patient). Point to the accident. In a dis-satisfied, but NOT MAD tone, say "No potty in the house" repeat this once only. Take puppy immediately outside. Say "go potty... go potty... go potty..." up to 4 or 5 times. Puppy should be empty, having just had his accident, but if puppy actually potties again, praise him lavishly!!! "Good potty! Good potty!"

(The more you use your chosen words for different items, the more he will recognize them, and he will have no trouble learning these phrases quickly.) Make a mental note of the situation and timing of all accidents, so that you can better prevent them in the future, and make sure you thoroughly clean all accident sites with an enzyme cleaner / odor eliminator to remove the stain and temptation to repeat soiling in that spot.

Jumping Up:

This is not an acceptable behavior no matter what the circumstances.

No one wants a dog's dirty feet on them, and if you allow it when it's a cute little puppy that just can't reach, then you will have no control over it when it is a big dog that has just run through the puddle and jumped on your visitor in the nice clothes.

The first time puppy jumps up say "No! Down!" and push the puppy back down to the floor firmly. Repeat this EVERY TIME puppy attempts to jump up. Make sure that other family members and visitors do this as well so that puppy does not get the idea that he can get away with it with someone else.

If puppy is just not getting it, try putting a leash on him, and stepping on the leash so that he can sit or stand, but not jump up. Just sit like that for a while, so that he gets the idea that he is restrained from jumping up while he is around people.

Leash Training:

Leash training can be very confusing to a young puppy. Their natural instinct when something is "caught" around them is to pull back and get out of it. When it doesn't give, they keep pulling.

We usually get a good collar and a leash that has been through puppy training before (usually chewed), and hook them to a solid object where we can sit nearby for comfort. We then let puppy figure out just what their limits are when it comes to a leash. They will pull and pull and make all sorts of protests, but will eventually give in and give up.

Once they stop protesting the restraint of the leash, go to puppy, praise him lavishly, and remove the leash. That is the end of that day's session.

Once puppy has learned that the leash is stronger, put it on him and attempt to lead him around with it. This is best accomplished by calling him to walk with you. If he does not come, give him small pulls to bring him gently along. Not constant... just small intermittent pulls. Each time he comes forward (rather or not of his own choosing) praise him. Make your sessions short and always end on a good note. Making a game out of it will help to keep puppy's interest, and in no time at all puppy will be coming right along with you.

Socialization:

Socialization is the process of teaching your puppy its place and role in society. This includes socialization with other animals as well as other people and places.

Between the ages of 7 weeks to 9 months, your puppy goes through a socialization period that will permanently shape its personality and the way it handles new situations and people as an adult. It is absolutely critical that you properly socialize your cattle dog during this time.

A cattle dog cannot know how to react to social situations if you do not properly socialize it. Take the puppy EVERYWHERE you possibly can, and teach it how to act and react in social situations. When people come up and say "oh what a cute puppy" encourage them to interact with the puppy and vice-versa. Always supervise this interaction, as this is indeed a form of training. Pay close attention when socializing with children, to make sure both puppy and children are interacting properly with each other, so you do not have a bad child experience for your puppy, or vice versa.

Puppy kindergarten classes, doggy daycare, and dog parks are an excellent place to socialize with both people and other dogs. Don't forget to socialize puppy with other dogs, so that they will know how to interact with strange dogs later in life, rather in a show ring, a park, store, or just passing on the street.

With proper socialization, your reward will be a socially confident and stable dog that you can take into any situation, and know that they know their place and role in society, and will be the perfect little cattle dog.

Skunks:

If your dog so graces you with these gifts, all I can say is here is a wonderful home remedy:

Mix baking soda, peroxide, and liquid dish soap. It neutralizes the odor quite well, and wow does it clean in the process! It actually works better than the store bought skunk remedies that we have tried.

Obedience Training:

Obedience is the key to all else you do with your dog.

An obedient dog is a source of pride and joy, as well as a major step in prevention of possible behavioral problems such as aggression.

Never underestimate the importance of obedience training. If your dog has not had its obedience training, do not attempt to do other advanced training, until you have the obedience mastered. No other training is as important as obedience.

