



Goldendoodle AZ Puppy Go Home Packet

All puppies are different, so if you have any concerns or questions about your puppy's food, feeding schedule, or nutritional health, always consult your veterinarian - or feel free to contact us at goldendoodleaz@gmail.com

Many puppy owners wonder, "How long should I feed puppy food?" Here is a general timeline for what your puppy needs at each stage of his first year of life.

- **6–12 weeks:** Growing pups should be fed puppy food, a diet specially formulated to meet the nutritional needs for normal development. Feeding adult food will rob your puppy of important nutrients. Three to four feedings a day are usually adequate to meet nutritional demands. ***If you must change your puppies dog food from what was given to you at time you picked up the puppy, try and mix the new food with the old food so their tummy will slowly get used to the change. If you change their food without gradually introducing to the new food your puppy may have an upset tummy and diarrhea.***
- **3–6 months:** Sometime during this period, decrease feedings from four to three a day. A pup should be losing their potbelly and pudginess by 12 weeks. If they are still roly-poly at this age, continue to feed puppy-size portions until body type matures.
- **6–12 months:** Begin feeding twice daily. Spaying or neutering lowers energy requirements slightly; after the procedure, switch from nutrient-rich puppy food to adult maintenance food. Small breeds can make the switch at 7 to 9 months; bigger breeds at 12, 13, even 14 months. Err on the side of caution: Better to be on puppy food a little too long than not long enough.
- **After age 1:** Most owners feed adult dogs two half-portions a day.

There's a saying in dog feeding: "Watch the dog, not the dish". Body condition, not the amount eaten or left in the bowl, should determine portion sizes. Portion sizes depend on individual metabolism and body type, and nutritional requirements vary from dog to dog. If your puppy occasionally skips a meal or picks at food, don't worry. It could mean she is ready to eliminate a feeding or that you have given her too much, in which case simply reduce the quantity served.

Also, if you are doing treat based training with your pup, be careful not to give too many treats, adjust the amount you feed at mealtime accordingly. Whenever training with treats, keep the treat as small as possible.

How often should I feed my puppy? Like human babies, puppies start out needing many small meals a day, of a food formulated for their special nutritional requirements. Most, but not all, dogs finish meals quickly.

To discourage picky habits, feed at regular times in regular amounts and don't leave food down for more than 10 to 20 minutes. (Or you will be cleaning up accidents all day)

Is it worth it to buy the more expensive stuff? YES YES YES!!!! They are worth it! Premium food has higher nutritional density, so you can feed your dog less to achieve the same results. Also, premium foods have stable ingredient profiles; the composition of bargain brands can vary from batch to batch. The major dog-food companies invest heavily in product development and research, constantly upgrading formulas to keep up with their competitors. This means that feeding premium food puts you on the cutting edge of canine nutrition. It also means brighter eyes, smoother coats and less pooh! If you feed your puppy the supermarket dog food you will be cleaning up double the doo-doo because of all of the filler.

Dry Food, Wet Food, or Both?

Many pet-food companies have worked with canine-nutrition scientists to develop special formulas for both Large-and small- breed puppies.

- **Canned food** is the most expensive to feed, and dogs often find it most palatable. Be careful of "all-meat" claims, though. Your dog should have a complete, balanced diet to fulfill nutritional requirements. Meat alone may not do it. (I would avoid canned food, it has been known to rot dogs teeth because it can get stuck to their teeth and they can't brush it out) I only use canned mix with dry for special treats, for mom when nursing or for very small pups when first weaning.
- **Semi-moist food** is available in one-serving packets. It is usually made to look like hamburger. (usually this kind is not as nutritional and full of fillers)
- **Kibble** is the most economical, and the major makers offer a complete and balanced diet for dogs of all sizes and ages. Dry food can be fed exactly as it comes from the bag. This is the best choice- just read labels to ensure is not full of corn fillers and unnatural ingredients.

There is an oral-hygiene advantage in hard kibble because the friction produced helps to keep the gums and teeth healthy. Kibble can be moistened, either with water or canned food. Although unnecessary, that addition may make food tastier.

Give a dog a bone? Careful!

Our best advice here is caution! Poultry and pork bones, or cooked bones of any kind, are strictly forbidden. They splinter into shards that can cause choking and serious damage to the dog's mouth, throat, or intestines. Any bone, in fact, once chewed into small pieces, can block the intestines and lead to a stomach problems, constipation, can cause lacerations of the mouth and internal organs, or can lodge in the throat with fatal results. It is important to note that bones have little if any nutritional value. There are other ways to satisfy a dog's craving to chew. Chew toys and simulated bones are best and made for dogs of all sizes.

