

GOLDIVA GOLDENS & GARDEN'S

Tips For Getting Off To A Good Start!



Potty Training:

1. Always take your puppy out the same door to go to the bathroom so they will start to associate that door with going pee. When you see them heading in the general direction of the door let them outside.
2. Puppies will do what we call the "Potty Dance" when they need to go to the bathroom. Their nose goes to the ground and they start spinning in circles looking for the perfect spot to pee. When you see this pick up puppy and run outside, don't assume you can call them to the door at this point because it's too late.
3. Puppies have to go potty as soon as they wake up! Whether it is from overnight or a nap they just finished as soon as they wake up they potty. Set an alarm for every hour during the day and take them out to pee, it's kind of like potty training a toddler.
4. Puppies WILL have accidents. If they do it is YOUR fault and not theirs. They will have given you clues that they needed to go and it is up to you to interpret them. NEVER scold a puppy for having an accident in the house. Do a quick "uh oh" and take them outside. Take them outside before you clean up the accident. If you clean first and then take them outside you've lost the teaching moment with them because they will be on to something new.
5. You can put a bell on the door handle on a cord so it is at their level. If you ring the bell when you are taking them out eventually they will learn to ring it when they need to go. Reward them when they potty outside!

Crate Training:

1. Feed puppy in their crate! This makes it a happy place for them. Don't put a water dish in the crate as it will spill at some point and make a mess.
2. Place the crate divider inside the crate so pup has enough room to turn around and lie down comfortably but not be able to go potty in one corner and sleep in the other. Their crate is their bedroom, not their bedroom and en suite bath.
3. The crate does NOT go in a bedroom when starting crate training. You will never sleep and they won't learn to settle down if it is in your room. I keep the crate in a high traffic area of my house (my addition) so they learn to settle around chaos.
4. The door to the crate stays open during the day. If you crate a dog all day and all night and they are only out when you are home you will create a dog that is hyper active and is climbing the walls when they aren't crated. During the day if you can't be home with them gate off a room that is puppy proofed or invest in a playpen so they have room to move around.
5. Puppies should be able to hold their bladder for roughly 4 hours when they are first starting crate training. They don't know they can go this long yet so plan for accidents the first couple of mornings. DO NOT get up and give them attention during those first 4 hours! If they bark long enough and you come to let them out it will become a learned behavior of "if I bark mom comes to play with me so I'm going to bark!" If after 4 hours they are quietly sleeping let them sleep but the next time you hear them up give the opportunity to potty then right back to crate and bed for you. Within two weeks puppy should be mostly house trained and able to move to 6-8 hours overnight.
6. Feed dinner (5-6pm) early and pick up water dish an hour before you plan to go to bed so they have time to let everything pass through their system. Last thing you do before bed is take puppy outside and wait for them to potty. First thing you do in the morning is take puppy outside. Once you start moving around in your room they will hear you and need to pee. They won't wait for you to do your morning routine before having an accident.
7. I use the command "Go to bed" when I want my dogs to go in their crate. Crate is never used for punishment. If puppy does something bad it is your fault not theirs. I do not use a pad or bedding in their crate. At some point they are going to get bored and chew it and then you have to worry about what they have ingested. I also make sure the crate is pulled off the walls and furniture by a couple of inches, we have had dogs get bored and eat the sheetrock walls from inside their crate.

Weight Gain and Treats:

A Golden is always going to clean their dish and look at you like they are still hungry, don't cave! We say feed the dog not the dish. An overweight dog will void your health guarantee.

1. Puppy should be gaining 5-8 pounds per month. You should always be able to feel ribs but not see them and have an indent to their waist. If they are the same width all the way down their bodies with no visible waist they are too fat. If they look like the skin on the top of their back rolls from side to side when running they are too fat. An extra 5 pounds on them is like an extra 20 pounds on us and will shorten their life span.
2. Keep track of how many treats they are receiving. If they are getting a cup of treats a day while training or in puppy class then you need to deduct that from their regular food amount. When you sign up for classes aim for one around their meal time and their treats for class replaces that meal.
3. Treats need to be big enough that they have to chew them. We had a puppy choke and die on a Zuke's treat because they are pee sized and puppy inhaled it. For classes/training I use cut up all natural beef or chicken hot dogs (NO pork!), cheese sticks, popcorn, whatever we had for meat/fish the night before (again NO pork), freeze dried chicken and some of their food stirred up together.

4. NO RAWHIDES, GREENIES, COOKED BONES, NYLA BONES or any other type of plastic chew. At some point they will ingest it and have GI problems. I use raw marrow BEEF bones from the meat counter for chewing on. When they have eaten all the marrow out of it I fill them with peanut butter or a mixture of their wet and dry food and freeze them. Make sure the marrow bone is AT LEAST 4" long. The small thin sliced ones are choking size and the short ones get stuck in their mouth behind their canine teeth.
5. Kongs can be great fun and good for chewing but only with constant supervision. They are able to get their tongues inside them and have the Kong suction onto their tongue causing swelling and difficulty breathing. The same problem can occur with rubber balls that only have one hole in them.

Nail Trimming and Hygiene:

1. Puppy nails need to be trimmed once a week to every other week. You should not be able to hear their nails on the floor, if you can they are too long. Nails that are allowed to grow out too long will start to make the toes grow in weird angles.
2. Have Quick Stop on hand, sometimes spelled Kwik. If you clip their quick it will be painful and start bleeding. DO NOT PANIC! If you panic they will panic and never allow you to trim their nails again without it being a battle. Simply place some Quick Stop on the bleed to staunch the bleeding and move on to the next nail like it was no big deal. Cornstarch can be use in a bind if you don't have Quick Stop on hand but it takes a lot longer and you will have to hold it on the bleed applying pressure.
3. I use people fingernail trimmers with puppies for nail trimming so I have more control then with big clunky adult dog trimmers.
4. Girl puppies in particular are prone to bladder infections until they have their first heat cycle or are spayed. Peeing a couple of times during the day is normal but peeing 4 times in an hour is not. An unchecked bladder infection can lead to kidney problems so if they're peeing an abnormal amount have a urine sample checked...this goes for boys too! Watch for a goopy tush, discharge or crusty hair. Keep this area clean and the hairs cut short if you can.
5. Golden Retrievers are prone to ear infections, especially in the summer with regular swimming. Watch out for a yeasty smell or them flapping their head a lot. Clean ears regularly with an ear solution from your vet that has a drying agent in it.