If you are not comfortable doing your own obedience training, contact your local dog groups, pet stores (PetsMart has these classes regularly), vet or humane societies. They will have many resources for puppy kindergarten, as well as adult obedience classes.

The "Basic 5" obedience commands are "Come", "Heel", "Sit", "Down" and "Stay". For those who are comfortable teaching their puppy basic obedience, the next two pages are a helpful guide on how to train your puppy these basic 5 commands, courtesy of the AKC Family Dog Magazine, New Puppy Edition. These 5 commands will give puppy a solid foundation for future training.

Remember... keep your training sessions short and fun. End each session on a positive note, even if you need to go to something very simple and already learned, so that puppy has a positive experience and memory of their learning session.

Socializing Your Dog

...refers to providing him with POSITIVE experiences with NEW THINGS. The best way to make sure your dog has great experiences is to include things he loves (like food or toys)

new people

Let your dog approach **at his own pace**, if and when he wants to.



Associate new people with **wonderful things**.



Make sure puppies are **gently & positively exposed** to different people.



other animals

Always check that the other animal is friendly & tolerant of dogs before you let your dog approach.



Teach your dog how to act **politely around other animals by rewarding him for good behavior**. Redirect him if he's pushy or overly excited.



If your adult dog doesn't want to play with unfamiliar dogs, that's okay. Adult people don't want to play with every other person we meet either!



new things & environments

To prevent **noise phobia** (eg, fear of thunder), feed your dog a tiny treat every time the noise happens.

Introduce young dogs to lots of **different surfaces**.



Take rides in a boat, train car, or elevator.



Visit the vet & groomer's just for treats and petting.



Teach your dog to **enjoy wearing a muzzle** by making it into a "treat basket"



Avoid truly scary situations, such as fireworks.



Visit parking lots and other busy places just to watch the people, animals, vehicles, etc. and feed your dog treats.



Remember: EXPOSURE alone isn't socialization!

If your dog isn't having a great time, you could do more harm than good. Dogs don't just "get over" issues by themselves, so if your dog is shy, worried, or overly excited, leave the situation and work with a professional who can help both of you. If your dog is having a blast and is happy and comfortable, you're doing a great job of socializing him!



TRAINING 1-2-3

Training your puppy doesn't have to be hard work.

Puppies don't come equipped with house manners. You must teach them. Perhaps the most effective way to do this is with obedience training, which gives you and your dog a common language.

Fortunately, your youngster is like a little sponge, ready to soak up all he needs to know if he is to mature into a well-behaved adult who's a joy to live with and is welcome almost everywhere. In fact, you're training your dog every time you interact with him.

It's never too early for a puppy to learn the basic obedience commands, but you should remember that puppies have short attention spans. Keep



Come

your training sessions brief—about 15 minutes each—and playful. Motivational tools and rewards, like toys, bits of food, and lots of praise, make training fun for a puppy.

Most of today's prominent trainers believe that you should never use any physically painful correction. You want to set up a relationship of trust.

Touching the dog is good, as long as it's gentle or playful. You want him to get used to being touched. You can even physically manipulate him into the proper positions for some of the exercises. This will make you aware of any negative reactions he has to being touched.

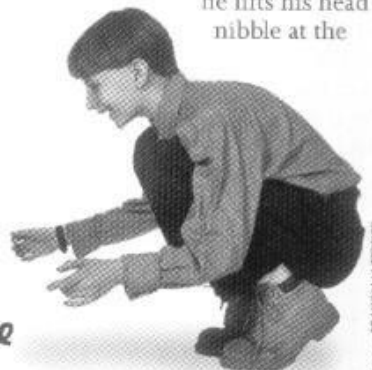
Five easy-to-teach commands provide the foundation for future learning. If you say the command word or phrase as your dog executes the action, he will get used to hear-

ing that word in context. In time, the word will work as a cue.

You will probably use these commands every day.

SIT

Method 1 (see photo above): Lure your puppy into a sit using a tiny piece of cheese or a dog treat. Put the food in front of his nose, say "Sit" in a calm voice, and slowly lift the food over his head. He will probably sit as he lifts his head to nibble at the



SEATHAM TENDLER

food. If he backs up instead, put your other hand on his rump and gently guide him down the first few times. Be sure to praise him!