"Ok to Chew" Toys

These toys should be safe for your puppy. But make sure to always keep an eye on your dog, just in case.

- Artificial bones made of hard nylon. Many of these are designed to help with teething.
- Balls and chew toys made of hard rubber. Many of these are designed to hide bits of kibble in and can entertain your pup for extended periods.
- Knots of thick rope
- Raw bones, pig ears, bully sticks, cow knuckles and any other natural raw animal bone are great.

Daytime Sleep Tips for Your Puppy

How Much Do Puppies Sleep?

Although puppies may seem like little bundles of energy, in fact, they sleep 15-20 hours a day. One minute your puppy may be a miniature tornado, and the next he's fallen soundly asleep, almost mid-activity. Sleep is essential

to healthy growth: during sleep his central nervous system, brain, immune system, and muscles are developing. All of that sleep also helps him rest up during growth spurts. Because the world is such an exciting, stimulating place for a puppy, he won't always pay attention to his "internal clock" telling him it's time to rest. You can help by following a few simple guidelines for both daytime naps and bedtime. **They eat, sleep, pooh and play continuously throughout the day.**

Leave your puppy undisturbed. He's going to nap several times during the day, and although he may fall asleep in place, encourage him to nap in his safe place: crate, dog bed in your bedroom, or a quiet place in the house where he can nap undisturbed.

Follow a schedule. Plan his day so that active time is followed by quiet time for sleep. He'll most likely be ready for a nap after playtime or a walk, sleep for a while and then wake up ready for anything. Your puppy may nap every hour or so, sleeping from 30 minutes to as long as two hours. All of this sleep is perfectly normal.

Show your puppy where to sleep. If he seems drowsy and ready for a nap, guide him to his crate, bed, or wherever you've made his sleeping space. It may take some time for him to get the idea, but over time, he'll recognize that spot as the place for sleep. It might be hard to resist cuddling him and letting him fall asleep in your lap, but that's setting up some bad habits: you don't want him to be dependent on you to fall asleep.

Establish a bedtime routine. Just like human babies, puppies rarely sleep through the night. He may even need a potty break during the night at this young age. In fact, he might not sleep through the night until he's about 16 weeks old. But you should be establishing a good bedtime routine early. Make sure you've created a sleeping place for him. Many owners place the puppy's crate in their bedroom, so he can feel that his family is close by. Make it an inviting place, with a blanket or soft towels and maybe a soft toy.

Keep his sleep area quiet and dim. If you watch TV in bed, keep the volume down and the light low. You may even want to use blackout shades if the room gets early morning light. The quiet and dark will be his cue that it's time for sleep. Be prepared for some whining, barking, or howling before he settles in for the night. By giving him a routine, you'll teach him that nighttime is for sleeping, and you both will get a better night's sleep.

Puppy's Sleep Schedule

Puppies thrive on routine and structure. Along with a feeding routine and house training routine, a sleep schedule will help both you and your puppy adjust to living together. This sample schedule should help you on your way to establishing a good routine, for canine and human family members. When the puppy wakes up, take him out for a "bathroom" trip immediately.

- Breakfast.
- Puppies usually need to relieve themselves after eating, so another potty break.
- 30-60 minutes of playtime, social time, or walks.
- Nap time. If your puppy just drops in his tracks off to sleep, leave him undisturbed. It would be better, however, if you can encourage him to nap in his special sleeping place. He may sleep up to two hours or as little as half an hour.
- Potty break.
- Lunchtime.
- Potty break - He may need another bathroom break or just be ready to play and explore. An hour is probably his limit before he's ready to sleep again.
- It's nap time again.
- Take him outside for a bathroom break when he wakes up.
- And then it's playtime again, especially if he can play with you. No matter how much fun you're having, don't let him get overtired. If you've ever been with a baby or toddler when it's past his nap time, you know that over-stimulation and exhaustion can lead to unfortunate behavior. Guide him to his crate or sleeping place and encourage him to wind down. Chances are pretty good he'll settle in for a nap.
- Potty break.
- The evening hours should follow a regular routine. Dinner, a walk (remember to not take them outside - other than your own backyard, where they can be exposed to Parvo until pup has received all their shots), time playing and interacting with family members, a quick bathroom trip before bed, and then settling down for nighttime sleep. As he begins to think of his crate (or whatever sleeping space you've arranged) as *his* place, it'll get easier for him to settle down and go to sleep.

The Role of “THE TREAT” Game

Puppies are notorious for picking up everything and anything. Acknowledging that while dogs explore the world through their mouth and nose, this can also be dangerous when they start gulping items or get a hold of something poisonous. Let's teach our puppy a fun game that could save their life! It is called the treat game.

