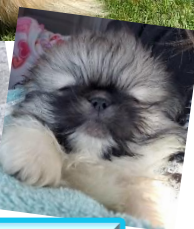
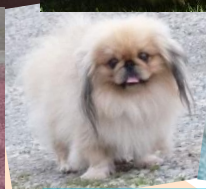
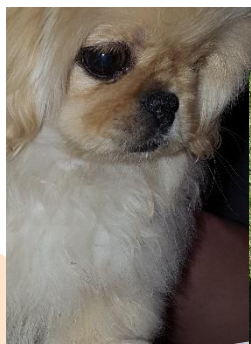


Cedar Chase Farm & Kennel

Toy Breeds

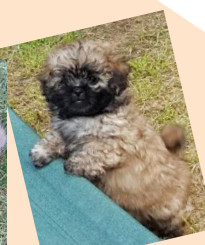
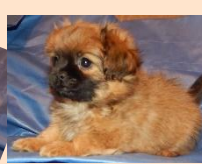


Pekingese

Toy Poodle



Peke-A-Poo



Cedar Chase Farm & Kennel
 Home of
 PekeHaven
 WeimHaven
 PoodleHaven
 Peke-A-Poo Haven
 Established 1993

Catherine L. C. Grant
 1539 Gardners Road
 Mineral, VA 23117
 (540) 872-3005 landline
 (540) 894-3944 cell
 clcgrant6888@gmail.com

A New Puppy Care Packet for You

My “Personal” Views, Recommendations, Opinions and Experiences on

- ❖ Vaccinations
- ❖ Food
- ❖ Health
- ❖ Crate Training
- ❖ Potty Training
- ❖ Socialization
- ❖ Bathing, Fleas and Ticks

Pages 3 - 4

Additional Detailed Research on

- ❖ Vaccination Explanations
- ❖ Dog Diseases Spread through Stool (Feces)
- ❖ Coccidia (*Coccidiosis*)

Pages 5 - 8

Interesting Find

- ❖ No Puppy or Dog is Perfect

Page 9

Additional Breed Information

- ❖ Pekingese
- ❖ Toy Poodle
- ❖ Peke-A-Poo

Page 10 - 23

Small Dog Syndrome

- ❖ Small Dog Syndrome Articles

Page 23 - 28

Other Preferences and Suggested Stuff

- ❖ TropiClean

Page 29

My “Personal” Views, Recommendations, Opinions and Experiences

I - Vaccinations

- 6 weeks - **Combination vaccine*** without leptospirosis. **Coronavirus**: Where it is a concern.
- 9 weeks - **Combination vaccine*** without leptospirosis. **Coronavirus**: Where it is a concern.
- 12 weeks - **Combination vaccine*** with **leptospirosis** where it is a concern, with **Coronavirus** where it is a concern.
- 16 weeks - **Combination vaccine*** with **leptospirosis** where it is a concern, with **Coronavirus** where it is a concern.
- 16 weeks - **Rabies**

Combination vaccine* includes: distemper, hepatitis, adenovirus cough (kennel cough), parainfluenza & parvovirus

II - Food

Purina Puppy Chow – Original plain blue bag



Original

Large Breed

Healthy Morsels

III - Crate Training/Potty Training

Your new Puppy is coming to you with a positive outlook on a crate. Once they are weaned, they actually sleep in a crate with the door open. That same crate goes outside into a fenced area for them to play in and when they get tired, they automatically go to the crate to sleep or if they get startled for security. **Please continue to use the crate as a positive tool.** Do not punish the puppy by locking him in the crate if he has an accident or does something he does not know he shouldn't or can't do. It is perfectly fine for a puppy to spend time when he can not be watched closely inside the locked crate for his protection. What is not fine is to leave them in the crate 24/7 except to eat and go potty. When you come to your puppy in its locked crate do so calmly and with little excitement in your voice. This can help prevent excited urination as well as to teach them they can not get out if they are crying continuously. Do not teach them endurance with their bad behavior by giving in. They are very smart and will take advantage of you very quickly!

Do not put Puppy pads inside the crate. Puppy pads have an added scent that makes them want to go to the bathroom. Use something that is absorbent so that they do not have to lie in their urine if they happen to have an accident.

Potty Training:

Puppies do not know what is going on with their housebreaking until around 4 months old. Be patient and do not punish them by rubbing their noses in it if they have an accident. Instead, if you happen to catch them starting to go, make a loud sound, like a clap, to get their attention and then run them outside. After they finish praise them for going outside. Tell them “Good peepee-potty outside” (or whatever word you want to use). Then every time you take them out say something like, “Misty, go peepee-potty” repeatedly and when they go praise them again and tell them what they did like, “good girl for going peepee-potty outside”. Eventually your puppy will be going “pee-pee” on command.

Take your puppy outside as soon as it wakes up in the morning, after naps, and about 30-45 minutes after eating. In the beginning, try to take your puppy outside at least every 2 hours during the day. Regardless, the puppy needs to go outside and potty after every single instance of napping or sleeping.

Socialization:

In my house, the puppies have been exposed to a myriad of sounds, surfaces, temperatures, and people. After receiving their first vaccinations they are allowed outside to explore the grass, dirt, gravel, concrete all of the surface elements. This is when they are introduced to outside noises cars, trucks, other animals, tractors, etc. Once they go home with you, it's CRITICAL you keep up the socialization / exposure so that he/she can get past their “fear periods” without incident.

IV - Bathing/Fleas/Ticks

1. I use dawn dish soap for bathing the puppies, and the mom as well, for any bathing that is needed prior to leaving here.
2. If fleas become an issue, washing your puppy/dog in Dawn dish soap will kill them instantly. It will not repel them, so you must use a flea/tick shampoo for that.
3. I like Advantix II for fleas, ticks, etc. It kills all the life stages of the insects and repels them as well. It also repels mosquitos!

Types of Vaccinations

Rabies

Of all animal diseases, rabies is probably the most feared. The rabies virus attacks the brain and is always fatal. Most pets are exposed to rabies by bites from wild animals, particularly skunks, raccoons, bats and foxes. The disease can be transmitted to humans through the bite or scratch of an infected pet. Vaccination of all dogs is the most effective means of control.

Canine Distemper

This highly contagious viral disease is found wherever dogs are found. It affects the respiratory and nervous system and is often fatal. Primary vaccination should begin at 6-12 weeks of age since dogs often contract the disease at an early age.

Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

This contagious viral disease usually causes severe diarrhea and vomiting in dogs of all ages, but is especially deadly in puppies.

Canine Coronavirus (CCV)

Coronavirus is highly contagious and can weaken dogs by causing severe diarrhea and vomiting. The disease is sometimes confused with parvovirus. The two diseases may occur simultaneously, in which case symptoms are more severe.

