



The Role of “Puppy Puppy Puppy” Recall

We imprint all of our puppies to the recall of “puppy puppy puppy”. In effect, this is actually their “name” and not their assigned “litter name” that we may have referred to throughout our correspondence. This is a lifesaving tool we are giving you, so what can you do to ensure your puppy continues to have this vital recall?

1. Practice twice a week with a high value treat that they never get otherwise (cheese, chicken, hot dog, etc.). Wait for them to be distracted by something (focus is not on you) and then call, “Puppy puppy puppy!” As soon as your pup gets to you, have the biggest “puppy party” and give them the treat. That is it!
2. **Do not** ever use “puppy puppy puppy” as a punishment (to put them in their kennel, call them from inside, etc.). It has to be 100% positive **EVERY** single time!
3. No not overuse this command. Your dog will learn very quickly to ignore you if this command is overused - twice a week and no more (unless your dog is in a life-threatening situation).
4. How long should you keep reinforcing this command? We recommend doing this for the rest of your dog’s life.
5. When can you use this command? If your dog bolts out of the door, won’t recall when off leash, and /or could be in danger, etc.

To Consider:

If your dog bolts out into traffic, assess the situation quickly. Calling them might be fatal because you may be asking them to run back into traffic.

If you encounter an aggressive dog, this recall could be great, or it could trigger the aggressive dog to chase (a long down stay might be best in this situation). Again, assess and use your best judgement.

6. Step it up and practice this command with a long drag line (20 plus feet) and take them out in a high distraction area. When they are not focused on you, call the “puppy puppy puppy”. If they don’t come? Reel them in and keep calling them. Remember to only be positive and happy (even if you are frustrated you had to reel them in!). Give them lots of praise and a treat when they reach you. Coming to you should always be positive and safe!

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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!

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New Puppy Care Handout

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 fake 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 three times a day schedule by the time your puppy comes home. As they age, around 5 months old, you can put your dog onto twice 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!

Potty Training

Simplified rule of three: Pup is in your sights, in the kennel or playing outside until potty trained.

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. 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! I like the crates that have the dividers you can adjust as they grow. If you cannot watch your puppy or it is naptime, 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 cruel and is a complete waste of time. 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. There are many different crates, 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 makes 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, for the most part. 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 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 especially for the first 16 weeks of a puppy's life. 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 this puppy go home packet 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 leash training! These exercises are very beneficial in teaching your pup self-control, confidence, feelings of security in knowing expectations, focus and pack order.

Veterinarian Care

Vaccination records are enclosed in this puppy packet. However, your vet will advise you on what is best for the proper care of your pet for your area. It is recommended to spay or neuter your pup at approximately 7-12 months old.

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 4 weeks, 6 weeks and 8 weeks. However, not all parasites respond to particular deworming and excess stress with "go-home" can "awaken" parasites that previously lay dormant. Upon bringing your puppy home, it is worthwhile for your pup to have another fecal test done at the veterinarian when you bring them in for their vaccinations at 10 weeks.

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, you can add a good probiotic to their food like Purina Forti Flora.

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!

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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
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Modified and added upon by Lizzy Smith
Wonderful World Doodles

Doodle Grooming Guide!

Grooming is a key component, yet often overlooked aspect in taking care of your Doodle. Keeping a well-groomed dog is essential to maintaining their health, happiness, quality of life. This guide will instruct you on grooming as young as 8 weeks on into adulthood. In order for this to be the best experience for you and your Doodle, the most important thing to remember is: **Be patient!** Since we're not all experienced with grooming, patience is necessary while doing each of these steps with your dog.

If it is frustrating for you at any time throughout the grooming process, take a break and come back later. We always want our Doodles to relate grooming with positivity!

PUPPY SECTION (8-14 weeks)

1. BATHING

Tools you'll need:

- Puppy Shampoo and Conditioner
- Towel

What to know: Avoid over-bathing or bathing too often or not rinsing well enough. It can be very irritating to the skin and can cause dry, red, or itchy skin.

Instructions: Put a cotton ball, or piece of a cotton ball for tiny puppies, in puppy's ears to block water from getting inside them. Wet puppy and apply puppy shampoo, thoroughly rinse out. Then apply a little conditioner and rinse out completely.