1. Week 1: Once a day (if possible) wait for your pup to be interested in something else. Walk up to them and put the tasty treat at their nose and say, “treat”. Give the pup the treat and praise. That's it!
2. Week 2: Start calling “treat” and have the puppy come to you! No barriers involved. Be in sight. When the puppy comes to you, give them the treat and praise! That's it!
3. Week 3: Call treat and go to the fridge. Barriers and distractions can be at play now. Challenge the pup and wait until they are playing with a toy! Reward with a tasty treat! That's it!
4. Week 4: You only need to do this a few times a week. Wait for the pup to be really interested in something else (another dog, toy, bone, food, children, etc.). Give a high value treat from the fridge and praise them. That's it!

The Why?

Now, anytime the puppy has something in their mouth they should not, or that you need to get from them, simply call, “treat” and go to the fridge. They will drop the item when you say treat or when they get to you. Do not put any focus on it! Put your foot over it and wait for the pup to toddle off. Then pick it up. Do not ever chase a puppy with something in their mouth. You are only adding value to it. Just call “treat” and walk to the fridge. No panic or stress! You have done your work in ensuring you don't have a resource guarder or gulper in your house!

Your puppy now depends on you for everything – food, water, exercise, training, good health and hygiene. Please remember that all puppies are different, and you should consult your veterinarian and trainer for specific needs of your pup. It is exciting to bring your new puppy home and into your life and heart. I know you will be excited to show him / her off and play with him / her right away but remember to give your puppy some time to adjust! We recommend three days at home. No visitors and no outings. Your puppy is undergoing a lot of change and they need lots of rest while they adjust. Adding more stress during this transition is detrimental to both their mental and physical health. Puppies do not know English. The best way to train a dog is when they do a behavior you want, praise the pup with a pat, a treat or a verbal praise (keep it short and simple though). For example, don't say “Sit...sit...sit...sit...SIT” and expect a response. Get your puppy to do the behavior (sit) and then reward. You add the word and maybe even a hand signal later.

Puppy Chewing

Puppies have needle sharp teeth and this can be tough! Some tricks to help you avoid becoming a pincushion are to have chew bones and toys always close by! Do not ever let them chew on you. All it takes is one family member that allows this behavior and it will be possible for the toddler to become a chew toy too. Keep your rules and boundaries consistent. If your puppy chews on you, offer an acceptable item for them to chew on. If they persist, then take yourself away from them (get up and leave or turn your back to them). They will not want to lose you! Another tip that works for most puppies is to make a quick, sharp puppy “cry” noise. This is how they let other littermates know it hurts!

Jumping Jumping is another problem that young puppies may struggle with. Their excitement and overwhelming love for people can make this extremely difficult; however, do not even start allowing this behavior. Do not reward, pet or praise a puppy that jumps on you. Ignore them, turn your back, or walk away! A calm puppy that is sitting is a puppy that is ready for praise and love! Teach calm, self-controlled behaviors now; it will pay off as they get larger and stronger!

Feeding I have cut the feeding schedule down to a twice a day schedule by the time your puppy comes home. As they age, you can put your dog onto a one a day feeding schedule if you prefer. So how much should you feed your new puppy? Please follow the guidelines on the particular kibble you feed that correlates to your pup’s weight and age! Poultry and pork bones, or cooked bones of any kind, **are strictly forbidden**. They splinter into shards that can cause choking and serious damage to the dog’s mouth, throat, or intestines. Any bone, in fact, once chewed into small pieces, can block the intestines and lead to a stomach problems, constipation, can cause lacerations of the mouth and internal organs, or can lodge in the throat with fatal results. It is important to note that bones have little if any nutritional value. There are other ways to satisfy a dog’s craving to chew. Chew toys and simulated bones are best and made for dogs of all sizes. Bully Sticks, raw cow bones and dental chews are great! Never give rawhide chews as they are hard to digest and can cause blockages.

