

CANINE UNIVERSITY'S



PUPPY PACK

## ***Recipe for Raising the Best Dog Ever!***

### ***Puppy Kindergarten***

Start with **16 lessons of group class** to lay a solid foundation of training.

***Initial private Puppy Head Start lesson*** to cover any issues you are having and help make a plan for your dog's training and socialization through that first year.

***2-day Puppy Playschool Evaluation***, so that we can give you feedback on the specific things your puppy needs socially, and make a plan for helping him learn play skills that will insure he can negotiate the dog world with ease.

### ***Market St Outdoor Class: Take that training foundation for a test drive!***

Offered 2x a month. **Let us** coach you to use the foundation skills and games you've learned, as a strategy for handling any distraction.

*Our passion is to inspire you to raise a dog that is welcome anywhere and have a wonderful time doing it!*

*See our website for combination packages and savings!*



## *Your Puppy's First Weeks at Home*

Your puppy has spent its entire life in the company of his dog family. His mom and littermates have provided him with comfort, warmth and playmates.

Now that he has become a new member of your family, there will be a bit of an adjustment period. He has left his familiar surroundings and has no idea what to expect of you, his new family.

The best thing you can do for your new puppy is to provide him with a schedule and consistent structure so that he knows what to expect.

*Some things your puppy wants you to know.....*

- Teaching your puppy to love his crate is the first step in teaching self-control.
- Puppies need supervision, crate time and free time all day long.
- Puppies 9-16wks old should be in their crate more than they are out, even if you are home all the time. This gets housebreaking moving in the right direction and helps teach patience and self-control.
- Puppies who have access to you 24/7 will be demanding dogs. Balance is key.



- Each room your puppy visits needs to be puppy proofed.
- Too much freedom too soon will lead to destructive chewing and slow progression of housebreaking.
- Socialization to people, places and things needs to be part of every day.
- Slow introductions to new experiences are better than overwhelming experiences.
- The quality of social interactions is more important than quantity, but it must be consistent and persistent in order for your puppy to develop normally.
- Playing with other puppies on a regular basis is important to social development, but the quality of that interaction is key to being able to negotiate the dog world.



## Canine University's Guide to Veterinary Visits

Preparing your dog to be a good patient means teaching your pup to be calm and easy to handle. As your pet's guardian, your dog is relying on you to build a good experience for him so that the vet and their staff are able to deliver their very best care.

### Waiting Room Practice Game

- Sit with your foot on the leash and reward your dog with small pieces of a treat for sitting quietly.
- Try introducing distractions like having coffee or checking email while you play this game.
- Breathe deeply to help your dog relax and vary the time between the treats (2-4 sec at first then vary once he's focusing on you), so he eventually settles in and just lays there.
- If something really catches his attention, just touching the treat to his nose, get up and walk him in a big circle to reset him and sit back down and try again.
- Experiment with the value of the treat, using the higher value with the bigger distractions.



## ***Exam Room Preparation Games***

### ***Pick up and Feed***

Practice picking up your puppy, giving him a small treat and putting him back on the floor again. Scoop him up so that his underside is resting on your forearm, give the treat, and then gently put him down.

### ***Up on the Table***

Scoop him up and put him up on a table (use a rubber backed rug if it's slippery) and put small pieces of a treat in front of him. Feed one at a time while you practice deep breaths to help him associate being on the table with feeling good!

### ***Practice Handling***

- Start on the floor or your lap and touch him all over while feeding a high value treat (like cheese or chicken).
- Put him up on a table and feed him small bits of a treat while you handle his ears, feet, mouth, belly, chest, tail, look in his eyes, turn his ears inside out and open his mouth and put a treat on his tongue.
- Use a calm upbeat voice. If he resists, don't force, distract with a treat and try again.
- Keep track of the problem areas, and revisit them often for shorter, less intense sessions and very high value treats.



## **Socializing Puppies...An Insurance Policy, Good for Life!**

The most important thing to remember about socialization is to do it often, in small doses so that the puppy can perceive as a good interaction. If you're puppy is afraid, don't force it but instead, lessen the intensity and expose them more often.

### ***Some Ideas for Socializing Your Puppy***

- Pet stores, a new one every week
- Veterinary Office for a weigh in or a quick visit with the staff
- Babies, toddlers, kids, pre-teens, teens, young adults, middle age people, elderly people.
- Umbrellas, scarves, hats, gloves, brooms, mops, vacuum, leaf blower, shovels, etc.
- Construction and road work from a distance, noise, sights, chaos.
- Busses going by and braking
- Parking lot outside a grocery store watching people coming and going
- Beach, lake, hiking, parks, sporting events, playgrounds
- Take your pup out with you for ice cream or coffee.



- Hardware stores or garden centers
- Outdoor shopping centers that are dog friendly
- Scooters, bicycles, skateboard, roller blades, runners, motorcycles.
- Fast food drive thru
- Gas station with full service
- Schools from a distance, lots of kids running, yelling and chaos in general.

