



## NEW PUPPY CARE & TRAINING

Congratulations on adopting a new puppy! We at Cove Lake Labradoodles strive to help your puppy be as happy, healthy, and well-adjusted as possible. Inside this "Puppy Pack," you will find a wealth of information on topics including vaccines, training procedures, "puppy-proofing" your home, proper dental care and much more.

### Preparing your home for a new puppy

- The first step in preparing a safe environment for a new puppy is to recognize potential dangers. "101 Things You Didn't Know Could Harm Your Pet" is a very helpful pamphlet given to us to share by the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center. It includes lists of toxic plants, foods, and household items that may be harmful to your puppy. Having this list on hand in the event of an emergency can be life-saving. To help your pet sitter, take the time to fill out the emergency contact information and keep it with your pet's things.
- Teaching children how to interact with your puppy in a gentle manner will help protect both the children and your puppy from an incident. Below is a list of very helpful websites that teach parents and kids to recognize a dog's subtle body language that says "I don't want to play right now." The websites below also teach children and parents how to make training fun for the whole family, and how to safely approach dogs they don't know:
  - [www.drSophiaYin.com](http://www.drSophiaYin.com)
  - [www.doggonesafe.com](http://www.doggonesafe.com)
  - [www.livingwithdogsandkids.com](http://www.livingwithdogsandkids.com)
  - <http://loveyourdog.com>
- Use every opportunity to train your puppy properly, so he or she can grow to be a well-adjusted, well-balanced dog.
- Set your puppy up for success. It is much easier to teach your puppy the right behavior than it is to always correct inappropriate behaviors.
- Make a space for your puppy: confine your puppy to small area of the house (a place where she or she can be with your family at all times so to avoid feelings of isolation) except when you are playing with or *directly* supervising your new friend. Puppies like to explore their environments, often by using their mouths. Confining your puppy keeps him

or her and your household items safe. It also makes potty training much easier. In this confined area, make sure to put away all items that your puppy may chew. Hide or wrap all power cords as best as possible, and remove from reach anything that appears chewable. Review the ASPCA pamphlet for a list of things to especially watch out for. Replace removed items with toys your puppy *can* chew, so that he or she may safely explore the environment.

## Vaccine Protocol

Your puppy needs to have several vaccines, each separated by 3-4 weeks in order to be protected against preventable diseases. Each vaccine acts as a building block in your puppy's immune system against specific diseases, and enables your puppy's body to build the maximum amount of immunity between each vaccine. One vaccine equals a small amount of immunity, the second a little more, and so forth and so on. Once the vaccination series is complete, your puppy should be protected against all diseases for which they have been vaccinated for one year.

A "series" of vaccines consists of 3 separate appointments; each including an exam to ensure your puppy is developing properly and is healthy enough to receive the vaccine. If your pup is unwell (vomiting, diarrhea or other illness), our doctors will wait until your pet has recovered to vaccinate. There are, of course, always exceptions to this protocol. It is up to your veterinarian to decide, together with you, what is the best plan of action for protecting your puppy against disease.

The puppy vaccination protocol our doctors use at Charlotte Street Animal Hospital:

<b>8 Weeks</b>	DAPP - Distemper, Adenovirus, Parainfluenza, Parvovirus
<b>12 Weeks</b>	DAPPL (Lepto4*), Bordetella
<b>16 Weeks</b>	DAPPL (Lepto4*), Rabies 1yr

## We Require Spaying or Neutering Your Labradoodle

- **Overpopulation:** Millions of puppies and kittens are euthanized every year at animal shelters because there are not enough homes for them. When your pet has a litter, even if you find homes for each animal, there will be that many less homes available for the animals at the shelter.
- **Health benefits:** When females are spayed there is a 98% reduction in the possibility of developing mammary cancer. We also eliminate the chance of contracting a uterine infection – a common problem when older animals go through a heat cycle. Neutering

male pets eliminates the possibility of testicular cancer as well as greatly reducing problems associated with the prostate gland.

- **Behavior management:** Behavioral problems are reduced in spayed and neutered animals due to the reduction of hormones produced. Following surgery, your pet's personality will not be adversely affected and you will likely even see a decrease in unwanted behaviors. Intact animals are more likely to roam and fight because they seek to establish territory and find mates. They also tend to mark their territory which can mean urinating inside the house.
- Spaying and neutering can reduce an animal's metabolism. A reduction in volume of food is usually needed.

