



4395 Rahn Road
Eagan, MN 55122
(651) 454-5684
www.eaganpetclinic.com

New Puppy Information Kit

All the information you need to get started with your new puppy!



Congratulations on the new addition to your home! There are many fun and exciting things to learn about owning and caring for a new puppy. Here at Eagan Pet Clinic, we have compiled information we feel will be important for the first few months of owning your new family member and beyond.

Contact Information:

Eagan Pet Clinic

4395 Rahn Road
Eagan, MN 55122

(651) 454-5684

Fax: (651) 454-0713
info@eaganpetclinic.com
www.eaganpetclinic.com

Hours

By Appointment

Mon – Fri 8am – 6pm
Closed Sat & Sun

Doctors

Dr. Jessica Schowalter
Dr. Jon Musser
Dr. Andrea Peterson
Dr. Paige Holum
Dr. Anna Wolff
Dr. KelliAnn Bowman

Payment Policy

Eagan Pet Clinic accepts cash, Visa, MasterCard,
Discover, AmEx, Scratch Pay and Care Credit.

Payment is required in full at the time of service.

**Referral and Emergency
(After Hours):**

South Metro Animal Emergency Clinic

14960 Pennock Avenue
Apple Valley, MN 55124

(952) 953-3737

Fax: (952) 953-4453

Open 24/7

www.smaec.com

Blue Pearl

7717 Flying Cloud Drive
Eden Prairie, MN 55344

(952) 942-8272

Fax: (952) 829-4089

**University of Minnesota
Small Animal Hospital**

1365 Gortner Ave.
St. Paul, MN

(612) 625-1919

Care Credit

CareCredit is a credit card for veterinary expenses. This credit card can be used for any unforeseen veterinary expenses that sometimes occur. Please ask our receptionists if you have any questions, or apply online at www.carecredit.com. Brochures available. Minimum charge of \$200 for 0% interest.



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Vaccinations:

Puppies can be exposed to a variety of diseases. Viruses are the number one cause of infectious disease in our pets and can be potentially fatal. Fortunately, the vaccines we use are highly effective at preventing most viral and many bacterial diseases. Due to the nature of the dog's immune system, the age at which your pet receives its vaccines is very important. After the initial puppy vaccine series is completed, boosters are required to maintain immunity.

SCHEDULE OF VACCINES:

- **8 weeks** (date: _____)
 - DHPP (Distemper Combo)
 - Distemper Virus can cause a variety of clinical signs including irreversible nervous system defects and death.
 - Canine Adenovirus (Hepatitis) can cause severe liver damage and sometimes death.
 - Parvovirus is a severe viral infection that can cause clinical signs such as bloody diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration which can be fatal.
 - Parainfluenza causes a respiratory infection.
 - Bordetella – Oral Vaccine
 - The Bordetella bacteria is one of the highly contagious causes of respiratory disease in dogs and is commonly known as “kennel cough.”
 - Canine Influenza
 - Canine influenza is a highly contagious virus that can cause a variety of symptoms including inappetence, vomiting, coughing, fever, nasal discharge, and sneezing.
- **12 weeks** (date: _____)
 - DHPP
 - Leptospirosis
 - Bacterial infection spread through the urine of infected animals (usually wildlife) that can cause sudden liver and/or renal failure and can be transmitted to humans.
 - Lyme
 - Transmitted through the bite of a tick (commonly the deer tick) and can cause painful joints, enlarged lymph nodes, lethargy, inappetence, and fever.
 - Canine Influenza (CIV)
 - Canine Influenza a highly contagious virus that can cause a variety of symptoms including inappetence, vomiting, coughing, fever, nasal discharge, and sneezing.
- **16 weeks** (date: _____)
 - DHPP
 - Leptospirosis
 - Lyme
 - Rabies
 - This is a disease that affects the nervous system, can be transmitted to humans, and is always fatal. Therefore, this vaccine is required by law in most areas.

At 1 year of age, all vaccines need to be boosted. After these boosters, the Bordetella, Leptospirosis, Lyme and Influenza vaccines are given yearly and the DHPP and Rabies vaccines are given every 3 years. Puppies are dewormed every 2 weeks until 12 weeks of age. We recommend screening a fecal sample for intestinal parasites at the 16 week appointment, then annually.

Potty Training:

Potty training can be a frustrating part of bringing home a new puppy. There are a few steps you can take to help increase potty training success!

