

1: Untitled Document

I just brought home a new puppy about 3 weeks ago and was captured by the "week by week" puppy development guide. Well, to be honest I didn't have a lot of hope for this book, but it surprised me. This book is well written by a professional who knows his stuff.

Training Puppy the First Week Every interaction with your puppy is a training opportunity. Training a puppy when you first bring them home is critical. It is obvious that you need certain physical items such as a dog bed or crate, food and water bowls, puppy chow, collar, leash, toys, etc. Equally as important, all family members must decide and agree on routine, responsibility and rules. The first few days are extremely important. Enthusiasm and emotions are up. Everyone wants to feed the puppy, play with the puppy and hold the puppy. Pre-established rules are easily broken. Everyone previously agreed not to let puppy jump up on them, but in the excitement, no one even notices that puppy is jumping up. No one sleeps the first night. Puppy wins and gets to sleep in bed. The next morning we find puppy has eliminated all over the bed. So the following night puppy is banned to her crate and screams all night. No one sleeps tonight either. Grouchiness sets in; enthusiasm is down. No one wants to get up at the pre-agreed upon early morning feeding time. Who will be responsible for house training the puppy? How are we going to sleep with her constant whining and crying? Your new puppy has just been taken away from her mom and littermates. She is vulnerable and impressionable. What she needs now is security and routine. Play with her quietly and gently. If she looks like she wants to sleep, leave her alone. Puppies need lots of sleep. Decide who is responsible for feeding and cleaning up after her. Routine is especially important for your puppy. If she is going to be alone during the day or night, she needs to start getting used to it now. If she wakes up from a nap and whines, resist the urge to run in and comfort her. Since puppies are so impressionable, it is important to begin explaining the rules right away. If you allow her to have her way about certain things now, she will only be confused later when you decide to change the rules. Puppies learn very quickly with proper instruction. Never hit your puppy or give harsh reprimands. Instead, show your puppy what kind of behavior you want. Teach her to play with her toys. Make them fun and exciting. Let her know how happy you are and how good she is when she chews them. Then, when you see her chewing your furniture, firmly tell her, "Off! Encourage her to play with and chew on it. Praise her profusely when she does so. The only way you can instruct your puppy is to be there. Schedule an appointment with your veterinarian immediately. Puppy socialization classes give your puppy an opportunity to meet a variety of people and dogs in a controlled situation and have a chance to just romp and play with other young puppies. Training Puppy the First Week Recommend this webpage

2: Liberty Township, OH Puppies | Your New Puppy LLC

The Stages of Puppy Growth and Development Month by Month. The following are the stages of puppy growth and development, starting at birth and end when your dog reaches adulthood.

Whatever he does, you must react properly or he will learn the wrong things. Puppies are delightful bundles of energy and curiosity. If you respond properly to the challenges of bringing a new puppy into your home, the adjustment period will be shorter and less stressful for both of you. If you do not respond properly, what you must get right when raising a puppy. Routines are reassuring to puppies. For example, his food and water bowls should stay in one place. First and foremost, teach your new puppy daily routines. Where his food and water dishes are located. What times of day he will eat. Where his bed is. What time he goes to bed. What time he gets up. Where he goes to the bathroom. Where his toys are kept. It definitely does matter. If you use the wrong teaching method, your puppy will begin making decisions about how he wants YOU to fit into HIS life. These praise and correction words should be started at months of age. Imagine your puppy running out the front door. You call him, waving a treat. Food is a great motivator and I definitely use it. This sad scenario happens a lot with "biscuit training." You should teach your puppy to respect you as the leader in your home. Without proper respect, your puppy may learn words and routines but choose not to do them. And it can be traced to improper training right from the time the puppy was first brought home. Chihuahua and Papillon, listening carefully for words they know. Respect training is not something you can get "almost" right. You must get it completely, consistently right in a way that dogs understand. I can help you with this. I can help you with this, too. But do expect him to listen carefully to your words, waiting for one he understands. Expect him to be eager to follow your directions. Some people mistakenly refer to a crate as "doggie jail" but that is not the way a puppy will view his crate. For a new puppy, a crate helps with housebreaking and provides a safe den for sleeping. When your puppy is used to his crate, it will be easy to take him visiting, or for trips in the car, or to the vet. When we watch TV, we sit in our favorite chairs and our dogs typically choose to lie down in their crates doors open, watching the same shows we watch well, sort of! Tiny breeds are notoriously difficult to housebreak and take even longer. Still, housebreaking begins the day you bring your puppy home. Establish the right pattern from the very beginning and a puppy will be housebroken as soon as his internal organs can cooperate. But if you do it wrong, housebreaking will become a nightmare. So you want to establish the right pattern from the very beginning. There are several methods of housebreaking, including using a crate, an exercise pen "ex-pen", a doggy door leading into a small potty yard, or a litter box for tiny breeds. Acceptance of being handled months. Start handling your puppy immediately so he learns to accept anything you need to do with him. Your puppy must accept YOU as the leader in your family. These are all times when YOU not a puppy have to be the one to decide what is necessary. A puppy should stand quietly for anything you need to do with him. If you teach words and respect properly, acceptance of being handled will come naturally they go "hand-in-hand", so to speak! Gentleness months. Teach your puppy to be gentle when interacting with people. Just like acceptance of being handled, gentleness is taught along with vocabulary and respect training. Your job is to take over from where they left off and teach a puppy how to restrain himself when he plays with humans. Remember, you must be the one who sets the limits of ALL good and bad behavior. Household rules months. This particular behavior would be a "No." Is he allowed to shred the toilet paper? Can he sleep on your bed at night? What about barking at strangers he sees through the window? You need to choose the best household rules, then be completely consistent about enforcing those rules. My puppy training book spends a lot of time showing you how to teach those words, and also tells you the best rules to establish with your puppy. Is your puppy older than months? You might think a training schedule would be different for an older puppy. Respect needs to come first, no matter how long it takes. Then you can move on to walk on the leash without pulling. You need to teach these new words in specific ways that encourage a puppy to view you as a worthy leader. Just little things you need to say and do every time you interact with him. These little things are viewed as "leadership" by the canine mind. All puppies misbehave from time to time. How you respond when a puppy misbehaves is very, very important. If you respond the