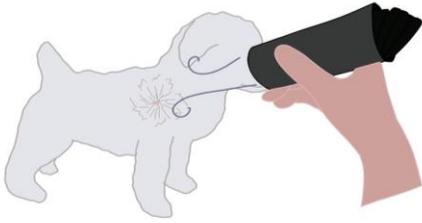
2. DRYING

Tools you'll need:

- Human blow dryer or professional dog dryer for bigger breeds

What to know: After bathing, it's important to not leave your puppy wet. Leaving them wet can cause low body temperatures, so it's important to dry them completely. While drying them, avoid using high heat or a setting that is too cold. Always use the medium setting along with a low speed on whatever dryer you are using on your puppy.

Instructions: towel dry, then lightly dry your puppy with low speed and **low heat**. I advise not using the nozzle on your force dryer or instead using a hairdryer.



3. BRUSHING

Tools you'll need:

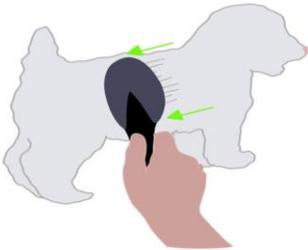
- A slicker brush (with covered nubs on the end of bristles)
- Puppy safe treats if you choose

What to know: When a puppy is this young, it's not so much about brushing out knots, because puppy hair does not require as much maintenance as an adult Doodle. Brushing a puppy is more about getting them used to and comfortable with the sensations itself.

Instructions:

When brushing your puppy, use the gentle brush or the slicker brush gently. Make sure you are brushing all areas of your puppy's coat.

Give lots of love and treats throughout the process.



4. NAIL TRIMMING

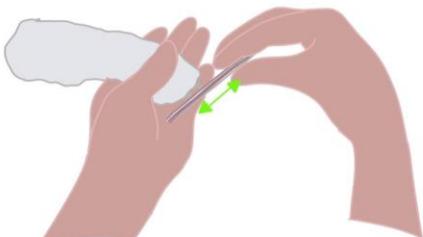
Tools you'll need:

- Fingernail file
- Puppy safe treats or lick mat

What to know: Nail trimming on puppies this young is a must because it desensitizes them to their toenails being messed with and their nails are also needle-sharp at this age. Nail trimming will help cut down on unwanted scratching.

Instructions:

Use human toe nail clippers for small young puppies and then graduate to dog nail trimmers as needed you can also use a regular fingernail file and lightly grind the tips of the nails. Give treats throughout this process to help create joy and happy feelings while getting their nails done.



Other grooming tips for your puppy:

- Incorporate the use of an electric toothbrush to rub the puppy down head to toe. This gets them used to the vibrations of the clippers and will prepare them for a future of regular grooming in adulthood.

We recommend taking your puppy to the groomer as soon as their shots are completed around 12 weeks old... or as soon as you feel comfortable!

It is important to call the groomer you have in mind to inform them of the breed you have. Let them know you are trying to get them used to a grooming salon environment. Talk to the groomer about bringing your puppy in for a brush and a sanitary trim/bath if necessary.

Make sure to ask these questions:

- *Do you allow young puppies that don't have all their shots yet?*
- *Do you know how to keep them safe? (parvo, parasites, other common dog-related illnesses)*
- *Are you confident in handling a young puppy?*
- *Are you confident in the tools and soaps you have being used on a puppy this young?*

It's important to research your groomer in mind and read any reviews if possible. If you have any hesitancy or have a reason not to trust them, keep searching to find someone you do trust.

ADOLESCENT TO ADULT DOG

**** IF YOUR DOG IS SEVERELY MATTED, DO NOT BATHE. PLEASE CONTACT A PROFESSIONAL GROOMER IMMEDIATELY ****

The most critical areas to check most often for matting:

- Legs and armpit areas
- Outer thighs
- Neck/collar area
- Face/ears
- Tail
- Chest/underbelly

How do I tell if the coat is matted?

Part the hair and if you can't see skin where the hair is parted, that is a sure sign of matting.