Potty Training Depending on your bedtime schedule, remove food and water 2-3 hours before your bedtime to allow the puppy a greater chance of holding it all night. Remember that your dog’s bladder will not be fully developed until he or she reaches five months old. Therefore, as your pup gets older, they will be able to hold it longer. If you do have to take your puppy out at night, please do not make this a play session. Be matter of fact (as little talking as possible) and get down to business. Praise the potty behavior and right back into the kennel. These puppies are very bright and if they know that you will get up in the middle of the night to play, talk sweet and love on them, they will start waking you for this attention alone. I strongly suggest kennel training, and potty training is one of the biggest reasons why. Puppies will rarely potty where they sleep. This is one of the main reasons I begin “potty training” puppies at three weeks old by dividing their whelping box into 2 sections - one for a nurse and sleep area and one for a potty area. When you bring your puppy home and put him or her into an appropriate sized kennel (not too large, just enough room to turn around and lay down) they will fuss when they have to go potty! If you cannot watch your puppy or it is nap time, tuck them into their kennel. When it is time to go out, place the kennel by the door and let the puppy walk him or herself out. In the beginning you may need to place the kennel right at the door, sometimes they squat just after a few steps! Over time, you can move the kennel farther and farther away from the door. While puppies understand the concept of a den vs. an elimination area, you are bringing them to a new “den” and you will have to show your new puppy the ropes! When your puppy has an accident, please just clean it up thoroughly and move on. Only clap hands and scold vocally **IF** you catch the pup going potty. Rubbing their nose in it, etc. is not acceptable and is a complete waste of time. In your pup’s brain they are wondering why you are making them smell their own urine or feces. They know what it smells like! In general, your pup will need to potty every 30 minutes as well as after a nap, vigorous play, exiting the kennel and following meals. When in doubt, take out! Again, if you can’t watch your puppy, in the kennel they go!

Kennel Use Dogs are den animals and actually prefer sleeping in small places. The cost of a crate may initially seem expensive, but when you compare it to the cost of ruined rugs and / or chewed up furniture, it is well worth it! When you bring your puppy home, it is best to begin using the crate right away. The kennel needs to be large enough for them to walk into, turn around and lay down. You should, however, refrain from giving your puppy a large kennel in the beginning, because you don’t want them to have enough space to have both a “sleep” and a “potty” area inside the kennel. Kennel training can make potty training easier, gives you and your puppy a few breaks throughout the day and helps keep your puppy safe when you can’t watch him or her! I suggest putting a small plastic bin with a lid on the top of the kennel, filled with many different toys to keep your puppy occupied while he or she is inside the kennel. Toys like Kongs, Busy bones, Nylabones, etc. are all great options. Puppies

will enjoy going into their kennel to see what special surprise you have for them! Even though we expose puppies to kennels early on, they have free reign in and out of them. Once you close the door, protest will occur. This is where tough love comes into play – you will need to ignore the whimpering all the way up to the outright screaming (just make sure the pup does not need to potty or that something is wrong). If you let them out, you are teaching them that screaming will get them out! If you “console” them, you are teaching them that they are correct in their feelings of disdain. You cannot enable this behavior if you do not want it to persist into the future. Both behaviors from you will make this process very difficult. Try to get the pup to enter the kennel on his or her own, by luring them with one of those special treats or toys and then close the door. Make sure you name the behavior as they walk in with the word, “Kennel” or something cleverer if you prefer. Generally, the crying and protesting only lasts 3 days - stick with it, it will pay off!

Socializing and Developmental Stages It is imperative that your new dog socializes with other people and pets in a safe manner. Try to steer clear of other dogs and any areas populated by puppies and other dogs for a few weeks, until your veterinarian has administered all of your dog’s vaccinations. Having your puppy around other people, dogs, new locations, in the car, etc. will create a much happier, well-socialized dog in the long run. You will be so proud to take your pup with you on the go, and he or she will enjoy meeting new people and visiting new places. However, you **must be cautious of Parvo, a highly contagious and very dangerous virus** that can live in any environment for years and can be easily tracked into your own house on your shoes. We suggest you clean your house before your puppy comes home, keep your shoes at the door and employ the “all four off the floor” method to socialize your puppy until he or she receives its parvo vaccination. Do not keep your puppy sheltered during these precious developmental weeks, just make sure that you avoid areas with other dogs and that your pup keeps all four paws off the floor outside of the home. Brief and safe socializing is so important to the proper development of a puppy. I have 8 weeks. You have 8 weeks. And it takes both of us to ensure a stable happy puppy follows!

Obedience/Training Please start training your puppy immediately. They are smart, eager to learn and want to please! Dogs are pack animals and are looking to you for leadership and guidance when they join your pack. You will be amazed at how much they can learn starting at 8 weeks old. It is very exciting and rewarding when your pup learns something new! Start with sit, down, stay, kennel and go potty. I also highly recommend enrolling your puppy in a puppy kindergarten class. They get to socialize, start learning self-control and begin on basic obedience tasks. Follow through with any “puppy homework” you are given to continue building your relationship with your pup and helping he or she learn through repetition. Please do not stop at puppy kindergarten. Upon graduation enroll your pup in a basic obedience class as well. In the puppy evaluation paperwork, I outlined two critical concepts to help lay a nice foundation for your pup: hand feeding and the “sit on the dog” activity. Also don’t forget tether training! These exercises are very beneficial in teaching your pup self-control, focus and pack order.

