

MINI 4-H PUPPY/DOG



NAME: _____

Cloverbud/Mini 4-H—Grades Kindergarten, 1st, 2nd Grades

This booklet is good for all 3 years of Mini 4-H Puppy/Dog



Decatur County Extension Office

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Booklet created and prepared by Bonita Hellmich, Decatur County Extension Office

Revised February 2023

SOURCES:

<https://www.goodhousekeeping.com/life/pets/g5138/best-family-dogs/>

<https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/lifestyle/best-family-dogs/>

<https://tractive.com/blog/en/good-to-know/how-to-handle-a-new-puppy>

<https://www.hillspet.com/dog-care/training/puppy-obedience-training?>

<https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/training/teach-your-puppy-these-5-basic-commands/>

Mini 4-H'ers Page

Welcome to Mini 4-H! You are now a member of the 4-H family. You are a special person. Mini 4-H'ers have a lot of fun! There are many activities for you to explore and new things to try. You can share it with your family and friends. Mom, Dad, another adult and your 4-H club can help you with your project. When it is finished, bring your project to the 4-H fair to display it so others can see what you have done. You will also get a ribbon made just for Mini 4-H'ers. Most of all, have fun!

Here are some things to know about 4-H:



The 4-H symbol: The symbol is a four-leaf clover with a "H" in each leaf.

Clover is a plant which grows in fields, yards and along roadsides. Most clovers only have 3 leaves. If you look closely when you are outside, you may get lucky and find a clover with four leaves. A four-leaf clover is used as the symbol for 4-H to let everyone know 4-H is a special kind of group.

The 4-H Colors: The 4-H colors are green and white. The four-leaf clover is green and the "H" in the leaf is white.

The 4-H Motto: "TO MAKE THE BEST BETTER." When something is better than all of the others, it is *the best*. 4-H encourages you to always try to do better, even if you are doing the best, you have ever done.

The 4-H Mission: The Indiana 4-H Youth Development mission is to "provide real-life educational opportunities that develop young people who positively impact their community and the world".

The 4-H Vision: Indiana 4-H Youth Development strives to be the premier community-based program empowering young people to reach their full potential.

The 4-H Pledge: A pledge is a promise you make to yourself and to the people around you.



I pledge my HEAD to clearer thinking,
My HEART to greater loyalty,
My HANDS to larger service,
And my HEALTH to better living,
For my club, my community,
My country and my world.



Mini 4-H Helper's Page

Welcome to the Mini 4-H program! Mini 4-H is designed for youth to explore a variety of project activity areas and to interact with caring adults and other children.

Children receive project manuals for their chosen project(s) after enrolling in Mini 4-H. These manuals provide information to learn about the chosen project along with learning activities to provide fun and interaction throughout the year in Mini 4-H. The manuals also provide ideas for a project to bring to the fair.

As a Mini 4-H helper, your job will be to guide and encourage the Mini 4-H'er through doing the activities in the manual. A wide range of activities are provided to allow you to choose the ones most appropriate for the child you are working with. It is suggested that you DO NOT complete the activities for them, but instead, help them, guide them and work with them, letting the child do as much as they possibly can themselves. 4-H believes in allowing children to "learn by doing". The Mini 4-H project activities are hands-on learning opportunities designed to provide a meaningful educational experience for youth.

Additionally, the Mini 4-H program is set up to allow children to display a project activity based upon information learned from this manual. Some children choose to exhibit their project at the Decatur County 4-H Agricultural Fair. Fair week is an exciting week for 4-H members, Mini 4-H'ers and their families. It is a week that allows the community youth to showcase their enthusiasm for learning.

Mini 4-H is fun! Children will certainly enjoy it. As an adult helper, you can have fun too, by guiding and helping as children participate in the program. Encourage and praise the child(ren) as they have fun learning while doing the activities, and sharing what they are learning with you.

If you have questions regarding Mini 4-H or the 4-H program and projects, please feel free to call the Decatur County Extension Office at 812-663-8388.



Decatur County Extension Office
545 South County Road 200 West
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4-H Educator: Nora Bruns
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Mini 4-H Program Rules

The Mini 4-H program is designed to supplement and introduce students in kindergarten through second grade to the Decatur County 4-H program.

Rules:

Mini 4-H is open to any boy or girl who is currently enrolled in kindergarten, first or second grade on January 1st of the current 4-H year.

Mini 4-H participants will enroll in a 4-H club where they may get help with their project from older 4-H'ers and their club leader. They can also do their project at home with help from their parents.

Mini 4-H'ers in Decatur County may enroll in any of the following projects: Crafts, Bicycle (grade 2 only), Bugs, More Bugs (2nd grade), Collections, Dinosaurs, Farm Animals, Foods, Foods 2 (2nd grade), Forestry, Garden, Genealogy, Models, My Pets & Me, Plants & Flowers, Sewing, Space, Whales & Dolphins, Wildlife and Woodworking.

Animal projects now have manuals, and the child will participate in the Mini 4-H Livestock show during the fair for the species they have signed up to show. They will use an animal provided by an older sibling, relative, friend, or other 4-H'er that is already being shown at the fair. Older 4-H'ers and adults will help them so they will learn the proper way to show the animal. Animal projects include: Beef, Dairy, Rabbits, Goats, Sheep, Horses, Puppies/Dog, Swine and Poultry. The animal booklets are good for 3 years of Mini 4-H.

Mini 4-H'ers will complete activities in their project manuals. Any poster exhibits must follow the following specifications:

The poster must be a stiff cardboard or foam core board so it can stand by itself if needed. Poster board size is to be 22" high x 28" wide. Posters are to be covered with plastic to protect them.

The Decatur County Extension office sells foam core board and plastic sleeves to cover them as a set a minimal price.

Posters must be positioned horizontally.



WHAT TYPE PUPPY OR DOG IS BEST FOR YOUR FAMILY?

Dogs can teach kids responsibility, compassion and patience — not to mention being the best playmates anyone could ask for. Before you adopt any pup, however, it's always smart to research the most suitable dog breed for your home and lifestyle. Some dogs love to tussle with rambunctious older kids, while others have gentle, patient souls more suited for little ones who might get spooked by more energetic animals. If you have young children at home, consider adopting an older dog instead of a puppy. Older dogs are generally more patient and laid-back than younger ones, which is key for kids who might pull tails or ears. Temperaments can vary based on the individual animal.

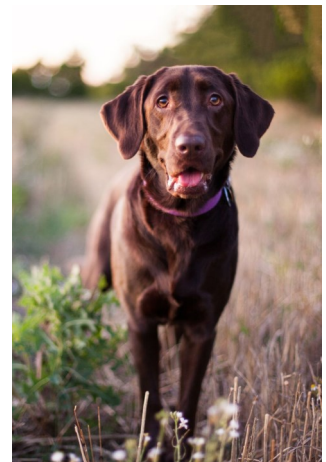
How you choose your new fur-ever friend can depend on your living arrangements, schedule, activity levels and budget. If you're adopting from a shelter or rescue agency, the staff can help point you toward pets who will be a good fit. When you welcome a new pet into the family, plan to provide your pup with consistent, positivity-focused training as well. Bonus: Your child will also benefit from learning how to interact safely and respectfully with animals. Don't forget to create a family schedule for walking, playing, feeding and grooming, so everyone can get in on the fun. With sweet, loving dog breeds like these, your crew won't be able to imagine life without their canine pal.

According to the American Kennel Club (AKC), the following ten breeds are some of the best family dogs and best dog breeds for kids:

1. Labrador Retriever

The [Labrador Retriever](#) is the [most popular dog in the United States](#) for a reason. The breed is friendly, patient, and trainable. The breed is extremely versatile, doing everything including hunting, showing, dock diving, tracking, obedience.

- **Personality:** Friendly and outgoing, Labs play well with others
- **Energy Level:** Very active; Labs are high-spirited and not afraid to show it
- **Good with Children:** Yes
- **Good with Other Dogs:** With supervision
- **Shedding:** Regularly
- **Grooming:** Weekly brushing
- **Trainability:** Eager to please

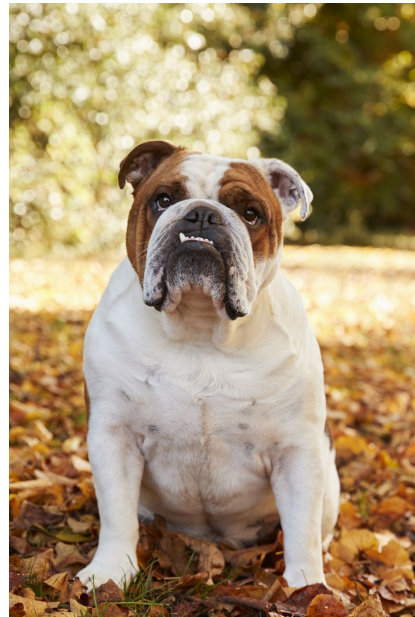


- **Height:** 22.5-24.5 inches (male), 21.5-23.5 inches (female)
- **Weight:** 65-80 pounds (male), 55-70 pounds (female)
- **Life Expectancy:** 10-12 years
- **Barking Level:** Medium

2. Bulldog

The distinct and wrinkly [Bulldog](#) makes a wonderful companion to children. These loyal dogs can adapt to most living situations — city or country — and are happy to spend time with their families.

