

NorCal



FREEDOM FOR PAWS

NorCal Freedom For Paws

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POODLE OWNER'S GUIDE

Congrats on the adoption of your fur-ever poodle! This guide provides basic information on caring for your poodle including food, treats, grooming, vaccinations and much more!

IT DOESN'T HAPPEN OVERNIGHT

THE 3/3/3 RULE IS A GENERAL GUIDELINE FOR THE ADJUSTMENT PERIOD OF A DOG AFTER ADOPTION. EVERY DOG IS UNIQUE AND WILL ADJUST DIFFERENTLY.

		
3 DAYS	3 WEEKS	3 MONTHS
TO DECOMPRESS	TO LEARN YOUR ROUTINE	TO START TO FEEL AT HOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● FEELING OVERWHELMED● MAY FEEL SCARED/UNSURE OF WHAT'S GOING ON● NOT COMFORTABLE ENOUGH TO BE "HIMSELF"● MAY NOT WANT TO EAT OR DRINK● SHUTS DOWN AND/OR HIDES UNDER FURNITURE● TESTS THE BOUNDARIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● STARTS SETTLING IN● FEELS MORE COMFORTABLE● REALIZES THIS COULD BE HIS FOREVER HOME● FIGURES OUT HIS ENVIRONMENT● GETS INTO A ROUTINE● LETS HIS GUARD DOWN, MAY BEGIN TO SHOW HIS TRUE PERSONALITY● BEHAVIOR ISSUES MAY START TO APPEAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● FINALLY FEELS COMPLETELY COMFORTABLE IN HIS HOME● BEGINS TO BUILD TRUST AND A TRUE BOND● GAINS A COMPLETE SENSE OF SECURITY WITH HIS NEW FAMILY● SETS INTO A ROUTINE

GIVE THEM A CHANCE

QUICK FACTS ABOUT YOUR POODLE:

AKC Breed Popularity: Ranks 7 of 195

Height: Over 15 inches (standard)

Weight: 60-70 pounds (male), 40-50 pounds (female)

Life Expectancy: 10-18 years

HISTORY:

The Poodle is the national dog of France, and the French sure do love their Poodles. There is, however, no such breed as the “French Poodle.” In France, Poodles are known as the Caniche, or “duck dog.”

Despite the Poodle’s association with France, the breed originated as a duck hunter in Germany, where the word “pudelin” refers to splashing in water. The Standard Poodle began its development as a retrieving water dog more than 400 years ago. With a crisp, curly coat as protection against the elements, superlative swimming ability, and off-the-charts intelligence, the Poodle was, and still is, a magnificent retriever. (The Standard is the only breed classified as a non-sporting dog that is eligible for AKC Retriever Hunting Tests).

The flamboyant Poodle show coat served a practical purpose in the breed’s early years. Hunters wanted their dogs to have free range of movement in the water, but they also wished to protect vital areas of the anatomy from the cold. They shaved the legs, neck, and tail but left the chest, hips, and leg joints coated. The rounded tufts on the legs, hips, and tail tip are called pompons. (Note the spelling: Cheerleaders have pom-poms; Poodles have pompons.)

The Poodle’s many fine qualities allowed it to move from the lake to the lap of luxury. Elegant Poodles of the Standard and Miniature varieties found favor among the nobles of France and, eventually, all of Europe. The breed’s showy looks and trainability made it a natural entertainer, and Poodles have long been associated with the European circus tradition. An excellent nose brought the Poodle additional work as a truffle hunter.

The Standard was bred down to the Miniature. The Toy was first bred in America, in the early 20th century, as a city-dwelling companion dog. Well-bred specimens of each variety are exact replicas of each other and are bred to the same standard.

NUTRITION:

Food

At NorCal Freedom For Paws, we use Nutro Max Puppy Food for our mama dogs and puppies.

