



**YREKA**

# **RESCUE RANCH**

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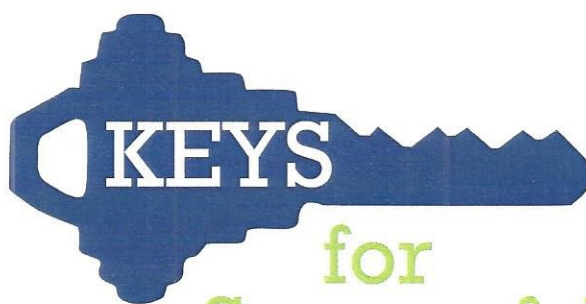


**Attend our free Sunday Training here at  
Rescue Ranch 10AM every weekend.**



**Call our volunteer trainer Debbie at  
(541)326-2251**

# 12



## for Successful Training

1

Behavior does not change, nor is it learned, overnight. Practice, patience and consistency are key!

2

Dogs do what we reinforce, intentional or not. Be sure to reinforce behaviors that you want to see repeated.

3

Body language is one of the only ways your dog has to communicate with you. Always pay attention to their body language and what it is telling you.

4

Ensure that your dog has appropriate outlets for energy. Excess energy can manifest as unwanted behaviors.

5

Take baby steps. You will make substantial progress when you move step by step.

6

Managing behavior by controlling the environment is a great way to prevent undesired behaviors from being practiced.

7

Every single time your dog comes when called, be happy to see them! Even if they were doing something naughty prior to running to you.

8

Find out what your dog finds valuable. This is different for every dog. It could be a special toy, activity, or a favorite type of food.

9

Your dog is the one who determines if something is valuable. Not you, not anyone else.

10

Catch your dog being good. When your dog is doing something you like make sure you reinforce it.

11

Tell your dog how you want them to behave. You can tell your dog ten things not to do, but you will save time teaching them one thing to do.

12

Keep training sessions short and sweet. 3-5 minutes at a time, 2-3 times a day.




# Michelson Found Animals Registry

Your animal care organization is linking your contact information to your pet's microchip in the **FREE Michelson Found Animals Registry** at **Found.org!**



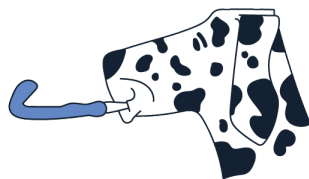
*If you don't use email, ask a friend or family member if you can use theirs to complete your account and access your pet's registration 24/7 on Found.org.*

## What's next?

- ❑ **Look out for a Welcome Email** from the Michelson Found Animals Registry - you'll use it to log in to your new account and confirm that your info was entered correctly. If you don't get a Welcome Email within a week of your visit/adoption, first check your spam folder, and then email [RegistryHelp@found.org](mailto:RegistryHelp@found.org) directly for assistance with your new account.
- ❑ **If you already have an account on Found.org**, please log in to your account on Found.org to verify that your (new) pet is safely registered to you. If you do not see your pet within a week of your visit/adoption, please email [RegistryHelp@found.org](mailto:RegistryHelp@found.org) directly for assistance.
- ❑ **Keep your Found.org account UP-TO-DATE** - this will allow Michelson Found Animals Registry to contact you via calls, texts, and emails for up to 4 days if your pet is ever lost, found and THEN a **Found Pet Alert®** is activated.  

- ❑ Visit **[www.found.org/support](http://www.found.org/support)** for instructions on updating your info, adding a pet(s) or contact info and much more (it's easy & *always* free!).
- ❑ Keep your pet's **microchip card** in your wallet or with their medical/adoption paperwork in a safe place.

**Thank you for protecting your pet with a registered microchip!**

Michelson Found Animals Registry Team



[www.Found.org](http://www.Found.org)

*Michelson Found Animals Foundation is a non-profit organization focusing on saving pets & enriching lives.*

# Puppy Socialization in the Age of Coronavirus

by Gayle Watkins, PhD



## Holy cow! What do we do now?

For decades, we've been told that to raise stable puppies we need to socialize them with many people of different genders, sizes, ages, races, etc. And, we were told that socialization had to be done before 16 weeks of age. That's the only way to ensure pups would be friendly and confident as adults.

