



## **Rosie's Goldies Puppy Care**

*Your guide to food, vaccination & worming schedules, microchips,  
puppy supply checklists and training suggestions.*

# Food

We do currently add water to their food, but that is unnecessary, as they are able to eat hard kibble. Adding water is entirely up to you, we prefer to do it just to know that they are hydrated, but we do -not have the kibble soak to make it soft.

Your puppy has been weaned onto Purina Pro Plan Sport 30/20 Chicken and Rice. We highly recommend this food, but we understand that there are many varieties of dog food, so if you choose to change the puppy's food, please use the food from your puppy package to slowly transition them to a different brand/type. Start by adding just a bit of the "new" food to the original food, and over the course of 5-10 days, add a slight bit more of the new food to the original food until you have successfully moved the pup entirely to the new food. Please note: it is best to avoid grain free foods, or foods with peas or legume products in the ingredient list. as these have been linked to Dilate Cardiomyopathy.

The method that you use for feeding your puppy will be dependent on your schedule and the puppy's inclination to overeat or not. We have done both "free feeding" (access to food all day) and scheduled feeding. The puppies currently are on scheduled feeding (around 6/7:00am, 10:00am 1:00pm, 5:00pm), but that may change as they move into your home where you can provide the option of "free feeding". I prefer free feeding simply because it allows them the opportunity to eat as they are hungry and not feel the need to scarf food down when it is offered to them. That said, as your puppy grows watch carefully to make sure they do not gain excess weight. Your puppy will need to be monitored to ensure they are eating enough/not too much. Currently, your puppy eats approximately a third cup of food 3-4 times a day. It's common to worry that your puppy isn't eating enough, but dogs that are overweight are at risk for many health problems and are more prone to hip dysplasia. Here is are a couple good charts to reference:

### Body Condition Scoring

**1** Ribs, spine and bony protrusions are easily seen at a distance. These pets have lost muscle mass and there is no observable body fat. Emaciated, bony, and starved in appearance.

**2** Ribs, spine and other bones are easily felt. These pets have an obvious waist when viewed from above and an abdominal tuck. Thin, lean or skinny in appearance.

**3** Ribs and spine are easily felt but not necessarily seen. There is a waist when viewed from above and the abdomen is raised and not sagging when viewed from the side. Normal, ideal and often muscular in appearance.

**4** Ribs and spine are hard to feel or count underneath fat deposits. Waist is distended or often pear-shaped when viewed from above. The abdomen sags when seen from the side. There are typically fat deposits on the hips, base of tail and chest. Overweight, heavy, husky or stout.

**5** Large fat deposits over the chest, back, tail base and hindquarters. The abdomen sags prominently and there is no waist when viewed from above. The chest and abdomen often appear distended or swollen. Obese.

Purina Pro Plan Sport	30/20 Chicken and Rice
<b>Dog's Weight</b>	<b>Food Per Day</b>
3-12 lbs	½ - 1 Cup
13-20 lbs	1 - 1 1/3 Cups
31-35 lbs	1 1/3 - 2 Cups
36-50 lbs	2 – 2 ½ Cups
51-75 lbs	2 ½ - 3 1/3 Cups
76-100 lbs	3 1/3 – 4 Cups

# Vaccinations

Your puppy has had its first round of vaccinations before going home.

Your puppy will need to be given the next round of vaccinations as recommended by your vet. Please also see AKC's Vaccination Schedule and Information:

Puppy's Age	Recommended Vaccinations	Optional Vaccinations
6 — 8 weeks	Distemper, parvovirus	Bordetella
10 — 12 weeks	DHPP (vaccines for distemper, adenovirus [hepatitis], parainfluenza, and parvovirus)	Influenza, Leptospirosis, Bordetella, Lyme disease per lifestyle as recommended by veterinarian
16 — 18 weeks	DHPP, rabies	Influenza, Lyme disease, Leptospirosis, Bordetella per lifestyle
12 — 16 months	DHPP, rabies	Coronavirus, Leptospirosis, Bordetella, Lyme disease
Every 1 — 2 years	DHPP	Influenza, Coronavirus, Leptospirosis, Bordetella, Lyme disease per lifestyle
Every 1 — 3 years	Rabies (as required by law)	none

## **De-worming**

Rosie's Goldies de-worms (also known as "worming") puppies at ages 3 weeks, 5 weeks, and 7 weeks. The first two wormings at ages 3 & 5 weeks was done with Pyrantel, the 7 week worming was done with Fenbendazole. You will need to worm your puppy as recommended by your vet. Please consult your veterinarian to see when they recommend subsequent wormings.

## **Microchip**

Rosie's Goldies has microchipped your puppy. The microchip information/number is included in your Puppy Care Package. You are responsible for ENROLLING your puppy's microchip. Go to [akcreunite.org](http://akcreunite.org), input your puppy's information and click on "Enroll My Pet". You will need to pay \$19.50 for a lifetime enrollment for this microchip with AKC Reunite. We recommend that you do this immediately, as your information will not be connected to the puppy's microchip until you do so.

## **Puppy Supply List**

### **Essentials**

- **Crate**
- **Food and Water Bowls**
- **Collar**
- **Leash**
- **Dog Clippers**
- **Brushes - - - we love the "GoPets Dematting Comb" and/or the "Furminator"**

### **Extras**

- **Elevated Floor Grate for wire kennels, and disposable pads to place under floor grate.**
- **Extra tough chew toys, kong is a favorite brand of ours!**
- **Bully Sticks, especially for early stages of life!**
- **Poop bags**
- **Chew proof dog bed**

# Training

We have done our best to get a jump start on training your puppy. We have done area training from week 3 until now. There are many methods to potty training, and you'll find the one that fits you and your puppy best. We recommend taking puppy out to go potty frequently, rewards for going potty in the correct spot, and limiting food and water directly prior to bedtime to reduce "accidents" during the night. Ultimately, **consistency** in your expectations for them is the most important thing.

As you train your puppy not to bite or chew or dig, remember that the behaviors you allow now will only be amplified as the puppy grows. **Be QUICK to redirect bad behavior and be consistent in your training** so the puppy learns from a young age what is expected of them. Do not allow your puppy to do things as a puppy (when it's cute) that you would not allow them to do as an adult. As puppies bite and nip in our household we scold them and say, "no biting!" and offer a toy that they CAN chew on.

Rosie's Goldies does LOVE the effects crate training has on puppies! It won't start out easily as your puppy has SO much to get used to in their first days away from their mom and siblings. It is normal for crying/yelping/ barking when a puppy spends its first few nights away from their littermates. Try to be consistent with them, remembering that the habits you form with them now, will be hard to break later, so try to keep your trajectory in line with your long-term goals as a dog-parent! It is okay to have toys and/or a bed in the crate, but limit them to something you know cannot be chewed and swallowed.

Crate training also allows relief for YOU because a puppy needs to be directly supervised when outside of the crate. Do NOT leave your puppy unsupervised outside of the crate until it is much older and has earned your trust. Try to make the crate a "happy place" for the puppy. Offer a treat when they get into the crate willingly. Spend time de-sensitizing them to it, petting them in it, and reminding them when they fall asleep that the crate is their place to rest. If a puppy falls asleep outside of a crate gently pick them up and place them in the crate.