Treats

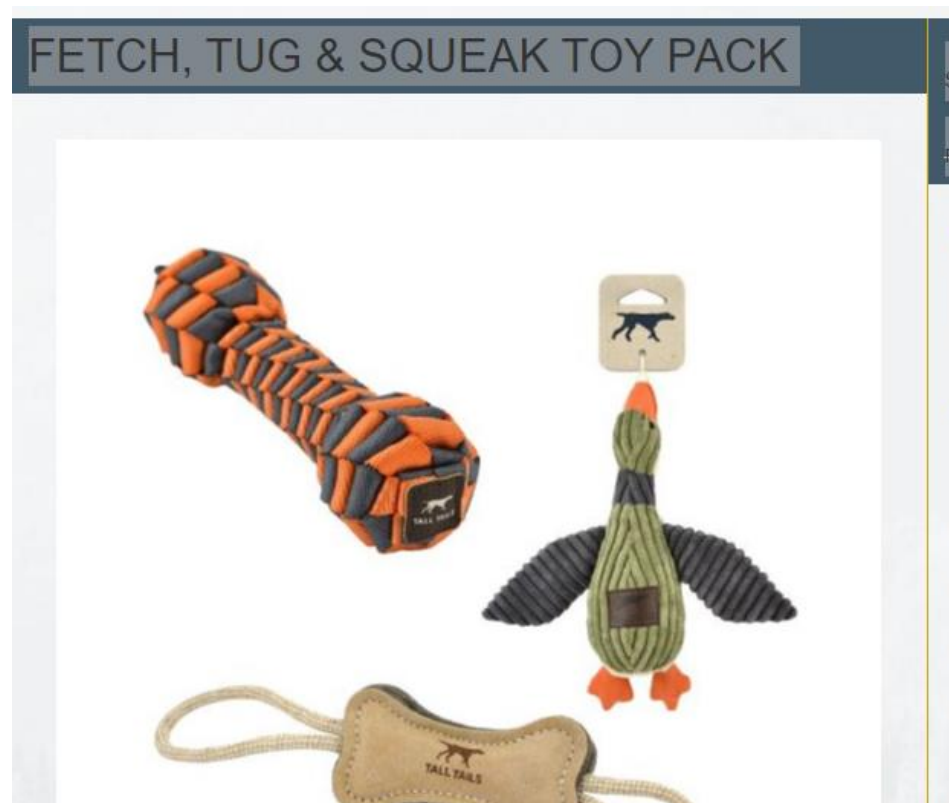
NCFPP recommends No-Hides for your new puppy. No-Hides chews provide dental benefits by massaging gums and cleaning teeth, ease boredom and offer long-lasting durability and provide psychological benefits by providing soothing comfort and support to your puppy.

Bully sticks for dogs are the natural alternative to treats your dog can't digest, like rawhide. Bully Sticks support positive dental health by helping scrape away plaque and tartar through your dog's chewing action.

These chews can be found from Earth Animal. The link can be found here: <https://shop.earthanimal.com/collections/chews-treats/products/no-hide-venison-medium-chews?variant=27782283329636>



For toys, NCFPP recommends toys from Tall Tails Dogs including their Fetch, Tug & Squeak Toy Pack. A link can be found at: <https://www.talltailsdog.com/tall-tails-fetch-tug-squeak-toy-pack.html>



Water

Make sure fresh, clean water is always available to your animal.

EXERCISE:

Poodles of any size are very active dogs who require good exercise every day to suit their high energy level. Poodles are eager for all kinds of activity, and they enjoy keeping busy. Swimming is great exercise for them, and most love to get in the water.

GROOMING:



NCFPP recommends the “Hap Tim Dog Clippers” available on Amazon.com for \$25.99.

https://www.amazon.com/Hap-Tim-Clippers-Rechargeable-Professional/dp/B087B4YQWJ/ref=sr_1_1?dchild=1&keywords=hap+tim+dog+clippers&qid=1596681086&sr=8-1



As for a brush set, NCFPP recommends “Premium Dog Brush Set” found on Amazon.com for \$23.49. A link can be found here: https://www.amazon.com/Horicon-Pet-Premium-Interchangeable-Grooming/dp/B07JG6BN49/ref=sr_1_2?dchild=1&keywords=Premium+dog+brush+set&qid=1596682765&sr=8-2



TRAINING:

Poodles are extremely intelligent and are easily trained. They are agile and graceful as well as smart, and they enjoy and excel in a variety of canine sports, including agility, obedience, and tracking. They are excellent water-retrievers and also compete in dock diving and retriever hunt tests. Goldendoodles are very people-oriented, and if your training routines are fun and positive, they are quick to please you. Just be sure that you are being consistent with what you ask.

I keep them on the leash in the house and usually anchor them in each room of the house I'm in. Then they get into less trouble and you won't miss cues to take them out. I put the bed in each room and bring something for them to chew on too. If the kids take pup in their room the leash will keep them out of their "stuff" and bringing a safe chew will eliminate damage to personal belongings. Always bring a safe chew to trade if puppy makes a choice to chew on something he shouldn't. Training with praise works best as opposed to shouting and punishment

NCFPP recommends a no-pull dog harness. This can be found on Amazon.com for around \$24.00. Link: https://www.amazon.com/BARKBAY-Harness-Reflective-Control-Walking/dp/B07FQH5JN6/ref=sr_1_2?crid=3BUY7W9BSTZL&dchild=1&keywords=barkbay+no+pull+dog+harness+front+clip+heavy+duty+reflective&qid=1596682962&sprefix=barkbay+no+pull+dog+harness+front+clip+heavy+duty+re%2Caps%2C448&sr=8-2



BARKBAY No Pull Dog Harness Front Clip Heavy Duty Reflective Easy Control Handle for Large Dog Walking

by BARKBAY

★★★★☆ 1,748 ratings

Was: \$21.99

Price: **\$19.99** FREE Shipping on your first order. [Details](#)
& FREE Returns

You Save: **\$2.00** (9%)

Get \$10 off instantly: Pay \$9.99 upon approval for the Amazon.com Store Card.