Collars and Leashes:

1. I do not leave collars on inside the house. At some point puppy is going to go under something and get tangled up. In the rainy season it is a great place for moisture to get trapped and have a hot spot develop. Collars are for going outside only.
2. Make sure your collar is one that clips together and not one that buckles like your pants belt. Too often I hear stories of dogs rough housing and getting the mouths tangled in another dog's collar and needing a quick release.
3. **WE DO NOT USE HARNESSES ON OUR DOGS EVER!!!** They destroy developing shoulders and elbows and can cause a lot of problems. If your dog fails puppy class and doesn't learn how to walk nicely on a leash at your side then when they are fully grown after 2 years of age you can use a gentle leader harness...don't fail your puppy class!
4. **NEVER USE A RETRACTABLE LEASH!!!** They do not teach boundaries and are very dangerous to you the user.

Socialization:

1. Have your puppy meet 100 people by the time they are 16 weeks old. Have them sit for attention and teach them not to jump on people.
2. Do not play tug of war with your pup. At some point they are going to get something in their mouth that they are not supposed to have and you don't want them to think it is a game when you need to take it away from them.
3. EVERY time you are sitting with your pup play with their body parts! Touch their toes and say, "pretty toes", rub their gums and teeth and say "pretty teeth", put your fingers in their ears and say "pretty ears". I cannot stress this enough! They are going to go to the vet and have every body part poked and prodded. They will go to the groomer and have every body part touched. Make it something they are used to and comfortable with, so it is a safe experience for them and for the person touching them. My vet had half his ear bitten off by a dog that had never had his feet touched when he went to listen to the heartbeat and his hand touched the dog's foot. Don't allow that to even be a concern for your dog.
4. Meeting the family cat or dog. This is something everyone stresses about. Your cat or dog is going to pout for a while until they realize that the new puppy is not going anywhere. Hopefully you have a dog with nice manners which will help teach pup nice manners. Watch for how rough they play together. Most adult dogs will give a warning growl when they have had enough or will curl their lip at puppy. When you see this don't tell the older dog they are bad, they are communicating the only way they know how. This usually pushes puppy into hyper submissive mode where they lick the jowls of the older dog obnoxiously. Intercede before puppy gets bit. Tell your older dog they did a good job for communicating, distract the puppy with something else to do and give your old guy a break. Don't worry too much about the family cat, they will put puppy in their place pretty quick. If the cat is hissing it is ok for pup to get a swat on the nose, it's how they will learn boundaries and for a short time the cat will be bigger than the pup and able for to stand up for themselves. Let puppy learn their place while they are young.

PUPPY SOCIALIZATION CHECKLIST | 100 EXPERIENCES IN 100 DAYS

- AT HOME
 - YOUR HAND IN THEIR FOOD
 - TAKING TREATS/PILLS
 - TOYS OF DIFFERENT TEXTURES
 - TAKE TOYS AWAY FROM THEM
 - MEALTIME ETIQUETTE (NO JUMPING)
 - STAIRS
 - ELEVATORS
 - LOUD NOISES (YELLING, STOMPING, HAIRDRYER, POTS & PANS)
 - DOORBELL
 - DOOR KNOCKING
 - TELEVISION
 - CEILING FAN/FAN
 - MICROWAVE/STOVE BEEPING
 - WASHER/DRYER RUNNING/BEEPING
 - SMOKE ALARM
 - SLEEPING IN CRATE
 - STAYING IN CRATE ALONE
 - SLEEPING IN DOGGY BED
 - GETTING A BATH (IN TUB, SHOWER, OR OUTSIDE)
 - HEAR THE BATH WATER RUNNING
 - TOWEL DRYING OFF AFTER BATH
 - PRESENT WHILE SWEEPING/MOPPING THE FLOOR
 - PRESENT WHILE VACUUM CLEANER IS IN USE
 - SEEING REFLECTIONS/MIRRORS
- OUTSIDE
 - WALKING WITH A LEASH
 - PLAYING OFF LEASH IN A SAFE ENCLOSURE
 - WALKING ON SIDEWALK ON QUIET/BUSY STREET
 - USING PUBLIC TRANSIT (SUBWAY, BUS) IF PERMITTED
 - SOUND OF SIRENS
 - SOUND OF THE CAR STARTING
 - CAR RIDES
 - GETTING INTO THE CAR
 - GETTING OUT OF THE CAR
 - WINDOWS OPEN IN THE CAR
 - SOUND OF CAR HORN
 - SOUND OF RADIO/MUSIC
 - SWIMMING
 - PLAYING FETCH, THROWING TOYS
 - PRESENT WHEN LAWN IS MOWED (LEASHED AND SUPERVISED)
 - CROWDS/CLAPPING/CHEERING/SCREAMING
 - THUNDERSTORMS (SOUND OF THUNDER/RAIN)
 - FIREWORKS
 - FIRE (CAMPFIRE OR FIREPLACE)
 - CONSTRUCTION/MACHINERY SOUND
 - WALKING ON PUBLIC TRAILS, HIKING TRAILS OR GRASS
 - WALKING OVER BRIDGES/UNDER BRIDGES
 - SNOW
 - WALKING ON ICE/SLIPPERY SURFACE
 - RAIN, PUDDLES
 - UMBRELLA OPENING & CLOSING
 - MUD
 - WALKING ON ROCKY/UNEVEN GROUND
 - WALKING OVER GRATES/MANHOLE COVERS (METAL SURFACES)
 - STANDING ON BALCONIES/DOCKS
- INTERACTIONS
 - INTRODUCTION TO OTHER DOGS IN HOUSEHOLD
 - INTRODUCTION TO CATS IN HOUSEHOLD
 - OPENING DOOR TO GREET GUESTS
 - VISITING AT A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER'S HOUSE
 - GETTING USED TO BEING SEPARATED FROM PEOPLE
 - BEING PICKED UP BY OWNER (IF SMALL DOG)
 - BEING PICKED UP BY FRIEND/FAMILY MEMBER (IF SMALL DOG)
 - BABIES, TODDLERS, SMALL CHILDREN
 - TEENAGERS, ADULTS, ELDERLY PEOPLE; MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
 - PEOPLE CARRYING PACKAGES/DELIVERY PEOPLE
 - PEOPLE USING WHEELCHAIRS/CRUTCHES
 - PEOPLE PUSHING STROLLERS
 - PEOPLE RIDING BIKES/BICYCLES
 - PEOPLE ROLLERBLADING/SKATEBOARDING
 - PEOPLE WEARING SUNGLASSES
 - PEOPLE WEARING HATS/HELMETS/HOODS
 - PEOPLE IN COSTUMES
 - MAILMAN
 - GARBAGE TRUCK/GARBAGE CANS
 - VISIT TO GROOMER
 - TRIMMING NAILS
 - CHECKING/CLEANING BETWEEN PADS OF FEET
 - BRUSHING FUR
 - BRUSHING TEETH WITH TOOTHBRUSH
 - TOUCHING/CLEANING EARS
 - TOUCHING LEGS/FEET/STOMACH/TAIL
 - HOLDING THEIR HEAD/FEET STILL
 - CLEANING DIRTY PAWS WITH TOWEL
 - OWNER'S HAND IN DOG'S MOUTH TO FEEL/CHECK GUMS/TEETH
 - VETERINARY VISIT
 - BEING PHYSICALLY EXAMINED/TOUCHED BY STRANGER, VET, GROOMER
 - PET STORE VISIT
 - MEETING STRANGERS ON WALKS (WITH OR WITHOUT DOGS)
 - MEET ANOTHER DOG (OWNED BY SOMEONE YOU TRUST)
 - PUPPY PLAYDATE
 - MEETING/INTERACTING WITH SMALL BREEDS
 - MEETING/INTERACTING WITH LARGE BREEDS
 - MEET OTHER DOGS (BEACH, DOG PARK)
 - SQUIRRELS/CHIPMUNKS IN YARD/PARK
 - HORSES
 - WATERFOWL
- GEAR
 - WEARING/PUTTING ON A COLLAR
 - GENTLE LEADER
 - WEARING/PUTTING ON A MUZZLE/HALTER
 - WEARING/PUTTING ON A DOG COAT
 - WEARING/PUTTING ON DOG BOOTIES