But the world has changed due to the coronavirus and with it our rules for engaging with other people. Although dogs don't get ill from this version of the virus, there is concern that they can carry it on their coats, thus transferring it between people. Many puppy kindergarten classes are canceled and dog-training facilities are closed. If we meet people in our neighborhood or on the street, we are supposed to stay at least six feet away from them and not let our puppy interact with them. What is a puppy breeder and owner to do?

## Socialization and Development is Still Essential.

Meeting and interacting with an array of people is important to the social development of young puppies. From ages 3 weeks up to 16 weeks, pups are particularly sensitive to social engagement with other dogs, people, even other pets and livestock. In ideal circumstances, we would ensure they met 50 or even 100 people during these early months. However, these aren't ideal times for anyone.

## Eight Tips for Continuing to Socialize Your Puppy.

So, let's talk about eight things **we can do to raise stable, friendly pups during the Age of Coronavirus.**

1. **Focus on building your pup's trust in you and your family.** The most important lesson for pups to learn in these early months is to trust people, especially their people. During this time, focus on building that trust through teaching communication, cues, house manners, tricks, and [fitness exercise](#)s. Practice these things in each room in your house and every part of your yard. Your pup's trust in you, above all else, will enable you to pick up his socialization again once this is over.
2. **Go all chameleon.** If your pup can't meet folks who look different, then change the way you look! Use [masks](#), [wigs](#), hats, umbrellas, cloaks, and [more](#). Have your family play along! Pop up looking like Halloween throughout your house and property, not in a scary way but in a surprising way. Try manipulating your smell, too. You can't actually change your odor, which is very important to dogs, but you can spritz yourself with some light scent to add to the way you smell.



# Puppy Socialization in the Age of Coronavirus

3. **Set up challenging, stimulating experiences at home.** Puppy brains and bodies need to be challenged during these months, so think of ways to do this at home. Create obstacle courses in your house or yard. Play scent games, hiding treats for your pup to sniff out around the house and yard. (Just remember not to violate house rules during this game, so no treats on counters.) Let your pup solve all kinds of problems (e.g., how to find you in the house and to solve [dog puzzles](#).)
4. **Do Adventure Walks!** We may not be able to gather in groups but we can head out into the great outdoors. Make an effort to get your pup to woods, meadows, fields, beaches, and even parks. Adventure Walks enable pups to learn responsibility and problem-solving as well as develop their brain-body connection. And best of all, Adventure Walks tire pups out! We are recording an Adventure Walk webinar this week, so we'll send out a note when it's done. [Sign up for our mailing list to be informed!](#)
5. **Introduce your puppy to as many safe people as possible.** Most likely there will still be some safe people in your life. They might be family members, neighbors, or tenants who are staying put at home. Let your pup interact with as many people as you safely can.
6. **Let pups see people, places, and things!** Even if you can't introduce your pup directly to new people, your pup can still be introduced to the world. These indirect interactions, where pups see and hear but don't touch are very important for teaching puppies proper manners. Think through what you want your pup to do when it can see another person or dog but can't approach. Then teach that behavior to your puppy. Take short trips to let your pup see and hear whatever is happening. No doubt, life is going to be quieter for a while so this may take some effort. Look for garbage trucks, traffic, fire departments, and anything else noisy and hang out with your pup.
7. **Get your pup off your property.** Pups become location sensitive towards the end of this period, attaching them strongly to their homes and yards. Since we want our pups to be comfortable in many places, we need to get them away from the house. Drive your pup to different places in your area where people aren't congregating. Playgrounds, parks, outdoor shopping malls, and store parking lots. Take your pup for a ride in a wiped-down shopping cart. Let her jump up on park benches. Investigate the playground equipment. Check out [dog parkour](#) may give you more ideas but be sure to keep all activities age appropriate so no jumping off of high places.
8. **Emphasize handling, grooming, and examinations at home.** Most likely your pup will be doing fewer visits to the vet and groomer during the pandemic, so you have to take responsibility for teaching your pup to tolerate handling, touching, and manipulation. We have a blog to help with this. Check it out [here](#).