1. BATHING

Tools you'll need:

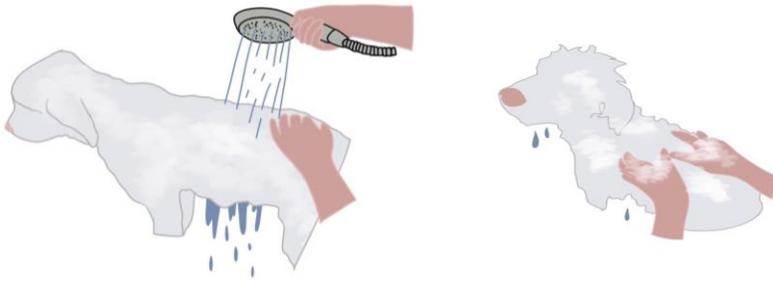
- Shampoo
- Conditioner
- Towel

What to know: When soap is left in the hair, it can cause itching and irritation, which can lead to scratching extensively. This can cause unwanted matting. Using a conditioner can be great in aiding light knotting and itchy skin, and it makes your doodles hair so soft!

Instruction: Make sure your pup's hair is completely wet. After you shampoo all areas, rinse very well so that no soap is left in the coat. Follow up with conditioner and make sure to rinse well.

Areas where soap tends to hide and may need extra rinsing:

- Chin/under ears
- Underbelly
- Private area



2. DRYING

**** IT IS IMPORTANT TO NEVER HAVE DRYERS ON HIGH HEAT ****

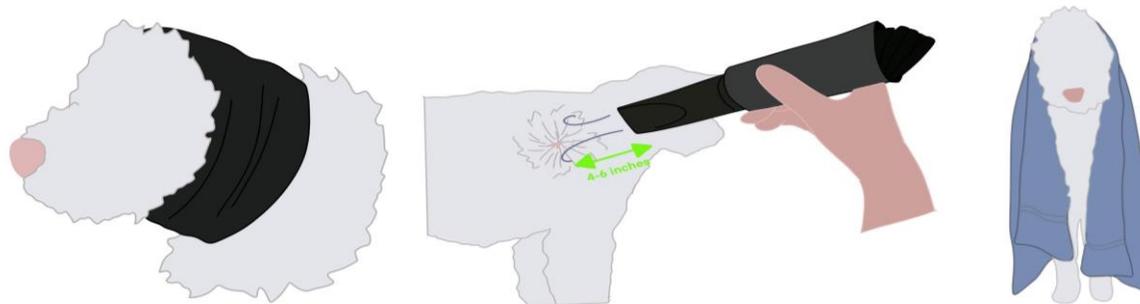
Tools you need:

- Force dryer (recommended)
- Hairdryer
- Slicker brush
- Metal Comb
- Happy Hoodie

What to know: It is critical to dry your Doodle completely after bathing in order to prevent matting. Anytime a Doodle coat is wet and air dries, you risk knotting and matting. You must expose your dog to drying regularly and often, especially at a young age. This ensures that they don't develop an undesirable fear of the force dryers that are used at grooming salons.

Instruction: Towel dry, If you have a Happy Hoodie, place it over the dog's ears before you begin drying.

then carefully dry everywhere with force dryer, staying about 6 inches away from the skin. Avoid aiming air current directly in the face/nose area or inside ear canals.



3. BRUSHING

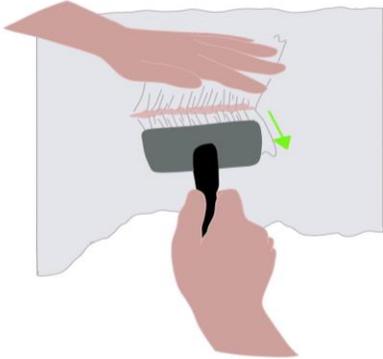
Tools you'll need:

- Slicker brush
- Metal comb

What to know: To avoid injuring your dog or causing brush burn, test out the different brushing angles on the soft part of your forearm before brushing your dog. If it hurts you, it will hurt them.

Instruction: When brushing a Doodle, you must brush down to the skin. A technique called “line brushing” is recommended. To line brush, you hold back the hair with one hand and brush down with the other. If they have any knots, you’ll want to go over it repeatedly (be very careful not to cause brush burn) until the knot is gone. Make sure to brush their entire body with this tool before the next step.

Next, you’ll want to use your metal tooth comb. The goal is for the comb to run through the hair smoothly. Compare it to cutting through partially melted butter with a hot knife. If the comb gets hung up, then refer back to the previous tool and instructions for that area until the knot is gone. When the comb runs through smoothly, your job is done.



4. EAR CLEANING

Tools you’ll need:

- Grooming ear powder
- Ear cleaner
- Cotton pads

What to know: Some Doodles can grow excessive hair in their ear canals and it’s important to keep this clear. This will prevent infections and bad odors. You can either remove the hair yourself or regularly take your dog to the groomer or vet to have them do it.