Canine Parainfluenza

This viral respiratory disease is often partly responsible for "kennel cough" in dogs. Infection can be severe in young puppies. Parainfluenza protection is often included in distemper-parvo vaccines.

Canine Adenovirus Type 1 and Type 2

Canine Adenovirus Type 1 infection causes infectious hepatitis which may lead to severe kidney damage. Type 2 can be a complicating factor in kennel cough. Vaccines are available that protect against both types of adenoviruses.

Canine Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease carried by many wild animals. A dog can contract the disease from infected animals or by drinking contaminated water. Yearly vaccination limits your dog's chances of acquiring the disease.

Canine Bordetella

Frequently involved in kennel cough complex, this bacterial infection may occur simultaneously with distemper, adenovirus type 2 infection, parainfluenza, and other respiratory infections.

Canine Borreliosis (Lyme Disease)

Borreliosis, or Lyme Disease, is an infection caused by a bacteria which is spread primarily by the painless bite of an infected tick. Symptoms of Borreliosis in the dog include fever, lethargy, muscle stiffness, depression, and lack of appetite. In more severe cases, lameness occurs as a result of severe musculoskeletal or arthritic type joint pain.

Canine/Feline Giardiasis

Giardiasis in dogs, cats and humans is caused by a waterborne parasite called Giardia lamblia. The parasite is found in untreated water, i.e., puddles, ponds and creeks. Symptoms include severe diarrhea, weight loss, fever, dehydration and nausea.

Dog Diseases Spread Through the Stool (Feces)

Drs. Foster & Smith Educational Staff

Dogs smell it, roll in it, walk in it, even ingest it. And, oftentimes, pick up serious diseases from it. Animal feces are one of the most common sources of the following diseases:

[Parvo Virus](#) is one of the deadliest diseases in the dog population, particularly among puppies. Gaining entry through the mouth, the virus attacks the digestive tract and kills cells that are critical in the absorption of nutrients. Severe fluid loss through diarrhea and vomiting can lead to death. Parvo also temporarily affects a dog's immune system, and can lead to heart failure in some young dogs.

[Whipworms](#) are blood suckers, tunneling into the wall of the intestine for their blood meals. Vomiting, diarrhea, and weight loss are common symptoms, and in large numbers, these parasites can cause anemia. Difficult to diagnose, they are even harder to eliminate because they are often present in very large numbers.

[Hookworms](#) are blood suckers, attaching to the intestinal wall where they suck plugs of the intestinal tissue into their mouth structures. Anemia and/or intense inflammation can result. Hookworm infections can be passed to humans.

[Roundworms \(ascarids\)](#) can affect the lungs and the digestive system, with typical signs being vomiting and diarrhea. Convulsions can occur with heavy infections and the disease can spread to humans.

[Giardia](#) are one-celled parasites that can cause diarrhea in cats and dogs. Infection with Giardia is often difficult to diagnose and treat effectively.

[Coccidia](#) are also one-celled parasites that can cause diarrhea, especially in puppies and kittens.

The best way to prevent these, and the many bacterial infections dogs can acquire from stools, is to remove feces at least weekly (more often if possible) and keep current on your dog's vaccinations, fecal examinations, and deworming. Also pick up waste before a rain which breaks up or scatters the feces and allows the worms or germs to spread into the environment.



Coccidia (Coccidiosis): A Cause of Diarrhea

Drs. Foster & Smith Educational Staff

Coccidia are small protozoans (one-celled organisms) that live in the intestinal tracts of dogs and cats. They cause disease most commonly in puppies and kittens less than six months of age, in adult animals whose immune system is suppressed, or in animals who are stressed in other ways (e.g.; change in ownership, other disease present).

In dogs and cats, most coccidia are of the genus called *Isospora*. *Isospora canis* and *I. ohioensis* are the species most often encountered in dogs. Regardless of which species is present, we generally refer to the disease as coccidiosis. As a puppy ages, he tends to develop a natural immunity to the effects of coccidia. As an adult, he may carry coccidia in his intestines, and shed the cyst in the feces, but experience no ill effects.

How are coccidia transmitted?

A puppy is not born with the coccidia organisms in his intestine. However, once born, the puppy is frequently exposed to his mother's feces, and if the mother is shedding the infective cysts in her feces, then the young animals will likely ingest them and coccidia will develop within the young animal's intestines. Since young puppies, usually those less than six months of age, have no immunity to coccidia, the organisms reproduce in great numbers and parasitize the young animal's intestines. Oftentimes, this has severe effects.

From exposure to the coccidia in feces to the onset of the illness is about 13 days. Most puppies who are ill from coccidia are, therefore, two weeks of age and older. Although most infections are the result of spread from the mother, this is not always the case. Any infected puppy or kitten is contagious to other puppies or kittens. In breeding facilities, shelters, animal hospitals, etc., it is wise to isolate those infected from those that are not.

What are the symptoms of coccidiosis?

The primary sign of an animal suffering with coccidiosis is diarrhea. The diarrhea may be mild to severe depending on the level of infection. Blood and mucous may be present, especially in advanced cases. Severely affected animals may also vomit, lose their appetite, become dehydrated, and in some instances, die from the disease.

Most infected puppies encountered by the authors are in the four to twelve week age group. The possibility of coccidiosis should always be considered when a loose stool or diarrhea is encountered in this age group. A microscopic fecal exam by a veterinarian will detect the cysts confirming a diagnosis.

It should be mentioned that stress plays a role in the development of coccidiosis. It is not uncommon for a seemingly healthy puppy to arrive at his new home and develop diarrhea several days later leading to a diagnosis of coccidia. If the puppy has been at the new home for less than thirteen days, then he had coccidia before he arrived. Remember, the incubation period (from exposure to illness) is about thirteen days. If the puppy has been with his new owner several weeks, then the exposure to coccidia most likely occurred after the animal arrived at the new home.

What are the risks?

Although many cases are mild, it is not uncommon to see severe, bloody diarrhea result in dehydration and even death. This is most common in animals who are ill or infected with other parasites, bacteria, or viruses. Coccidiosis is very contagious, especially among young puppies. Entire kennels may become contaminated, with puppies of many age groups simultaneously affected.

What is the treatment of coccidiosis?

Fortunately, coccidiosis is treatable. Drugs such as [sulfadimethoxine \(Albon®\)](#) and [trimethoprim-sulfadiazine \(Tribrissen®\)](#) have been effective in the treatment and prevention of coccidia. Because these drugs do not kill the organisms, but rather inhibit their reproduction capabilities, elimination of coccidia from the intestine is not rapid. By stopping the ability of the protozoa to reproduce, time is allowed for the puppy's own immunity to develop and remove the organisms. Drug treatments of one to three weeks are usually required.