Step 1

Try to limit the opportunities your puppy has to eliminate in undesirable locations. This is best done with crate training, as young puppies will not eliminate in an appropriately sized crate. When your puppy isn't in their crate, you should be watching them actively for signs that they are about to eliminate, like sniffing and circling. Puppies typically need to eliminate after sleeping, eating, drinking, or playing.

Step 2

Reward your dog with praise, treats and play when they go in your desired area. You should take them to the desired area regularly and give them plenty of opportunities to go in the right place. The amount of time your puppy can go between potty breaks will vary depending on their age and breed; it's usually best to start with one hour, and then increase or decrease the frequency of the potty breaks as needed.

If your puppy will be unsupervised for longer than an hour, they should either be in their crate for a nap, or in a puppy proof area. Your puppy should be able to hold their bladder for longer while they're asleep at night than they can in the day, but it's likely that they'll need at least one potty break in the middle of the night for the first few weeks after you bring them home.

Step 3

You should never punish your puppy when they have an accident in the house, regardless of whether you catch them in the act or not. Puppies who have a history of being punished become afraid of eliminating in front of humans. They think that they are in trouble because you saw them go, not that they're in trouble because they went in the house. This leads to a pattern where a human takes their dog out to eliminate, and the dog refuses to go in front of the scary human. The human assumes that their pup doesn't need to go and lets them back inside. As soon as the human's back is turned, the dog sneaks off to eliminate in peace. If your puppy does have an accident, assess the situation and see if you can rework your strategy to avoid it happening in the future. Do you need more frequent toilet breaks? Were you distracted with another task and not supervising the puppy enough? If so, you should place them in a puppy proof area.

Step 4

As much as possible, you should try to ensure that your puppy only eliminates on the type of surface that you would like them to be potty trained too. Puppies grow accustomed to a certain texture under their paws when they eliminate. This is why puppy pee pads can cause issues – they teach puppies to look for soft cloth like surfaces like carpet, rugs, bedding and clothing.

Step 5

Any accidents that slip through your potty training schedule should be cleaned thoroughly, with an enzymatic cleaner such as Natures Miracle or Bio Power. Your puppy's nose is very sensitive, and cleaning with vinegar or bleach will not be sufficient in eliminating the smell.

Crate and Confinement Training:

Crate and confinement training is a fantastic tool for setting your puppy up for success. It will assist you with potty training, ensure your puppy is getting sufficient sleep and rest, help to prevent separation anxiety and help you avoid chewing and destructive behaviors. Crate training is crucial for every dog that visits a vet, groomer or boarding kennel.

How Big Should the Crate Be?

Your crate should be tall enough for your puppy to stand in comfortably without bumping their head. They should be able to easily turn in a circle and lie down and stretch out a bit, but the crate should not be big enough for them to eliminate at one end and then lie down at the other.

Many crates come with dividers, so that you can buy a crate sized for when your puppy grows up, and then use the divider to reduce the available space while they are growing.

What Kind of Crate?

While the fabric crates are appealing due to their light weight and low cost, they are generally not suitable for crate training, as even young puppies can easily chew or claw their way out through the fabric. Instead, we recommend collapsible wire crates or the hard plastic pet carrier style.

Introducing the Crate

It's important to introduce the crate slowly, creating positive associations so that your puppy thinks of it as a good place. You should feed your puppy in the crate or leave tasty treats for them to find. Once they're happy going in and out of the crate, you can start closing the door for a few minutes at a time. Slowly build up the amount of time your puppy spends in the closed crate, always ensuring that they have an activity like a treat filled Kong or a meal to keep them occupied.

How Long in the Crate?

Once you've successfully introduced your puppy to the crate and built up the amount of time they can spend in it comfortably, the number of hours your puppy can sleep in the crate is generally equal to their age in months, plus one. A four month puppy can go five hours before they'll need a potty break, a six month old can go for seven hours etc. Your puppy should sleep in the crate with the door closed overnight. For young puppies, you will need to set your alarm to take them out to eliminate when they have reached the limit for their age. If your puppy is going to be home alone for longer than four hours, they should not be in the crate with the door closed; instead you should set up a puppy proof area where they have access to their crate with the door open.

The Perfect Puppy Proof Area

Your puppy's long term confinement area should be a small area with an easy to clean surface like tiles or finished concrete. Puppy play pens are a fantastic way to achieve this, but small bathrooms and laundry rooms work well, too.