AKC TRICK DOG



TRICKS CHECKLIST: NOVICE

Instructions: Dog Owner: send this page with the AKC Trick Dog Title Application to AKC.

Evaluator: Send this completed form to the dog owner. As of August 2022, Evaluators no longer send a copy to AKC.

A TOTAL OF 10 TRICKS ARE REQUIRED TO EARN THE AKC NOVICE TRICK DOG TITLE.

If you have a Canine Good Citizen (CGC) certificate or title on record at AKC, you may count the CGC as 5 of the required tricks for the NOVICE TRICK DOG TITLE.

CGC Skills

Foundation Behaviors for Trick Training

1. Accepts friendly stranger
2. Sits politely for petting
3. Appearance and Grooming
4. Out for a Walk
5. Walking through a crowd
6. Sit, Down, Stay in place
7. Coming when called
8. Reaction to another dog
9. Reaction to distractions
10. Supervised Separation

Check one box:

☐ CGC is on record (counts as 5 tricks). 5 additional tricks have been observed by evaluator and are checked below.

☐ No CGC, 10 tricks have been observed by Evaluator and are checked below.

- ☐ Balance beam (walk on board a few inches off floor)
- ☐ Bark on cue ("Speak")
- ☐ Crawl (dog on belly, crawls at least 3 body lengths)
- ☐ Fetch it (ball, etc., 10 ft. away, bring to handler within 2 ft)
- ☐ Find it (find treat or scent item hidden under 1 cup or object)
- ☐ Get your _____. (Leash, brush, name of toy)
- ☐ Get in (gets in box)
- ☐ Sits in box (on cue)
- ☐ Get on (gets on low platform or step - 4 paws)
- ☐ Hand signals (Choose one: down, sit, or come)
- ☐ High five
- ☐ Hold (3 seconds)
- ☐ Jump (thru a low hoop or over a low bar)
- ☐ Kennel up (go in crate, stay in until released)
- ☐ Kiss (point to cheek or back of hand)
- ☐ Paws up (2 front paws on low stool or step)
- ☐ Push-ups (sit, down, sit, down, sit, down)
- ☐ Shake hands
- ☐ Spin in circle
- ☐ Touch it (hand or target stick)
- ☐ Tunnel (agility tunnel or child's tunnel)
- ☐ Other: Handler's choice: _____
- ☐ Other: Handler's choice: _____

For the Novice title, handlers may use a food/toy lure if needed. May use food/clicker reinforcers.