## The Case For Microchipping

Microchipping is a relatively new option designed to solve an age-old problem: recovering lost pets. Here are some facts to keep in mind when considering whether or not to microchip your pet.

- More than 10 million pets are lost or stolen each year.
- More than half of all impounded dogs and cats are without collars by the time they arrive at the shelter.
- Only 16% of dogs and 2% of cats entering animal care control facilities are reclaimed by their owners.
- 56% of the dogs and 72% of cats received by the shelters are euthanized because the animals have no form of identification.
- Collar tags can be lost and tattoos can fade or be altered, but HomeAgain microchips are permanent and tamper-resistant.
- With a HomeAgain microchip and a one-time enrollment fee, your pet is protected for life.
- 3,000 to 4,000 lost pets are recovered *each month* thanks to the HomeAgain Microchip Identification System.
- Spaying/neutering, vaccinating, and microchipping make up a three-step program of responsible pet care endorsed by veterinarians around the country.

- Microchipping is fast and affordable. It is amazing that something almost the size of a grain of rice can save your pet's life!

## **Training Your Puppy**

Dogs are remarkably social creatures. Utilizing your puppy's natural instincts to assist you in the training process will ensure greater success in EVERY aspect of training.

Remember, your puppy is a baby. Just like a baby of any other species, this time in his or her life is fragile and important. Your puppy requires an increased amount of your family's attention at this time to grow up healthy and well-adjusted. The ages 3-16 weeks of your puppy's life sets the stage for their disposition and behavior for the rest of their lives. In this time, they learn to socialize and interact with dogs and people alike. On the same note, just as a baby learns to "test" their parents to see what they can get away with, your puppy will do the same thing. Taking the steps to provide your puppy with adequate training and new experiences during this period will prepare him or her greatly for the duration of their lives. Puppies have a very short attention span. Spending hours (or even AN hour) on training at one time will likely frustrate and bore them. The result of this is resistance to training. Short bursts of training, spanning from 5-10 minutes several to many times each day works best.

Dr. Sophia Yin is one of the best animal behaviorists in the business today. We recommend the book "Perfect Puppy in 7 Days". It is a step by step book that teaches you how your puppy develops physically and mentally, and the most effective ways to train, desensitize and introduce your puppy to the world. She takes you through 7 days in the life of a new puppy owner. There are over 400 pictures (and free training videos on her website) to help guide you along the process.

## **Tools Needed for Successful Housetraining**

- Leash and collar (with small bell or jingly tags attached to collar)
- Crate. Please take the time to properly introduce crating to your puppy, it prevents many life-long behavior problems. See our handout on crate training for instructions.
- Patience
- Consistency

Your puppy's need to eliminate will decrease with age, as bladder size and muscle tone increases. Below is a chart that will help you gauge how often your puppy should need to eliminate. Keep in mind that each puppy is different and may grow and develop at different rates. Keep these parameters in mind, but get to know and abide by your pup's personal elimination schedule, habits, and limitations.

AGE	Frequency of Eliminations
4 Weeks	1-2 hours
8 Weeks	3-4 hours
12-16 Weeks	8 hours, sleeping through the night

## Potty Training Your Puppy

Puppies are born with strong natural instincts. Certain behaviors are inherent, and using them to aid you in the potty training process will help your puppy learn at an accelerated rate. This handout will guide you through the process of potty training your beloved pup.

Keep in mind the following points when considering the natural elimination and learning behaviors of dogs:

- Dogs have a strong instinct to eliminate away from their normal resting place. This does not necessarily mean going outside. This only means that they prefer to eliminate at least 10-15 feet from their bedding or normal resting place, unless taught otherwise.
- Dogs instinctively eliminate on absorbent surfaces (this is why we must watch out for our carpets).
- Puppies learn through trial and error. Teaching your puppy the “right” place to go is much easier than teaching an infinite number of “wrong” places to go. Set your puppy up to succeed! The training process will be simpler and happier for you and your pup.
- While puppies are young, they are naturally curious about their environment. This often leads to their getting into things and eliminating in inappropriate areas. During this time, keep your puppy confined to a limited area in your home where you can keep and monitor him or her at all times. Make sure this is a high traffic area where the puppy can enjoy the company of family at all times. Placing a small bell on your dog’s collar will help ensure you know where your puppy is at all times. The “buddy system” is also very effective. This is a training method used by Dr. Sophia Yin (go to her website for free training tips and videos at [www.drSophiaYin.com](http://www.drSophiaYin.com), where you attach the puppy to a leash and attach the leash to your waist or belt. This keeps your puppy out of trouble and always in your view. It also teaches your puppy to walk nicely on a leash because they get comfortable being on one.