Your puppy proof area should have the following:

- Your puppy's crate, with comfortable bedding inside and the door open
- A collection of three or four toys, which are rotated every few days. These should include toys for snuggling and toys for chewing. (*We do not recommend bones, antlers or hard plastic Nylabones for chewing due to the risk of tooth fracture.*)
- A water bowl that your puppy can't knock over

What to Do If Your Puppy Cries in the Crate or Confinement Area

Your puppy may be crying because they need to go to the bathroom. If you think this may be the case, put your puppy on a leash and take them directly to their potty spot. Do not talk to your puppy or otherwise engage with them until after they have eliminated. Praise and reward your puppy as usual, and then put them back in the crate again. If your puppy has been outside recently and is crying in the crate for your attention, it's very important that you don't go to them or talk to them. Giving your dog attention for whining or barking will teach them that making noise is a successful strategy for getting your attention and will cause the behavior to get worse. If the crying behavior is particularly bad, you may have to go through the steps for introducing your puppy to the crate again – you may have tried to increase the time spent in the crate too soon.

Biting:

Puppy biting is a perfectly normal play behavior for all puppies – but it's not so fun for us humans! Puppy teeth are needle sharp and even a light nip can hurt a lot. It's important to teach your puppy to be gentle with their teeth.

Step 1

The first step to reducing your puppy's biting is to ensure that they are getting enough sleep. Most owners grossly underestimate the amount of sleep that a young puppy needs. An 8 week old puppy can only go for around 45 minutes before they'll start becoming overtired, and just like with young kids, overtired puppies are cranky puppies. If your puppy seems to be biting even more than usual, chances are that they're ready for a nap.

Step 2

Step two for eliminating puppy biting is to avoid rough-housing, wrestling style play. These types of games, whilst fun for us humans, lead to an over-excited puppy who is in the habit of using teeth on human skin. With a young puppy, always ensure that there is a toy between you and the puppy's teeth and end the game if the puppy decides that human fingers look more fun to chew on than the toy.

Step 3

The third factor that increases puppy biting is when owners force the puppy into human-style affection gestures like hugging and kissing. Hugging and kissing is the way that humans and other primates show our love, but for dogs and other canines it's an alien or even hostile motion. Rather than ambushing your puppy and picking them up for a hug, sit or lie on the ground and let them come to you for a cuddle.

Step 4

The last step in the process of eliminating puppy biting is to control the way you act when your puppy bites too hard. We tend to instinctively flail about, push back at the puppy and make noise when we receive a hard chomp from our puppies. This behavior is a lot of fun from the puppy's point of view, and they're likely to try and keep the game going. When your puppy bites too hard, you should say "ouch!" or make a yelping noise, and then completely disengage from your puppy. We want your puppy to learn that play time is over as soon as they bite too hard. This means ignoring them completely; don't look at them, talk to them, or touch them for a minute or two.

Socialization:

Socialization is the single most important thing that you can do for a young puppy.

Many people have heard that they need to socialize their puppies, but are uncertain exactly what this entails, or how important it is. The critical window for socializing a puppy closes somewhere around 3 or 4 months of age, depending on the individual puppy. Before this deadline, your puppy should be socialized to as much of the following as possible:

- 50+ dogs at a distance
- 50+ dogs in supervised off leash play
- Other animals, like cats, birds, rodents and livestock
- People of all ages, ethnicities and sizes
- Anything that changes a person's silhouette, like facial hair, sunglasses, bulky clothes, hats and helmets, walking aids, or people carrying bulky items
- Anything that changes the way that people move, like walking sticks, crutches, wheelchairs, skateboards, or bicycles
- Human handling, like brushing, clipping, nail trimming, baths and checking ears, eyes and teeth
- Noises like thunder, fireworks, construction noises, traffic noises, music, lawn mowers, vacuum cleaners and sirens
- Experiences like sporting events, picnics, cafes, camping trips, the beach, markets, the vet and groomer, and social gatherings
- Walking on different surfaces like grass, wet grass, sand, pebbles and metal grates
- Balancing on surfaces that aren't flat or shift under-paw

There are three rules for socializing your puppy:

1. The experience must be good for your puppy
2. You must let your puppy go at their own pace
3. If you're not sure if your puppy is coping, add some distance from the item you're socializing to

Lack of sufficient socialization can result in a number of behavior problems, including difficulty focusing around distractions, over excited play style, anxiety or aggression.

Mental and Physical Exercise:

Providing for your puppy's mental and physical exercise needs will help ensure they grow up into a well-adjusted adult. Bored, under stimulated puppies will create their own fun – usually in a way that's undesirable to humans!