How is coccidiosis prevented or controlled?

Because coccidia is spread by the feces of carrier animals, it is very important to practice strict sanitation. All fecal material should be removed. Housing needs to be such that food and water cannot become contaminated with feces. Clean water should be provided at all times. Most disinfectants do not work well against coccidia; incineration of the feces, and steam cleaning, immersion in boiling water, or a 10% ammonia solution are the best methods to kill coccidia. Coccidia can withstand freezing.

Cockroaches and flies can mechanically carry coccidia from one place to another. Mice and other animals can ingest the coccidia and when killed and eaten by a dog, for instance, can infect the dog. Therefore, insect and rodent control is very important in preventing coccidiosis.

The coccidia species of dogs and cats do not infect humans.

Coccidia (Coccidiosis): A Cause of Diarrhea

Unauthorized use of any images, thumbnails, illustrations, descriptions, article content, or registered trademarks of **Foster & Smith, Inc.** is strictly prohibited under copyright law. Site content, including photography, descriptions, pricing, promotions, and availability are subject to change without notice. These restrictions are necessary in order to protect not only our copyrighted intellectual property, but also the health of pets, since articles or images that are altered or edited after download could result in misinformation that may harm companion animals, aquatic life, or native species.

No puppy or dog is perfect.

Taken from Barrett's Weimaraner's with permission

I really loved this comment on their website. It says it so perfectly.

I reiterate: *no puppy or dog is perfect.*

At seven weeks of age, we'll be evaluating all puppies for temperament. At eight weeks of age, we'll evaluate for conformation. Please know there is no pass or fail; no two puppies are alike, and one person's "not ideal puppy" will be another person's "perfect puppy."

The Pekingese

Quick Facts

Origin: Pekingese dogs, also known as “Lion Dogs,” originate from China.

Lifespan: The average Pekingese lifespan is normal for small dogs. They live around 12 to 15 years. This means that you’ll likely have your pet for a long time — especially if you adopt them as a puppy.

Size: 7 to 14 pounds (3 to 6 kg) and standing about 6 to 9 inches (15 to 23 cm) tall at the shoulder.

Coat: Their double coat is long and thick, often requiring regular grooming to prevent tangles and matting. They come in various colors, including red, black, fawn, white, and sable.

Personality: Pekingese have independent and assertive personalities. Despite their small size, they have a courageous and proud nature. They can be somewhat aloof with strangers but are usually affectionate with their family members.

Temperament: While Pekingese are loyal and loving to their owners, they can also be quite stubborn and may have a tendency to be somewhat territorial and protective.

Health: Due to their short snouts, Pekingese are prone to brachycephalic syndrome, which can cause breathing difficulties. They may also suffer from other health issues such as eye problems, joint issues, and dental problems.

Exercise: Despite their small size, Pekingese do need regular exercise to maintain a healthy weight and overall well-being. Short walks and play sessions are usually sufficient.

Training: Training Pekingese can be a challenge due to their independent nature. Early socialization and consistent, positive reinforcement-based training methods are essential.

Traits

Confidence and alertness are just a couple of traits of this small fluffy breed. Pekingese are loyal to their owners and adore them. In return, they will demand affection, attention and cuddles, if not given enough. This can actually get a bit annoying, so you need to be prepared to give lots of cuddles every day if you get a Pekingese!

Pekingese like to be indulged and pampered by their owners. They feel happiest if they are the center of attention at all times. If your attention is not on them, they will jump on your lap and push their heads under your arm to get a cuddle or two. Pekingese are also known to be quite jealous dogs. They will act cold and reserved towards strangers or just ignore them completely. They simply don't like to share their owners with anybody.

Special care needs to be taken of the Pekingese's eyes as they stand out and are prone to infections. A breeze can easily make their eyes sore and infected.

They love people of all ages and can be a companion for a lifetime. They have very outgoing natures. They love fun and games and from puppy they should be introduced to toys. Even when they are grown up, they love to play with toys and balls on the lawn.

Pekingese love all types of people of all ages

The Pekingese is an even-tempered breed that exhibits a regal air about itself. They are known for their calm and seemingly self-important nature. The Pekingese are intelligent and capable of learning many commands and tricks. They are also devoted to their family, suitable lapdogs, and lively characters. Any unprovoked aggressive or fearful behavior toward people is incorrect for this breed.

About the Pekingese Breed

The Pekingese, a compact toy companion of regal bearing and a distinctive rolling gait, is one of several breeds created for the ruling classes of ancient China. These are sophisticated dogs of undying loyalty and many subtle delights. Pekingese are compact, stocky toy dogs weighing up to 14 pounds. The coat is longest at the neck and shoulders, giving Pekingese their famous 'lion's mane.' Coats come in various reds, from a golden-red to darker shades. The large, short-muzzled head is a wider-than-long 'envelope shaped' rectangle, and the eyes are large, dark, and sparkly. A unique feature of Pekingese is their effortless 'rolling' gait. Pekingese are charming, confident companions who develop a tight bond with their favorite human. Bred to live in palaces, they can be as serenely independent as the emperors who owned them. (They're 'opinionated,' Pekingese people say.) Ever alert, they make good watchdogs. Pekingese will tolerate kids but won't stand for a lot of roughhousing.

More History

A Chinese legend says the Pekingese was created by the Buddha, who shrunk a lion down to dog size. The breed is of such antiquity that we will never know its true beginnings, but the fanciful origin myth does contain a grain of probable truth. The Pekingese was likely bred down to toy size from a larger dog, not by the Buddha, of course, but by his earthly servants, the Chinese emperors and their courtiers. For many centuries, Chinese nobles were preoccupied with the breeding of flat-faced lapdogs. The Pekingese, Pug, and Shih Tzu are surviving samples of their handiwork. It is said that stealing one of these dogs was a crime punishable by death.

Pekes were unknown to the West until 1860, when British troops invaded Peking (Beijing) during the Opium Wars. As the Brits stormed the emperor's magnificent summer palace with the intention of looting and burning it, the royal family killed their Pekes rather than see them fall into enemy hands. A British captain discovered the emperor's aunt dead, a suicide, but five of her Pekes were still alive, hiding behind a drapery. The dogs were returned to England as a gift for a delighted Queen Victoria, and the breed quickly caught on among her subjects. By the late 1890s, Pekes had arrived in America. They were first registered by the AKC in 1906. Six years later, the breed made headlines when a Pekingese was one of only three dogs to survive the sinking of the Titanic.

10 Things to Know About the Pekingese

By Mary Robins

Updated: May 08, 2023 | 2 Minutes

Originally bred as companion dogs to the ancient Chinese imperial family, Pekingese have historically been revered as sacred in China—according to one legend, they're lions shrunk to miniature size by the Buddha. They were unknown in the Western world until the 1860s, when British invaders brought them from China back to England. To this day, they're known for their lion-like qualities of dignity and strong-mindedness.