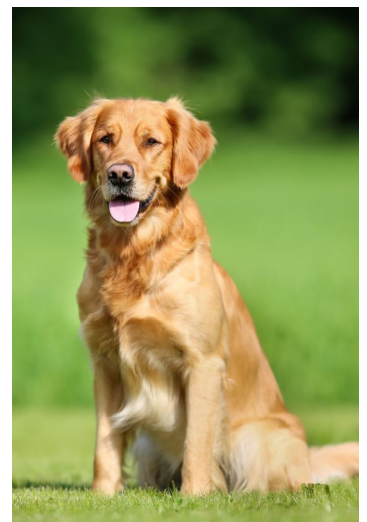
- **Personality:** Calm, courageous, and friendly; dignified but amusing
- **Energy Level:** Not Very Active; Bulldogs won't beg to be exercised, but they require regular walks and the occasional romp
- **Good with Children:** Yes
- **Good with other Dogs:** Yes
- **Shedding:** Seasonal
- **Grooming:** Weekly
- **Trainability:** Responds Well
- **Height:** 14-15 inches
- **Weight:** 50 pounds (male), 40 pounds (female)
- **Life Expectancy:** 8-10 years
- **Barking Level:** Quiet



3. Golden Retriever

[Golden Retrievers](#) originally came into prominence because of the desire for a medium-sized dog that would do well in wild-fowling, both upland game and waterfowl. Today, the breed's versatility, intelligence, and agreeable personality suit it for many purposes, and it has become one of the most successful, recognizable, and popular breeds in all areas of competition.

- **Personality:** Intelligent, friendly, and devoted.
- **Energy Level:** Very Active; This dog is active and energetic, and needs daily exercise.
- **Good with Children:** Yes
- **Good with other Dogs:** Yes

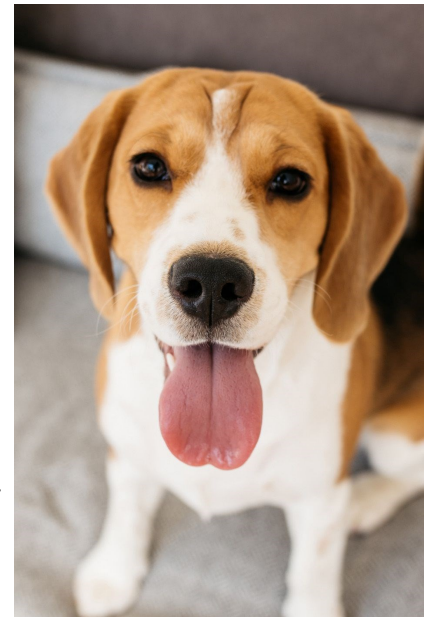


- **Shedding:** Seasonal
- **Grooming:** Occasional
- **Trainability:** Eager To Please
- **Height:** 23-24 inches (male), 21.5-22.5 inches (female)
- **Weight:** 65-75 pounds (male), 55-65 pounds (female)
- **Life Expectancy:** 10-12 years
- **Barking Level:** Barks When Necessary

4. Beagle

The actual origin of the [Beagle](#) seems to be obscure with no reliable documentation on the earliest days of development. Their compact size, short, easy-to-care-for coat and intelligence make the Beagle an excellent family dog.

- **Personality:** Merry, friendly, and curious
- **Energy Level:** Very Active; This quick, energetic and compact hound dog needs plenty of exercise
- **Good with Children:** Yes
- **Good with other Dogs:** Yes
- **Shedding:** Seasonal
- **Grooming:** Weekly
- **Trainability:** Responds Well
- **Height:** 13 inches & under, 13-15 inches
- **Weight:** under 20 pounds (13 inches & under), 20-30 pounds (13-15 inches)
- **Life Expectancy:** 10-15 years
- **Barking Level:** Likes To Be Vocal



5. Pug

The [Pug](#) is well described by the phrase "multum in parvo" which means "a lot of dog in a small space." He is small but requires no coddling and his roguish face soon wiggles its way into the hearts of men, women and especially children, for whom this dog seems to have a special affinity. His great reason for living is to be near his people and to please them. He is comfortable in a small apartment or country home alike, easily adaptable to all situations.

- **Personality:** Even-tempered, charming, mischievous and loving
- **Energy Level:** Somewhat active; Pugs are not exactly natural athletes, but they do have strong legs and endless curiosity—exercise both regularly
- **Good with Children:** Better with supervision
- **Good with Other Dogs:** With supervision
- **Shedding:** Regularly
- **Grooming:** Weekly brushing
- **Trainability:** Agreeable
- **Height:** 10-13 inches
- **Weight:** 14-18 pounds
- **Life Expectancy:** 13-15 years
- **Barking Level:** Barks when necessary



6. Irish Setter

The [Irish Setter](#), recognizable from media such as Big Red, first came into popular notice in the 18th century. The outgoing and trainable dog is great for active families, as the Irish Setter is high-energy and loves spending time outdoors.

- **Personality:** Outgoing, sweet-natured, active, and trainable
- **Energy Level:** Very Active; High-energy dogs who love to run, Irish Setters need plenty of space and exercise
- **Good with Children:** Yes
- **Good with other Dogs:** Yes
- **Shedding:** Seasonal
- **Grooming:** Weekly
- **Trainability:** Responds Well
- **Height:** 27 inches (male), 25 inches (female)



- **Weight:** 70 pounds (male), 60 pounds (female)
- **Life Expectancy:** 12-15 years
- **Barking Level:** Barks When Necessary

7. Brussels Griffon

The [Brussels Griffon](#) is a hearty, intelligent and active companion. He thrives on interaction, activity, and mental stimulation. His small size makes him a good apartment dweller as long as you give him a chance to burn off some energy.

- **Energy Level:** Somewhat Active; Griff's are spunky and love to play and to share long, daily walks with their owners
- **Good with Children:** Better with Supervision
- **Good with other Dogs:** With Supervision
- **Shedding:** Seasonal
- **Grooming:** Weekly
- **Trainability:** Responds Well
- **Height:** 7-10 inches
- **Weight:** 8-10 pounds
- **Life Expectancy:** 12-15 years
- **Barking Level:** Barks When Necessary



8. Newfoundland

Above all things, the [Newfoundland](#) must have the intelligence, the loyalty, and the sweetness which are his best-known traits. He must be able and willing to help his master perform his necessary tasks at command, and also have the intelligence to act on his own responsibility when rescue work demands it. Because of these traits, Newfoundlands make excellent family dogs.

- **Personality:** Sweet, patient, devoted; Newfs are famously good companions
- **Energy Level:** Somewhat active; Newfs like using their big, powerful bodies so they need some room to romp

Good with Children: Yes

- **Good with Other Dogs:** Yes
- **Shedding:** Seasonal
- **Grooming:** Weekly brushing
- **Trainability:** Easy training
- **Height:** 28 inches (male), 26 inches (female)
- **Weight:** 130-150 pounds (male), 100-120 pounds (female)
- **Life Expectancy:** 9-10 years
- **Barking Level:** Barks when necessary



9. French Bulldog

[French Bulldogs](#) are one of the world's most popular small-dog breeds, especially among city dwellers. The easygoing and adaptable breed is great for new families and responds well to training.

- **Personality:** Playful, smart, adaptable, and completely irresistible
- **Energy Level:** Not Very Active; Frenchie's are easygoing, not terribly athletic; brisk walks will keep them trim
- **Good with Children:** Yes
- **Good with other Dogs:** Yes
- **Shedding:** Seasonal
- **Grooming:** Occasional
- **Trainability:** Responds Well
- **Height:** 11-13 inches
- **Weight:** under 28 pounds
- **Life Expectancy:** 10-12 years
- **Barking Level:** Quiet



10. Collie

[Collies](#) are legendary for their herding skills. They are strong, loyal, affectionate, responsive and fast. A Collie would be best suited for an active family as they are high-energy and love to move around.

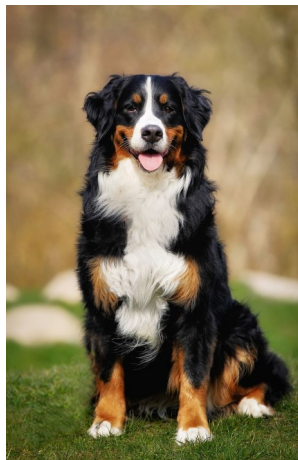
- **Personality:** Graceful, devoted, and proud
- **Energy Level:** Very active; Collies are active and need daily exercise, but they're happy to chill at home the rest of the time
- **Good with Children:** Yes
- **Good with Other Dogs:** With supervision
- **Shedding:** Seasonal
- **Grooming:** Occasional
- **Trainability:** Responds well
- **Height:** 24-26 inches (male), 22-24 inches (female)
- **Weight:** 60-75 pounds (male), 50-65 pounds (female)
- **Life Expectancy:** 12-14 years
- **Barking Level:** Likes to be vocal



Some other fine dog breeds for pets include the following:

Bernese Mountain Dog:

Berners are undeniably gorgeous, and these big dogs are happy to play and protect. They thrive in cold weather and are extremely hard workers.