Method 2: Guide the pup into a sit. Squat down next to him, place one hand on his chest and the other behind his rear legs. Say "Sit," apply gentle pressure on his chest and press behind his knees. Praise!

COME

This command could save your dog's life one day. Start in a quiet room. Squat down, open your arms, and say "Come," then praise immediately, on



the assumption he will obey. Don't wait to see what he will do; set a positive tone.

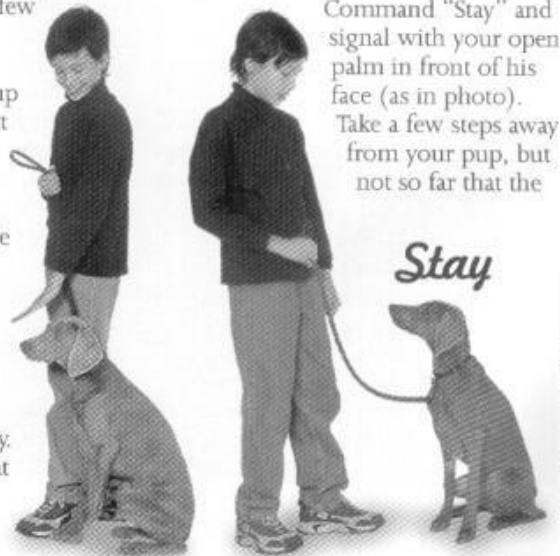
When he comes, don't grab at him. Instead, let him come up to you, and lightly scratch his chest. If he is small enough, scoop him up and tell him how wonderful he is.

Practice this outdoors, but in a safe, enclosed area. Make a game of it by hiding from your pup and calling him. Or walk away from him and quietly call him.

If he doesn't come, go slowly to him, put the leash on him, and guide him back to where you called him from, praising the whole time. This tells him that he has to do it but that you aren't angry. Never scold him if he comes too slowly, as this will only teach him to avoid you in the future.

STAY

Have your puppy sit or stay at your side, then pivot around and face him. Command "Stay" and signal with your open palm in front of his face (as in photo). Take a few steps away from your pup, but not so far that the



ALL PHOTOS MARY BLOOM GARCIA WEIMARANER



CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL

leash becomes taut. Keep it loose.

After a few seconds, step back to him and place your foot on the leash as you stand close to him. This keeps him from jumping up as you bend down and calmly stroke him. Be sure you don't make the leash tight enough to cause any pressure on his collar.

To release him, use the word you have chosen as your signal to him (your "release word"), which might be "OK" or "Go," and praise him enthusiastically.

Only gradually should you increase the distance between you and your dog and the amount of time you ask him to stay. Do not train for distance at the same time as the initial stay.

After you have added distance and your dog's stay is solid, you can add

distractions. For example, have a friend stand nearby and bounce a ball. The puppy should not move out of the stay.

If your puppy does get up while in a stay, simply walk back to him, silently and calmly put him back into position, flash the hand signal, and walk away. Say nothing. If your puppy repeatedly breaks the stay, you're increasing the time or distance too quickly.

DOWN

Method 1 (see photo below): Begin with your puppy sitting next to you while you hold a treat in one hand. Rest your other hand on his shoulder blades and tell him "Down." Slowly lower the treat straight down between his paws, then slowly pull it away (make a capital "L"). Do not force him down. Once he is down, praise him and give him the treat.

Method 2: Stand behind your puppy. Reaching forward, place your right hand on the pup's right shoulder blade. With your left hand, grasp the pup's left rear leg and tell him "Down," gently encouraging him to bend the leg.

Now lift his left front leg up off the ground and gently shift his weight to the left with your right hand. Gently place him on the floor and praise exuberantly. You are guiding, not forcing, your pup into this position. With extremely shy, fearful, or playful



WEIMARANER

pups who squirm, freeze, or become frightened by this, you are better off beginning with Method 1.