1. ***Pekingese Are Very Loyal and Affectionate***

Bred to be close companions to Chinese royalty, this ancient breed bonds very closely with their humans, making them wonderful house pets. They're especially well-suited to loving families where they can avoid any rough play.

2. ***Pekingese Are Very Intelligent and Strong-Willed***

Pekingese owners often describe their pets as “opinionated.” Maybe this comes down to their royal heritage, too. These dogs are smart, they know their own minds, and they're not afraid to communicate their feelings. Obedience classes are a good way to make sure these lion-like qualities don't spill over into stubbornness.

3. ***They Can Make Good Guard Dogs***

In ancient China, the smallest Pekingese with fierce personalities were kept in royals' sleeves and used as miniature guard dogs. These traits haven't been lost. In fact, Pekingese owners often report that their pets are vocal about intruders or other suspected dangers.

4. ***Those Beautiful Coats Require Serious Maintenance***

The Pekingese needs to be brushed several times a week and requires occasional baths—if not cared for properly, the fur can become matted. Some Pekingese

owners also trim the fur above the eyes, to help the dog see, and clip the coat in hot weather, for the dog's comfort. Pekingese also shed seasonally.

5. *They Need Daily Exercise, But They Won't Wear You Out*

All dogs should get enough activity to stay physically and mentally healthy, but since Pekingese were bred for companionship, not sport, you won't need to take them running for miles every day. A couple of moderately long walks per day should be enough.

6. *Pekingese Enjoy Cold Temperatures*

Bred to thrive in the long, cold winters of Beijing (formerly known as Peking), the Pekingese does well when the temperature drops. Some Pekingese owners travel with ice packs to keep their pups comfy.

7. *Pekingese Are Known for Their Distinctive Walk*

The Pekingese has a rolling gait, in which the body sways gently from one side to the other. It's a distinctive walk that contributes to the dog's dignified disposition.

8. *Pekingese Are Surprisingly Heavy*

They might look small and fluffy, but Pekingese have a surprisingly stocky and muscular bodies beneath their fur. The breed standard weight is up to 14 pounds.

9. *They Should Have Wide, Open Nostrils on a Moderately-Sized Nose*

The Pekingese Club of America notes that, like all flat-nosed breeds, Pekingese can have trouble breathing. Reputable breeders will select their breeding dogs with this in mind, producing dogs with the best chances of respiratory health.

10. *Pekingese Perform Well in Dog Shows*

Thanks to their looks and intelligence, Pekingese have become famous for their performances at dog shows, particularly in Conformation. The Pekingese is one of the winningest breeds in Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show history.

Like the Foo Dog

Pekingese were bred to resemble "foo dogs," which are Chinese guardian lions. They were available exclusively to royalty, with a punishment of death should a commoner be found with one.

Pekingese Health

Pekingese have a life expectancy of 12 to 14 years, although, like any breed, they can suffer from a few different types of health issues. It's a good idea to familiarize yourself with these, so you know you can provide what your Peke needs to stay healthy for as long as possible.

Brachycephalic Airway Obstruction Syndrome: One of the most common health problems for this breed is BAOS. This affects breeds with short muzzles and can lead to breathing problems, particularly in hot weather. Reputable breeders should have puppies' airways critically evaluated by a vet. In older dogs, surgical intervention is sometimes recommended depending on the severity of the problem.

Eye Problems: Pekingese eyes are prominent, and their shortened muzzle can't protect them from bumps and scrapes. Pekingese can suffer from distichiasis, where extra eyelashes grow inside the eyelid and can be either plucked or treated with lubricants. Cataracts and glaucoma both cause blindness; cataracts may be treated with surgery, and glaucoma may be treated with analgesics if caught early enough. Dry eye, another eye problem seen in Pekingese, may be treated with medicated eye drops.

Back Problems: The combination of their short legs and long back can result in issues like intervertebral disc disease (IVDD). Always use ramps or steps instead of letting your dog jump from high surfaces, like a couch or chair. Seek vet advice if your dog doesn't want to move, has a hunched back or cries out in pain. Possible treatment can include rest, medication or surgery.

Heart Issues: Pekingese can suffer from mitral valve disease. This causes a heart murmur that may not be diagnosed until later in life. Your vet should assess your dog's heart at their annual checkups, and treatments range from ACE-inhibitors to a low-salt diet.

Patellar Luxation: This occurs when the kneecap, or patella, dislocates from the correct position. It's a common issue in small dogs and can be inherited. The main symptom is lameness, although sometimes this resolves very quickly when the patella returns to the correct position. Treatments vary depending on the severity and range from weight management to surgery.

The Toy Poodle

The Toy Poodle is generally a healthy breed, although they are prone to watery eyes, digestive problems, heart disorders, and skin conditions. Still, you can plan on many good years with your Toy because their life expectancy is generally between 12–15 years. As with all dogs, regular visits to your vet will help ensure that you have a healthy pet for years to come.

The Toy Poodle was developed in the 1900s and resulted from the breeding of small Poodles together. They have origins in Germany, with ancestors like the Portuguese, Hungarian, and Spanish Water Dogs and the North American Barbet. Developed mainly in France, Poodles have been long recognized for their alertness and incredible tracking abilities. Once used as an aid to the duck hunter, they skillfully waded into the water to retrieve the downed fowl. They were first clipped in the fancy clipping patterns that we see today as a way of keeping the joints of the legs and hips covered, as well as the chest. Patterns shorn into the fur today, such as the Continental, Sporting, and Saddle Patterns are a tribute to the early coat creations. Truffle hunting was another job that this working canine excelled at and they still have an innate love for using their nose hundreds of years later. Former circus performers adored by the crowds, these agile and strong dogs showcase their talents every time they enter the conformation ring. Following their working history, this dog breed became favorite pets of the nobility in France and Europe. They joined the roster of the American Kennel Club in 1887.

A cute and colorful breed

To be a true Toy, your Poodle must be 10 inches or under (at the shoulder), and weigh between 6 and 9 pounds. Their curly coats appear in many colors, from apricot and café-au-lait, to black-and-white and shades in between. While the coat is relatively shed-free (making them a good dog for allergy sufferers), it needs to be clipped and groomed every four to six weeks.

Unusually alert and sensitive

You've probably already discovered that your Toy Poodle is a sensitive dog that wants to be a member of the family. The breed has an uncanny ability to read body language and anticipate owner commands, sometimes acting before you speak or gesture. But this sensitivity can also make some toys skittish, snappy, or territorial. They may be quick to bark and act suspicious of strangers.