## Keys to Successful Potty Training

- **Prevention:** Limit opportunities to eliminate in the wrong places by confining your puppy when you cannot keep constant watch on what he or she is doing.
- **Routine:** Set up a regular feeding, playing, and elimination routine. Puppies have predictable elimination schedules. Feeding your puppy scheduled meals is important for potty training because puppies will naturally have the urge to eliminate after eating. Allowing free access to meals will make it difficult to predict when your puppy will eliminate. Coordinating elimination schedules with feeding and playing schedules will help you and your puppy get the hang of the process much more quickly. Taking your pup outside to the place you want them to eliminate *immediately* after the following daily events will set them up for success:
  - Upon waking up in the morning
  - 15-20 minutes after meals
  - After playing or chewing toys
  - Upon waking from naps
  - After being confined to a crate
- **Anticipation:** Learn to recognize the body language cues your puppy gives before eliminating. Walking around in a circle, sniffing, tail erect, whining, and lying next to the door to the outside—especially when interrupting an activity to assume these behaviors—are all signs that your puppy is likely about to eliminate. Take your puppy outside immediately if you see any of these behaviors.
- **Praise:** Softly praise your puppy while he or she is eliminating in the proper location. When your pup has finished, provide immediate enthusiastic attention and sometimes treats (especially at first) each time to let them know how proud you are that they have gone in the right place. Your puppy will quickly catch on that you are thrilled when he or she eliminates outside.
- **Use verbal cues:** When you go outside, watch your pup begin to sniff around to find a desirable place to eliminate. Pick a verbal cue (such as “go potty,” “go pee,” or etc.) so your dog learns to associate it with elimination. Do not play with or talk to your puppy other than repeating this cue until after elimination.
- **Concentrate on one designated area for elimination:** When potty training, go outside to the same place each time. This way, your puppy will recognize his or her own scent and know that this is the right place to eliminate.
- **Diligence:** Someone from your family must go outside with your puppy *every time* to “catch” appropriate elimination in the proper place. This gives you as many opportunities as possible to positively reinforce this behavior.

- ***Remember:*** Your puppy doesn't understand the need to go outside to eliminate. Emptying bladder or bowels feels good and is rewarding in of itself. The reward doesn't have to come from you in order to reinforce the behavior. Allowing your puppy to have the opportunity to eliminate in the house will reinforce that this behavior is appropriate (because it feels good). Eventually, it will become a habit. Habits are much more difficult to break than they are to prevent.
- ***Take adult dogs with you outside:*** If you have an adult dog in the house (or even visiting), take him or her with you when you take your puppy outside to eliminate. Puppies learn best by examples from other dogs.
- ***NO PUNISHMENT:*** Never hit, shake, yell, or rub your puppy's nose in the mess. We understand that it can be very frustrating when your puppy eliminates in the house. Punishment, however, not only doesn't help, it can make your puppy fearful, and cause other behavior problems. Punishment can also make the training process take much longer. Instead of learning that he or she should not eliminate in the house, punished puppies often only learn to hide (often somewhere in the house while you are not looking) when they need to eliminate. Dogs do not have the ability to reason as humans do. This is why setting your puppy up for success and keeping constant watch on him or her is so important. It is easier to teach your puppy the one right place to potty than the make a big fuss about it. Just accept that the accident occurred, clean it up, forget it, and pay closer attention to your puppy.
- ***Use appropriate corrections:*** If you catch your pup in the act of eliminating in an undesirable place, startle him or her by saying "Ooops!", then gently but quickly pick up and carry your puppy directly outside to the elimination area. Offer praise once he or she has finished eliminating outside. Do not use punishments.
- ***Use odor-eliminating/enzymatic cleaners to clean up accidents:*** Since dogs use smells to find a good spot to eliminate, it is important to clean up any accidents that occur with these special cleaners to erase any odors left behind. Otherwise, you may find yourself cleaning up accidents in the same spots in your home.
- ***Permit sniffing:*** When dogs eliminate, it serves a dual purpose. They are not only emptying their bladder and bowels, but they are leaving a scent mark in their environment. It is a way to communicate to other dogs that come into their territory. For this reason, they feel the need to find the perfect place to eliminate. This is okay! If you are patient and allow your puppy to find this perfect spot, the potty training process will go more smoothly and quickly. Pups may also pick up the scent of other dogs that also eliminate outside, and unconsciously put the pieces together that outside is the preferable place to eliminate.
- ***Allow play and interaction after eliminating:*** Initiating play and positive interaction after your pup has finished eliminating helps to establish the desire to go outside to eliminate because puppies learn to associate positive experiences with eliminating outside.