## Get Going.

These are our suggestions for socializing pups during the Age of Coronavirus. They aren't as ideal as doing traditional socialization but it's the hand we have been dealt. Interacting with your puppy will also help you handle the stress of the current situation.

So, develop a plan and get going with your pup. If you have other ideas for puppy owners, please drop us a note or post them in the comments to tell us about them. We'll post them soon. And feel free to share this post with anyone you know raising a pup or puppies right now.

<https://www.avidog.com/puppy-socialization-in-the-age-of-coronavirus/>

# RESCUE RANCH YREKA



**WE DO IT FOR THE DOGS!**

Rescue Ranch Inc. 2216 Oberlin Rd. Yreka CA, 96097 Phone (530) 842-0829

Email: [RescueRanchYreka@RRdog.org](mailto:RescueRanchYreka@RRdog.org)

## Tips For Acclimating Your Rescue Dog

### A New Space

The stress of coming into a new home can sometimes be more overwhelming than the stress of arriving at a shelter. Your dog will be hyper aware of their surroundings for sometimes up to 6 weeks. Any new experiences should be limited during this time, and any stressful situations should be kept to a minimum. In this initial time period your dog can possibly show, and develop negative habits and behaviors that it wouldn't normally have. Do not set them up for failure with complex situations right away.

### Introducing Your Dog to People and Animals

- Do not introduce people outside of your main “pack” immediately, allow your dog time to decompress and gain some trust in you and their new surroundings.
- Do introductions in a neutral space, outside of the home. Your dog will have a natural instinct to protect its new home and the people in it, and it is easy for them to feel threatened by the new acquaintance when they don't need to.
- Remember that dogs can sense your stress levels as well, and if you're uneasy about an interaction it will affect how they deal with the situation.

### Positive Reinforcement

- What is valuable to your dog? Treats? A favorite toy? Extra attention and praise?
- Be patient while correcting or teaching your dog new commands, break the command into smaller steps if necessary.
- It is much more productive to reward your dog when they exhibit behaviors that we want them to, rather than disciplining them for doing things we don't. Positive reinforcement for good behavior can go a long way.

- Dogs want nothing more than to please their humans, and some praise, a treat and a smile are usually the best reinforcement tools to teach them.

## **Good Practices**

- It is a good idea to initially use a crate as a “safe space”, to give your dog a place to hide from stressful situations, such as having company over, overstimulation, or if you have to leave him or her alone at home.
- Ultimately, they should see this place as their own bedroom where they can go to take a break from the family.
- Don’t interact with your dog while it is eating, or take food away from them. The instinct to protect food is perfectly normal. It is important to have a consistent feeding schedule, and keep to it strict. Repetition is a key factor in a dog's understanding of boundaries.
- It is important to reinforce positive behavior with praise and whatever else is a major reward for your dog (treat/toy/etc). This is much more productive than punishing the dog for its negative behavior.
- It is however, important to set boundaries for what is and isn't acceptable behavior from DAY ONE! Dogs don’t understand the concept of “just this once”, every single interaction and experience helps build their understanding of how to act.
- Set your dog up for success! Create reasonable expectations and situations to ensure an easy transition into your home. Small goals are much more attainable than large ones. Build up to the level you expect and your dog will have a much easier time.

## **More Resources For Success**

- We have an onsite weekly training program, held at the Ranch every sunday at 10am, no appointment necessary.
- For more in depth training, you can call Debbie at (541)326-2251 for a free consult and informational session.
- If you have any questions or concerns about the behavior of your dog after getting them home, or acclimating them safely, please contact us by email or phone and we can point you in the right direction.

## Puppy Development

By Sherry Woodard

Here is a quick summary of the stages of puppy development, starting at birth:

### Neonatal: Birth to Two Weeks

From birth to two weeks, puppies are completely dependent on mom for food and care, such as keeping themselves clean. The senses of touch and taste are present at birth.

### Transitional: Two to Four Weeks

From two to four weeks, puppies become aware of and interact with their littermates as well as their mother. Their eyes open and their sight is well developed by five weeks. The senses of hearing and smell are developing; their baby teeth start emerging. During this stage, puppies begin to walk, bark and wag their tails.