How to Teach Simple Commands

In order to teach your Goldendoodle basic commands, you will need several things.... a collar, a leash, time and plenty of patience. So many people assume that training a Goldendoodle...or any dog for that matter, is simple and requires just one or two lessons! No! That is a very wrong assumption! One canine training manual recommends the following: (1) Use simple, one-word commands, Do NOT use long drawn out sentences or talk to your dog as though it has the human capacity to understand everything you say. (2) demonstrate to your Goldendoodle the desired action, and (3) immediately give praise to your Goldendoodle when he or she has performed the action. Your tone of voice is more important than the words you use when training your doodle. A command should always be given in an affirmative tone, and praise should always be given in a happy, affectionate tone with a touch of excitement on YOUR part. This gives your doodle encouragement to do better. Becoming frustrated or showing signs of frustration only causes your doodle to perform poorly or not at all. When children are learning in school...they are taught that good grades will get them much further as they continue through school! For your Goldendoodle, plenty of pats on the head reinforces that he or she will have more coming!

First and foremost, always Remember, your Goldendoodle...as a dog.... is a social animal. Long periods of confinement or being left alone can lead to hyperactivity, excessive barking, and destructive behavior. With commitment to training, lots of effort and patience on YOUR part, your Goldendoodle can learn to become a delightful, loyal companion as well as an asset to your family, instead of a nuisance or a frustrating animal. Too many times, the doodles' owner is the reason he or she does not have a successful, permanent, loving home. For some reason, some people just are not willing to incorporate obedience training or even take the time to teach their Goldendoodle how to become a respectable part of their family. Whether it's a Goldendoodle or a different breed of dog, every one of them need to have a positive, loving home if they are going to become a lasting part of your family. Goldendoodles are very loyal to their family members. Loyalty back from its owner is much appreciated by your doodle.

Genetic Makeup The genetic makeup of your dog plays a key role in your doodles' level of intelligence! The fact of the matter is, genetics is everything! Like wolves and most dogs, Goldendoodles are hierarchy conscious. They instinctively gravitate toward living in a pack under a leader, or alpha dog. A doodle owner needs to know that THEY and their family is your doodle's pack, and the doodle owner needs to understand that they, not the doodle, are the leader. Many people make the mistake of acting unsure of themselves....nervous....or timid around their doodle. It's very easy for a Goldendoodle to run the household if the leader of the pack isn't! Goldendoodles, like Golden Retrievers and Poodles, are extremely smart! Take charge of your doodle by acting like a leader!

In a wolf pack, the leader chooses the warmest, most elevated spot to sleep. The leader also eats before the others. So if your Goldendoodle is allowed to sleep on your bed, get on the furniture, or is allowed to run amuck, your doodle may conclude that he or she is the leader. The same will happen if your Goldendoodle is fed scraps from the table during your mealtime. Your behavior affects how YOUR Goldendoodle behaves. Your actions teaches your Goldendoodle how and when to respond whether your actions are positive or negative. Goldendoodles are very sensitive dogs and respond best to positive training and positive reinforcement. Not by yelling, screaming and scolding or hitting.

Even as a puppy, your Goldendoodle can learn that it is subordinate to you...the doodle owner. How is this? Try holding your doodle's gaze with your eyes until he or she looks away. Also, a lot of belly rubbing while your doodle is on his or her back is a good exercise, as this puts your doodle in a submissive position. If your Goldendoodle is being a nuisance and does not stop when you say "No," try ignore your Goldendoodle or leave the room. Giving in to bad behavior only reinforces bad behavior to continue.

When your Goldendoodle responds to your commands, he or she is acknowledging that you, the pack leader, are in charge. If you as the Goldendoodle owner do not establish your position of leadership, your doodle dog may conclude that he or she is equal or superior to you, and this might affect your doodles' behavior. Believe it or not, children to the same thing when they are young! Children learn how to manipulate their parents to get what they want, when they want it. You have to think of your doodle as a small, young child who is learning.

How to Teach Simple Commands In order to teach your Goldendoodle basic commands, you will need several things.... a collar, a leash, time and plenty of patience. So many people assume that training a Goldendoodle...or any dog for that matter, is simple and requires just one or two lessons! No! That is a very wrong assumption! One canine training manual recommends the following: (1) Use simple, one-word commands, Do NOT use long drawn out sentences or talk to your dog as though it has the human capacity to understand everything you say. (2) demonstrate to your Goldendoodle the desired action, and (3) immediately give praise to your Goldendoodle when he or she has performed the action. Your tone of voice is more important than the words you use when training your doodle. A command should always be given in an affirmative tone, and praise should always be given in a happy, affectionate tone with a touch of excitement on YOUR part. This gives your doodle encouragement to do better. Becoming frustrated or showing signs of frustration only causes your doodle to perform poorly or not at all. When children are learning in school...they are taught that good grades will get them much further as they continue through school! For your Goldendoodle, plenty of pats on the head reinforces that he or she will have more coming!