Size: **Large(Chest:27-32")**

Small(Chest:17-22")

Medium(Chest:22-27")

Large(Chest:27-32")

X-Large(Chest:31-38")

Color: **Pink**

CRATE TRAINING & DOG BED:

I use the wire crates and I leave the door open so they can go in and nap on their own. If you get the larger crate I like to recommend the kits so you have everything and they are pretty affordable on Amazon. See link:

https://www.amazon.com/dp/B07D1YWGVL?ref=ppx_pop_mob_ap_share

They may or may not use the bed. They come with their own “sheepskin pad” with their fur so I usually put the pet bed where I like them to lay in each room of the house I’ll have them

HEALTH:

Most Poodles live long, happy, healthy lives thanks to the efforts of dedicated, responsible breeders who routinely test all breeding stock. As with all breeds, however, some health issues can occur, including hip dysplasia and several eye disorders. Idiopathic epilepsy, sebaceous adenitis, von Willebrand’s disease, and immune-mediated disorders are also seen in the breed on occasion. Two orthopedic problems, Legg-Calve-Perthes and luxating patellas, are more likely to occur in Toy and Miniature Poodles than in Standards. The Standard variety are more at risk for gastric dilatation with volvulus (bloat) and sebaceous adenitis.

Recommended Health Tests from the National Breed Club:

- Hip Evaluation (Miniature and Standard)
- Ophthalmologist Evaluation (Miniature, Standard, and Toy)

VACCINATIONS:

Going to the vet repeatedly over several months for vaccinations, and then for boosters or titers throughout your dog’s life, may seem like an inconvenience, but the diseases that vaccinations will shield our pets from are dangerous, potentially deadly, and, thankfully, mostly preventable.

We read about so many different vaccinations, for so many different illnesses, that it can sometimes be confusing to know which vaccinations puppies need and which ones are important but optional. Here is an overview of the diseases that vaccinations will help your pet to avoid.

Bordetella Bronchiseptica - This highly infectious bacterium causes severe fits of coughing, whooping, vomiting, and, in rare cases, seizures and death. It is the primary cause of kennel cough. There are injectable and nasal spray vaccines available.

Canine Distemper - A severe and contagious disease caused by a virus that attacks the respiratory, gastrointestinal (GI), and nervous systems of dogs, raccoons, skunks, and other animals, distemper spreads through airborne exposure (through sneezing or coughing) from an infected animal. The virus can also be transmitted by shared food and water bowls and equipment. It causes discharges from the eyes and nose, fever, coughing, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, twitching, paralysis, and, often, death. This disease used to be known as “hard pad” because it causes the footpad to thicken and harden. There is no cure for distemper. Treatment consists of supportive care and efforts to prevent secondary infections, control symptoms of vomiting, seizures and more. If the animal survives the symptoms, it is hoped that the dog’s immune system will have a chance to fight it off. Infected dogs can shed the virus for months.

Canine Hepatitis - Infectious canine hepatitis is a highly contagious viral infection that affects the liver, kidneys, spleen, lungs, and the eyes of the affected dog. This disease of the liver is caused by a virus that is unrelated to the human form of hepatitis. Symptoms range from a slight fever and congestion of the mucous membranes to vomiting, jaundice, stomach enlargement, and pain around the liver. Many dogs can overcome the mild form of the disease, but the severe form can kill. There is no cure, but doctors can treat the symptoms.

Canine Parainfluenza - One of several viruses that can contribute to kennel cough.

Corona Virus - It is a virus that usually affects dogs’ gastrointestinal systems, though it can also cause respiratory infections. Signs include most GI symptoms, including loss of appetite, vomiting, and diarrhea. Doctors can keep a dog hydrated, warm, and comfortable, and help alleviate nausea, but no drug kills coronaviruses.