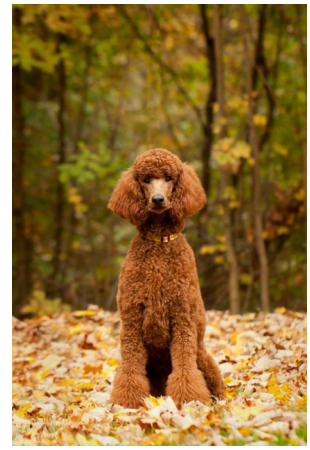
Alaskan Malamute:

These hardworking dogs had their origins as arctic sled dogs, so they are strong and active. When trained as puppies, these Sweet Mals grow up extremely obedient.



Standard Poodle:

Poodles are incredibly smart, so they're well-trained and great companions. Their fluffy, hypoallergenic coats can be styled to show off their athletic physique or left to grow curly.



Cavalier King Charles Spaniel:

Combine the portable size of a toy breed with the verve of a sporting one and you get these adorable and lively companions.

These sweet, silky-furred friends get along with just about everybody they come across, including kids and other dogs. The flowing locks and heart-melting expression are just a bonus.



Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier:

If shedding's really a concern, try one of these [cute pups](#). While no dog generates zero allergens, these silky-haired terriers grow what's referred to as a hypoallergenic coat so they may be a good fit for those who have mild fur allergies. More importantly, Wheaton's are exuberant and devoted pets that love an active playtime — especially chasing anything that moves.



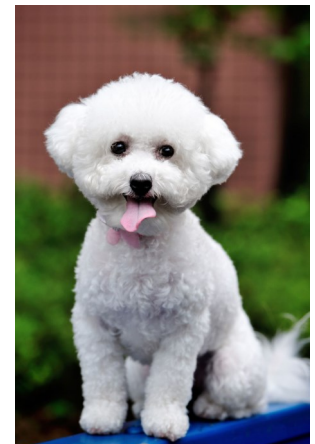
Cocker Spaniel:

The smallest member of the sporting group, the Cocker Spaniel has some of the softest ears and sweetest expression around. Compact but active, Cockers thrive with regular walks and plenty of playtime, whether they're romping with the kids or another dog.



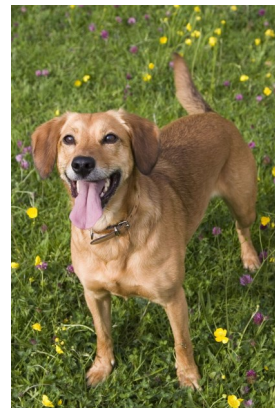
Bichon Frise:

Bichons "operate under the assumption that there are no strangers, just friends they haven't met yet," according to the [AKC](#). Their amiable attitude comes with another bonus: a low-shedding coat that makes this playful fluffball all the more perfect for a fun-loving household.



A Mutt:

Yes, mutts aren't an official breed per se — but that doesn't make them any less loving or adorable! Talk to [your local animal rescue](#) for help finding an adorable [mixed-breed dog](#) that would fit with your family and lifestyle. Adopting not only gives one pup a forever home, but also frees up a spot in a shelter for another one in need.



ACTIVITY: Write the name of the numbered items in the proper spaces to finish the Crossword puzzle.



ACTIVITY: Finish drawing the dog, following the numbers from 1 to 50.



Dogs

S K P H L I A T Y G J M Q E
E R C F W S B X D N U O H Z
V Q L I O K G A J T B K Y D
P A W N R U H M R S C P L O
F Y E M G T Z B N K P J X G
N B S A Q J W O L U I D C M
H D U P I C R N P Q F N B A
T L O B Z A D E S J Y H G I
Q M H X L N F H O W L T E P
K J G L D I Y C B Z P S R U
L P O V H N Q A X E M G W T
A C D S P E L U F L A D Y J
W X Q I M L K Z I H R V O N
U L A T Y G E B D P T C F S



ball
barking
beg
Bolt
bone
canine
collar

dog
doghouse
growl
hound
howl
Lady
paw

pet
puppy
sit
tail
Tramp
trick
walk



CARING FOR YOUR PUPPY

<https://tractive.com/blog/en/good-to-know/how-to-handle-a-new-puppy>

1) Puppy-proof your home

Anyone who has welcomed a new baby or toddler into their home knows that there are certain everyday items which need to be removed and kept out of reach for the safety and care of the youngster. **Like babies and small children, puppies are naturally curious, and will explore their new territory and its contents.** This could mean getting themselves into potentially dangerous situations!

To create a safe space, start by designating or fencing off one part of the home, which will become your puppy's new territory for their first few months. Then **make sure the following items are out of reach from your new puppy:**

- Electrical items and cords
- Chemicals and toxins
- Plants
- Rugs
- Breakables
- Valuables
- Trash

Additionally be sure to sweep or vacuum the area frequently to remove any small hazards, and keep the area clean and tidy so your puppy can safely enjoy his new environment.

2) Get the necessary puppy supplies

Next, be sure to stock up on the most important puppy care supplies. These include:

- ID tags
- Collar & leash
- Food & bowls
- Sleeping crate
- Toys
- GPS tracker and activity monitor for dogs

Try to provide toys and other entertainment that your puppy is familiar with, both to help to keep him occupied and to help him feel more at home. A range of things to play with will make him feel cared-for, comfortable and happy about the new environment.

TOP 10 TOXIC FOODS For Dogs

Though there can be signs that are specific to each toxin, the most common are:

- Abdominal pain
- Coma
- Convulsions
- Diarrhea
- Drooling
- Irregular heartbeat
- Labored breathing
- Lethargy
- Swollen limbs
- Vomiting

Has your dog already eaten something toxic?

Call Animal Poison Control Center
24-hour veterinary diagnostic & treatment hotline
(888) 426-4435

3) Plan your puppy's diet & exercise

Another essential puppy care tip is to consider the best food choice. We recommend a **nutrient-dense dog food** which is suitable for growing puppies. Ensure that your pup will get all the nutrients he needs and enjoys eating the food, too. You can choose from a wide range of choices, including premium, natural, and raw dog foods.

Your new puppy will have a lot of energy, and you can help him to use it in a productive way. *However do keep in mind, that puppies need much less exercise than adult dogs.*

Let your puppy play, walk, run, and explore outdoors in a confined and safe area at least one time per day. You can use the puppy's age (in months) times 5 minutes per month to determine how much play time he should have per day. For example, if your puppy is 6 months, the recommended play time is 30 minutes a day.

4) Set up proper sleeping arrangements

When deciding where your puppy will sleep, we recommend to do the following:

- Ensure you have a designated space for the puppy to sleep, including a dog bed or crate
- Place the bed in an area where other people are nearby, so your puppy won't be lonely
- Do not let the new puppy sleep in your bed with you, as this can create an unwanted sleeping arrangement in the long term

Most importantly, try to **be consistent in enforcing the sleeping policy**, so that everyone can get a good night's sleep, including your growing puppy.

5) Potty-train your puppy

Puppies need to urinate frequently, so you will need to anticipate their needs and give them an opportunity to relieve themselves at least every two hours.

Similarly, you can usually tell when a puppy 'wants to go' because he or she will look around anxiously, walk in circles and start sniffing in suitable corners looking for a place.

And that's your cue to take your pet outside. If you don't want your pup pooping all over the yard as an adult, pick one area and take him directly there when it's potty time.

6) Train for good behavior

Take care to start training your new puppy right away. At their young age, they need to learn the rules and will be able to grasp them quickly with good and consistent effort. Don't let your new family member get away with anything just because he is a tiny, cute, little puppy. *By teaching your puppy good manners, you'll set your puppy up for a life of positive social interaction.*

In addition, **obedience training will help forge a stronger bond between you and your puppy**. Teaching your pup to obey commands such as sit, stay, down, and come will, additionally, help keep your pup safe and under control in any potentially dangerous situations.

7) Take your puppy to the vet

Take your new puppy to the vet for a checkup as soon as possible. If there's something wrong, the vet can catch it early and get it before it becomes a big problem. It also gives you a chance to talk with the vet about what it takes to raise a puppy; such as feeding, vaccinations, the financial aspect of owning a pet, and everything else you may need to know as a dog owner. **Don't be afraid to ask your vet** every question that comes to your mind. When it comes to the life of your pet, you can't ask too many questions.