wrong way, he will keep misbehaving. Respond the right way and he will view you as a leader and listen to you. You get only one chance to teach all the right habits to a "clean slate" puppy. If you try to train your puppy without help, you will probably have to re-do the lessons, only this time with an older puppy with bad habits. Timid puppies can get overrun by bullies, and excitable puppies just get more excitable. My puppy training book is called *Respect Training for Puppies*: Most importantly, this book will show you how to teach your puppy to respect you so that he actually does what you say. *Respect Training for Puppies*: No part of this website may be copied, displayed on another website, or distributed in any way without permission from the author.

3: Tips for Surviving Your First 30 Days With a New Puppy

As the week draws to a close, some of the puppies will leave for their new homes, and by the end of this week, most puppies will leave their mother for good. 8 week old puppy For most puppies this is the first week in their new home.

However, you will also benefit from the incredibly rewarding and pleasurable experience of dog ownership. In time, with the correct training and care, your puppy or dog will hopefully become a well-adjusted adult who is a pleasure to own and a credit to you and the dog society at large. This section includes information for when you first bring your puppy or dog home and provides support and tips on socialisation environment, feeding, walking and much more. Collecting your new puppy from the breeder Remember to take: When you collect your new puppy it will probably be nervous being taken away from its litter and environment for the first time. Here are some tips on how to make your new puppy as relaxed as possible: Try to minimise exposure to loud noises. Settle your puppy in a carrier. Keep your puppy well ventilated. If the puppy shows signs of distress sit quietly and comfort it. Make sure you give your puppy comfort breaks and take spare bedding - puppies are inclined to wee when nervous or excited! Ensure you follow socialisation guidance from the breeder and continue this training for at least a further eight weeks. Use the Puppy Socialisation Plan for guidance through this period. Finally, remember to buy your dog identification tag , more information about the Control of Dogs Order is available here. Find out more about Compulsory Microchipping. New Owner - Puppy Socialisation weeks Your breeder should pass to you an information sheet on all the socialisation activities they have completed with your puppy and advice on the actions you need to continue with. Always ensure he has fresh water available. Choose wisely where your new puppy will sleep. It is important that he can see family life and is not in a draft with suitable dog bedding to sleep in. You must also choose a place for him to eat with enough room for food. Always ensure fresh water is available for him. Choosing a name for your puppy A short, two-syllable name will avoid confusion with single-syllable commands. Names should be short. A two-syllable name is best because it is brief and will not be confused with one-syllable commands such as "no" or "sit". All family members should use the same name for the puppy Watch dog training videos online.

4: Puppy Training Schedule: What to Teach Puppies, and When

Consult with your vet to determine the right schedule for your pooch. (This is especially important to do to prevent diseases like canine parvovirus, which can easily kill a puppy.) Eight to 12 Weeks Old: Fear of the New.