Heartworm - When your puppy is around 12-to-16 weeks, talk to your vet about starting her on a heartworm preventive. Though there is no vaccine for this condition, it is preventable with regular medication. The name is descriptive — these worms lodge in the right side of the heart and the pulmonary arteries (that send blood to the lungs), though they can travel through the rest of the body and sometimes invade the liver and kidneys. The worms can grow to 14 inches long and, if clumped together, block and injure organs. A new infection often causes no symptoms, though dogs in later stages of the disease may cough, become lethargic, lose their appetite or have difficulty breathing. Infected dogs may tire after mild exercise. Unlike most of the conditions listed here, which are passed by urine, feces, and other body fluids, heartworms are transmitted by mosquitoes. Therefore, diagnosis is made via a blood test and not a fecal exam. The FDA has more information about heartworm.

Kennel Cough - Also known as infectious tracheobronchitis, kennel cough results from inflammation of the upper airways. It can be caused by bacterial, viral, or other infections, such as Bordetella and canine parainfluenza, and often involves multiple infections simultaneously. Usually, the disease is mild, causing bouts of harsh, dry coughing; sometimes it’s severe enough

to spur retching and gagging, along with a loss of appetite. In rare cases, it can be deadly. It is easily spread between dogs kept close together, which is why it passes quickly through kennels. Antibiotics are usually not necessary, except in severe, chronic cases. Cough suppressants can make a dog more comfortable.

Leptospirosis - Unlike most diseases on this list, Leptospirosis is caused by bacteria, and some dogs may show no symptoms at all. Leptospirosis can be found worldwide in soil and water. It is a zoonotic disease, meaning that it can be spread from animals to people. When symptoms do appear, they can include fever, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, loss of appetite, severe weakness and lethargy, stiffness, jaundice, muscle pain, infertility, kidney failure (with or without liver failure). Antibiotics are effective, and the sooner they are given, the better.

Lyme Disease - Unlike the famous “bull’s-eye” rash that people exposed to Lyme disease often spot, no such telltale symptom occurs in dogs. Lyme disease (or borreliosis) is an infectious, tick-borne disease caused by a type of bacteria called a spirochete. Transmitted via ticks, an infected dog often starts limping, his lymph nodes swell, his temperature rises, and he stops eating. The disease can affect his heart, kidney, and joints, among other things, or lead to neurological disorders if left untreated. If diagnosed quickly, a course of antibiotics is extremely helpful, though relapses can occur months or even years later.

Parvovirus - Parvo is a highly contagious virus that affects all dogs, but unvaccinated dogs and puppies less than four months of age are at the most risk to contract it. The virus attacks the gastrointestinal system and creates a loss of appetite, vomiting, fever, and often severe, bloody diarrhea. Extreme dehydration can come on rapidly and kill a dog within 48-to-72 hours, so prompt veterinary attention is crucial. There is no cure, so keeping the dog hydrated and controlling the secondary symptoms can keep him going until his immune system beats the illness.

Rabies - Rabies is a viral disease of mammals that invades the central nervous system, causing headache, anxiety, hallucinations, excessive drooling, fear of water, paralysis, and death. It is most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. Treatment within hours of infection is essential, otherwise, death is highly likely. Most states require a rabies vaccination. Check with your vet about rabies vaccination laws in your area.

Of course, your veterinarian should weigh in and can always provide more information and guidance if needed on necessary and optional vaccinations.

Puppy Vaccination Schedule:

The first thing to know is that there is not just one puppy vaccination schedule for all dogs. Factors such as which part of the country you live in, and your dog's individual risk factors will come into play. Some dogs do not need every vaccine. This decision is between you and your veterinarian. Always discuss puppy vaccinations at your regularly scheduled appointments. That said, here is a generally accepted guideline of the puppy vaccination schedule for the first year.

Puppy's Age	Recommended Vaccinations	Optional Vaccinations
6 — 8 weeks	Distemper, parainfluenza	Bordetella
10 — 12 weeks	DHPP (vaccines for distemper, adenovirus [hepatitis], parainfluenza, and parvovirus)	Coronavirus, Leptospirosis, Bordetella, Lyme disease
12 — 24 weeks	Rabies	none
14 — 16 weeks	DHPP	Coronavirus, Lyme disease, Leptospirosis
12 — 16 months	Rabies, DHPP	Coronavirus, Leptospirosis, Bordetella, Lyme disease
Every 1 — 2 years	DHPP	Coronavirus, Leptospirosis, Bordetella, Lyme disease
Every 1 — 3 years	Rabies (as required by law)	none

SPAY OR NEUTER:

Spaying or neutering your poodle is important both in the control of the puppy population as well as for their ongoing health. If you are not a breeder then it is important you take this procedure seriously. It is highly beneficial for your poodle's long-term health and can add years to their lives. Please discuss with your veterinarian about spaying or neutering your poodle.