Dog owner name _____ Dog Name _____ Dog Number _____

Evaluator name _____ Eval Number _____ Date _____

Evaluator signature _____ ☐ Check here if tested by video

EXERCISING YOUR PUP

	8-12 Weeks	12-16 Weeks	4-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-18 Months	18 Months to 2 years
Sustained and Continuous Walking	• 50-200 feet at a time • Break up with sniffing and noodling around • Formal heeling/leash walking training limited to 2 minutes	• Gradually increase duration and length of walks - Probably going to be between 100-200 feet by the time the puppy is 16 weeks old. • Let the puppy volunteer to keep going and stop if he shows reluctance to go further. • Keep formal training under 2 minutes per session.	• Gradually increase duration and length of walks - Probably going to be between 200-400 feet at a time by the time the puppy is 6 months old. • Let the puppy volunteer to keep going and stop if he shows reluctance to go further. • Keep formal training under 2 minutes per session.	• Walks on pavement should be kept short, but duration of walks on dirt or turf can be increased and more "hiking" type activities can be introduced. • Again, best to keep do these walks as "sniff and strolls" but you can increase sustained walking to up to 20-30 minutes on a relatively level, soft, surface by the time the puppy is a year old IF the puppy volunteers to go that far.	• Walks on pavement should be kept short, but duration of walks on dirt or turf can be increased and more "hiking" type activities can be introduced. • Again, best to keep do these walks as "sniff and strolls" but you can increase sustained walking to up to 20-30 minutes on a relatively level, soft, surface by the time the puppy is a year old IF the puppy volunteers to go that far.	Hikes and walks can be gradually increased to as long and as rigorous as you and your dog both like, but remember that a dog's soft tissue is still maturing through about three years old. Increases should be gradual and you should back off if your dog appears tired or reluctant.
Sniff N Stroll	Informal "sniff and stroll" sessions can be up to about 10-15 minutes.	Can be increased to 15-20 minutes	Can be increased to as much as 45 minutes by the time the puppy is 6 months old, provided you are moving at a very slow pace with lots of opportunity for the puppy to stop and noodle around.	Can be increased to as much as 60 minutes by the time the puppy is 12 months old, provided you are moving at a very slow pace with lots of opportunity for the puppy to stop and noodle around.	OK to do 60 minutes provided you are moving at a very slow pace with lots of opportunity for the puppy to stop and noodle around.	Sniff and strolls can be gradually replaced with more sustained "walks" but remember that sniffing is the primary way dogs relate to the world, so be a sport and continue to give your dog to stop an sniff from time to time.
Noodling and Kibble Trails	Puppy can go out in a safe yard and explore at his own pace or do a "Kibble Trail" as long as he likes.	Puppy can go out in a safe yard and explore at his own pace or do a "Kibble Trail" as long as he likes.	Puppy can go out in a safe yard and explore at his own pace or do a "Kibble Trail" as long as he likes.	Puppy can go out in a safe yard and explore at his own pace or do a "Kibble Trail" as long as he likes.	Puppy can go out in a safe yard and explore at his own pace or do a "Kibble Trail" as long as he likes.	Your dog can go out in a safe yard and explore at his own pace or do a "Kibble Trail" as long as he likes.
Running	• No directed running except for very short spurts in play • Puppy can run as much as he likes on his own	• No directed running except for very short spurts in play • Puppy can run as much as he likes on his own	• No directed running except for very short spurts in play • Puppy can run as much as he likes on his own	• No directed running except for very short spurts in play • Puppy can run as much as he likes on his own	• No directed running except for very short spurts in play • Puppy can run as much as he likes on his own	Running and endurance training can gradually be introduced at this time
Jumping and Impact activities	• Bars on the ground to wrist height • No more than one or two obstacles in a row • Wobble boards and unstable surfaces, but but very low • Carpet all indoor stairs and never allow puppy to go up and down stairs unsupervised • Put up gates at top/ bottom of stairs • Consider carrying puppy if your he needs to do more than one or two stair steps	• Bars on the ground to wrist height • No more than one or two obstacles in a row • Wobble boards and unstable surfaces, but but very low • Carpet all indoor stairs and never allow puppy to go up and down stairs unsupervised • Put up gates at top/ bottom of stairs • Consider carrying puppy if your he needs to do more than one or two stair steps	• Bars on the ground to wrist height • No more than one or two obstacles in a row • Wobble boards and unstable surfaces, but but very low • Carpet all indoor stairs and never allow puppy to go up and down stairs unsupervised • Put up gates at top/ bottom of stairs • Consider carrying puppy if your he needs to do more than one or two stair steps	• Jumps can be gradually raised half way to elbow height between 6 and 12 months old, with correspondingly more challenging ramps, wobble boards, and teeters • Platform work for rear end awareness can be introduced at this time very carefully and slowly • This is also the time when we see the most spiral fractures happen because the puppies have the wherewithal to get up on high couches and beds - be extra vigilant about not letting puppies up on high furniture without very close supervision! • Stairs are always a hazard and should have good traction - carpet indoors, non-skid surface outdoors • Although the puppy may start doing stairs with good traction at this time, you should still supervise and don't let him run down the stairs with other dogs	• Jumps can be gradually raised half way to elbow height between 6 and 12 months old, with correspondingly more challenging ramps, wobble boards, and teeters • Platform work for rear end awareness can be introduced at this time very carefully and slowly • This is also the time when we see the most spiral fractures happen because the puppies have the wherewithal to get up on high couches and beds - be extra vigilant about not letting puppies up on high furniture without very close supervision! • Stairs are always a hazard and should have good traction - carpet indoors, non-skid surface outdoors • Although the puppy may start doing stairs with good traction at this time, you should still supervise and don't let him run down the stairs with other dogs	• Gradually raise jumps and contact obstacles to full competition height between 18-24 months old • Stairs are always a hazard and should have good traction - carpet indoors, non-skid surface outdoors

EXERCISING YOUR PUP

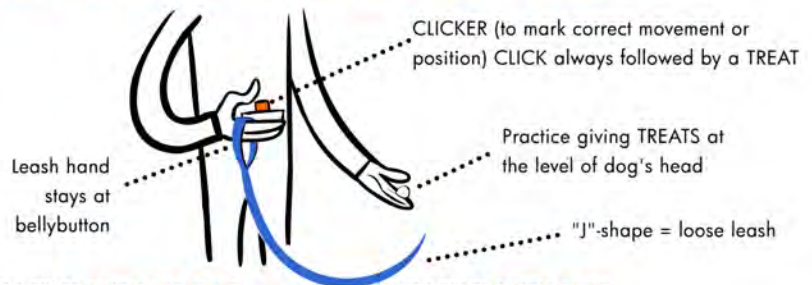
	8-12 Weeks	12-16 Weeks	4-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-18 Months	18 Months to 2 years
Swimming	- Puppy should ALWAYS wear a life jacket - Wading and playing on the shoreline - Climbing on and off low platforms and rafts in shallow water - Retrieves/tossing toys in shallow water parallel to shoreline, never into deep water - Normal puppies should be allowed to swim if they volunteer to do so, but never forced	- Puppy should ALWAYS wear a life jacket - Wading and playing on the shoreline - Climbing on and off low platforms and rafts in shallow water - Retrieves/tossing toys in shallow water parallel to shoreline, never into deep water - Normal puppies should be allowed to swim if they volunteer to do so, but never forced	- Puppy should ALWAYS wear a life jacket - Wading and playing on the shoreline - Climbing on and off low platforms and rafts in shallow water - Retrieves/tossing toys in shallow water parallel to shoreline, never into deep water - Normal puppies should be allowed to swim if they volunteer to do so, but never forced	- Puppy should ALWAYS wear a life jacket - Wading and playing on the shoreline - Climbing on and off low platforms and rafts in shallow water - Retrieves/tossing toys in shallow water parallel to shoreline, never into deep water - Normal puppies should be allowed to swim if they volunteer to do so. Limit swimming to a few minutes at a time. - Very short swim out to retrieves in the water. - Keep the toy close to shore. High toy-drive dogs will swim further after a thrown toy than they can or should.	- Puppy should ALWAYS wear a life jacket - Wading and playing on the shoreline - Climbing on and off low platforms and rafts in shallow water - Retrieves/tossing toys in shallow water parallel to shoreline, never into deep water - Normal puppies should be allowed to swim if they volunteer to do so. Limit swimming to a few minutes at a time. - Very short swim out to retrieves in the water. - Keep the toy close to shore. High toy-drive dogs will swim further after a thrown toy than they can or should.	- Competition swimming behaviors can be introduced and dog can swim for as long as he volunteers to - Life jackets are always a must
Chasing	Roll balls and drag toys on the ground in gentle circles	Roll balls and drag toys on the ground in gentle circles	Roll balls and drag toys on the ground in gentle circles	Roll balls and drag toys on the ground in gentle circles	Roll balls and drag toys on the ground in gentle circles	Gauge your play style by your dog's common sense. If you throw a ball and your dog tumbles head over heels to get it, don't throw the ball, roll or lob it
Tugging	- Keep the toy low so the puppy's neck is in a straight line - Don't pull on the toy - allow the puppy to tug against you	- Keep the toy low so the puppy's neck is in a straight line - Don't pull on the toy - allow the puppy to tug against you	- Keep the toy low so the puppy's neck is in a straight line - Don't pull on the toy - allow the puppy to tug against you	- Keep the toy low so the puppy's neck is in a straight line - Don't pull on the toy - allow the puppy to tug against you	- Keep the toy low so the puppy's neck is in a straight line - Don't pull on the toy - allow the puppy to tug against you	You can start to hold the tug toy higher but generally it's best to let the dog tug on the toy rather than you pulling on it
Fast Turns	- No fast turns or sudden stops - No fast weaves or lure coursing - We do begin slow shaping of weave poles but discontinue if the puppy shows any signs of speeding up or really "weaving" through the poles	- No fast turns or sudden stops - No fast weaves or lure coursing - We do begin slow shaping of weave poles but discontinue if the puppy shows any signs of speeding up or really "weaving" through the poles	- No fast turns or sudden stops - No fast weaves or lure coursing - We do begin slow shaping of weave poles but discontinue if the puppy shows any signs of speeding up or really "weaving" through the poles	- No fast turns or sudden stops - No fast weaves or lure coursing - We do begin slow shaping of weave poles but discontinue if the puppy shows any signs of speeding up or really "weaving" through the poles	- No fast turns or sudden stops - No fast weaves or lure coursing - We do begin slow shaping of weave poles but discontinue if the puppy shows any signs of speeding up or really "weaving" through the poles	Full weave pole training and other activities that involve twisting and turning can be introduced.
Free Play With Other Dogs	10-15 minutes for formal "play dates," - Puppy can have free access to other puppies and adults in the household (so long as the puppy is not harassing the adults.) - Keep bags of small dog treats on hand and throw handfuls of food down to interrupt rough or overly fast play - You may have to enforce rest periods by putting puppy away for naps	10-15 minutes for formal "play dates," - Puppy can have free access to other puppies and adults in the household (so long as the puppy is not harassing the adults.) - Keep bags of small dog treats on hand and throw handfuls of food down to interrupt rough or overly fast play - You may have to enforce rest periods by putting puppy away for naps	- Up to 20 minutes for formal "play dates," - Puppy can have free access to other puppies and adults in the household (so long as the puppy is not harassing the adults.) - Keep bags of small dog treats on hand and throw handfuls of food down to interrupt rough or overly fast play - You may have to enforce rest periods by putting puppy away for naps	- Your puppy's increased body mass can make him more liable to injury if he engages in body-slaming play or a lot of fast sprints and turns. - Keep bags of small dog treats on hand and throw handfuls of food down to interrupt rough or overly fast play - Up to 20 minutes for formal "play dates," - Puppy can have free access to other puppies and adults in the household (so long as the puppy is not harassing the adults.) - You may have to enforce rest periods by putting puppy away for naps	- Your puppy's increased body mass can make him more liable to injury if he engages in body-slaming play or a lot of fast sprints and turns. - Keep bags of small dog treats on hand and throw handfuls of food down to interrupt rough or overly fast play - Up to 20 minutes for formal "play dates," - Puppy can have free access to other puppies and adults in the household (so long as the puppy is not harassing the adults.) - You may have to enforce rest periods by putting puppy away for naps	Always be vigilant when your dogs are playing and intervene by throwing handfuls of food down if there's a lot of body slamming or the play just gets to crazy.