8) Provide supervision

Now that you're getting used to life with your new puppy, be sure to supervise him at all times. This will help you to:

- monitor his health
- train him consistently
- keep him out of harm's way and
- prevent him from getting into (or peeing on) your nice things



Constant supervision can also allow you to get to know your furry little friend better, so you will start to learn his personality, charms, and quirks. Take turns letting everyone in your household supervise the puppy and he'll feel well-cared for.

9) Ensure plenty of socialization

A new puppy needs lots of love and cuddling, rest and sleep, lots of good, nourishing food and then... more love! Moving to a new home, leaving his mom and litter-mates is a very difficult experience for a puppy. Therefore, try to make the move as easy as possible for him. Give him time with you and your family, and give him the feeling of being safe and secure in his new home.

During the early weeks and months, it is also a good idea to **introduce your puppy to a variety of sights, sounds, people and experiences**. Let him meet adults and children, the post-man and other visitors, and let him approach them in his own time. A well-socialized puppy will be able to cope with all of the situations he's likely to encounter in later life, rather than growing up shy or fearful.

10) Equip your puppy with a [GPS dog tracker](#)

While you may do your best to keep your eyes on your puppy at all times, you never know when they might just get spooked, or excited about a squirrel, and run away. These situations can be a new dog owner's worst nightmare; not knowing if or when your beloved furry friend will return to you.

To avoid any worries or frightening situations in which your new puppy may get lost, consider purchasing a [Tractive GPS tracker](#), which will allow you to keep tabs on your new puppy at all times. The small device is attached to the dog's collar, and with the companion app, you can easily view the location of your puppy anytime on your smartphone!

10 tips for getting a puppy



1 Puppy-proof your home

2

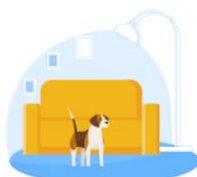
Get the necessary puppy supplies



3 Plan your puppy's diet & exercise

4

Set up proper sleeping arrangements



5

Potty-train your puppy

6

Train for good behavior



7

Take your puppy to the vet

8

Provide supervision

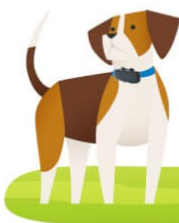


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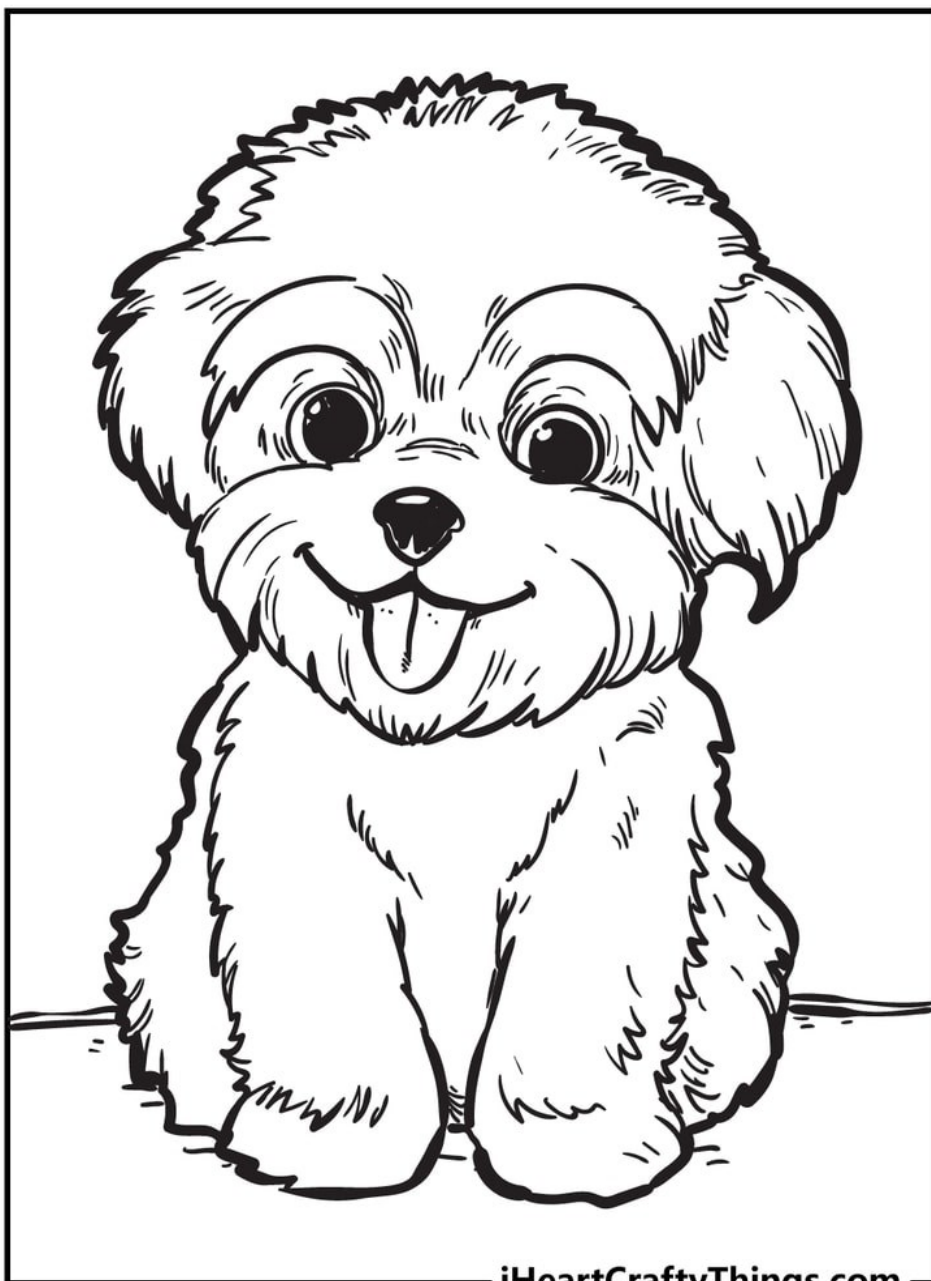
Ensure plenty of socialization

10

Equip your puppy with a GPS tracker



You can cut out this puppy care guide and use it for a bookmark, or hang it where you can see it easily to remind you about how to take care of your puppy.



BASIC TRAINING FOR YOUR PUPPY

<https://www.petmd.com/dog/training/when-start-training-puppy>

When Can You Start Training Your Puppy?

Training a puppy starts as soon as you bring them home, which is typically about 8 weeks of age. At this young age, they can learn basic puppy training cues such as sit, stay, and come.

Here are some basic puppy training tips to get you started.

Use Positive Reinforcement

There are many different methods of training your puppy that you might have heard about or even seen in person with a dog trainer. However, there is only one acceptable and scientifically backed method of training, and that's the use of positive reinforcement.

Positive reinforcement is the process of giving a reward to encourage a behavior you want. The use of punishment—including harsh corrections; correcting devices such as shock, choke, and prong collars; and dominance-based handling techniques—should be avoided, because these can produce long-term consequences that result in various forms of fear and anxiety for your dog as an adult dog.

To apply this, first find out which rewards work best for your puppy. Some puppies might find something as simple as a piece of their normal kibble exciting enough to train with, while others might need something tastier, like a special training treat.

Then there are the puppies that are not motivated by food at all! For those puppies, try to find a toy they enjoy that they can get when they do a good job. Praise is also a way to positively reinforce a puppy. Petting or showing excitement and saying, "good job!" may be all you need for basic puppy training.

Keep Training Sessions Short

When training a basic cue, keep the sessions short, about 5 minutes each, and try to average a total of 15 minutes per day. Puppies have short attention spans, so end your session on a positive note so that they are excited for the next session!

Use Consistency When Training Your Puppy

It is important to be consistent in your approach to cues and training. Use the same word and/or hand signal when you teach your puppy basic cues such as sit, stay, and come.

It is also important to reinforce desired behaviors consistently, even when it's not convenient. So if your puppy is at the door needing to go outside to go to the bathroom, stop what you are doing, let them out, and reward them for going to the bathroom outside.

Practice in Different Environments

Taking a puppy to a new environment like a park or the beach and asking for a cue is vastly different than training at your house. This is due to the variety of new sights and smells they will encounter outside the home.

Make attempts to practice in different settings to set your dog up to be confident no matter what their situation. Please keep in mind that puppies should not go to areas where there are a lot of dogs until they have finished their puppy vaccination series!

Be Patient

Puppies are growing and learning, just like young children. They will make mistakes and may not always understand what you are asking.

All puppies learn at different speeds, so stick with it and don't get frustrated. Maintaining a consistent routine with feeding, potty breaks, naps, and playtime will make your puppy feel secure—and a secure puppy is ready and able to learn!

Basic Puppy Training Timeline

So when do you teach your dog the different cues? When does house-training start? Here's a puppy training timeline that you can use.