## What is a Dog Crate?

A dog crate is a full enclosure with a top, four sides and a door. Crates are available in a variety of sizes and shapes to accommodate any puppy. These enclosures may be constructed of wire, wood, fiberglass, or plastic. Crating is intended to provide confinement for security, safety, housetraining, protection from the dangers of the household, protection while traveling and general control of your puppy's behavior.

## What Size Crate Do I Need?

Use these parameters when choosing a crate for your puppy:

- The crate should be large enough for your puppy to stretch out on his side without being cramped and be able to sit up without hitting his head (a crate that is too large is better than one that is too small).
- If your puppy is very small, you can reduce the size of a larger crate by creating a partition made of wood or wire (some crates are sold with these partitions), or just place a cardboard box in the back of the crate (if your puppy chews on the box, remove it and use something else). The amount of space can then be increased as your puppy grows. Bear in mind, though, that a crate that is too large for a young puppy defeats the purpose of providing security and promoting bladder control.

## Why Use a Crate?

Using a dog crate humanely and correctly is advantageous for both you and your puppy:

- Enjoy peace of mind while leaving your puppy at home alone. Nothing can be destroyed and he or she is protected and comfortable.
- Housetrain your puppy more quickly by using close confinement to encourage a regular "routine" for outdoor elimination and to prevent accidents at night or while left alone (to prevent bad habits from forming).
- Effectively and easily manage your puppy at times when he or she may be underfoot (meals, visitors, when moving heavy or large objects, while workmen are in the house, etc).
- Feel comfortable traveling with your dog with less risk. The driver will not be distracted by the puppy, and the dog will not be able to escape onto dangerous roads during stops. Dogs feel more secure being in unfamiliar surroundings when they have a little piece of home with them everywhere they go.



- Your puppy can enjoy the privacy of his own “den” when feeling tired or stressed.
- Your puppy can avoid the fear and confusion caused by your reaction to problem behaviors.
- Your puppy can be spared feelings of frustration and isolation by being confined to uncomfortable, low traffic areas of the house such as the basement, garage, or being left outside; rather your dog will have comfortable, familiar surroundings when being restricted or left alone.
- Your puppy will learn bowel/bladder control and also learn to associate elimination with being outside.

## **Crate Training Your Puppy**

Crate training is widely encouraged by veterinarians. A dog’s natural instinct is to sleep and rest in a den. When used properly, crating can be a wonderful tool for housetraining your puppy and increasing his or her feeling of security.

Using a crate as a housetraining tool serves two important purposes:

- Securing your puppy to prevent him or her from having full access to your house. When unsupervised, puppies are more likely to get into trouble or hurt themselves.
- Puppies have a natural tendency to avoid soiling their den or sleeping area. Therefore, when crated properly, it is unlikely that the puppy will eliminate in his crate. Crating creates a normal routine for elimination and teaches bladder/bowel control. Be aware that the length of time your puppy can go without eliminating increases with age. Each puppy is different, as they are individuals. Pay close attention to your puppy’s elimination behavior, so that everyone may have the best experience possible in training.

Depending on the age, temperament and previous experiences of your puppy, it may take several days to several weeks to adequately crate train. Keep the following points in mind while trying to train your puppy to a crate:

- The crate must ALWAYS be associated with something pleasant for the puppy.
- Training should take place in a series of small steps, each of which we will cover. Try one step at a time, not moving on until your puppy is comfortable. Don’t try to do too much too fast or force your puppy into the crate. Forcing a puppy will only result in more resistance and may even prevent the dog from ever having a good experience with crating.