TEACHING YOUR DOG TO WALK POLITELY ON LEASH

PART ONE: Start in a small, boring space. Go at your dog's pace.

The most important step in teaching your dog to walk politely on leash is showing your dog where you want him to be while he is on leash.

To make things easier for your dog, start practicing in a small, boring space. This improves the odds that your dog will stay close to you.



PRACTICE WITH NO DOG

Practice clicking and feeding a treat at your pant seam, at the level of your dog's head.

PRACTICE WITH DOG

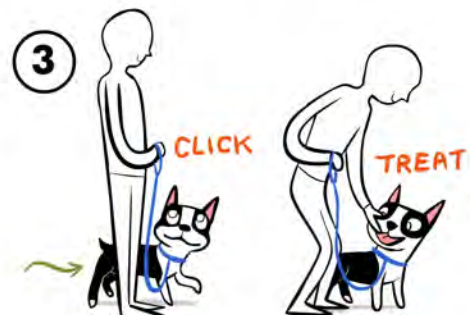
Practice holding the leash at your belly-button as you click and feed.



Click and treat rapidly a few times in the correct position.



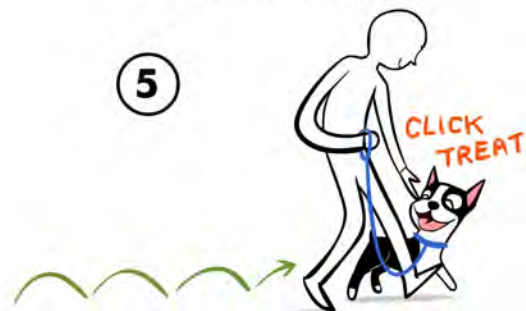
Move slightly out of heel position and wait for your dog to move closer to you.



As soon as your dog moves even the tiniest step closer to you, click and feed at the "ideal" head position.



Repeat until your dog moves into heel position every time you move out of it.



Gradually take more and more steps between clicks and treats. If your dog gets confused, go back to just one step and then increase the number of steps more slowly to help him understand.



Then start changing direction and speed.



Next, move to a larger or more interesting space, and start over from STEP 1. When your dog can handle STEP 6 in the new space, move to another new space, starting over from STEP 1 again.

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PART TWO: Help! My Dog Is Pulling!



If pulling on the leash gets your dog where he wants to go, he'll keep pulling. To avoid teaching your dog that pulling is a good strategy, use one of the techniques described below.

TECHNIQUE 1: "I AM A ROCK"

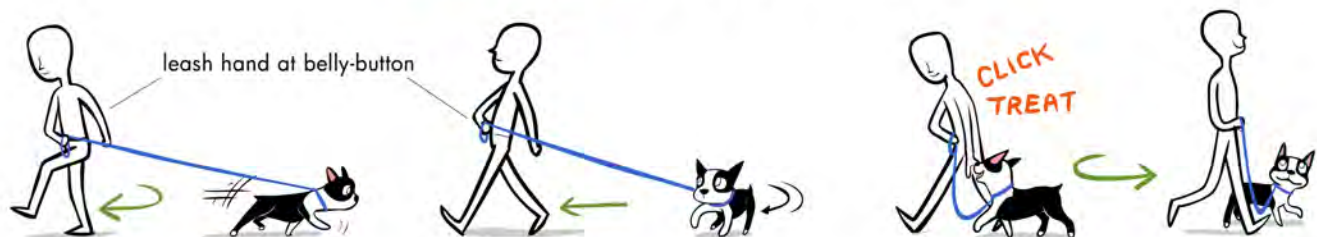


When your dog pulls, stop in your tracks. Wait. As you wait, pretend you have no dog.