7-8 Weeks Old

Basic Cues (Sit, Stay, Come)

You can start with basic cues as early as 7 weeks old:

- Say a cue such as "sit" once.

- Use a treat to position your dog into a sitting position.

- Once sitting, give your puppy the treat and some praise.



Leash Training

You can start leash training *indoors* at this age. Because puppies don't have their full vaccinations at this point, it is unsafe for them to be walking around where other dogs walk. Start by letting them wear the collar/harness for short amounts of time while providing treats. Increase this duration slowly. Once your puppy knows how to come to you, you can walk around inside on the leash with no distractions. You can move the training outside once your puppy has all their vaccinations.

General Handling

Get your puppy used to being touched. Gently rub their ears and paws while rewarding them. This will get them used to having those areas touched and will make veterinary visits and nail trims less stressful when they are older!

8-10 Weeks Old

Crate Training

Your puppy should see their crate as a safe and calm place. Start by bringing them to their crate for 10- minute intervals while they are nice and calm. Reward them for going in their crate. You can even feed them in their crate to create a positive environment.

10-12 Weeks Old

Learning Not to Bite

Puppies become mouthy at this age. Putting things in their mouths is how they explore their world, but it is important to teach them not to bite your hands or ankles. When they start biting at you, redirect them to a more appropriate object to bite, such as a toy.

12-16 Weeks Old

Potty Training

Maintaining a schedule is important for potty training. Make sure to take your puppy out first thing in the morning, after eating, and after playtime and naps throughout the day. At this point they should start having enough bladder control to learn to hold it. Reward your puppy with a treat every time they go to the bathroom outside.

6 Months Old

Puppies are entering the adolescence stage by this point, and it is the most difficult stage to start training at. That is why it is important to start training them as young as possible! At this stage you will continue training to solidify and strengthen their skills in more public and distracting settings such as dog parks.

A few important tips for training your puppy:

- ♦ Keep training short: Puppies have short attention spans, so practice five minutes at a time. Focus on one skill and move on once they've mastered it. End training on a positive note so your pet feels excited about their next lesson.
- ♦ Reward your puppy: You want to get paid for working, and dogs do, too. Use praise and rewards to shower them with a doggy payday. Catch pups doing something right, and they want to do it again. Choose healthy dog treats that won't upset puppy nutrition. Many puppies work for toys, too. Choose whatever works well with your puppy and reserve it for training.
- ♦ Be consistent: Puppies thrive on routine, so set a convenient time and place for daily training. Choose a single word to communicate what you want. Family members using different words for the same command can confuse puppies.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Dog Training

Word Search

DIRECTIONS:
Find and circle the
vocabulary words
in the grid. Look
for them in all
directions including
backwards and
diagonally.

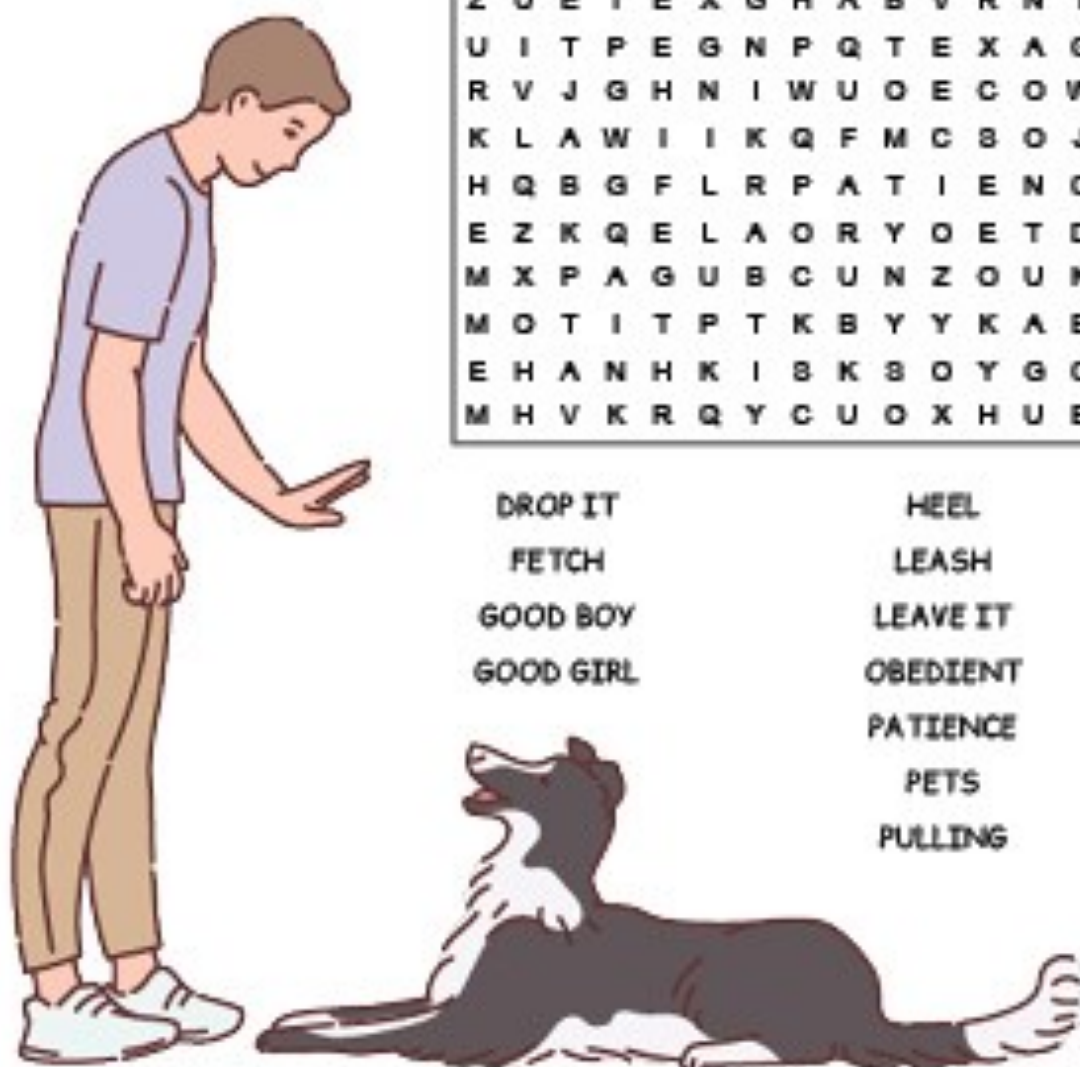
BARKING
CLICKER
COME HERE
CRATE
DOWN

A	P	K	U	P	L	V	I	Z	U	N	U	R	J	Q	U	Q	J	Y	H	H
S	T	E	P	Q	Z	C	T	K	Q	R	X	F	D	R	O	P	I	T	Z	B
R	C	Y	W	R	T	N	O	U	T	G	T	T	V	W	T	Q	O	D	Z	F
B	D	C	G	C	J	W	K	M	B	N	I	L	T	L	Q	O	T	T	P	R
W	F	Q	V	C	S	O	A	R	E	K	C	I	L	C	V	W	H	R	M	E
L	V	E	A	C	Z	D	A	I	G	H	H	X	E	M	X	H	Q	A	F	U
W	Q	E	H	G	O	O	D	B	O	Y	E	M	A	H	W	I	C	I	H	G
Y	V	O	I	F	A	E	Q	B	E	Z	L	R	V	Z	C	S	H	N	K	K
J	O	C	H	E	B	Q	V	H	C	E	R	C	E	U	F	T	D	E	N	C
L	X	T	L	O	Q	C	L	I	A	Y	X	H	I	O	W	L	E	R	Q	E
G	W	V	X	L	L	E	R	S	G	D	U	M	T	M	U	E	R	F	N	T
Z	U	E	T	E	X	G	H	A	B	V	R	N	I	F	S	T	A	Y	T	N
U	I	T	P	E	G	N	P	Q	T	E	X	A	G	T	Y	V	E	S	H	S
R	V	J	G	H	N	I	W	U	O	E	C	O	W	S	R	O	P	S	I	P
K	L	A	W	I	I	K	Q	F	M	C	S	O	J	E	B	E	Q	T	C	L
H	Q	B	G	F	L	R	P	A	T	I	E	N	C	E	R	G	A	H	U	N
E	Z	K	Q	E	L	A	O	R	Y	O	E	T	D	U	K	Q	N	T	F	Z
M	X	P	A	G	U	B	C	U	N	Z	O	U	K	J	J	M	M	I	S	S
M	O	T	I	T	P	T	K	B	Y	Y	K	A	B	N	D	L	D	Q	W	Q
E	H	A	N	H	K	I	S	K	S	O	Y	G	O	O	D	G	I	R	L	P
M	H	V	K	R	Q	Y	C	U	O	X	H	U	E	R	U	Y	W	T	C	O

DROP IT
FETCH
GOOD BOY
GOOD GIRL

HEEL
LEASH
LEAVE IT
OBEDIENT
PATIENCE
PETS
PULLING

REWARD
SCHOOL
SIT
STAY
TOYS
TRAINER
TREATS
WALK
WHISTLE



BASIC COMMANDS TO TEACH YOUR PUPPY

Basic Command: Come

You can teach your pup to come to you in a couple of different ways. When your fur buddy voluntarily runs to you, click and treat to reinforce the skill. If you use lure training, call their name — "[Name], come!" — and show the reward to lure them to you. If they refuse to come, turn around and run away from them while calling their name. Most puppies can't resist chasing you. If all else fails, fall on the ground and feign crying. Pups will often return to comfort you. Always reward dogs for returning, no matter how long it takes. Punishment teaches them to refuse coming back.