Save this to Pinterest The Stages of Puppy Growth and Development Month by Month The following are the stages of puppy growth and development, starting at birth and end when your dog reaches adulthood. The Neonatal Stage 0 to 2 weeks This is the newborn puppy growth stage that lasts until two weeks of age. At this developmental stage, puppies are blind and deaf. Expect puppies at this point to sleep almost constantly and their mother will take care of everything, keeping them warm, feeding them, and keeping them clean. The Transitional Stage 2 to 4 weeks At this puppy growth stage, they will start to open up their eyes and respond to sounds, light, and movement around them. You will also notice a puppy at this point starting to get more mobile, although they will still tend to crawl instead of walking. They do, however, have enough strength to stand up, but will stumble a lot. A puppy in this developmental stage will just be starting to recognize their siblings and mother. By this time, Labrador puppies will have their eyes fully open and most will be at least partly open. Ears open at this point too and your puppy will begin to hear. They start to get fully alert and aware of their environment and may recognize you and other humans that are frequently around. The Socialization Period 4 to 7 Weeks Once a puppy is around four weeks old, they start to learn the most important things in life related to social development. They will learn to not bite all the time and how to interact with their siblings. Interactions with humans are especially important between five and seven weeks. This is also the time they will start to understand discipline thanks to their mother. She will start weaning her puppies and teaching them manners, like acknowledging she is in charge. As the owner, you can start introducing food to your puppy when they are around four weeks old. Start small and begin to give them more food as the mother continues to wean them. You should also continue handling the puppy every day. However, be sure not to separate them from their siblings or mother for over ten minutes each day, since this can lead to issues with training and socialization. Dogs who are separated too soon may also be nervous and more likely to bark and bite. During this period, let the mother dog take care of discipline; you should not correct the dog for mouthing or housebreaking mistakes until later in life. To help ease them through this process, avoid traumatic events, loud voices, or harsh discipline. You should also make sure your pooch has plenty of human contact during this stage. If you want, you can start leash training and even teach simple commands such as sit , down , stay and come. In terms of development, you will notice that your puppy can sleep through the whole night and starts to develop better control of their bowels and bladder. New outings should wait until they are fully vaccinated. The Juvenile Stage 3 to 4 Months At this point in development, a puppy can be compared to a juvenile. They will be more independent and may ignore the basic commands that they know very well. If this happens, firmly and gently reinforce the commands and other training. You may also notice your pup starting to test your authority by play biting or similar actions. You can also redirect your dog to a toy that they can bite. Either can end up teaching your pooch that it is okay to fight with you and challenge your authority. The Ranking Period 3 to 6 Months When your puppy is between four and six months old, you should expect them to be somewhat bratty, showing more willfulness and independence. They are more likely to test your limits and may try to show dominance over children or other family members. If they fail to listen to you or come when called, it can be dangerous as it puts them at risk of injury when in public. It can also hurt future responses to you, making them less likely to listen. This is also when your dog will be teething, so give them toys like frozen dog Kong toys to relieve pressure and pain. Chewing behaviors will also start growing at this point so look for some safe chew toys to keep your dog entertained. This is when hormonal changes start to occur and is the ideal time to spay or neuter your pup. Adolescence 6 to 18 Months After six months, your pup is already in the final stage of puppy development but is still young. This is a fun and exciting time for your pooch since they will be learning, full of energy, and exuberant. During this time, it is important to remember that even if your puppy now looks like a grown-up dog, they are still a puppy , at least in their mental capacity and emotional maturity. Work to slowly increase training and other activities.

You can even work on advanced training such as agility or herding. Another option is to simply keep training them to ensure they interact in a non-aggressive and non-threatening way with other animals. It is also possible that your dog will go through another fearful period of time at some point after they reach six months. You can speed up the process with counter-conditioning and desensitization. It fits very well and is quite apt!

Final Thoughts With the knowledge of how and when your new puppy will develop, you are better able to meet their needs. Provide socialization at the appropriate times and be sure to give your puppy plenty of social interactions with their siblings as well as humans and any other pets in your home. Your dog should reach maturity at some point between one and two years old with plenty of variation based on breed, Labradors considered mature at between 2 and 2. Save this to Pinterest.

5: Puppy Bible: The Ultimate Week-by-Week Guide to Raising Your Puppy by Claire Arrowsmith

Feeding your 5 week old puppy, bathing your 8 week old puppy. Puppy vaccination schedules. All about newborn puppy care, puppies needs to be taken care of with utmost attention the way babies do.