HEEL, OR WALKING ON LEASH

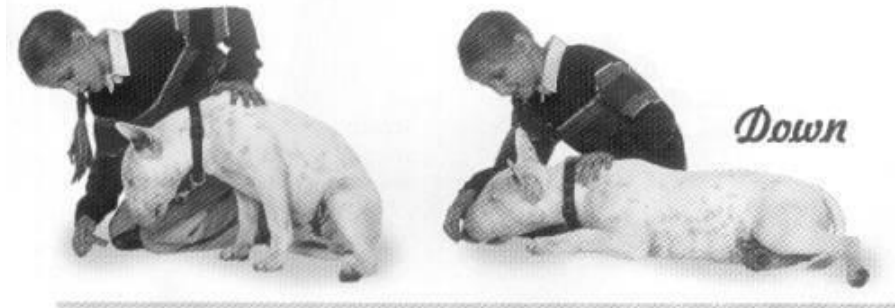
Traditionally, when your dog heels, that means he is walking on your left, with the leash loose rather than taut, and his head even with your knee.

Many current trainers prefer to say "Let's go" or "Forward" as the cue, rather than "Heel." And many do not believe that your dog must be even with your knee at all times, unless you're preparing for obedience competition. Still, you don't want him to get much ahead of or behind you.

To begin training your dog to heel, hold the leash in your left hand and a toy or a treat in the right. Say "Let's go," and step off with confidence.

As you walk, hold your right arm across your body so the treat or toy is held above and slightly in front of your pup's head. Encourage him to look up at you by teasing him a bit with the toy or treat. To get and keep his attention, speak excitedly and perhaps bob your hand up and down.

When the pup looks up at you, praise him warmly. If he is distracted, squeak the toy, get his attention, and praise him. After the pup has given you 20 to 30 seconds of attention, give him the toy or treat. Play a bit, relax, then work again. 🐾



BULL TERRIER

VACCINATIONS AND SUGGESTED VACCINATIONS SCHEDULE

- 6 & 9 weeks:** **DHPP (or DAPP)** (Distemper, Hepatitis/Adenovirus, Parainfluenza, Parvo)
- 12 & 15-16 wks:** **DHLPP+C (or DALPP+C)** (Distemper, Hepatitis/Adenovirus, **Leptospirosis – not before 12 weeks**, Parainfluenza, Parvo, **Corona – not before 12 weeks**)
- 4-6 Months:** **Rabies** - good for 1 year. Following Rabies vaccinations are good for 1-3 years via region.
Bordatella (kennel cough) Depending on your high dog traffic area or if you board at all
Influenza – requires booster in 3 weeks, annual booster thereafter.
- Boosters:** **Rabies** – every 3 years in most of the USA. Every year in parts of the south due to levels.
DHLPPC – every 3 years – OR – Titer to check that they still have protection
Bordatella (kennel cough) depending on which one and your needs, every 6 mos or every year
Influenza – Annual booster highly recommended.

Just like us, your puppy's core vaccines are very important in keeping them healthy throughout their lives. I hope to help with some of the mystery of what these phrases mean, and how easy it is to protect your little one against them.

Virus vs bacteria. Most of these diseases are viral caused, but some, like Lepto is caused by a bacteria. The reason that has any significance is that virus protection on average lasts around 3 years. Bacterial protection only lasts about a year, and you will have to do separate boosters for that depending on your regional and activity risks.

Just like when you get your annual flu shot, puppy may feel a bit icky for a day after their shots or may have a bit of a runny nose. Try to plan your vaccinations for when they can just relax at home if they need to. They may or may not, but just be aware of that. Also, it takes 2-3 weeks for the immune system to return to its peak after a vaccination, so that is the reason behind not doing puppy shot boosters before 3 weeks. The puppy's system needs to be able to build an antibody to the vaccine that you just gave and then return to optimum level, so let them do that before giving another vaccine. The combo puppy shots have been designed to work together, and while some breeds are more sensitive to them, our breed is not quite as sensitive. We still go with a brand that we have used routinely for years with no reactions for this reason. Lepto and Corona should not be given before 12 weeks, as their systems are just too young for those and they could have a reaction.