Physical Exercise

Most owners have considered the exercise needs of their puppy before they brought them home. The amount of physical exercise your dog will need as an adult is largely dependent on breed. Some breeds, like Border Collies, Jack Russell Terriers and Siberian Huskies, have very high exercise requirements, whereas other breeds, like Pugs, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, and Great Danes can get away with less. What many dog owners do not know is that puppies under 12 months of age are severely limited in the amount of exercise that they can do safely. Many well-meaning puppy owners accidentally do irreversible damage to their puppy's joints by over-exercising them.

Here is a basic guideline for safe puppy exercise:

- Leash walks are great. Start with short walks and increase time and distance as your puppy grows. By 12 months old they should be able to go on a sustained walk for 30 minutes.
- Avoid taking your puppy running with you on a leash until they have reached 18 months of age.
- Restrict jumping on or off furniture.
- Off leash play should always be supervised, with regular breaks, especially if play is getting rough.

Mental Exercise

While many people think through the responsibility of filling their new puppy's physical exercise needs, we often forget that a dog also requires mental exercise. Here are some ways that you can help exercise your puppy mentally:

- Obedience training
- Feeding meals in a puzzle feeder toy or stuffed in a Kong and frozen, rather than in a bowl
- Rotating your puppy's toys every few days to keep them interesting, with only a few out at a time
- Providing a variety of toys - some for chewing, some for chasing, some with interesting textures, noises, etc.

You will find that encouraging your puppy to use their brain will tire them out just as much as physical exercise and it will also develop their thinking and problem solving skills, making obedience training easier.

*The information above is based on material from Beacon Dog Training: The Ultimate Puppy Guide.
www.beacondogtraining.com.au*

Spaying and Neutering Your Pet:

Spaying is another term for ovariectomy, which means the removal of the uterus and ovaries in a female dog. Neutering is the removal of the testicles in a male dog. These procedures are necessary to help with the pet overpopulation problem, but more importantly improve the overall health of your pet. The ideal time to have your dog spayed or neutered is between 5-6 months of age for most breeds. You can also spay or neuter older dogs safely.

Spaying your dog will help with messy heat cycles and agitation during their cycle. It reduces or almost eliminates the risk for mammary, uterine and ovarian cancer. It also completely prevents a pyometra, which is a life threatening uterine infection.

Neutering your pet can decrease unwanted male behaviors such as: roaming, marking, humping, and fighting in some animals. It also eliminates the risk of testicular cancer and decreases the chance of prostate cancer.

Grooming:

Some pets require more grooming than others. Long haired breeds (ex. Collies, Shelties, Shih Tzu, Havanese, Yorkshire Terriers, and Golden Retrievers) require regular trips to the groomer or daily brushing at home. This helps keep their coats free of mats and tangles. Dogs need to have their nails trimmed regularly either at home, the groomers, or here at Eagan Pet Clinic. Frequent trips to the groomer as a puppy will help them learn that grooming isn't a bad experience (don't worry, they don't have to cut your dog's hair every time!).

Bathing is also an important part of grooming your pet. Dogs can be bathed as often as needed (but no more often than once per week) with a dog specific shampoo. Avoid all human shampoo (including baby shampoo) because the skin pH of humans and animals is different. Use a mild shampoo made specifically for pets. Make sure to brush your dog or cat before you bathe them to get rid of any mats that may have formed. Rinse the shampoo or conditioner very thoroughly to avoid skin irritation from residue and make sure to avoid getting shampoo in the eyes. You can purchase tearless pet shampoo if you are concerned about bathing your pet's face.

Dental Care:

Good oral health is a critical part of your dog's overall well-being and health. Starting the introduction to teeth brushing at a young age is important and can help prevent periodontal disease. Getting them used to having fingers in their mouth and having their muzzle held will prove very useful in the future.

When to start? **As soon as possible.** Eight to twelve weeks old is best. Pets don't need maintenance this young, but by starting when your pet is young and impressionable, they will become familiar with the routine when the permanent teeth erupt. It is a good idea to stop brushing while your pet is losing their baby teeth, as the mouth will be a bit sore and your poking around with the toothbrush will cause more pain. Once all the permanent teeth are in after six months of age, you can pick up where you left off.

Start by letting your pet lick the toothpaste off of your finger for a few days, then follow that with treats. Next, put the toothpaste on the toothbrush and let them lick that off, followed by treats. Lastly, introduce the toothbrush with toothpaste and start brushing! You can brush in sections to make it easier for you and your pet. Tooth-brushing needs to be done at least 4 times a week to be effective, but every day is ideal. Once your pet becomes used to having the toothbrush and paste in their mouth, it should only take a few minutes each day.