When your dog backs up or turns to you, click and feed a treat at your pant seam.

Then move forward again.

TECHNIQUE 2: "BACK & FORTH"



When your dog pulls, turn around and walk purposefully in the opposite direction. When your dog catches up to heel position...

Click and treat. Then turn around and continue in your original direction.

TECHNIQUE 3: "OFF AT AN ANGLE"



This is a great technique for dogs who are very strong. When your dog pulls, simply move away at a random angle that isn't 180 degrees.

Wait for your dog to catch up to heel position.

Click and treat. Then turn around and continue in your original direction again.

If your dog keeps pulling, the environment is probably too exciting. Go back to teaching your dog polite leash walking in a less exciting place. Then build up gradually to walking on leash in the exciting environment again.

Remember to go back to PART ONE every time you practice in a new place.

Pet Safety Tips for the 4th of July

For many people, nothing beats lounging in the backyard on the Fourth of July with good friends and family—including the four-legged members of the household. While it may seem like a great idea to reward Rover with scraps from the grill and bring him along to watch fireworks, in reality some festive foods and products can be potentially hazardous to your pets. The ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center offers the following tips:

- **Never leave alcoholic drinks unattended where pets can reach them.** Alcoholic beverages have the potential to poison pets. If ingested, the animal could become very intoxicated and weak, severely depressed or could go into a coma. Death from respiratory failure is also a possibility in severe cases.
- **Do not apply any sunscreen or insect repellent product to your pet that is not labeled specifically for use on animals.** Ingestion of sunscreen products can result in drooling, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive thirst and lethargy. The misuse of insect repellent that contains DEET can lead to neurological problems.
- **Always keep matches and lighter fluid out of your pets' reach.** Certain types of matches contain chlorates, which could potentially damage blood cells and result in difficulty breathing—or even kidney disease in severe cases. Lighter fluid can be irritating to skin, and if ingested can produce gastrointestinal irritation and central nervous system depression. If lighter fluid is inhaled, aspiration pneumonia and breathing problems could develop.
- **Keep your pets on their normal diet.** Any change, even for one meal, can give your pets severe indigestion and diarrhea. This is particularly true for older animals who have more delicate digestive systems and nutritional requirements. And keep in mind that foods such as onions, chocolate, coffee, avocado, grapes & raisins, salt and yeast dough can all be potentially toxic to companion animals.
- **Do not put glow jewelry on your pets, or allow them to play with it.** While the luminescent substance contained in these products is not highly toxic, excessive drooling and gastrointestinal irritation could still result from ingestions, and intestinal blockage could occur from swallowing large pieces of the plastic containers.
- **Keep citronella candles, insect coils and oil products out of reach.** Ingestions can produce stomach irritation and possibly even central nervous system depression. If inhaled, the oils could cause aspiration pneumonia in pets.
- **Never use fireworks around pets!** While exposure to lit fireworks can potentially result in severe burns and/or trauma to the face and paws of curious pets, even unused fireworks can pose a danger. Many types contain potentially toxic substances, including potassium nitrate, arsenic and other heavy metals.
- **Loud, crowded fireworks displays are no fun for pets,** so please resist the urge to take them to Independence Day festivities. Instead, keep your little guys safe from the noise in a quiet, sheltered and escape-proof area at home.

Feeding Schedule for Your New Goldiva Goldens Puppy

Our puppies are raised on Purina Pro Plan Sport Salmon and Rice 30/20 dog food.

Please be prepared ahead of time and purchase your wet and dry foods

Before picking up your pup. For cheapest prices, go to Dog.com, Chewy.com to auto ship to your doorstep or Amazon. When puppy comes home it will be eating ½ cup of Purina Pro Plan Sport 30/20 Salmon and Rice 3 times a day; mix with 2 Tablespoons of wet canned Purina Focus Sensitive Skin and Stomach Salmon, enough water so the dry food floats a ¼” off the bottom of your container, zap in the microwave for 1.5 minutes and let stand for 5 minutes before feeding. Do 2 hot meals 2 times daily and leave some dry PPP Salmon and Rice out in between. At 4 months of age stop the hot meals. Puppy can eat 2 times a day of 1 cup at each feeding. At 12 months, feed pup 2x/daily at 1 ¼ cups morning and 1 cup in the evening. Our adult dogs, over 2 years of age, only eat 1 to 1 ½ cups twice daily.

Monitor carefully, obesity can create health problems. At 1 year old, Females should weigh around 50-55 lbs and Males around 60-65 lbs. They should only put on 8-10lbs over the next year. At 2 years of age, the AKC Standard for weight is: Females should weigh 55-65 pounds and Males should weigh 65-75 pounds. Watch your weight very closely the first 9 mths! Weigh puppy each month and closely watch for 5-8 pounds per month weight gain. **10-12 pounds per month is excessive** and can create bone problems like OCD. Don't overfeed puppy and give into the “hungry” look when they search for more. You want to be able to feel the ribs but not see them; have an hour glass figure not the same width across shoulders/stomach/rump like a coffee table. Regular exercise throughout the day is extremely important. You can do more damage if your puppy only gets exercised after work. Changing food will give your puppy diarrhea and void your contract and health guarantee.