If you have questions or concerns on any vaccination, please feel free to call us and we'll chat about it. We are firm believers that all puppies / dogs need to be vaccinated against these core diseases plus bordatella and influenza. Bordatella is like a cold, rarely fatal, but influenza is a proven dog killer. It's such a simple preventative measure, and the heartbreak it prevents is immeasurable. We understand that there are many schools of thought about not vaccinating dogs anymore. We do not hold with that at all. Dogs are not meant to live in a bubble, and you cannot control what wild animals come into your yard areas at night and deposit things for your dogs to find. We believe wholeheartedly in only using vaccine companies that we trust, and that we have not had any reactions with. Your vet will have the same policy, and they will be using vaccines that they have had low incidents of reaction with. If you are worried, stay at your vets for 15 minutes after the shot just in case of an allergic reaction.

Until your puppy has had it's full series of shots, avoid dog parks, boarding, public dog areas and close interactions with strange dogs. You still have to continue to socialize, just be cautious, exercise common sense and have some hand sanitizer with you for strange people if your puppy wants to say hi via contact. We are a Covid era, so hand sanitizer is another thing they will have to get use to. Don't let them touch noses or butts with strange dogs yet, and don't let them drink out of a public bowl or puddle until they have their whole series of shots.

Please note: just like we have learned with Covid, even though everyone has had their shots you can still contract it, it just should be much less severe than if you had not been vaccinated. If a dog has something stay away from it.

Canine distemper virus

(CDV) is a viral disease that affects a wide variety of mammal families, including domestic and wild species of dogs, coyotes, foxes, pandas, wolves, ferrets, skunks, raccoons, and felines, as well as pinnipeds, some primates, and a variety of other species. CDV does not affect humans.

In canines, CDV affects several body systems, including the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts, the spinal cord, and the brain. Common symptoms include high fever, eye inflammation and eye/nose discharge, labored breathing and coughing, vomiting and diarrhea, loss of appetite and lethargy, and hardening of the nose and footpads. The viral infection can be accompanied by secondary bacterial infections and can eventually present serious neurological symptoms.

Canine distemper is caused by a single-stranded RNA virus of the family Paramyxoviridae (the same family of viruses that causes measles, mumps, and bronchiolitis in humans). The disease is highly contagious via inhalation. Morbidity and mortality may vary greatly among animal species, with up to 100% mortality in unvaccinated populations of ferrets. In domestic dogs, while the acute generalized form of distemper has a high mortality rate, disease duration and severity depend mainly on the animal's age, immune status, and the virulence of the infecting strain of the virus. Despite extensive vaccination in many regions, it remains a major disease in dogs and was the leading cause of infectious disease death in dogs prior to a vaccine becoming available.

Infectious canine hepatitis

(ICH) is an acute liver infection in dogs caused by Canine mastadenovirus A, formerly called Canine adenovirus 1 (CAV-1). The virus is spread in the feces, urine, blood, saliva, and nasal discharge of infected dogs. It is contracted through the mouth or nose, where it replicates in the tonsils. The virus then infects the liver and kidneys. The incubation period is 4 to 9 days.

Symptoms include fever, depression, loss of appetite, coughing, and a tender abdomen. Corneal edema and signs of liver disease, such as jaundice, vomiting, and hepatic encephalopathy, may also occur. Severe cases will develop bleeding disorders, which can cause hematomas to form in the mouth. Death can occur secondary to this or the liver disease. However, most dogs recover after a brief illness, although chronic corneal edema and kidney lesions may persist

Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is a disease caused by infection with *Leptospira* bacteria. These bacteria can be found worldwide in soil and water. There are many strains of *Leptospira* bacteria that can cause disease, and many mammals are vulnerable—including dogs, people, livestock, and certain wildlife. Although cats also may become ill, this happens only rarely.

Leptospirosis is more common in warm climates with high annual rainfall, but it can occur anywhere, especially after heavy rainfall and flooding. For dogs, the midwestern, eastern, and southwestern regions of the United States are considered hotspots of infection.