## Crating Concerns

Upon first introduction to crating, it is common to feel resistant to the idea. You may even think that the crate resembles a jail cell and appears punishing. Crating can be inhumane if used improperly. However, crating plays on a dog's natural instinct to "den." In the wild, a wolf mother rests in the den, bears her young in the den, and nurses them and keeps them safe from the dangers of the world in the den. If crating is introduced and maintained as a "safe haven," most dogs will come to adore their crates.

The use of a dog crate is not recommended for dogs regularly left alone all day, though some pets may learn to tolerate it. Young puppies can control their bladders for several hours but not for the entire workday. Leaving a puppy in a crate for 8-10 hours is not appropriate. A puppy that is forced to soil his crate as a result of being crated too long is being treated unfairly and will be more difficult to housetrain.

Here are some situations to avoid, they ensure a negative experience for a puppy:

- Improperly introducing your puppy to the crate (leaving the puppy in the crate without taking proper steps to acclimate or conditioning the dog to crating).
- Placing the crate in a low traffic area of your home, thereby causing feelings of isolation and abandonment.
- Using crating as a form of punishment or "time out."

## 5 Stages to Crate Training Your Puppy

A young puppy (7-16 weeks) normally should accept a crate at his or her own pace. Many problems your puppy may have acclimating to the crate are most likely not caused by the crate itself, but by learning to accept a new environment. The crate training process actually helps dogs adapt to change more quickly.

### Stage 1: Making Space for the Crate

- The crate needs to be placed in a high traffic, "people place" in your home. Choosing a room where your family spends a lot of time makes your puppy feel welcome in your home rather than banished, isolated, or punished.
- Position the crate in a corner or cover it with a blanket to help your puppy feel more secure.
- There are crates available that resemble furniture if you feel a traditional style crate may be an eyesore. These crates work especially well because they are sturdy and secure, and can easily recreate the feel of a "den".

- Children in the home need to understand that the crate is the puppy's special place, where he or she can feel safe and be alone. The crate is not to be a play area. Simultaneously, your puppy should learn to tolerate you or anyone or in your family reaching into the crate without becoming aggressive/protective.

## **Stage 2: Introducing Your Puppy to the Crate**

- Always remove all collars and tags before crating your puppy. Accessories can get caught on the crate and harm an unsupervised puppy.
- Put a soft blanket or old towels in the corner of the crate. Bring your puppy over to the crate and speak in an excited, happy.
- Make sure that the door to the crate is securely opened so it won't accidentally hit and frighten your puppy.
- Place yummy tidbits just inside the door of the crate, and then gradually all the way inside to encourage your puppy to enter. If your pet doesn't go all the way at first, this is ok. **DO NOT FORCE THE PUPPY TO ENTER.**
- Repeat this process until your puppy will calmly walk into the crate to obtain a piece of food or retrieve a toy.
- This process may take several minutes or several days depending on the personality and early experiences of your puppy.

## **Stage 3: Feeding Your Puppy in the Crate**

After introducing your puppy to the crate, feed regular meals inside it for a while. Feeding your puppy in the crate will create pleasant associations and decrease fears that he or she may have. As with each prior step, using baby steps will help ensure a successful experience:

- If your puppy is entering the crate with ease before this stage, you may place the food bowl all the way at the back of the crate. If your puppy is still reluctant to go into the crate, place the food bowl at the opening of the crate, or as far into the crate as the puppy feels comfortable going in, then move the bowl a little farther back into the crate each time you feed, always bear in mind his or her comfort level.
- Once your puppy is comfortably standing in the crate while eating, shut the door. At first, open the door as soon as he or she is finished eating and offer praise for being such a good puppy! And then of course, immediately go out together for a potty break.
- Each time you feed the puppy in the crate, keep the door closed a few minutes longer, until he or she can stay in the crate for ten minutes without protest. (See the pattern here?)

Baby steps!) If your puppy begins to whine to be let out, you may have increased the time too much too soon, so back down a little next time you feed.