NEVER USE PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT to train your Goldendoodle! Physical punishment, such as hitting or kicking, is not necessary nor will it get your doodle to perform the actions that you desire him or her to learn. Simply say 'No' in a sharp tone, prolonging the vowel, so that the doodle will know that you are displeased with their performance. A dog is intelligent enough to know when you are rewarding and when you are

reprimanding it. There is no need to hit your doodle. Physical punishment actually reinforces the Goldendoodles' fear of being reprimanded and will cause your doodle to become a very timid dog or could also cause your doodle to even lash out through biting if he or she feels they are in danger or being injured. Goldendoodles are very gentle, loving, non aggressive dogs but all dogs who fear they are in danger use the only mechanism they know and that is to bite their aggressor....which would be YOU.

If anything more drastic is needed, you might grasp the Goldendoodle by the scruff of his or her neck and give a little shake while at the same time lightly saying "No." I don't actually recommend this because again, you are encouraging your doodle to become fearful...but some professional dog trainers say this is a method that can be used. Reprimands should be given during or immediately following the undesirable behavior and never hours later! Remember, a dog cannot discern why they are being scolded if the scolding occurs minutes or hours after the act. Neither does your Goldendoodle understand why a certain action is acceptable on one occasion but objectionable on another. So be consistent in everything you do when it comes to training your doodle. It is also very helpful to place your Goldendoodle on a consistent schedule.

The foundation for all canine obedience is the command "Sit!". If your Goldendoodle knows this command, you can control your doodle when he or she becomes overly active. For example, you can tell your Goldendoodle to sit when he or she begins to jump on visitors who come to your home. Or if you have your doodle out in public and people desire to pet your doodle. To teach your Goldendoodle to sit, put the leash on your doodle's collar, and give the command "SIT" while pushing down on your doodles' hindquarters. Gently pull your doodles' head up with the leash at the same time. Always give praise immediately to your Goldendoodle so that you can reinforce the good behavior. Repeat these steps until your Goldendoodle obeys the command on his or her own. Don't expect your doodle to learn this right away. Continued training will allow your doodle to learn each command.

In order to teach your Goldendoodle to remain in the sitting position, use the command "Stay!" while standing in front of him or her. Put your hand out with the palm facing flat toward your doodle. If your Goldendoodle moves, say "No" and then place him or her back into the "SIT" position. Repeat the command. Make sure to always praise your Goldendoodle when he or she stays in the sitting position even if just for a short period. Gradually increase the time that your doodle stays in the "SIT" position and then gradually make the distance further between you and your doodle as he or she responds to the command.

The best way to teach your Goldendoodle to come to you is to use a nice long leash and give a gentle tug off and on while calling your doodle's name and giving the command "Come!". Always Back up as your doodle moves toward you. Continue giving your doodle praise even if your doodle is only showing a little progress. Encouragement to do better is always key! Soon, your Goldendoodle will respond to your call without being prompted by the leash. If your doodle gets loose and will not respond to the command "Come!" call it and run in the opposite direction. Often, a dog will instinctively give chase because they want to play. Most Goldendoodles enjoy being right next to you at all times, so unless your doodle has found something interesting to distract its attention away from you, they usually won't run away. The best environment to train your doodle is in a secure area. Doodles off of a leash could accidentally run out into the road and become hit by a car. If you do not have a fenced in area to train your doodle, it is best to always keep your Goldendoodle on a very long leash when outdoors.

A word of caution: Never use the word "come" if you are calling your doodle to reprimand him or her! Using this command to reprimand your doodle will cause your doodle NOT to obey this command because he or she will be in fear that they have done something wrong. Your Goldendoodle must learn that responding to the command "Come" will bring pleasurable results whether it is for praise or for a food treat. If you become frustrated or if you lose your patience while attempting to teach your Goldendoodle commands, your Goldendoodle will only learn that the commands are unpleasant and that they are to be avoided. You must not begin obedience training expecting immediate gratification! Think of obedience training as training for

both YOU and YOUR doodle! Think of obedience training as a gradual, training process that is pleasurable for both you and your dog.

You can also teach your Goldendoodle to walk by your side without pushing ahead or lagging behind. In order to do this, use a link-chain training collar and a short leash. With your Goldendoodle always on your left side, give the command "Heel!" then step out with the left foot. If your doodle attempts to push ahead or lag back, give a quick, sharp jerk on the leash and repeat the command. Remember to always give praise even if your Goldendoodle is only showing small signs of learning. PRAISE! PRAISE! PRAISE!