In some parts of the United States, where *Leptospira* bacteria are widespread in the environment, almost every dog is at risk of catching leptospirosis, regardless of whether they live in the country, suburbs, or city. Dogs of any age, breed, or sex can be affected. The following situations can put dogs at higher risk:

- Exposure to or drinking from slow-moving or stagnant water sources, like ponds, rivers, lakes, or streams
- Roaming on rural properties (because of exposure to potentially infected wildlife or farm animals or urine-contaminated water sources)
- Exposure to wild animals (especially rodents) or farm animals, even if in the backyard
- Contact with other dogs (such as in urban areas, dog parks, or boarding or training facilities)

Parvo

Parvo in puppies is caused by the canine parvovirus. This virus is highly contagious and spreads through direct contact with an infected dog or by indirect contact with a contaminated object. Your puppy is exposed to the parvovirus every time he sniffs, licks, or consumes infected feces. Indirect transmission occurs when a person who has recently been exposed to an infected dog touches your puppy, or when a puppy encounters a contaminated object, like a food or water bowl, collars and leashes, and the hands and clothing of people who handle infected dogs.

The Merck Veterinary Manual classifies the virus as a disease of the stomach and small intestines, as this is where the virus does the most damage. The virus prefers to infect the small intestine, where it destroys cells, impairs absorption, and disrupts the gut barrier. Parvo in puppies also affects the bone marrow and lymphopoietic tissues, and in some cases can also affect the heart.

A puppy with parvo is a very sick dog. The sooner you catch the early signs of the virus in puppies, the sooner you can get your dog to the vet. Be aware of the specific symptoms of parvo in puppies and call your vet immediately if you see any of these symptoms alone or together:

- Bloody diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Fever
- Lethargy
- Loss of appetite
- Weight loss
- Weakness
- Dehydration
- Depression

Parainfluenza (not the same as canine influenza)

Parainfluenza is a virus that has similar symptoms to influenza, but it is a distinct disease. It's related to canine distemper. Parainfluenza is a part of a respiratory complex that is highly transmissible. Dogs with a recent parainfluenza infection can also have additional problems like kennel cough. Sometimes, dogs with parainfluenza can also have bordetella, adenovirus, and pneumonia at the same time.

Coughing is the most common symptom of parainfluenza. The cough can be a dry or a wet, productive one. Your dog may also cough up blood. In addition to coughing, your dog will likely have a fever and look and act like he or she is not well. He or she may not eat or show interest in their usual activities. You will also see more nasal discharge than usual.

Parainfluenza spreads through contact with other dogs. Your dog's chance of illness increases with the number of dogs he or she regularly has contact with. Parainfluenza tends to spread the fastest in kennels and shelters. The most common way the virus spreads is through aerosols from coughs and sneezes. However, it can also spread through shared bowls and bedding.

Corona

Canine coronavirus disease, known as CCoV, is a highly infectious intestinal infection in dogs, especially puppies. Canine coronavirus is usually short-lived but may cause considerable abdominal discomfort for a few days in infected dogs. The virus is from the Coronaviridae family. The virus gets its name from the fact that when viewed from above under an electron microscope, the virus has a ring of projections that appear like a coronet, or a small crown made of ornaments fixed on a metal ring. There are many types of coronavirus, each affecting different animal species, including humans.

Canine coronavirus (CCoV) is not the same virus as SARS-CoV-2 that causes the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). Most canine coronavirus infections are sub-clinical and produce few clinical signs in dogs. Occasionally an infection may cause more severe symptoms, particularly in young puppies. The most typical sign associated with canine coronavirus is diarrhea, typically sudden in onset, which may be accompanied by lethargy and decreased appetite. The stool is loose, with a fetid odor and orange tint. It may contain blood or mucus.

Bordatella / Kennel Cough

Canine infectious respiratory disease complex (CIRDC), more familiarly known as "kennel cough," is a highly contagious illness affecting the respiratory tract in dogs. All breeds and ages are susceptible. As the name "kennel cough" suggests, dogs at particular risk are those exposed to settings where multiple dogs are typically gathered or housed, such as kennels, shelters, and daycare facilities.

Several different types of bacteria and viruses can contribute to CIRDC, and dogs can be infected by two or more of these organisms at the same time. A few of the more commonly involved organisms include Bordetella bronchiseptica (a bacterium) as well as canine parainfluenza virus and canine adenovirus type 2.