Basic Command: Wait

A "stay" command means a dog doesn't move — a bit much to ask of puppies. Instead, teach "wait," meaning your pup shouldn't advance forward. Use a doorway to teach this skill. Tell them to wait, then open the door. If they move forward, close the door. Repeat until they understand the door opens only if they wait 10 seconds. Once they've got it, give them permission to move ("Let's go!"). Moving forward rewards them without the need for a treat.

Crate Training

You can use a crate as a feeding station, bed and safe confinement. Meals, beds and rewards only available in the crate build positive associations.

Potty Training

For potty training, time bathroom breaks after meals, playtime and naps. Go to the same spot for consistency. Teach a potty phrase like "take a break" so they know what you expect. When you can't supervise, confine them in the crate. Since puppies rarely potty where they sleep, they'll let you know when they need to go.



How to Teach a Dog to Come When Called

You'll want to begin training a recall (come when called) in a quiet area and indoors.

1. Sit with your puppy and say their name or the word "come."
2. Each time you say "come/name," give your puppy a treat. They don't have to do anything yet! Just repeat the word and give a treat. Easy!
3. Next, drop a treat on the floor near you. As soon as your puppy finishes the treat on the ground, say their name again. When they look up, give them another treat.
4. Repeat this a couple of times until you can begin tossing the treat a little further away, and they can turn around to face you when you say their name. **Note:** Avoid repeating your puppy's name; saying it too often when they don't respond makes it easier for them to ignore it. Instead, move closer to your puppy and go back to a step where they can be successful at responding to their name the first time.
5. Once your puppy can turn around to face you, begin adding movement and making the game more fun! Toss a treat on the ground and take a few quick steps away while calling your puppy's name. They should run after you because chase is fun!
6. When they catch you, give them a lot of praise, treats, or play with a tug toy. Coming to you should be fun! Continue building on these games with longer distances and in other locations. When training outside (always in a safe, enclosed area), it may be helpful to keep your puppy on a long leash at first.

When your puppy comes to you, don't reach out and grab them. This can be confusing or frightening for some dogs. If your puppy is timid, kneel and face them sideways and offer treats as you reach for the collar.

Never call your dog to punish! This will only teach them that you are unpredictable and that it is a good idea to avoid you. Always reward your dog heavily for responding to their name, even if they have been up to mischief!

How to Teach a Dog Loose-Leash Walking

In competition obedience training, "heel" means the dog is walking on your left side with their head even with your knee while you hold the leash loosely. Puppy training can be a little more relaxed, with the goal being that they walk politely on a loose leash without pulling. Some trainers prefer to say "let's go" or "forward" instead of "heel."

Whatever cue you choose, be consistent and always use the same word. Whether your puppy walks on your left side or your right side is completely up to you. But be consistent about where you want them, so they don't get confused and learn to zig-zag in front of you.

First, make sure your puppy is comfortable wearing a leash. This can feel strange at first, and some puppies may bite the leash. Give your puppy treats as you put the leash on each time.

1. Then, stand next to your puppy with the leash in a loose loop and give them several treats in a row for standing or sitting next to your leg.
2. Take one step forward and encourage them to follow by giving another treat as they catch up.
3. Continue giving treats to your puppy at the level of your knee or hip as you walk forward.
4. When they run in front of you, simply turn in the opposite direction, call them to you, and reward them in place. Then continue. Gradually begin giving treats further apart (from every step to every other step, every third step, and so on).

Eventually, your dog will walk happily at your side whenever they're on the leash. Allow your dog plenty of time to sniff and "smell the roses" on your walks. When they've had their sniffing time, give the cue "Let's go!" in a happy voice and reward them for coming back into position and walking with you.

How to Teach a Dog to Sit

There are two different methods for showing your puppy what "sit" means.

The first method is called capturing.

1. Stand in front of your puppy holding some of their dog food or treats.
2. Wait for them to sit. Then say "yes" and give them a treat.
3. Then step backwards or sideways to encourage them to stand and wait for them to sit.
4. Give another treat as soon as they sit.

After a few repetitions, you can begin saying "sit" right as they begin to sit.

The next option is called luring.

1. Get down in front of your puppy, holding a treat as a lure.
2. Put the treat right in front of the pup's nose, then slowly lift the food above their head. They will probably sit as they lift their head to nibble at the treat. Allow them to eat the treat when their bottom touches the ground.
3. Repeat one or two times with the food lure, then remove the food and use just your empty hand, but continue to reward the puppy after they sit.

Once they understand the hand signal to sit, you can begin saying "sit" right before you give the hand signal.

Never physically put your puppy into the sitting position; this can be confusing or upsetting to some dogs.



How to Teach a Dog to Lie Down

"Down" can be taught very similarly to "sit."

1. You can wait for your dog to lie down (beginning in a boring, small room such as a bathroom can help).
 2. Capture the behavior by reinforcing your dog with a treat when they lie down.
 3. Give them the release cue to stand back up (and encouragement with a lure if needed) and then wait for them to lie down again.
- When they are quickly lying down after standing up, you can begin saying "down" right before they do so.

You can also lure a down from a sit or stand.

1. Hold a treat in your hand to the dog's nose and slowly bring it to the floor.
 2. Give the treat when the dog's elbows touch the floor to start.
 3. After a few practices, begin bringing your empty hand to the floor and giving the treat **after** they lie down.
- When they can reliably follow your hand signal, begin saying "down" as you move your hand.
- Just like with sitting, never use force to put your dog into a down position.



How to Teach a Dog to Stay

A puppy who knows the "stay" cue will remain sitting until you ask them to get up by giving another cue, called the "release word." Staying in place is a duration behavior. The goal is to teach your dog to remain sitting until the release cue is given, then begin adding distance.

1. First, teach the release word. Choose which word you will use, such as "OK" or "free."
2. Stand with your puppy in a sit or a stand, toss a treat on the floor, and say your word as they step forward to get the treat.
3. Repeat this a couple of times until you can say the word first and then toss the treat **after** they begin to move. This teaches the dog that the release cue means to move your feet.

When your dog knows the release cue and how to sit on cue, put them in a sit, turn and face them, and give them a treat.

1. Pause, and give them another treat for staying in a sit, then release them.
2. Gradually increase the time you wait between treats (it can help to sing the ABCs in your head and work your way up the alphabet).
3. If your dog gets up before the release cue, that's okay! It just means they aren't ready to sit for that long, so you can make it easier by going back to a shorter time.
4. Once your dog can stay in a sit for several seconds, you can begin adding distance.
5. Place them in a sit and say "stay," take one step back, then step back to the pup and give a treat and your release word.

Continue building in steps, keeping it easy enough that your dog can stay successful. Practice both facing them and walking away with your back turned (which is more realistic).

Once your dog can stay, you can gradually increase the distance. This is also true for the "sit." The more solidly they learn it, the longer they can remain sitting. The key is to not expect too much, too soon. Training goals are achieved in increments, so you may need to slow down and focus on one thing at a time. To make sure the training "sticks," sessions should be short and successful.



Teaching Your Dog to Hold and Fetch

- Sit on the floor with your dog facing you, while holding a toy show it to your dog.
- When your dog goes to investigate the toy praise/click and treat. At this stage, you want to reward any interest in the toy.
- Next, increase the criteria slightly. Wait until your dog sniffs the toy click/praise and treat. Next wait to praise/click/treat until she puts her mouth on the toy.
- When your dog is regularly putting her mouth on the toy, start building duration into the trick by not immediately clicking/praising the instant she puts her mouth on the toy and wait a moment, and while her mouth is still on the toy click/praise and treat. Build up very slowly, adding just a half-second and then a second before you praise/click and treat. Going very slow here will pay off later. When your dog is constantly keeping her mouth on the toy for a couple of seconds before you click/praise and treat you can begin introducing a verbal cue like "hold."
- Once your dog is keeping their mouth on the toy until you click/praise and treat you can start adding in more time. Again, go very slowly building with fractions of a second of time you are asking your dog to hold. You can also begin moving your hands off of the toy, then quickly put your hand back on the toy before your dog drops it. Praise, take the object, and give her a treat.

Keep your dog successful by working at her pace building the length of time she's asked to hold very slowly. It's much better to do many repetitions of short holds then asking for one very long hold.