- **IMPORTANT:** Make sure you always let your puppy out of the crate while he or she is calm and quiet, not barking and whining. Letting the puppy out while he or she is protesting indicates that barking and whining will be rewarded with freedom. Your puppy is very smart and reinforcing this negative behavior may set the stage for other behavior problems throughout his or her life.

## **Stage 4: Conditioning For Longer Periods of Time**

Once your puppy is eating meals comfortably in the crate, you can start to leave him or her in the crate for short periods of time while you are home. Now you are ready to progress to the next stage:

- Use small treats to teach your puppy the “kennel up” command. Hold a treat in your hand, and call your puppy to the crate. Point the treat towards the back of the cage and say “kennel up” (or whichever command you prefer). If he or she goes right in, reward with a treat. If not, it’s ok. It may take a few tries if your puppy is reluctant. Only provide the treat if the puppy is inside the crate.
- Once your puppy is in the crate, shut the door and sit near it for about 5-10 minutes, but pay your puppy NO attention. Then, walk into another room (out of sight) for a few minutes. When you return to the crate, sit quietly next to it again for a short period before you release your puppy.
- Repeat this process several times a day, gradually extending the time you are out of sight so your puppy will acclimate to being left alone in the crate. Once your puppy will sit quietly in the crate for 30 minutes, you can start to leave him or her for short periods of time while you are gone. You may also start to let your puppy sleep in the crate. Just be sure that the crate isn’t too far away, so you can still hear him or her whine, signaling the need to eliminate at night. You could move the crate closer to your bedroom during the crate training process, then incrementally move the crate farther away to another place in the home.
- Create a “crate routine” by leaving your puppy in the crate for 1-2 hour intervals, even if you are home the entire time. This helps to prevent episodes of separation anxiety.
- There are many “distraction treat toys” available at your local veterinarian’s office or pet supply store that will help your puppy stay occupied. These toys usually have holes in them in which you can place food and treats. Such toys are helpful because they challenge puppies to concentrate and think in order to get the food out, which leaves your dog occupied for long periods of time. You can even feed your puppy daily meals this way!

## **Stage 5: Crating When Left Alone**

After your puppy can quietly sit in his or her crate for 60 minutes without becoming anxious while you are home, you may start to crate your puppy while you are not home

- Use the normal “kennel up” command to get your puppy into the crate. Make sure you vary the point in which you crate your puppy as you get ready to leave. A range of 2-20 minutes prior to leaving should suffice.
- Do not make departures emotional or prolonged. Once your puppy is crated, provide a treat and quietly leave them alone while you prepare to leave. Prolonged goodbyes can create problems of separation anxiety.
- When you return, although it is exciting to see your puppy, do not make a big deal about coming home. This will only reinforce over-excited behavior and may cause problems of separation anxiety. When you enter your home, wait for your puppy to be calm (without giving eye contact or attention). Once he or she is calm, quietly open the crate and take your puppy outside to play and potty of course. This behavior effectively teaches your puppy that you want them to be calm. It is one simple thing you can do that can prevent many unruly behaviors in the future.
- Continue to crate your puppy periodically while you are home. This prevents your puppy from associating the crate with always being left alone.

**If you must leave your puppy in the crate for long periods of time, please follow all guidelines below:**

- He or she must be well exercised (20-30 minutes of aerobic activity) both before and after crating.
- He or she must also be given lots of personal attention, be allowed freedom during the evening and be able to sleep near the owner
- Ideally, someone should check on your puppy during the day to offer him or her attention, exercise and fresh water.
- The crate needs to be large enough to allow your pup to be able to comfortably stretch out fully on his or her side, stand up and turn around.

## **A Word about Whining**

If your puppy whines and cries while in the crate, it may be difficult at first to decipher whether he or she is whining to get out or to go outside to eliminate. If you have properly followed the training procedure, you will not have reinforced whining by letting your puppy out of the crate. Initially, you can ignore the whining. Your puppy may stop whining if he or she is just testing you. If you feel your puppy needs to go outside to eliminate, quietly take him or her directly outside, allow the puppy to eliminate, offer brief praise for eliminating properly, then put him or her directly back into the crate. This is no time for play. Throughout the process of ignoring your puppy's whines, expect it to get worse before it gets better. If you react in ANY way (pounding on the crate, yelling, talking, trying to soothe you puppy, etc) you will reinforce this behavior. Any attention (even negative attention) teaches your puppy that whining louder and longer is the key to getting attention. Don't give in!! If the process becomes unmanageable, you may need to start the crate training process all over again.