The classic sign of CIRDC is a frequent, honking / hacking cough that comes on suddenly. This cough has also been described as gagging or retching, and it can involve froth that looks like vomit. Coughing generally worsens with activity or exercise, which can irritate the airways. Even so, not all dogs with CIRDC will have a cough. Other common signs include sneezing and a runny nose or eyes.

In most cases of CIRDC, the illness is mild and dogs fully recover within 7 to 10 days. However, depending on the infecting organism(s) and the dog's ability to fight them, some dogs may develop more severe signs like lethargy, decreased appetite, fever, productive cough, and rapid or labored breathing, which can signal that bacteria have infected the lungs (bacterial pneumonia) and immediate veterinary attention is needed.

If you are going to take your dog into a lot of social areas (which is great), public parks, hiking trails etc with other dogs, we recommend the Bordatella vaccine for your dog. This is an optional vaccine, not a core vaccine, but it can prevent an occasional quarantine time with what is similar to a severe cold in your dog. Please note that we have found with the first dose that they may have some small kennel cough like symptoms for a few days. Be aware that this could happen with their first dose and plan to let them stay home for a few days. Vaccines vary by what they cover and how they are administered. Your vet can make sure that you get the vaccine that covers the 3 sources instead of just the two sources.

Canine Influenza

Canine influenza (also known as dog flu) is a highly contagious respiratory disease in dogs caused by specific Type A influenza viruses known to infect dogs. There are two different influenza A dog flu viruses: one is an H3N8 virus and the other is an H3N2 virus. Canine influenza A(H3N2) viruses are different from seasonal influenza A(H3N2) viruses that spread annually in people.

The signs of this illness in dogs are cough, runny nose, fever, lethargy, eye discharge, and reduced appetite, but not all dogs will show signs of illness. The severity of illness associated with canine flu in dogs can range from no signs to severe illness resulting in pneumonia and sometimes death.

Most dogs recover within 2 to 3 weeks. However, some dogs may develop secondary bacterial infections which may lead to more severe illness and pneumonia. Anyone with concerns about their pet's health, or whose pet is showing signs of canine influenza, should contact their veterinarian.

Almost all dogs are susceptible to canine flu infection, and virus infection tends to spread among dogs housed in kennels and shelters. Canine flu is thought to spread mainly among dogs through respiratory droplets produced during coughing and sneezing from infected dogs, or through contact with contaminated surfaces. Therefore, dog owners whose dogs are coughing or showing other signs of respiratory disease should not expose their dog to other dogs or to cats. Clothing, equipment, surfaces, and hands should be cleaned and disinfected after exposure to dogs showing signs of respiratory disease.

This is the virus that has been posted on the news every time there is an outbreak as a mystery disease or illness killing dogs. It's not something we panic over, but you want to be safe and not bring this home. We list this as a core vaccine for our own dogs, even though many vets don't list it as a core vaccine. We highly recommend your dog get an annual flu booster that covers both strains of canine influenza, not just one.

PARASITES AND SUGGESTED WORMING

If signs of worms appear, consult your veterinarian. You can take a stool sample in, or you can take the dog in for a fecal extraction. The vet then takes the sample, spins it down in liquid and looks for eggs to float up to determine which nasty bugger it is. We have had cases where we took the sample in, luckily we had shown the tape worm crawling alive in the Ziploc bag to the receptionist..... When they spun the fecal down there were no eggs so were not going to dispense worm meds. However since the receptionist saw the worm she verified what was in there. It happens..... we do most of our wormer at home. Tapes usually come from fleas which we don't have a problem with in our area, thank God.

Heartgard Plus will cover your dog not only against heart worms, but also round worms and hook worms. It does not cover against tape worms which would require a different med to kill.

Simparica Trio will cover your dog not only against heart worms, but also round worms and hook worms, as well as being a flea and tick prevention.