How can you keep your Goldendoodle from jumping up on you or others? One method is to back away while using the command "Off!" followed by "Sit!" Another is to catch a forepaw in each hand and step toward the doodle, repeating the "Off!" command. Always Give praise when your Goldendoodle obeys. Some trainers use the command "Down". Some trainers use the command "off". Professional dog trainers can vary in their methods of training. With guard dogs, some trainers rely on commands spoken in various languages other than it's English. Some trainers teach their dogs to obey hand commands and never verbal commands. You will have to use a professional dog trainer that suits what is best for you and your Goldendoodle or enroll your doodle into basic obedience classes that you feel will benefit both you and your dog. Many dog trainers are using the "clicker" method and some of our past doodle customers have told us they are using a "bell" to hang on their door to teach their doodle to let them know by ringing the bell on the door (by jingling it) if they want to go outside. You may want to try different training methods to find out which one suits you and your dog best.

First and foremost, always Remember, your Goldendoodle as a dog is a social animal. Long periods of confinement or being left alone can lead to hyperactivity, excessive barking, and destructive behavior. With commitment to training, lots of effort and patience on YOUR part, your Goldendoodle can learn to become a delightful, loyal companion as well as an asset to your family, instead of a nuisance or a frustrating animal. Too many times, the doodles' owner is the reason he or she does not have a successful, permanent, loving home. For some reason, some people just are not willing to incorporate obedience training or even take the time to teach their Goldendoodle how to become a respectable part of their family. Whether it's a Goldendoodle or a different breed of dog, every one of them need to have a positive, loving home if they are going to become a lasting part of your family. Goldendoodles are very loyal to their family members. Loyalty back from its owner is much appreciated by your doodle.

Veterinarian Care Vaccination records are enclosed in the puppy packet. However, your vet will advise you on what is best for the proper care of your pet. Please spay or neuter your pup at approximately 12-24 months old. The health benefits are overwhelming, not to mention the implications of an unplanned pregnancy can be devastating.

Parasites Unfortunately, parasites in pups are extremely common and it is estimated that 95% of pups have parasites. We do our very best to keep our puppies parasite-free. They are dewormed at 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks and 6 weeks. However, not all parasites respond to particular deworming and excess stress with "go-home" can "awaken" parasites that previously lay dormant. Nonetheless, it is much easier to stop repeated transmission when the whole litter is not together, since they keep reinfecting each other! Upon bringing your puppy home, it is worthwhile for your pup to have a fecal test done at the veterinarian when you bring them in for their vaccinations.

Puppy "Massage" 10 Step Puppy Handling Exercise This approach is performed to improve your pup's ability to handle different types of touch, handling and sensation. It can be performed in ANY order. Do not put your puppy down if they are agitated or upset. If they are displaying resistance, stop until the puppy calms and then resume! Reward with positive praise and snuggles when done!

1. Rub and gently tug on their ears
2. Cover their eyes for 3-5 seconds

3. Open their mouth, inspect their teeth and place your finger inside of their mouth. You can rub their tongue and gums. I also always watch teeth to ensure they are coming in correctly. Every once in a while, issues with tooth eruption do occur.
4. Rub their belly and chest in a wide circular motion.
5. Run your hand up their back (from tail to head) a few times to ruffle their fur. Also practice “heavy petting” - patting your pup’s back like you are burping a baby
6. Gently tug and twist their tail.
7. Rub your fingers in between all of their pads on their paws
8. Tap on the tip of their nails
9. Put your hands on their collar and apply a slight tug or pressure
10. Touch their nose! This is an excellent time to check the puppy over from head to foot each day ensuring everything is forming correctly and the pup’s conformation looks and feels good. I use my hands and fingers as a way to explore and touch every part of them. You can be standing (elevation work) or sitting - try both! Don’t always perform the “puppy massage” in the same room at the same time. As pups age, it helps to do this exercise when they are sleepy - after a solid play session is a great time. It is also CRUCIAL to have others do the massage as well. You want your dog to be tolerant to touch by friends, strangers, kids, the elderly, veterinarians, groomers etc.

The Puppy Crazies FRAP (Frenetic Random Activity Periods) is the technical term for what I call the “puppy crazies” or others call the “zoomies.” These FRAP sessions typically occur approximately two to three times a day. This is when your well-mannered puppy goes absolutely crazy! He or she will run around, jump on the furniture, attack everything, spin in circles, bark and quite honestly act like they have gone off the deep end. This is totally normal! The good news is that these periods of high energy only last a few minutes and your dog will grow out of them. With that being said, this is a time when young children need to be picked up and placed in a safe location! FRAP and young children are rarely a good mix.