Weaning from the mother also begins during this phase. At around three weeks, puppies should be started on solid food. Offer the puppies small amounts of soft food in a shallow dish. By the time the puppies are eight weeks old, they should be eating solid food and no longer nursing.

### Socialization: Four to Twelve Weeks

From four to six weeks, puppies continue to be influenced by their mother and littermates. They learn to play, gaining needed social skills from littermates, such as inhibited biting (biting to play, not to hurt). The puppies also learn the ins and outs of group structure and ranking within the group.

At this point, if mom is aggressive or fearful of people, the puppies may be affected by her attitude. To socialize your puppies with humans, have a variety of people interacting with them

– young (with supervision) and old, male and female.

House-training can begin as early as five weeks, when puppies will follow their mother through a dog door or can be taken out for elimination lessons. At approximately six weeks, puppies can begin in-home training. You should handle all parts of the puppy, introduce his first collar and lead, encourage him to come using his name, and reward him with praise and treats. At this age, you can also start training puppies with positive reinforcement methods: using a clicker, praise, and rewards.

At about eight weeks, puppies start experiencing fear; everyday objects and experiences can alarm them. This is a perfectly normal reaction – it doesn't mean that you will have a fearful dog.

You don't want to socialize your puppies with other dogs and cats until the puppies have been vaccinated, since they may pick up diseases (such as parvo, distemper, and hepatitis) that can be fatal to puppies. The time to worry about is the period after mom's protection ends (between six to eight weeks) and until after the second vaccine takes effect. By 12 weeks, puppies usu-





ally have received a couple of vaccine combo shots and can safely interact with other vaccinated puppies and dogs. Ask your veterinarian if she or he knows of any parvo or distemper outbreaks in your area.

Puppies can socialize with other species of animals as well – horses, cats, whatever animals you would like your puppy to be comfortable around. But, use caution and make sure that the other animals are friendly.

### **Four to Six Months**

During this period, puppies grow rapidly and you may notice daily changes. Even though puppies are very energetic, don't exercise your puppy too much – he can overdo it! Among themselves, puppies begin to use ranking in their group structure – that is, they start testing where they fit in. Puppies may experience another fear phase that lasts about a month and seems to come from nowhere. Again, this is a

perfectly normal part of puppy development and is nothing to be alarmed about.

### **Adolescence: Six to Twelve Months**

Like most adolescents, puppies are very rambunctious, so continue the process of training and socializing your dog during this phase. Socialization and training are important if you want your puppy to be comfortable and act acceptably in public places such as dog parks and beaches, or anywhere that she will meet new dogs and new people.

### **Social Maturity: Between One and Two Years**

By this age, your dog will be socially mature and will know what her ranking is in your family. Ongoing training will ensure a respectful and fun relationship between your dog and all human family members, which makes having an animal in the family a daily pleasure.

## Socializing Your Puppy

By Sherry Woodard

Puppies and dogs need to be socialized to the big wide world so that they won't be afraid of new situations, objects, sounds, people and other animals. Dogs should be socialized when they are puppies – it's critical to their lifelong emotional well-being and their ability to be comfortable in the world.

There are a few guidelines to follow, however. Until the puppy has been vaccinated, you don't want him to be around other unvaccinated animals, since he may pick up diseases (such as parvo, distemper, and hepatitis) that can be fatal to puppies. Consult your veterinarian about when and how to safely introduce your puppy to other animals.

Even before vaccinations are complete, however, you can begin socializing your pup. Puppies can safely be around other vaccinated animals in your home. It can be fun to introduce the new addition to your family by having friends over for a small party. Your puppy can become accustomed to people who are loud or quiet, young or old, tall or short, active or inactive. Introduce



your puppy to people wearing hats, glasses or sunglasses, helmets, coats or capes with hoods up, gloves and masks. You can also take the puppy on short car rides, so she'll be a good traveler from an early age.