Round worms

Round worms are the most common worms that dogs carry. Worms can be seen in stool, or in some cases dogs may vomit them. Worms are round and white, resembling spaghetti noodles. Unthriftiness indicated by a rough coat and a general unhealthy appearance, potbelly, coughing, might also indicate roundworms

Treatment for round worm infections is with Pyrantel Pamoate (Strongid).
Heartgard Plus or Simparica Trio given monthly will prevent round worm infestations.

Hookworms

Hookworms are nematode parasites of the species *Ancylostoma caninum* in the small intestine of dogs, and *Ancylostoma tubaeforme* of cats. Adult hookworms and fourth stage larvae are voracious bloodsuckers causing blood loss, anemia, and enteritis. Active worms leave bite sites in the intestines that continue to seep blood.

Clinical signs include: pale mucous membranes, dark tarry stools, constipation, loss of condition, poor appetite, dry cough, and sudden death due to anemia.

Treatment for hookworm infections is with Pyrantel Pamoate (Strongid).
Heartgard Plus or Simparica Trio given monthly will prevent hookworm infestations.

Tape worms

Tapeworms are transmitted by pets eating or ingesting fleas carrying tapeworm eggs. They are white, flat worms made up of many segments (each resembles a cooked grain of rice on its own) and may cling to the hair under the tail in the region of the anus. Gulping, restlessness, itching of skin and anus; good appetite, yet wasting away; intermittent diarrhea may also be indications of tapeworms.

Treatment for tapeworms is Praziquantel (Drontal Plus)

Heartworm

Heartworm disease is a serious and potentially fatal disease in pets in the United States and many other parts of the world. It is caused by foot-long worms (heartworms) that live in the heart, lungs and associated blood vessels of affected pets, causing severe lung disease, heart failure and damage to other organs in the body.

The dog is a natural host for heartworms, which means that heartworms that live inside the dog mature into adults, mate and produce offspring. If untreated, their numbers can increase, and dogs have been known to harbor several hundred worms in their bodies.

Heartworm disease causes lasting damage to the heart, lungs and arteries, and can affect the dog's health and quality of life long after the parasites are gone. For this reason, prevention is by far the best option, and treatment—when needed—should be administered as early in the course of the disease as possible.

In the early stages of the disease, many dogs show few symptoms or no symptoms at all. The longer the infection persists, the more likely symptoms will develop. Active dogs, dogs heavily infected with heartworms, or those with other health problems often show pronounced clinical signs.

Signs of heartworm disease may include a mild persistent cough, reluctance to exercise, fatigue after moderate activity, decreased appetite, and weight loss. As heartworm disease progresses, pets may develop heart failure and the appearance of a swollen belly due to excess fluid in the abdomen. Dogs with large numbers of heartworms can develop a sudden blockages of blood flow within the heart leading to a life-threatening form of cardiovascular collapse. This is called caval syndrome, and is marked by a sudden onset of labored breathing, pale gums, and dark bloody or coffee-colored urine. Without prompt surgical removal of the heartworm blockage, few dogs survive.

Heartgard Plus or Simparica Trio given monthly is a preventative measure to heart worms

Fleas / Ticks / Mosquitoes

Depending on your area, fleas, ticks and mosquitoes can be a real annoying problem. We used to regularly use Frontline for our dogs when we lived in the valley. Thankfully, we do not have a flea problem here in the high desert, as it is just too dry, but we do have ticks. If external parasites are a problem in your area, ask your vet what they recommend for a treatment. Mosquitoes of course carry heartworm from dog to dog, fleas give the gift of tapeworms, ticks carry lyme disease among other lovely and exotic diseases. Bloodsuckers..... they give me the heebie jeebies and make my skin just crawl right off!

Simparica Trio is the only one I currently know of that does all of Heartworm, Fleas, Ticks, Roundworms and hookworms.

Bravecto is a flea and tick treatment

Heartgard Plus does Heartworm, Roundworms and Hook worms.

Please sit down and plan out a treatment plan with your vet on which if any of these would work for your own personal situations.

Vaccination Record

Date	Age	Distemper	Hepatitis / Adenovirus	Parvo	Parainfluenza	Leptospirosis	Corona	Canine Influenza	Kennel Cough	Rabies
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Health Record

Date	Health Care Event / Description
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