### *Scaredy Pup?*

- Lessen the intensity by moving further away from the person, dog or situation.
- Use very high value treats (plain cooked chicken, freeze dried liver, salmon, etc.) to entice your dog to explore
- Toss the treat on the ground for your dog to chase after
- Use an upbeat voice and encourage your puppy to engage but don't force.
- Go out more frequently at a low intensity rather than a lot at once.



## Canine University's Housebreaking Tips

1. **Keep a schedule.** Draw up an informal schedule and record the time and what your pup did on each walk. Young pups that are less than 4mths old may need to be let out every hour, older puppies and adult dogs can go as long as 2 hrs at a stretch at first.
2. **Look for recurring mistakes.** Keep your schedule on the fridge for about 1 mth and compare your pups progress from week to week. See if there is a particular time of day that your puppy is making mistakes and add in more potty trips at the time he normally has accidents.
3. **Be business like.** Pick on spot in the yard, take him out on leash, stand in 1 spot and don't stare at him, give him 1-2 min to do his business.
4. **Be stingy with freedom.** If the potty trip was successful, your pup can spend some time in the yard or house, playing and exploring. If the potty trip was a bust, he should be confined to a crate or on a leash in the same room. Try again in 10-20 minutes.
5. **Name it.** When your dog is in the act of eliminating, call it something. Some people say "hurry up", "get to it", "get busy" etc. This helps an active dog know what he's out there for and allows you to get him to go quickly, even on bad weather days.
6. **Too much too soon.** Too much freedom too soon is disastrous to successful housebreaking and training. Dogs that are not housebroken are not allowed the run of the house. Keep your dog in a crate or gated area if you can't watch him so that he will learn to hold it until his next walk. If it is his normal time to spend with you, then confine him on a leash in the room you are in so that you can keep an eye on him.
7. **No punishment.** Don't punish, scold or yell at a dog for going in the house. This does more to harm your dog's trust in you than teach him not to go inside. What most dogs learn from it is not to go if you are watching.
8. **Control the food and water bowls.** Feed your pup on a schedule and don't leave the food down all day. Put the food down at predictable times for 10 minutes and then pick it up and put it away until the next time. You can do this with the water bowl as well, as often as you want. If he's had a big drink, he will likely need a potty break soon after.
9. **Clean up right away.** Blot up excess liquid and remove any solid waste with paper towels. Clean the area with a cleaner specifically designed for pet accidents to remove any residual odors and keep him from returning to that area again.
10. **Consider a dog walker.** Hiring someone who can reliably take your dog out when you aren't able, will help you housebreak your puppy faster and give you a break.



## *Crate Training Tips*

- Young puppies need a regular schedule of crate time, potty breaks and playtime in order to develop bladder control and a general idea of self-control.
- Young puppies tire easily and get overstimulated, so frequent breaks in the crate during the day are necessary to avoid chaos and out of control behavior including nipping and biting and getting in to trouble.
- Feed your puppy in the crate and give favorite bones and chews to create an association of good things happening in the crate.
- Cover the crate with a blanket and leave the front open. This will block the stimulation so he can learn how to calm himself on his own with less input from you.
- Put your puppy on a potty break and feeding schedule so that you train his body to go predictably.
- Successful potty trip, praise him and give a small piece of a treat. If he doesn't go, put him back in the crate or keep him with you on a leash and try again in 10 min.
- Keep the crate in your bedroom and if he needs to GO scoop him up, take him out, put him right back to bed.



## Teaching Your Dog to Love the Car

- Learning to love the car is an essential part of being able to enjoy your dog and socialize him to all kinds of new places.
- The safest place for your dog to ride is in a crate that is secured, so that it is anchored and stable.
- A seatbelt harness and clip are a good alternative, if you can't use a crate, so that you can minimize impact if you stop short.
- Keeping the leash clip short enough so that he can sit or lie down on the seat is best for preventing motion sickness.
- Short rides frequently are ideal to associate the car with good experiences. Drive thrus are great for this!
- If your pup rides in the back area, secure a leash clip that stays in the car so that when you open the hatch he can't jump out on his own.
- Teach your pup to hold a stay as you open and close the doors. Toss treats through the window onto the seat to reward him for not rushing through the door.
- Practicing jumping in and out of the car and tossing the reward on the seat or floor is a good way to associate the car with fun.
- Start with lots of practice in the driveway first before the car is in motion.
- Add motion as your pup becomes more confident
- Go lots of fun places so your dog associates the car with good things!





## **Canine University Services**

### ***Group Classes***

All of our classes are open enrollment, start any week!

### ***Puppy Kindergarten***

Puppies 8-18 wks

Tuesdays 7:30-8:20pm

### ***Advanced Puppy Kindergarten***

Grads of Puppy K

Tuesdays 6:30-7:20pm

### ***Puppy Head Start***

1 on 1 consult tailored to meet your personal goals, create a plan and a timeline to help you achieve the dog of your dreams.

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