Be careful to make all of your puppy's socialization experiences positive. If something or someone seems to frighten your pet, introduce that object or person more slowly, and associate the object or person with positive things. For example, if your puppy is afraid of someone wearing a big hat, have the person with the scary hat offer treats to the puppy. Soon, the puppy will associate the hat with something good instead of something scary.

You should also gradually introduce your puppy to a variety of household items and sounds, such as:

- The sound and movement of the vacuum cleaner, broom or mop
- TV and radio noise (play a variety of types of music)
- The noises made by whistles and children's toys
- The sound of electrical appliances, like a blender, fan or hair dryer
- The sound and motion of a kite or a plastic bag rippling in the breeze
- The sound of a balloon as air is allowed to escape
- A CD or tape recording of storm sounds (played at low volume)

Start early with getting your puppy comfortable with handling and grooming. Touch all her body parts: Open her mouth, look in her ears, hold her tail for a moment, wiggle your fingers between her toes. Hold the pup on your lap and hug her for 10 seconds. To help her practice being calm, massage her whole body and have the puppy

## Section 5: Puppy Care and Training

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relax with you until she falls asleep. Friends and family can help by handling the puppy, too.

Using positive reinforcement (treats and praise), introduce a brush, comb, and dog nail clippers. If you plan to use a professional groomer, introduce your puppy to the sound of electric hair clippers at home first.

When the puppy is eight weeks old, other animals who are healthy, vaccinated and friendly can come to your home, and you can work on socializing your puppy to them. After you have your veterinarian's blessing to take the puppy out into the world, you can introduce the pup to the delights of going for walks in the neighborhood or to the park, and visiting other people's homes, where the puppy can get used to different types of flooring and stairs. Your puppy also needs to learn not to be startled by bikes, skateboards, shopping carts and wheelchairs.

If you have more than one pet, make a point to spend time with your puppy one-on-one. The individual attention can prevent the pup from becoming codependent on another animal in the household. To be emotionally healthy, a dog needs to form his/her own personality.

Finally, to enhance your dog's socialization skills, do basic training. Teach your puppy to take treats gently, and to play with his toys (not your hands). You can make walks fun for both you and your dog by teaching him to walk nicely on lead. He should also be taught basic cues, such as "sit," "down" and "stay." If you are conscientious about socializing and training your puppy, he will be happier, more welcome, and more comfortable in our busy, often chaotic human world.



# Tips for Perfect Potty Training Every Time



When do I bring my new puppy out to the bathroom?

Immediately after



2 Months Old —————> Every 1-2 hours

Each additional month —————> Add 1 hour

6 Months plus —————> 6-8 hours

## The Do's and Don'ts of Potty Training



Never punish your dog for an accident.  
Do not rub his nose in, yell or get mad.



Never leave your potty training pup  
unsupervised.



Reward your dog generously for going in  
the correct place (outside or wee-wee pad).



Keep your puppy supervised at all time.  
He should be with you, in a crate or a playpen.



Clean up indoor accidents immediately.  
Use bleach or an enzymatic cleaner.



It will be easier to train your new puppy  
with a regular feeding and potty schedule.

Most Importantly: Be Patient!



# PUPPY BITING

Puppies bite. And thank goodness they do! Puppy play-fighting and play-biting are essential for your puppy to develop a soft mouth as an adult.

## *Puppy Biting is Normal, Natural, and Necessary!*

Puppy biting seldom causes appreciable harm, but many bites are quite painful and elicit an appropriate reaction—a yelp and a pause in an otherwise extremely enjoyable play session. Thus, your puppy learns that his sharp teeth and weak jaws can hurt. Since your puppy enjoys play-fighting, he will begin to inhibit the force of his biting to keep the game going. Thus your puppy will learn to play-bite gently before he acquires the formidable teeth and strong jaws of an adolescent dog.

Forbidding a young puppy from biting altogether may offer immediate and temporary relief, but it is potentially dangerous because your puppy will not learn that his jaws can inflict pain. Consequently, if ever provoked or frightened as an adult, the resultant bite is likely to be painful and cause serious injury.

Certainly, puppy play-biting must be controlled, but only in a progressive and systematic manner. The puppy must be taught to inhibit the force of his bites, *before* puppy biting is forbidden altogether. Once your puppy has developed a soft mouth, there is plenty of time to inhibit the frequency of his now gentler mouthing.