Do not let this small dog develop Small Dog Syndrome (additional in-depth information is located at the end of this book), human induced behaviors where the

dog believes he is pack leader to humans. This causes varying degrees of behavior issues, including, but not limited, to snapping, growling, guarding, demanding, untrustworthiness with children and sometimes adults, sensitive, nervous, reserved with strangers and obsessive barking, as the dog tries to tell the humans what it is HE wants THEM to do. This little dog can be good with children, however is usually recommended for older children who know how to display leadership skills. The reason is that most humans treat the dog in such a way that makes it unsure just who the pack leader is in the human-dog relationship. The dog, in his mind, is convinced HE is the leader to humans. These are NOT Toy Poodle traits, but rather traits brought on by meek owners. Make sure you are your dog's firm, consistent, confident pack leader, providing daily mental and physical exercise in order to have a trustworthy, mentally stable dog.

.

10 Facts About the Poodle

By Jan Reisen

Updated: Jul 26, 2023 | 3 Minutes

Poodles are among the most instantly recognizable of all dog breeds. Known largely for their stylish looks, the athletic, eager, and intelligent Poodle has so many more talents besides simply looking pretty.

1. Poodles Originated in Germany

Although it is the national dog of France, the Poodle actually originated in Germany. The breed name comes from the German word "pudel" or "pudelin," which means "to splash in the water." In France, the breed is called "Caniche," which is French for "duck dog."

2. They Were Originally Bred as Hunting Dogs

These dogs were originally bred to be water retrievers. Their job was to bring ducks and other birds back to their masters. They haven't lost their skills over the years. Some waterfowl hunters still use Poodles in the field today.

3. The Poodle Cut Is Functional

It might seem like the ultimate canine fashion statement, but the traditional Poodle cut is really all about function, not fashion. Less hair would make the Poodle a more efficient swimmer but more vulnerable to cold water. To get the best of both worlds, Poodle owners placed puffs of hair around the joints and the upper torso to protect the joints and vital organs.

4. There Are Several Poodle Hairstyles

Each Poodle haircut has very specific rules about where the puffs and pompoms of hair should be and how long they should be. Puppies in competitions have the official Puppy Clip, which is an even length all over the body.

5. They Come in Three Sizes

From the tiny Toy Poodle to the mid-sized Miniature Poodle and large Standard Poodle, the breed comes in different sizes. All the sizes fall under the same breed and are expected to comply with the same breed standard.

6. Poodles Are Highly Active

Taking a cue from their history as duck hunters, Poodles (regardless of size) need lots of exercise. They're excellent retrievers and enjoy a good game of fetch, as well as jogging and long walks. Since they're superb water dogs, swimming is another great option.

7. They Have Hair, Not Fur

"What's the difference between hair and fur?" you may wonder. Fur grows up to a certain point and then falls off—what we know as dog shedding. Hair does not fall out and never stops growing. Poodle hair, like human hair, can respond to hormonal changes in the body. Female Poodles can experience hair thinning or loss after having puppies.

8. Lots of Poodles Have Jobs

Poodles are among the smartest dog breeds. Their intelligence and eagerness to please make them great service dogs. Poodles are also employed as guide dogs, assistance dogs for people with other physical disabilities, and therapy dogs. They've even been utilized as truffle hunters due to their keen noses.

9. Poodles Once Competed in the Iditarod

The Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race takes place every year in Alaska and is now restricted to northern breeds well-adapted to the cold. This rule restricting the breeds was adopted after a musher named John Suter attempted to compete with a team of Standard Poodles in 1988. Some of the Poodles were so cold, with frozen feet and hair-matting problems, that they had to be dropped off at checkpoints.

10. American Icons Have Owned Poodles

Elvis Presley was particularly fond of Poodles. He kept them as pets and frequently gave them to girlfriends. U.S. presidents and their spouses have also owned Poodles. Richard Nixon had a Poodle named Vicky, while First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy owned a Standard Poodle called Gaullie.

Poodle Health

For the Toy Poodle, the top concerns are:

Skin tumors, bladder stones, tracheal collapse, Cushing's Disease and cataracts.

Dental disease: is one of the most common conditions seen in dogs as they age, especially in small breeds like the Toy Poodle. Dental disease occurs when bacterial tartar and plaque buildup, leading to inflammation of the tissues around the teeth—and eventually to tooth and bone decay. Too many owners overlook the importance of proper canine dental care. Infection of the teeth and/or gums can cause serious issues for this breed. Owners should brush the teeth daily with a quality paste and appropriate brush.

Ear Infections: Ear infections in dogs occur when there's an overgrowth of the yeast and/or bacteria that naturally lives within the ear.

Tracheal Collapse: This occurs as a result of a weakness in the cartilage rings of a dog's windpipe. If you notice your Toy Poodle wheezing, having trouble breathing, or coughing a lot, have your vet see him right away.

Patellar Luxation: This occurs when the kneecap, or patella, dislocates from the correct position. It's a common issue in small dogs and can be inherited. The main symptom is lameness, although sometimes this resolves very quickly when the patella returns to the correct position. Treatments vary depending on the severity and range from weight management to surgery.

Epilepsy: While there are technically 4 types of seizures, epilepsy is the most common one seen with canines.

Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA): This is a progressive eye disease that does lead to blindness, as there is no cure for this.

Cushing's Disease: This very serious condition occurs when the adrenal glands produce too much cortisol (a hormone produced by the body).

Cataracts: When a Toy Poodle suffers from cataracts, the lens of the eyeball begins to get cloudy.

The Peke-A-Poo

Peke-A-Poo Breed Fast Facts

Country of Origin: Probably USA

Original Purpose: Companion animal

Height: 8 to 18 inches at the shoulder

Weight: 7 to 20 pounds

Dog Breed Classification: Currently, “Hybrid” or “Designer” dogs are not officially recognized by the American Kennel Club (AKC)

Lifespan: 11-15 years

I disagree with the height and weight mentioned above. This is the range if you breed a toy or a miniature poodle with a Pekingese. I only breed a **Toy Poodle** and a Pekingese for my Peke-A-Poo's. A Pekingese is 7 – 14 pounds and 6 – 9 inches tall. A Toy Poodle is 6 – 9 pounds and under 10” tall. So, my Peke-A-Poo's can range from 5 – 14 lbs. and are under 10” tall. Anything can be overweight but with these 3 breeds I look for the height to be 10” or less. Most of my Peke-A-Poo pups are weighing 6 – 10 lbs. at adulthood.

Peke-A-Poo Breed Appearance

Peke-A-Poo's look like Poodles with Pekingese features or Pekingese with Poodle features. They can have a Pekingese face with Poodle hair that needs trimming, or they can have smooth faces that the hair does not continue to grow like the Pekingese.