Once your dog has mastered "hold" it's time to start teaching fetch!

Teaching Fetch

- Hold the toy out to your dog in your outstretched palm and ask her to "hold." if your dog takes the toy click/praise and treats. If she doesn't take the toy that's ok, just practice the above "hold" skills a little more.
- When your dog is successfully taking the toy from your outstretched hand place the toy on the floor in front of her. Ask your dog to "hold" the toy and when she picks it up immediately praise/click. This is where having gone slowly with building understanding with your "hold" cue will really pay off with your dog being able to generalize the skill to a new location. At this point, you can start to introduce your new verbal cue like "get it" or "fetch."
- When your dog has been consistently successful picking up and holding the toy, start moving the toy slightly further away from you. Start with the toy right next to you
- Start to very slowly increase the difficulty/distance away from you the toy starts just a few inches at a time. The goal is to break down the retrieve into very small behaviors so your dog can be successful instead of starting with the toy next to you and immediately moving it across your yard (which will be too much for a dog just learning the skill.)
- Continue increasing the distance you ask your dog to go to get the toy. As your dog gains understanding in the game, you can begin to alternate between asking your dog to get a toy that you have placed away from you and throwing the toy. It's a good idea to also vary the toy you are asking your dog to fetch so practice with balls, plush toys, rope toys etc.

- By continuing to build distance very slowly and keeping your dog's rewards very high value, you will be building a lot of value in the hold/retrieve game. With a little patience and consistent practice, the finished skill will be a smooth cued retrieve of any toy. Just remember that for dogs, you teach to fetch the reward isn't the game itself and you want to be sure to continue to reward the fetching behavior with treats.

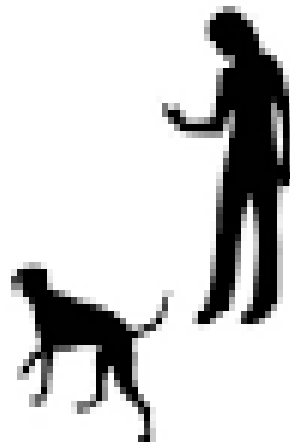
Hands-On Training: 5 Signals to Teach Your Dog