Physical and Mental Development Welcome to kindergarten! This period is characterized by rapid learning but also by fearfulness. Your puppy may appear terrified of things that she used to take in stride. This is a good time to avoid loud voices and traumatic events. You want to create a calm environment and minimize her stress. She should already have learned about where to go potty, but be prepared to offer plenty of pit stops for your precious pooch. Even though she has much better control than when she was younger, plan to offer several potty breaks a day. If possible, try to keep a regular schedule for toilet breaks, so your puppy learns when she will get to go – before breakfast, after breakfast, midday, right before bed, etc. If you are lucky, your puppy may be able to make it through the night during this stage. For puppies, catnaps have gone to the dogs, because young dogs need 18 to 20 hours of sleep per day to rest their developing brains.

Behavior Changes Your puppy already knows how to do all of the important stuff: This time is definitely defined by play. To keep her and your house safe, practice a little puppy proofing. You will want to get in the habit of keeping windows and doors closed to prevent escapes. Hide or remove power cords that your curious pup may mistake for chew toys. And properly store common toxins, including antifreeze, insecticides, household cleaners, prescription drugs, fertilizer and rat poison. This is no time for your puppy to be without supervision. If your little one acts out, a gentle correction is the best approach. Punishment is ineffective and endangers your bond with your puppy. Keep your puppy on a short leash and try gently tugging her away when she jumps on Aunt Ruth or nibbles on a leg of the dining room table. If she gets mouthy – nibbling on you or others – she may be trying to send you a message: Puppies younger than that still have a lot to learn from their mothers. Think of those first weeks as puppy boot camp that includes critical socialization skills, including lessons on respect, bite inhibition, and elimination routines.

Health and Nutrition Dogs come in an amazing variety of shapes and sizes, weighing as little as two pounds or more than pounds. Depending on their breed, they will have different diet, exercise and grooming needs. For example, some dogs shed constantly or need daily brushing and trimming to stay healthy and comfortable. Some require more exercise and lots of space to be happy. You should carefully research breeds before choosing the one that best fits your lifestyle. When you adopt your furry friend, she may have already received her first series of vaccinations. Be sure to ask to get documentation of all of her veterinary care. Your veterinarian should be the first stop with your new pet. The doctor will examine your new puppy to assess her health, offer recommendations about her diet, grooming and care, and update her vaccinations. Regular mealtimes are just what the doctor ordered for these little bundles with high metabolisms. So serve it up three to four times a day for little ones 10 weeks and younger. Just measure portions to reduce the likelihood of overfeeding. Your veterinarian is a great source of information about which diets are best for a growing puppy.

Training Tips It is important to start offering your whirling dynamo a few lessons that will make her life with you easier. For example, you may start leash training and work on basic commands, like sit and stay. Now is a good time to teach your puppy her name. To help her learn her name more quickly, use food rewards. This way she will associate positive feelings when you call for her. Socializing with other people and pets healthy and up-to-date on vaccines, of course will help make her a friendlier, better mannered companion. All too soon, your cuddly little puppy will blossom into a canine perpetual motion machine. So enjoy these first few weeks with your new friend and practice patience.

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6: Pregnancy Week-by-Week: Pregnancy Calendar | What to Expect

The second week of life brings great changes for the puppy. Ears and eyes sealed since birth begin to open during this period, ears at about two weeks and eyelids between ten to 16 days. This gives the furry babies a new sense of their world.