Teaching your puppy to inhibit the force of his bites is a two-step process: first, teach the pup not to hurt you; and second, teach your pup not to exert any pressure at all when biting. Thus the puppy's biting will become gentle mouthing.

Teaching your puppy to inhibit the frequency of his mouthing is a two-step process: first, teach your puppy that whereas mouthing is OK, he must stop when requested; and second, teach your pup never to initiate mouthing unless requested.

## No Pain

It is not necessary to hurt or frighten your pup to teach her that biting hurts. A simple "Ouch!" is sufficient. If your pup acknowledges your "ouch" and stops biting, praise her, lure her to sit (to reaffirm that you are in control), reward her with a liver treat, and then resume playing. If your pup ignores the "ouch" and continues biting, yelp "Owwwww!" and leave the room. Your puppy has lost her playmate. Return after a 30-second time-out and make up by lure-rewarding your puppy to come, sit, lie down, and calm down, before resuming play.

Do not attempt to take hold of your pup's collar, or carry her to confinement; you are out of control and she will probably bite you again. Consequently, play with your puppy in a room where it is safe to leave her if she does not respond to your yelp. If she ignores you, she loses her playmate.



## No Pressure

Once your pup's biting no longer hurts, still pretend that it does. Greet harder nips with a yelp of pseudo-pain. Your puppy will soon get the idea: "Whooahh! These humans are soooo super-sensitive. I'll have to be much gentler when I bite them." The pressure of your puppy's bites will progressively decrease until play-biting becomes play-mouthing.

Never allow your puppy to mouth human hair or clothing. Hair and clothing cannot feel. Allowing a puppy to mouth hair, scarves, shoelaces, trouser legs, or gloved hands, inadvertently trains the puppy to bite harder, extremely close to human flesh!

## Off!

Once your pup exerts no pressure whatsoever when mouthing, then —and only then—teach him to reduce the frequency of his mouthing. Teach your puppy the meaning of "Off!" by handfeeding kibble (see the *SIRIUS Puppy Training* video). Your puppy will learn that gentle mouthing is OK, but he must stop the instant you ask him to stop.

## Puppy Must Never Initiate Mouthing

At this stage, your puppy should never be allowed to initiate mouthing (unless requested to do so). Please refer to our *Preventing Aggression* booklet for a detailed description of the essential rules for bite-inhibition exercises such as handfeeding, play-fighting, and tug-of-war.

By way of encouragement, mouthing-maniac puppies usually develop gentle jaws as adults because their many painful puppy bites elicited ample appropriate feedback. On the other hand, puppies that seldom play and roughhouse with other dogs, puppies that seldom bite their owners (e.g., shy, fearful, and standoffish pups), and breeds that have been bred to have soft mouths may not receive sufficient feedback regarding the pain and power of their jaws. This is the major reason to enroll your puppy in an off-leash puppy class right away.

Should a dog ever bite as an adult, both the prognosis for rehabilitation and the fate of the dog are almost always decided by the severity of the injury, which is predetermined by the level of bite inhibition the dog acquired during puppyhood. The most important survival lesson for a puppy is to learn bites cause pain! Your puppy can only learn this lesson if he is allowed to play-bite other puppies and people, and if he receives appropriate feedback.

For more detailed information about bite-inhibition exercises, read our *Preventing Aggression* booklet and watch the *SIRIUS Puppy Training* and *Biting* DVDs. Both are available on-line from [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com). If you feel you are having any difficulty whatsoever teaching your puppy to play-bite gently, *seek help immediately*. To locate a Certified Pet Dog Trainer (CPDT) in your area, contact the Association of Pet Dog Trainers at 1-800 PET DOGS or [www.apdt.com](http://www.apdt.com).

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Thank you for adopting! After you get to know your new best friend, submit photos and a story to our website and on Instagram!

[www.rrdog.org/fureverhometales](http://www.rrdog.org/fureverhometales)

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-  Visit [www.rrdog.org/donate](http://www.rrdog.org/donate)
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-  Add us to your estate planning
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