Additionally, Peke-A-Poo's have a soft and wavy, medium length coat that comes in any combination of colors that are common to both the Poodle and Pekingese. Their eyes are round and dark, while their relatively short muzzle ends in a dark nose. Their pendant ears are low set and Peke-A-Poo's tend to have feathering around their ears, medium-length tail, and feet.

7 to 14 pounds (3 to 6 kg) and standing about 6 to 9 inches (15 to 23 cm) tall at the shoulder.

What is the life expectancy of a **Peke-A-Poo**?

The lifespan of a **Peke-A-Poo** can vary based on the specific genes the dog inherits, its lifestyle, activity level, and general health. This breed generally has a lifespan of between 10 and 15 years.

What is a **Peke-A-Poo**?

The **Peke-A-Poo** is a cross between a Pekingese and a Toy or Miniature Poodle. He may have the curly coat of a Poodle or the long, straight coat of a Pekingese, but he always has a cute, alert face and a sturdy body. He's alert and can be a good watchdog even if his appearance wouldn't scare anyone off. **Peke-A-Poo's** were first bred in the 1950s, making them one of the first poodle crossbreeds. **Peke-A-Poo's** are intelligent, loving, and gentle. They can also be stubborn, which can make them more challenging to train than some other dog breeds.

Origin of the Peke-A-Poo Dog Breed

As a mix dog, the history of a Peke-A-Poo dog involves the history of many different dogs. That's how the "breed" of Peke-A-Poo came into existence. We say "breed" in quotes because, unfortunately, a crossbreed technically isn't a "breed" in the truest sense. These dogs have been crossbred for more than twenty years to get a consistent look. However, Peke-A-Poo's still look very different, though we'll go into that more in the next section.

Technically... We can say that the Pekingese and ~~Mini~~ **Toy Poodle** started crossbreeding in the 1950s, but it became severe only in the 1980s and 90s. In addition to the novelty of a new-looking dog, people decided to crossbreed these two small dogs to make a low-shedding dog good for those with allergies.

Physical Characteristics

As mentioned, the Peke-A-Poo can come in various "looks." Think of this as how you and your siblings have different features, despite having the same parents. That's the way it works. As you know, sometimes siblings can look like two peas in a pod...and other times, you have to squint to see any resemblance.

Colors

Peke-A-Poo's can be silver, white, apricot/light tan, brown or chocolate, gray, sable, cream, caramel, and other colors. Sometimes Peke-A-Poo's are black and tan or two colors mixed.

Personality and Temperament

As a toy and small dog mix, this puppy has a lot of energy - even after it's no longer a puppy. Happy and sometimes jumpy, Peke-A-Poos are loving and affectionate and won't think twice before planting some big wet kisses on your face every time you return home (even if you've only been gone for thirty minutes!). Though a small dog... A Peke-A-Poo is loud when it comes to strangers and intruders. This

makes the dog an excellent watchdog or guard dog. And because this is an active dog, you must let them exercise a lot.

Things You Should Know About the Peke-A-Poo

May 9, 2022 July 21, 2019 by Allison Saunders

Peke-A-Poo's, are truly little bundles of joy. But don't be fooled by their small stature. Peke-A-Poo aren't your typical purse-sized pups.

1. They Are a First-Generation Cross

Peke-A-Poo are a crossbreed of a Pekingese and a miniature or toy poodle. Peke-A-Poo's are almost always bred as a first-generation cross. This means that both of a puppy's parents are purebred. It's rare to breed a Peke-A-Poo to another Peke-A-Poo. Some breeders will breed a Peke-A-Poo to a poodle or a Pekingese, but this is uncommon. I only breed 1st Generation Peke-A-Poo Puppies.

2. They Were One of the First Designer Dogs

Peke-A-Poo were one of the first crossbreeds or designer dogs. While no one knows exactly how the breed came to be, most speculate that the first Peke-A-Poo's was the result of accidental breeding. The dog that resulted was so lovable that people began breeding them intentionally. Peke-A-Poo first appeared in the United States in the 1950s and saw the height of their fame in the 1960s. The Peke-A-Poo was one of the first poodle-mix breeds.

3. They Are Protective

Pekingese often have an air about them that is passed on to their Peke-A-Poo Puppies. After all, some say Pekingese were only allowed to be owned by emperors.

They were bred to look like miniature lions who could protect their owners. It has also been speculated that they protected Buddhist Monks. Although most of this is ancient history, the Peke-A-Poo doesn't take his duties lightly. They often have "little dog syndrome." When meeting other dogs, Peke-A-Poo can be overprotective of their owners. They make great guard dogs. While their bark is bigger than their bite, they are loud enough to scare off any reasonable burglar. Peke-A-Poo can sometimes show food aggression tendencies, but proper training when they are young can alleviate this. Along with being protective, Peke-A-Poo are loyal. They will follow you everywhere, and I mean everywhere. You won't have to worry about your Peke-A-Poo choosing your friend's lap over your own. You are their human and they are proud to show it.

4. They Have an Underbite

Peke-A-Poo have big button eyes, cute little snouts, and very noticeable underbites.

An underbite occurs when a dog's teeth are not properly aligned. Their bottom row of teeth sticks out further than the top one. Underbites are totally normal in Pekingese, so many Peke-A-Poo inherit the trait. An underbite adds a certain charming quirk to a Peke-A-Poo that many other dog breeds lack. The Peke-A-Poo's underbite won't hurt him and he probably doesn't need doggy braces.

5. They Need Regular Grooming

Peke-A-Poo are considered medium maintenance dogs. They should be groomed to prevent matting; they definitely enjoy a shorter summer cut. In the winter, you can grow their fur out a bit more. Make sure you meet his basic grooming needs at home with a weekly brushing. You can also trim his nails, clean his ears, and brush his teeth at home. If your pup is lightly colored, his face shape may lead to tearing stains. Frequently wiping eye discharge and food remains from his face will help prevent staining. You should bathe your Peke-A-Poo once or twice a month. Fortunately, many Peke-A-Poo enjoy being groomed.

6. They Are Smart but Stubborn

The Peke-A-Poo is the perfect mix of smart and stubborn. Some might say they are too smart for their own good. They get their intelligence from their poodle parent and their attitude from their Pekingese parent. The combination makes for one interesting pup. Theoretically, training a Peke-A-Poo would be easy because of their poodle intelligence. But that's where the attitude comes into play.

7. They Are Lap Dogs

If you are looking for the perfect lap dog, look no further than the Peke-A-Poo. They are the ultimate lap dog. It's what they are bred for! Peke-A-Poo have no working purpose other than to be your best friend. Your Peke-A-Poo will sit on your lap for warmth, companionship, snuggles, and sometimes just to make your other pets jealous.