## **Does Crate Training Always Work?**

No! Although most pet owners can successfully crate train, certain pets cannot adapt to this type of confinement. This may be especially true of an older adopted puppy. A dog with an unknown background, one who may have suffered a traumatic experience in a crate, or an older dog may not be as likely to accept the crate. Most pet owners can successfully perform crate training. A dog who is frantic, anxious, or totally miserable in a crate should not be forced to use one. It is inhumane, and may lead to physical injury if the puppy attempts to find a way out.

## Common Household Items That Can Harm Your Puppy

The ASPCA established the Animal Poison Control Center (APCC) to help pet parents and veterinarians with poison-related emergencies. The APCC is staffed by board-certified veterinary toxicologists and professionals specifically trained in veterinary toxicology. They're available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and have assisted with more than 850,000 cases. For more information and a free magnet, call 1- 888-426-4911 or visit the website at [www.asPCA.org/apcc](http://www.asPCA.org/apcc).

\*If you think your pet has been exposed to a poisonous substance, call the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center at 1-888-426-4435, and consult your veterinarian for follow-up care - it may save your pet's life.

### Substances

Keep your pets protected by storing the following medications and chemicals in secure containers and out of reach:

Medications (ibuprofen, aspirin, etc)	Lighter fluid
Acetaminophen	Mothballs
Cold and flu medications	Solvents (Paint thinners, etc)
Anti-cancer drugs	Flea and tick products
Antidepressants	Insecticides
Vitamins	Rodent bait
Diet pills	Slug and snail bait
Disinfectants	Fly bait
Liquid potpourri	Fabric softener
Bleach Oven cleaner	Detergents
Lime/scale remover	Tobacco products

### Foods

Avocodos	Alcoholic Beverages
Chocolate (All Kinds)	Moldy or Spoiled Foods
Coffee (All Kinds)	Salt
Onions and Onion Powder	Fatty Foods
Garlic	Candy/Gum
Grapes	Any product containing xylitol
Raisins	Raw Yeast Dough
Macadamia Nuts	Tea Leaves

## Objects

Balls	Cotton swabs
Paper clips	String
Batteries	Glass
Plastic wrap	Yarn
Twist ties	Hair ties or pins
Socks	Dental floss
Buttons	Jewelry
Rubber-bands	Towels
Coins	Nylons
Sharp objects	Wax

## Plants

Aloe	Dieffenbachia	Morning Glory
Amaryllis	Dumbcane	Mother-in-Law
Andromeda Japonica	Easter Lily	Mountain Laurel
Asian Lily	Elephant Ears	Narcissus
Asparagus Fern	Emerald Fern	Needlepoint Ivy
Australian Nut	English Ivy	Nephthysis
Autumn Crocus	Eucalyptus	Nightshade
Azalea Ferns	Fiddle-leaf Philodendron	Oleander
Belladonna	Florida Beauty	Panda
Bird of Paradise	Foxglove	Peace Lily
Bittersweet	Glacier Ivy	Philodendron
Black Locust	Gladiolas	Poison Hemlock
Branching Ivy	Gold Dust Dracaena	Precatory Bean (rosary pea)
Buckeye	Golden Pathos	Privet
Buddhist Pine	Heavenly Bamboo	Red Emerald
Caladium	Honeysuckle	Rhododendron
Calla Lily	Hurricane Plant	Ribbon Plant
Castor Bean	Hyacinth	Sago Palm
Ceriman	Hydrangea	Satin Pothos
Clematus	Iris	Schefflera
Cordatum	Jerusalem Cherry	Striped Dracaena
Corn Plant	Jimson Weed	Sweetheart Ivy
Cycads	Kalanchoe	Tulip
Cyclamen	Lantana	Water Hemlock
Daffodil	Lily of the Valley	Wisteria
Daylily (all lilium species)	Lupine	Yew
Devil's Ivy	Marble Queen	Yucca



## Outside The House and Yard

Algae	Fire pit/grill
Compost	Gasoline
Deck lattice	Motor oil
De-icing salts	Antifreeze/Coolant
Fences/gates	Swimming pools/hot tubs
Fertilizer/pesticides	Fire pit/grill