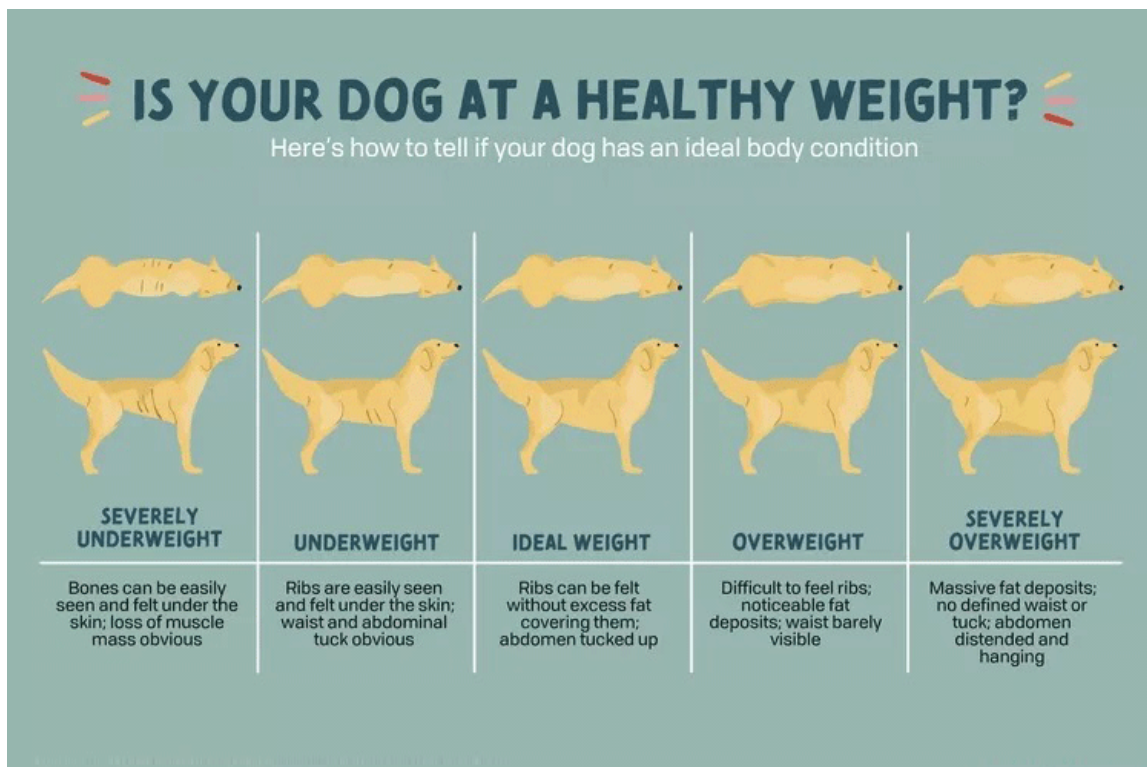
If your puppy inhales his/her food, order a slow feed bowl to avoid bloat, a potentially fatal condition when the stomach turns and blocks the blood circulation. This typically happens within an hour after eating. A medium size bowl is great for any age Golden. Order thru www.chewy.com for about \$10. It's made out of nylabone plastic. **An overweight puppy will default your contract.**

Anybody can create an “oversized” dog by overfeeding and/or create health problems with fat dogs. All parents are bred within the AKC Standard set for Golden

Retrievers:

Adult Females at 2 years old 55-65 lbs and

Adult Males at 2 years old should weigh 65-75 lbs.



Innocent Puppy Murmurs

What is an innocent or physiologic heart murmur?

- "An innocent or physiologic heart murmur is a heart murmur that has no impact on the dog's health."
- An innocent or physiologic heart murmur is a heart murmur that has no impact on the dog's health.
- It is very common for young puppies, especially large breed puppies, to develop an innocent heart murmur while they are growing rapidly. The murmur may first appear at 6-8 weeks of age, and a puppy with an innocent heart murmur will usually outgrow it by about 4-5 months of age. This type of murmur is benign.
- In general, a physiologic or innocent heart murmur will have a low intensity (usually Grade I-II out of VI), and does not cause any symptoms or clinical signs.

What is a heart murmur?

A heart murmur is an abnormal heart sound, usually heard by listening to the heart with a stethoscope.

What causes a heart murmur?

A heart murmur is caused by turbulent blood flow within the heart. Sometimes a murmur is determined to be 'innocent' or 'physiologic', while other times the murmur is determined to be pathologic or caused by disease. Pathologic heart murmurs can be caused by a structural problem within the heart (i.e., cardiac disease), or can be due to a problem that is 'extracardiac' (i.e., not caused by heart disease).

Do all murmurs sound the same?

No. The loudness of a murmur reflects the amount of turbulence that is present in the heart. However, the loudness of a heart murmur does not always correlate directly with the severity of disease.

Murmurs are graded by their intensity, usually on a scale of I-VI. A Grade I murmur is very soft or quiet, may only be heard intermittently, and is usually only heard in one location on the chest, while a Grade VI murmur is very loud, heard everywhere that the heart can be heard, and can be felt when a person places their hand on the chest in the area of the heart (in cardiac terminology, this is called a 'thrill').

Murmurs are also characterized by the time in which they occur during the heart cycle, and by whether they are long or short. Most murmurs are also characterized by their location, or where they are the loudest. The majority of murmurs in the dog occur during systole, the phase of the heart cycle when the heart is contracting to pump blood out. The specific characteristics of the murmur, along with any symptoms that your dog might be showing, will help your veterinarian to determine what is causing the murmur.



DOG-FRIENDLY OVER THE COUNTER MEDICATIONS

Always ask a veterinarian before giving any medication to your dog. Even "safe" human meds can be toxic to certain breeds or pets with preexisting conditions. NOTE : Normal temperature range is 100°–102° F



BENDADRYL

FOR ALLERGIES AND ITCHING

1 milligram per pound of dog

DRAMAMINE

FOR MOTION SICKNESS

12.5 milligrams for small dogs

25 milligrams for medium dogs

50 milligrams for large dogs



HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

USED TO INDUCE VOMITING AFTER ACCIDENTAL INGESTION OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES

10 milliliters by mouth



HYDROCORTISONE

FOR ITCHING OR IRRITATED SKIN

Small amount applied topically up to twice daily

PEPCID AC (FAMOTIDINE) / ZANTAC (RANITIDINE)

TO REDUCE STOMACH ACIDS CAUSED BY ULCERS, ACID REFLUX OR BELLYACHE

1/4 tablet for dogs under 20 pounds

1/2 tablet for dogs 20–60 pounds

1 tablet for dogs over 60 pounds



BUFFERED ASPIRIN

TO RELIEVE PAIN AND INFLAMMATION

1/2 baby aspirin for dogs under 10 pounds

1 baby aspirin for dogs 10–30 pounds

1/2 regular aspirin for dogs 30–50 pounds

1 regular aspirin for dogs 50–100 pounds

2 regular aspirins for dogs over 100 pounds



PEPTO BISMOL

FOR DIARRHEA, VOMITING AND GAS

1 teaspoon per 20 pounds of dog's weight (toxic to cats!)