8. Their Appearance Can Vary

As is often the case with crossbreeds, it can be difficult if not impossible to predict the looks of a Peke-A-Poo puppy. Sometimes, looking at a puppy's parents isn't enough, as they can inherit traits from their grandparents as well. Peke-A-Poo come in the same colors as purebred poodles. Their coats can either be short or medium length and either wavy or curly.

9. They are Hypoallergenic

One of the Peke-A-Poo's biggest selling points is that they are hypoallergenic. If you are looking for a dog that won't trigger your allergies, consider getting a Peke-

A-Poo. If your Peke-A-Poo suffers from allergies himself, keeping his coat shorter will prevent it from trapping dust and allergens.

10. They Are Sensitive

Peke-A-Poo tend to be very sensitive to their environment. This is likely the result of having a purebred poodle parent. They get plenty of exercise in their daily lives, so additional walks are not necessary. If you and your dog love going on walks, that's great! Just be careful not to expose your Peke-A-Poo to overly hot or cold temps. They are sensitive to both heat and cold. Peke-A-Poo make great apartment dogs due to their size and lack of strict exercise requirements. They can suffer from separation anxiety, though [crate training can alleviate this](#). Peke-A-Poo are sensitive to the emotions of their people.

11. They Can Be Brachycephalic

Dogs who are considered brachycephalic have short heads. The shapes of their head, throat, and muzzle often lead to difficulty breathing. More specifically, their throats and breathing passages can be smaller than average or even flattened. Peke-A-Poo can get this trait from their Pekingese parent. Because Peke-A-Poo are a cross-breed, you never know exactly what you will get. Poodles have long noses, so it just depends on the genes your pup ends up with.

The Most Important Peke-A-Poo Fact

The most important thing you need to know about Peke-A-Poo is that they are always full of love and laughter. Peke-A-Poo are the perfect blend of smart and sassy to keep you on your toes. They will always be there for you to lick the tears from your cheeks when you've had a bad day. You won't find a protector as fierce as the Peke-A-Poo, despite his small stature. If you are looking for a small dog with a big personality, the Peke-A-Poo is the dog for you. [You can always count on a Peke-A-Poo to make you smile.](#)

Potential Health Concerns

Some of Peke-A-Poos' most common health issues include any that a Pekingese or Toy Poodle can get. Luckily, crossbreeding does reduce some of the risk of genetically inherited diseases, though not entirely.

When you buy a Peke-A-Poo puppy, ask the breeder any information about the dog's family health history.

SMALL DOG SYNDROME

How early on can dogs show signs of small dog syndrome?

Small dog syndrome may start to show when you're supposed to train your puppy, which is usually around 8 weeks old. But, if there's one thing for certain, it's that smaller dog breeds aren't born with this behavioral issue. **It's learnt.** So, bear in mind that there isn't a set 'age' at which dogs seem to develop small dog syndrome. It's simply a case of allowing certain habits to come into play without stepping in.

Plus, around this time of their adolescence, it can be normal for them to be slightly resistant to learning new things or even show interest in socializing with other dogs. The problem is when they don't seem to grow out of it, and it can be difficult to know when to chalk it down to typical puppy behavior or a sign of small dog syndrome beginning to develop.

COMMON SMALL DOG BEHAVIOR

I'll bet you have some friends or neighbors with an annoying little yappy dog? You know the ones I'm talking about... As much as you love dogs, whenever you see the little "ankle biter", it's not at all enjoyable. He's constantly yipping. He's all over you... jumping on your leg and in your lap when you sit down... getting in your face. And how annoying is it when he's licking your face repeatedly? You keep pulling him away from your face and he keeps coming back. It's not cute. The one I find particularly irritating is the one who growls at you for no apparent reason, except that you're in his house or that you are too close to his owner. You just never know if he's going to snap at you or what! These behaviors, and many others are all typical for what we refer to "Small dog syndrome".

WHAT EXACTLY IS SMALL DOG SYNDROME (SDS)?

Some of the behaviors that make up Small Dog Syndrome include jumping (on their owners, on others and on other dogs), growling at other people or dogs, not listening to commands, acting nervous or even neurotic, constant or frequent barking, lunging, snapping, or nipping, demanding attention (affection, treats), etc. These behaviors can occur in any size dog but are more prevalent in smaller dogs.

It is debatable whether small dogs who suffer from SDS literally realize that they are small. Are they acting the way they act because of a need to overcompensate for their size – like Napoleon? Or are they acting that way because, well, to put it

in plain terms, because they're spoiled rotten? Many Trainers believe that the behavior displayed with SDS is simply learned. We have allowed our small dogs to break all the rules... things we would never allow a big dog to do. And although we think we are showing love and affection by not correcting them and letting them to have their way, the result is that they are actually feeling very nervous, anxious and insecure.

8 Symptoms of Small Dog Syndrome

- 1. Barking at other dogs.** The dog barks, lunges or growls at any other dog passing by on the street, regardless of size. It often indicates a small dog who is feeling anxious and insecure because the dog hasn't been properly socialized.
- 2. Constantly barking.** Small dogs that bark at everything all the time are dogs with a problem. "They bark to an extreme extent and in every situation, whether that's seeing other dogs, being excited about their owner coming home or demanding treats and attention," says Trott. ** Another description of this symptom* **Does she bark at every dog she passes?** The size of dog doesn't matter—your precious pooch turns into a snarling beast when another dog crosses her path. But the barking is a sign of an underlining issue—that she's unsure, anxious and insecure.
- 3. Growling at other dogs.** The small dog is constantly snarling at other dogs, which some owners may perceive as being bossy, but that is not the case, says Fratt. Rather, it is because she is scared and wants them to back off. She chases other dogs away from toys, food and water bowls or you; if you're sitting on the couch, and she growls at another dog who is trying to say hello to you, that could be a sign.
- 4. Jumping on people.** The small dog is constantly jumping on you or other people trying to get attention, says Trott. ** Another description of this symptom -* **Does she growl, snap or jump on people?** She could just exhibit one of these nasty habits, or all three. It's a sign of insecurity and she's compensating for her size. Again, this is another way she's showing you that she's stressed, threatened, confused, upset, intimidated, or nervous.
- 5. Begging for food.** The small dog is constantly begging for food whenever you try to eat. While many dogs will beg for food, a dog with small dog syndrome will be particularly persistent. Nothing their human says or does works to discourage them.

-
- 6. Disregard for any rules.** A small dog with this syndrome does whatever he wants, whenever he wants it, regardless of household rules. This could manifest as a dog who refuses to be housetrained, or a dog that will not listen when he's told to get off the coffee table.
 - 7. Guarding of their humans.** Small dogs may have strong resource guarding issues, says Trott. "This might apply to the owner in form of growling when someone approaches their human, or not allowing other dogs to sit on the owner's lap or be petted, or snapping at people in their vicinity," says Trott.
 - 8. Protecting toys and food.** A dog with this syndrome does not like others to approach their food and toys," says Trott. "The dog might react with lunging and biting when they think that the bone they are chewing or the toy they are playing with will be taken away."