SIT



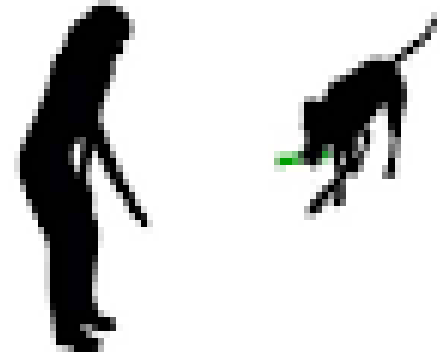
DOWN



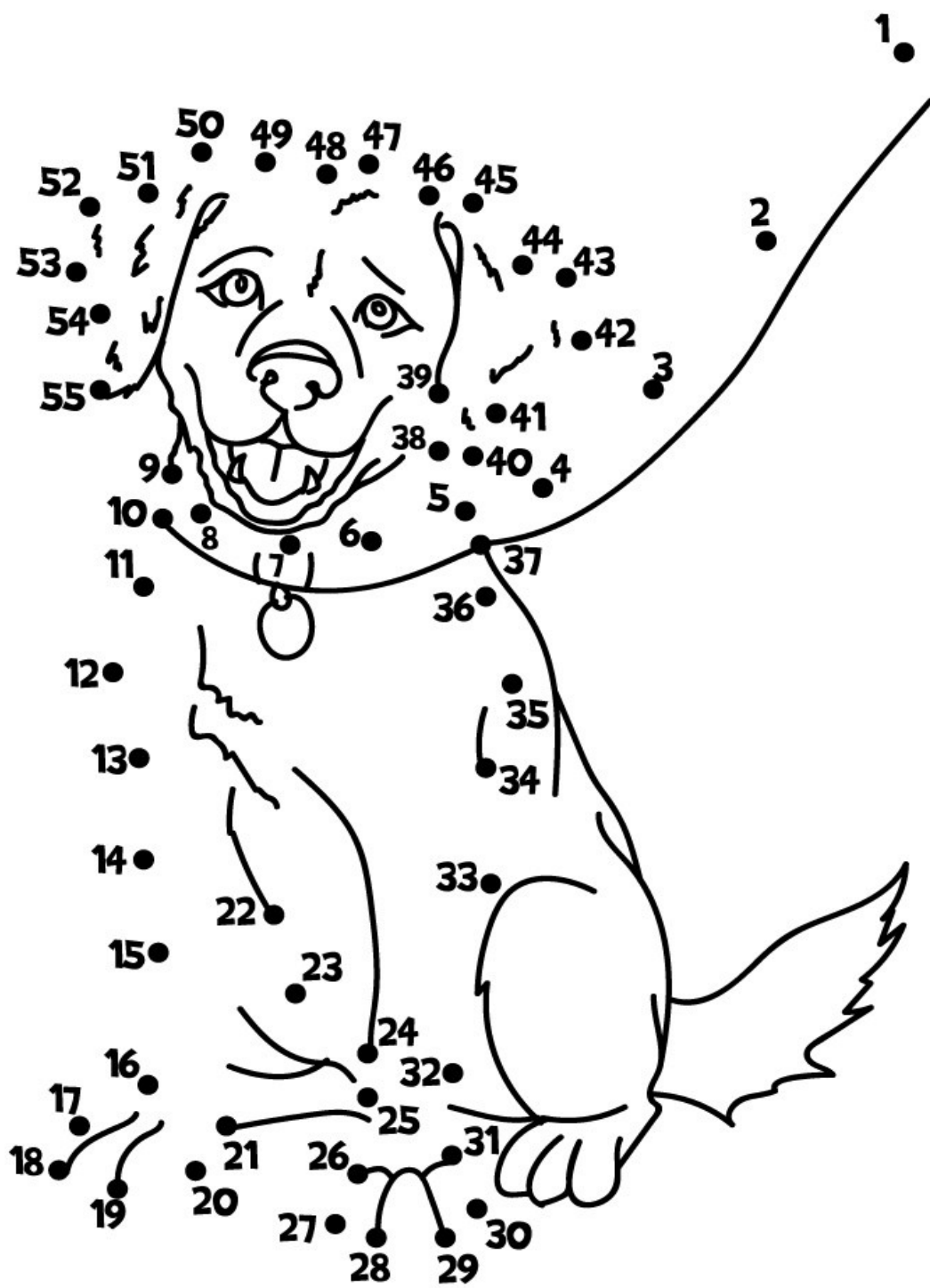
COME

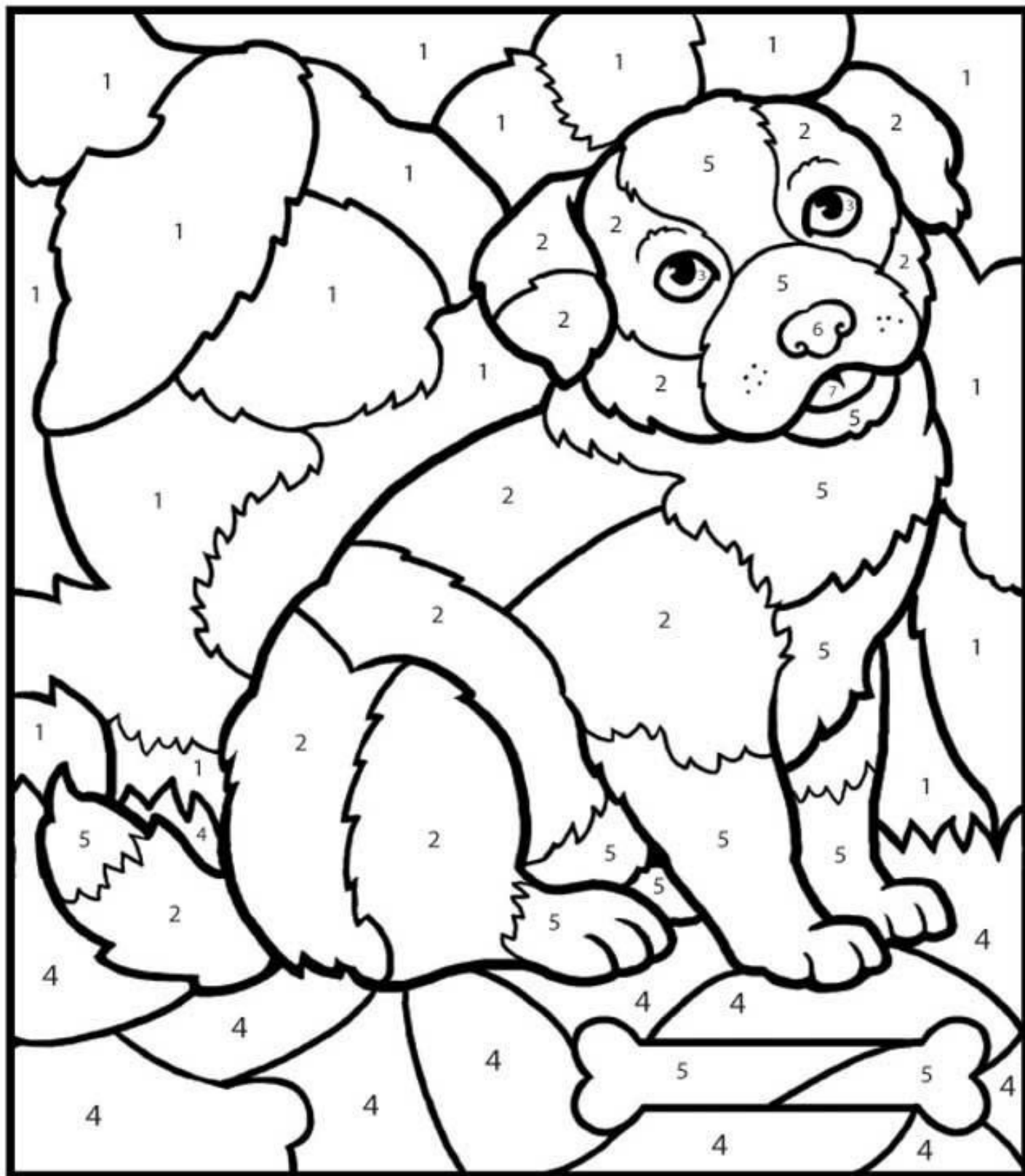


STAY



BRING IT





1= blue 2= brown 3=yellow 4=red 5=white 6=black 7=pink

www.coloring-pages.info

Color this picture using the color key below it.

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Dog Daily Care Checklist

Task to Do	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa	Su
GIVE FOOD							
FRESH WATER							
 PLAY							
GO FOR WALK							
 BRUSH							
 GIVE BATH							
BELLY RUBS							

Supplies Needed



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New Puppy Checklist



 PUPPY FOOD	
 FOOD & DRINK BOWLS	
 COLLAR/HARNESS	
 LEASH	
 ID TAG	
 CRATE	
 DOG BED	
 CHEW TOYS	
 POOPER SCOOPER/ POOP BAGS	
 BRUSH	
 GROOMING WIPES	
 DOGGY TOOTHBRUSH/TOOTHPASTE	
 PUPPY SHAMPOO	
 NAIL CLIPPERS	
 WEE WEE PADS	
 STAIN REMOVER	
 TREATS	

CREATE YOUR OWN PUPPY CARE KIT

What you need for your Puppy Care Kit:

- ⇒ A strong bag or carrying case of some type
- ⇒ On page 37, see the **New Puppy Checklist**. With your parent or helper, choose the items that you feel are most important to have to care for your puppy/dog.
- ⇒ Gather your puppy care items together and store them in the bag.
- ⇒ Create a label such as a luggage tag, with your name, address and phone number, along with your puppy's name on it and attach to your puppy care case.
- ⇒ Show your puppy care case at the fair as your project. Be sure to also attach the project label on your project which is included at the end of this booklet.

See the items in the puppy care kit shown in the photo below:



HOMEMADE PEANUT BUTTER DOG TREATS

Equipment Needed:

- Kitchen scale (optional)
- Baking sheet
- Rolling pin

INGREDIENTS:

- 2-1/2 cups whole wheat flour
- 1 large egg
- 1 cup peanut butter
- 1 cup water
- 2 tablespoons honey

FROSTING:

- 2 tablespoons peanut butter
- 1 tablespoon honey
- 1/3 cup cornstarch (or you may use potato starch or arrowroot powder)
- 3-4 tablespoons hot water



INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Preheat oven to 350°F. Line a baking sheet with parchment paper. Set aside.
2. In a large bowl, combine flour and the egg. Add the peanut butter, water and hone, and stir until you have a stiff dough. The dough becomes very firm and sticky. You may need to use your hands, or the paddle attachment on your mixer, to finish mixing the dough.
3. On a lightly floured surface, roll out the dough about 1/2-inch thick and use a cookie cutter to make fun shapes (I have a cute bone-shaped cookie cutter that I use). The treats barely spread and rise, so get creative with your shapes.
4. Bake on the parchment-lined baking sheet for 18-20 minutes, until golden brown. Once done, set aside to cool. (If you make smaller dog treats, you may need to bake for less time so they do not burn.)
5. To make the frosting, combine the peanut butter and honey in a microwavable bowl. Heat in The microwave in 15 second increments, stirring in between, until melted.
6. Add the melted peanut butter mixture to the cornstarch and stir just until combined.
7. Slowly add in the water, 1 tablespoon at a time until you have reached the consistency that you would like. For a thinner frosting, add a bit more water.
8. Add the frosting to a sandwich bag and snip a small bit off of one corner. Gently squeeze the bag and drizzle the frosting from the bag onto the dog treats. Let the treats set for a while before storing in an airtight container in the refrigerator for up to 2 months (or for 8 months in the freezer).



Pumpkin Peanut Butter Dog Treats

2 1/2 cups of oat flour
1/2 cup unsweetened applesauce
3/4 cup of pumpkin puree
3 tbsp peanut butter



Preheat oven to 350°. Combine ingredients well. Roll out 1/2 inch thick and cut individual biscuits with cookie cutter. Lay out on greased cookie sheet and bake for 40 minutes or until crunchy. Allow to cool completely before letting your pup enjoy! Keep for up to one week in a sealed container.



PROJECT IDEAS

1. Attend a dog show, take photos to display on a poster. Tell about what you saw as you watched the show.
2. Make a poster with pictures of you taking care of your puppy or dog. Under each photo, write down what you are doing to care for your puppy.
3. Make your own puppy care kit. The checklist on page 37 will help you, as well as the directions on page 38 for making your own kit.
4. Make a treat for your puppy using the recipes on pages 39 and 40. Bring your homemade treats to the fair in a tightly sealed container. Be sure to place a project tag on your treat jar.
5. Create any other idea you have for caring for your puppy or dog that you have... make an item or create a poster to display at the fair.

What's Included



21 HUMAN FOODS that are toxic to dogs

- Alcohol
- Apricots
- Avocado
- Caffeine
- Candies & gums
- Cherries
- Chocolate
- Coffee
- Garlic
- Grapes
- Hops
- Macadamia nuts
- Mushrooms
- Onions
- Pitted fruits
- Raisins
- Rhubarb
- Salty snacks
- Star fruit
- Xylitol
- Yeast



TOXIC FOOD

FOR PETS - DOGS & CATS

ASPCA Poison Control • Call (888) 426-4435*
 Pet Poison Helpline • Call (855) 764-7661*
 Animal Poison Hotline • Call (888) 232-8870*

Veterinarian: _____

Emergency Vet: _____



Food toxicity can range from mild discomfort to severe poisoning. Consult with your pet care professional or veterinarian if you think your pet has ingested a toxic item.

BONES, MEAT & FISH



- Fat Trimmings, Fatty Foods
- Bones: Fish & Poultry
- Raw: Meat, Fish & Eggs

COFFEE/TEA/CAFFEINE



- Energy Drinks, Coffee & Tea

ALCOHOL

- Beer
- Wine
- Liquor



FRUITS/PITS/RAISINS



- Avocado, Rhubarb, Grapefruit
- Grapes/Raisins/Currants
- Fruit Pits/Citrus Rinds (Skins)

VEGETABLES



- Garlic, Onions, Chives, Leeks
- Mushrooms, Tomatoes

DAIRY



- Milk, Cream, 1/2 & 1/2
- Butter, Butter Spread
- Ice Cream, Whipped Cream

CHOCOLATE & SWEETS



- Chocolate, Gum, Candy
- Sugary Foods (in large amounts)

NUTS & SEEDS



- Nuts: Macadamia, Almonds, Walnuts, Pistachios, Pecans
- Seeds: Sunflower, Pumpkin

SALT & SPICES

- Salty Foods (in large amounts)
- Salt, Pepper, Nutmeg



ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS

- Aspartame or Xylitol (frequently found in sugar free candy, gum, peanut butter)



GRAINS & STARCHES



- Yeast Dough, Moldy Bread
- Homemade Play or Salt Dough
- Potato Skins/Raw Potatoes

JUNK FOOD

- Popcorn (choking hazard)
- Potato, Corn, or Taco Chips
- Fried Food
- French Fries



EXHIBIT NAME TAGS

Below are name tags for you to cut out and attach to the project that you will be exhibiting at the fair. Attached the tag to the bottom right-hand corner of your poster or project. If you have another type project such as a model farm, attach the tag to the tack with the tag hanging down where it can be seen at the bottom right corner of the project.

DECATUR

<hr/>	
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I pledge

My **HEAD** to clearer thinking,

My **HEART** to greater loyalty,

My **HANDS** to larger service, and

My **HEALTH** to better living for

my CLUB, my COMMUNITY,

my COUNTRY and my WORLD.

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