GAS-X



TO MINIMIZE FLATULENCE OR GAS DISCOMFORT

1/4 adult dose for small dogs

1/2 adult dose for medium dogs

1 adult dose for large dogs



IMODIUM A-D

FOR DIARRHEA

1 milligram per pound of dog

ROBITUSSIN DM

FOR COUGHING OR HACKING

1 teaspoon per 10 pounds of dog's weight



HOW TO TAKE YOUR DOG'S TEMPERATURE WITH A THERMOMETER



Ensure that your dog is calm

- Offer some treats
- Have someone hold him gently



Lubricate the end of the thermometer

- Lubrication gel or jelly
- Petroleum jelly
- Coconut oil
- Vaseline



Gently lift your dog's tail

- Lift his tail gently
- Locate the rectum (the opening is **directly under** the tail)



Insert the thermometer into the rectum

- Insert the **metal-coated tip** only
- Lower your dog's tail after the thermometer is in
- Turn on the thermometer



Wait 10 - 30 seconds



Clean the thermometer

- Clean the thermometer
- Put it away for **pet use** only



Heimlich Maneuver for Dogs

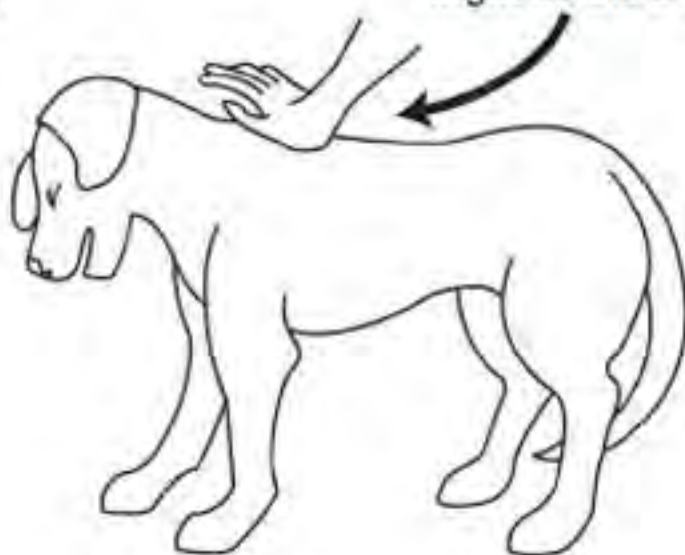
A Head facing down like a wheelbarrow.



B Sweep from side to side to see if you can dislodge the object.



D A "sharp blow" between your pet's shoulder blades might do the trick.



C Compress the abdomen by pushing up with your fist.



MUSHROOM WARNING FOR DOG OWNERS

Symptoms of Mushroom Poisoning

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Excessive salivating
- Severe abdominal pain
- Wobbling or loss of balance
- Weakness/lethargy
- Trouble breathing
- Yellowing skin and/or eyes
- Seizures
- Deep, coma-like sleep

Symptoms can be delayed by 6-24 hours after consuming poisonous mushrooms. If you suspect your dog has eaten a mushroom, move quickly to get your dog to a vet as soon as possible.

*If you notice these symptoms, take your dog to the emergency vet **IMMEDIATELY**. If possible, bring a sample of the mushroom you believe they have eaten*



PET POISON CONTROL



888-426-4435

[www.asPCA.org/pet-care/
poison-control](http://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/poison-control)



800-213-6680

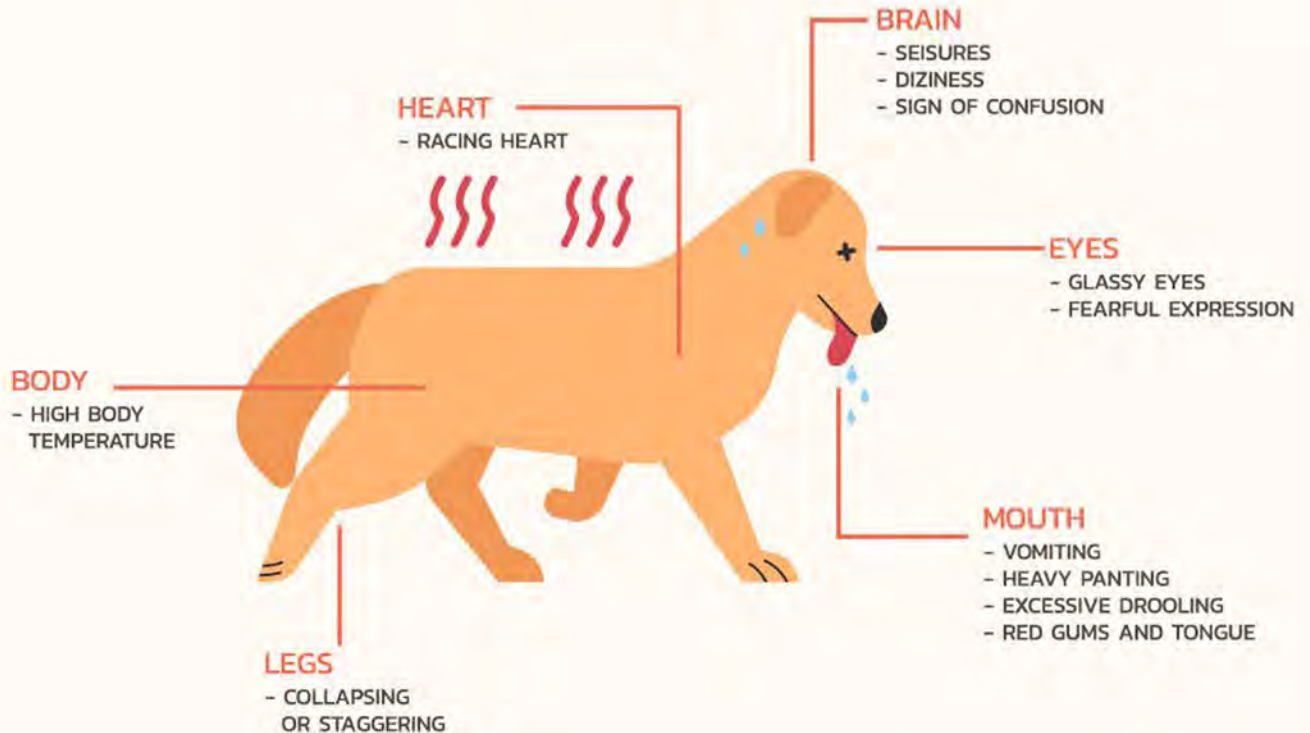
www.petpoisonhelpline.com

FEVER IN DOGS

At a temperature above 104°F (40°C) go to a veterinarian immediately.



HEATSTROKE IN DOGS



How to keep your dog cool on hot days

- Restrict exercise
- Never leave in car, hot room or sun trap
- Ensure drinking water and a cool, shaded spot is always available
- Walk early in the morning or later in the evening
- Spray with cool water

Steps to take if you're worried your dog has heat stroke

- Move somewhere cool
- Offer small amounts of tepid water
- Using wet towels, douse with cool (but never, ever cold) water
- Place in the breeze of a fan
- Contact your vet or, out of hours, your nearest pet emergency clinic straight away

50%

Average survival rate of dogs diagnosed with heat stroke



2°

This small increase in a dog's body temperature is all it takes for heat stroke to kick in



60

Amount of days it can take for dogs to acclimatise to temperature changes



101°F

Dog's normal body temperature



15

Minutes it can take for a dog to die of heat stroke

70°F



During summer months, a parked car may hit 120° within minutes making a 10 minute stop a danger for your dog.



107°F

At this body temperature a dog's organs begin to fail