Instruction: Fold the ear back so that you can see inside the ear canal. Use the ear powder first by coating the hair inside the ears, then pinch the hair with your pointer finger and thumb and pull. This can be a very difficult process and if you are struggling, please contact a professional. After removing hair completely from the ear canal, use a cotton pad, and cover it in ear cleaner to clean out the ear.



5. NAIL TRIMMING

Tools you’ll need:

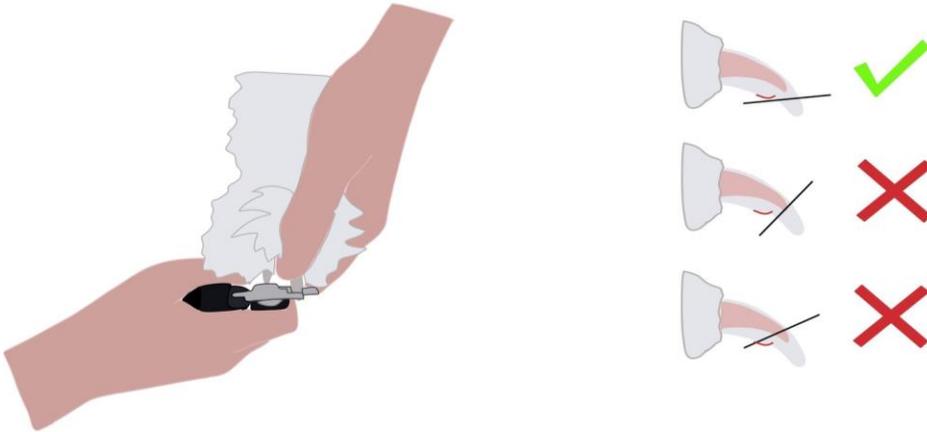
- Nail clippers
- File

What to know: It is not recommended to try this step yourself on your adult dog, unless you have been trained to do so or have guidance from a professional. This can be a very dangerous and unpleasant experience for you and your pet. Please proceed with caution.

Instruction: When using nail clippers to trim your dog's nails, you have to be very careful to stay clear of the quick inside the nail. If you accidentally clip this part of the nail, it can cause severe bleeding. Make sure to look over the guide to help you in positioning the clippers. Once clipped, take the file and smooth the edges of the nails. Nails are known to become sharp and jagged after trimming. The red line in the diagram indicates a small hump underneath some dog's nails - this is where the tip of the quick ends. Make sure to hold as much hair back as possible with your thumb so that you have a good view of the nail. It is helpful to secure the nail you are clipping between your pointer finger and thumb.

**** In case of toenail emergency ****

Styptic powder/Kwik Stop - this will stop bleeding in case you clip the quick. Use this by sticking the dogs toenail into the powder, or rubbing powder on the nail with your finger. If you don't have kwik stop on hand, regular household flour can also stop the bleeding.



6. Maintenance Trim: In between taking your dog in veer few months to the groomers for a full body trim, you must do your own maintenance trim or take them to the groomers for this.



Image is from doodlekisses.com

Tools you'll need:

- Blunt tip scissors
- a comb (or a flea comb)

What to know: Doing this yourself every time you bath your dog can save you a lot of time and money and is fairly simple. It is important to keep hair away from your dog's eyes so he can see and not have irritated eyes. It also is important to keep the potty areas trimmed to keep your dog from spreading germs and getting infections.

Instructions: Using your blunt tipped scissors trim out the corner hairs of your dog's eyes, like the picture below shows. Then trim the hair around your tinkle private area next. You can hold up one leg and the tail with one hand and trim with the other standing on the side of your dog. Or if you have someone to help you can have that person hold up your dog's front paws while standing behind your dog while you trim facing the front of your dog. Next trim the hairs around their booty hole. You can do this by yourself straddling your dog, lift up his tail and trim or, from just standing behind or to the side and holding up the dog's tail. With small dogs you can trim them on the counter.

There are many great Youtube videos out there to show you the process if you are a little nervous.



Your Puppy Packet

Puppy Go Home Instructions

New Puppy Care Handout

10 Step Puppy Handling Exercise

The role of “Puppy Puppy Puppy” recall

The role of “The Treat Game”

Doodle Grooming Guide