Small dog syndrome can look like many things, but the most common behaviors we see are just plain old disobedience (which can feel like it's almost on purpose), whining in protest until you give in to what they want, nipping, biting, or lunging when things don't go their way, growling at everyone and everything, a disregard for personal space (e.g., jumping or walking all over you), and actively not listening to basic commands. In other words, it'll feel like you have a real diva on your hands.

Some frequent, more specific signs of small dog syndrome that may signal aggressive behavior can include (but are not limited to):

- Their hackles become raised when they find something uncomfortable.
- Consistent barking to warn you to stay away.
- Growling that gets louder when you approach them.
- Back and forth lunging.
- Licking their lips excessively.
- Whale eyeing you. This is when your dog shows the whites of their eyes whilst looking at you. Think of it almost as side-eyeing someone. This can indicate that your dog has high anxiety levels and may become aggressive if things don't go their way.
- Showing their teeth, even if it's subtle.

Why Dogs Develop Small Dog Syndrome

The answer is simple: small dogs develop this syndrome because humans treat small dogs differently.

Take a look at the symptoms above, and imagine a large breed dog, say a Doberman or a Rottweiler, lunging at other dogs they pass on their walks. It wouldn't be considered "cute," and it wouldn't be tolerated.

Sometimes, small dogs aren't treated like other dogs. Their person may tend to carry them everywhere. They may be kept away from other dogs or situations, which creates a dog who lacks socialization.

If a small dog is allowed to act badly under the assumption that the behavior is cute or more acceptable than in a large breed, then it sets up a situation where the small dog fails to learn polite behavior.

"It is important for owners to realize that their own behavior often enables the dog to carry on with its bad manners," says Trott. "They need to change the way they interact with the dog, and treat it like a medium- or large-sized dog, and not a tiny accessory."

This human behavior is frequently reinforced in the media. We see celebrities carrying their Chihuahua everywhere, as if the dog is a fashion statement. These dogs are frequently dressed to the nines, which in itself isn't a problem; it's only when humans dress their dogs as if they're dressing a doll that it indicates a problem — and that problem is on the human end of the leash.

HOW TO "FIX" SMALL DOG SYNDROME

Here's the good news... It's not genetic and it can be "treated". How do we undo what we have already done?

Here are a couple of suggestions for "untraining" your dog. First of all, don't pick him up. "Small dogs are so much easier to handle because we can simply scoop them up when they are misbehaving. Picking your dog up when they are barking at another dog, for instance, can be seen as a reward to your dog and make them feel that barking is a good behavior. If you are always picking your small dog up when they are misbehaving OR when they seem scared/insecure, you will only see more of that behavior occur."

Establish yourself as his leader. Up to this point, he has been the leader and you have unknowingly reinforced that belief by your treatment of him. By avoiding picking him up you will begin to establish yourself as the leader. Your dog needs a strong leader. Don't be afraid to set boundaries and to firmly but gently teach him what is acceptable and what is not acceptable behavior.

How to Help a Dog with Small Dog Syndrome

It may help humans who treat their small dogs differently to pretend that their eight-pound Pomeranian is really an 80-pound Akita.

“Small dogs need reinforcement of good manners just like a German Shepherd or Labrador,” says Trott. “Owners need to start asking the dog for good behaviors and rewarding such.”

She suggests having the dog sit for treats, waiting before going out the door, or teaching him to walk on leash without pulling. A small dog should be taught not to bark at other dogs, too.

This isn't easy because some of this barking is fear-based. Be your dog's watch dog: spot anything in the distance that your dog usually barks at. It could be another dog, or a person or a skateboard. Take out the treat, have your dog sit and hold the treat up so the dog's focus is on you. It may help to use a phrase, like “look at me,” to keep your dog's attention. Hold the treat until the barking trigger passes. If your dog doesn't bark, give him the treat. If he does bark, say “no” immediately. Try to refocus the dog's attention. And do not give him the treat if he barks.

Small dogs develop small dog syndrome when they are rewarded for bad behavior — and that includes failing to correct the dog. If a large breed dog lunged at another dog, most likely the owner would issue a sharp “no!” and pull their dog away, or put their dog in a sit. Do the same for a small dog.


“Any situation in which the small dog shows resource guarding should be avoided so that he cannot rehearse this bad behavior,” says Trott. “If for example the small dog growls at other dogs that want to sit in the owner's lap, he should not be allowed to sit in the owner's lap when other dogs are around at all.” Training should always be based on positive reinforcement.

The bottom line — even if that line is very close to the ground? To avoid “small dog syndrome,” stop treating your small dog like a toy.

Other preferences and suggested stuff

A toy breed, particularly ones with teeny tiny mouths, really need to have their oral health put on high priority. Their mouths are so small that it is hard for them to be able to keep their back teeth clean. I have had many of my Poodles have severely bad breath, so bad you don't want their faces near you. It's not their fault and it is not your fault. It is hard to get them used to having you brush their teeth if you did not start it when they were young. I use a product called TropiClean Fresh Breath Clean Teeth Gel, the mint flavor. It is a non-brushing gel for their teeth. Doggie toothpaste smells worse than the dog's bad breath to me, I've tried and disposed of peanut butter, beef and chicken flavored toothpaste. So, I will scale the older dogs' teeth a little at a time as not to overwhelm them and then I use a cotton swab to put the gel on their teeth or a piece of gauze and rub my finger over their teeth. This gel really does work. I have been using it on my older babies and the tartar/plaque is softening up where I can almost just wipe it off. It says to use daily but I have not and it is still working very well, though not as fast as it would if I used it every day. For my younger babies I use this gel as well but I sometimes will try a tooth brush and use it as a tooth paste. The main thing is to not let them drink or eat for 30 minutes before and after if you can help it. I tend to be concerned more about afterwards since they have free reign to food and water. I have also used their line of shampoo and conditioner. They have awesome smells but they do not repel or kill fleas and ticks, they have a separate line for that. The website is www.tropiclean.com.

Grooming




Pet Professionals


Contact Us

Flea & Tick

Dental



>



ORAL CARE GEL FOR DOGS

TropiClean Fresh Breath Oral Care Clean Teeth Gel for Dogs supports your dog's oral health and gives them fresh breath-no brushing required! This tasty mint-flavored gel helps safely and effectively remove plaque and tartar, all while freshening their breath. For maximum protection against bad breath and teeth, use in combination with TropiClean Fresh Breath Dental Health Solution and TropiClean Fresh Breath Dental Sticks.