It is important, and surprisingly easy, to train your puppy without him making a single toilet or chewing mistake. Each mistake will make training considerably more difficult. Puppies quickly establish toilet habits and even a single mistake heralds many more in the future. Also, punishing puppies for soiling the house or making chewing mistakes inadvertently teaches them to soil the house or chew on shoes while their owners are away and therefore, cannot punish. Remember, good habits are just as hard to break as bad habits and so, housetrain your puppy from the outset. Confinement is the secret to errorless housetraining – using a doggy den and a puppy playroom to make sure your unsupervised puppy will not make any mistakes. The whole point of confining puppies while they are young is so that they will be able to have as much freedom as possible when they are older. Alternatively, if you let your new puppy roam free and form bad house-habits, you will no doubt confine him as an adult. Also, of course, make sure you teach your puppy to love his den and playroom. With the proper use of a doggy den it is very easy to predict when your puppy will need to use the toilet. Additionally, you are in complete control of what objects they have access to in their confinement areas, so they may learn to chew only appropriate items. Hollow chewtoys stuffed with food will teach them what is appropriate to chew, and reward them for quietly enjoying some appropriate recreational chewing. Regular, early confinement will help your puppy learn to enjoy spending time at home alone. You need to ensure that an errorless housetraining and chewtoy-training program is instituted the very first day your puppy comes home. During the first week, puppies characteristically learn good or bad habits that set the precedent for weeks, months, and sometimes years to come. Never forget, good habits are just as hard to break as bad habits! She wants to please, but she has to learn how. Before the young pup can be trusted to have full run of the house, somebody must teach the house rules. Somebody has to tell the pup. And that somebody is you. Otherwise, your puppy will let her imagination run wild in her quest for occupational therapy to pass the time of day. Without a firm grounding in canine domestic etiquette, your puppy will be left to improvise in her choice of toys and toilets. The pup will no doubt eliminate in closets and on carpets, and your couches and curtains will be viewed as mere playthings for destruction. Each mistake is a potential disaster, since it heralds many more to come. If your pup is allowed to make "mistakes," bad habits will quickly become the status quo, making it necessary to break bad habits before teaching good ones. Begin by teaching your puppy good habits from the very first day she comes home. Be absolutely certain that you fully understand the principles of long-term and short-term confinement before you bring your new puppy home. With a long-term and short-term confinement schedule, housetraining and chewtoy-training are easy, efficient, and errorless. During her first few weeks at home, regular confinement with chewtoys stuffed with kibble teaches the puppy to teach herself to chew chewtoys, to settle down calmly and quietly, and not to become a recreational barker. Moreover, short-term confinement allows you to predict when your puppy needs to relieve herself, so that you may take her to the right spot and reward her for eliminating. From the moment you choose your puppy, there is some considerable urgency regarding socialization and training. There is no time to waste. This is not to say that unsocialized and untrained eight-week-old pups cannot be rehabilitated. They can, if you work quickly. Mistakes If your pup is ever left unsupervised indoors he will most certainly chew household articles and soil your house. Any housesoiling or chewing mistake you allow your puppy to make is absolute silliness and absolute seriousness: You should treat any puppy housesoiling or house-destruction mistake as a potential disaster, since it predicts numerous future mistakes from a dog with larger bladder and bowels and much more destructive jaws. Natural inquisitiveness prompts the lonely pup to dig , bark , and escape in his quest for some form of occupational therapy to pass the day in solitary confinement. Usually though, this is only a temporary measure until the dog is surrendered to a local animal shelter to play the lotto of life. The above summarizes the fate of many dogs. Without a doubt, simple and predictable behavior problems are the number

one terminal illness for domestic dogs. This is especially sad because all these simple problems could be prevented so easily. Housetraining and chewtoy-training are hardly rocket science. But you do need to know what to do. And you need to know what to do before you bring your puppy home. Make certain that your puppy does not develop life-threatening behavior problems. If you already have a puppy and feel that you are behind, do not throw in the towel. Immediately do your best to catch up. Immediately, seek help from a pet dog trainer. Maybe take a week or two off of work to devote to your puppy. The younger your puppy, the easier and quicker it is to catch up on her developmental timetable and minimize losses. Every day you delay, however, makes it harder.

7: Training Puppy the First Week

The first week is all about letting the puppy settle in, and creating positive first impressions. Keep it low-key. I know all your friends and relatives and neighbors will want to meet the puppy.

Email Thinkstock As soon as you get your new puppy, love on him and let him hear the sound of your voice. You want to know the first two thoughts of a new puppy owner? I got a new puppy! Now what do I do? In a good way, of course. For the next 10 or more years, you are going to have more fun and love and licks than you know what to do with. Let me help you get started with the first month, and then you and your puppy will be off and running to a great life together. This is the perfect opportunity to start teaching your puppy to love his crate. That will go a long way toward making him comfortable in his new surroundings. When you arrive, make sure he potties before you bring him indoors. Praise him and give him a treat when he does. Keep him on leash inside – free run of the house is still far in his future. Sit on the floor with him or on the sofa, if you plan to allow him on the furniture. Love on him and talk to him, so he gets to know the sound of your voice and touch of your hand. Take your puppy out to potty after 15 to 20 minutes of play, as well as after every meal. A potty run should be the first thing you do with him in the morning and the last thing you do with him at night. Let your puppy spend a short amount of time in his crate. This is a big day for him, and he needs some time to himself, so he can process his new situation. Unless he needs to go potty, walk away calmly if he starts to whine or bark. Many puppy purchase contracts require an exam within that time frame as well. The first visit can be strictly for a physical exam and weigh-in. Depending on when his last set of vaccinations took place, you can then schedule the next round of vaccinations.

8: Ages and Growth Stages of Puppy Development – A Week By Week Guide

Your puppy will cut his back teeth and the breeder will get weaning underway this week and by the end of it, your puppy will be getting quite a bit of his nourishment from puppy food. She will also worm the puppies a second time.

9: General advice about caring for your new puppy or dog

First and foremost, teach your new puppy daily routines.. Where his food and water dishes are located. What times of day he will eat. Where his bed is. What time he goes to bed.

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