Love and Patience You have made the important decision to let a puppy into your heart and home. We sincerely thank you for trusting us to give your puppy the best start possible. I know there will be frustrations and patience will be tested in having a puppy, but I also know the rewards are wonderful and exponential. Enjoy the complete innocence of a puppy, their ability to stop and smell the flowers, and maybe even taste them, their curiosity is contagious, and playfulness is humorous. I can promise you that you will gain a comedian, confidante, companion, and ultimately a new family member. Please don’t hesitate to call, text, or email me if you have any questions and of course please send lots of updates and pictures!

Puppy Go Home Instructions

We suggest the following protocol when taking your puppy home to ensure a smooth transition. Stress, lack of sleep, new people etc. can compromise your pup's immune system, and unfortunately, puppy parasites can flourish. While ALL puppies are treated on a deworming schedule, pups can leave me "clean" only to be home for a week or two and have a parasite. Please know that nearly all dogs / puppies have parasites. When you deworm and / or medicate you can kill all live/active parasites; however, parasites and protozoa have a plan for survival in place. They lay dormant eggs in the tissues of the host. The ONLY way these eggs can be "activated" is through stress, a compromised immune system, pregnancy (hence the puppy parasites – they are passed from mama to baby) and sickness / disease. Our job is to treat live parasites and then keep pups healthy and happy to ensure their body is not a place where dormant eggs can be activated. Unfortunately, a puppy is a preferred host since they are 80% water upon birth, grow at an incredibly fast rate and naturally have a compromised immune system. After a lot of thought and experience, I recommend you try the following protocol to minimize the activation of dormant parasites:

1. Keep the house completely calm and stress-free for three days to a week (no new visitors, limited commotion, minimal handling, etc.). Treat them like a newborn baby coming home. When you come home or have visitors stop by, please keep all shoes at the door. Parvo can be brought inside on shoes.
2. Do not wake the "sleeping baby". Puppies sleep an incredible amount of time. Do not worry. As long as your pup wakes up with puppy energy, silliness, eats well, drinks well then all is good!
3. Mushy poop is common with stress, please feed only boiled hamburger (or boiled chicken) and white rice. You can also add in a little canned pumpkin (not pumpkin pie filling, which has other ingredients), for the first three days if your pup develops loose stools. A nice bland diet is imperative during a tough transition. If after three days, stools are firm, then SLOWLY add in dog food to the bland diet, increasing the dog food ratio over the next 5 days. You can make large batches of the boiled hamburger / chicken and rice at a time, and put the mixture in the refrigerator, or even freeze prior to the puppy coming home.
4. Do not feed ANY treats (including bones, etc.). Just the bland diet. You don't want to cause an upset tummy due to food or treats. Upset tummies create a nice environment for parasites.
5. When your puppy has transitioned back to just dog kibble, add a good probiotic to their food.

When to worry:

1. Poop contains mucus or blood. If this happens, feed a bland diet for 24 hours and if the condition remains after this time period, a fecal test might be in order.
2. Puppy is lethargic, does not play with some vigor and or refuses to eat.
3. Puppy cannot poop and vomits. This can indicate he or she ate something and has a blockage. This is an emergency. Seek immediate veterinary care.
4. Liquid poop. Be careful. A puppy can dehydrate quickly, so if poop does not improve quickly, then a visit to the veterinarian will be needed.

I hope this makes the transition for your puppy easier and healthier. Thank you for ensuring their safety and well-being!

Vaccination Schedule Guideline (first shots were performed by Vet at 6-7 weeks old)



VACCINE	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	REVACCINATION INTERVAL
DHLPPC (DISTEMPER, HEPATITIS, LEPTOSPIROSIS, PARAINFLUENZA, PARVOVIRUS, AND CORONAVIRUS)	6-8 weeks	9-11 weeks	12-14 weeks	16-17 weeks	12 months
BORDETELLA	14 weeks	X	X	X	6 months
GIARDIA	14 weeks	17 weeks	X	X	12 months
LYME	14 weeks	17 weeks	X	X	12 months
RABIES	16 weeks*	X	X	X	12-36 months*

*SPEAK WITH YOUR VETERINARIAN ABOUT THE RABIES SHOT REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR STATE

Best of Luck with your new FOREVER FRIEND! Please keep in touch with us we would love to hear from you. We encourage you to send us a testimonial so we can add to our website with updated puppy pics. goldendoodleaz@gmail.com

Thank you,
– Goldendoodle AZ Team