Brushing your pet's teeth is the main component of home dental care. The purpose is to remove plaque before it becomes tartar. Plaque is slime comprised of bacteria, saliva and food particles which adheres to the teeth and fills the pocket between the tooth and gum. Left undisturbed, plaque rapidly collects minerals from the saliva to form the rock-like brown deposits known as tartar or calculus. By brushing **daily**, you remove plaque resulting in tartar building up slower. As with all things, the results will depend on the effort you give it.

Heartworm Disease:

Heartworm disease is a serious and potentially fatal condition caused by parasitic worms living in the arteries of the lungs and occasionally in the right side of the heart of dogs, cats and other species of mammals. It is transmitted through the bite of a mosquito. There are a variety of different heartworm preventatives available. We recommend Heartgard, Nexgard Plus (fleas, ticks and heartworm) or Revolution. Heartworm preventative should be given monthly, year round. We also recommend yearly heartworm testing.

Fleas & Ticks:

Fleas are small blood sucking parasites that tend to prefer dogs and cats rather than people. The life stages of the flea include: egg, larvae, pupae and adult. The pupae stage is the only stage that cannot be killed by flea preventative because they are so tough. The reason we recommend prevention is because a flea infestation can be very difficult to get under control, as you must wait until the pupae has matured which can take up to six months. If one animal in the household has fleas, it is likely the other animal housemates will have them as well. Fleas can also cause skin irritations and tapeworm infections in your pet. When looking for signs of a flea infestation on

your pet, most common areas affected are at the base of tail, hind end, and abdominal area. What you will see is either an adult flea moving or flea debris that looks like pepper. It is actually feces from the flea that consists of digested blood that will turn red in color when wet.

Ticks are small blood sucking parasites. They feed off any host that has blood, including dogs, cats and humans. There are multiple species of ticks and each can carry a variety of diseases. The most common tickborne diseases seen in Minnesota are Lyme, Anaplasmosis and Erlichia. Frequent scanning of pets for ticks and early removal can prevent the spread of some tickborne diseases. For example: A tick has to be attached to its host for 48 hours before Lyme disease is able to be transmitted.

We recommend dogs be on flea and tick preventive year round. Anytime the temperature is above freezing ticks are active. Fleas are around all year, just more prominent in the warmer months. There are a variety of different flea and tick preventives available. We recommend Nexgard (chewable), Nexgard Plus or Frontline (topical).

Fecal Exam & Deworming:

Puppies are susceptible to having several types of parasitic intestinal worms. The most commonly seen worms are roundworms and hookworms. They live and grow in the intestinal tract and develop from eggs to adult worms. These parasites can be transferred from adult to newborn through the birthing process, as well as through the milk.

Infected animals can shed the eggs of the parasites and contaminate the environment and can stay dormant for long periods of time. People, most commonly children, can become infected by coming in contact with contaminated fecal material or ingesting contaminated soil or sand at a playground. A regimented deworming schedule and a monthly preventative will help prevent a roundworm or hookworm infection. We also recommend a fecal exam at your puppy's 16 week exam to make sure we do not see any parasites in the stool.

Pet Insurance:

Pet insurance is recommended, as it can help manage the cost of unexpected veterinary bills.

Here are some of our general pet insurance recommendations:

1. Major medical coverage (accident, illness) is likely more beneficial than wellness coverage (vaccines, annual exams, spay/neuter, etc.)
2. The most beneficial plans provide coverage for all the following types of illnesses:
 - Hereditary and congenital diseases (medical conditions common to your pet's breed and species)
 - Chronic disease with continual coverage
 - Cancer
 - Trauma (hit by car, falls, broken bones, etc.)
3. We recommend setting up an insurance plan as early as possible in the life of a pet, as pet insurance companies do not generally provide coverage for pre-existing conditions.

As with any type of insurance, it is possible you will get back less (if your pet was healthy) or more (if your pet had bouts of illness) than you paid towards monthly premiums. Thus, you should not elect to carry pet insurance with the expectation it will save you money. It is best thought of as a risk management tool, to help soften the blow and give peace of mind that your pet will be able to receive the care they need when facing unexpected accidents or illnesses.

Resources: <https://www.consumersadvocate.org/pet-insurance> <https://www.pet-insurance-university.com/>

Ways to Minimize Stress When Visiting the Vet:

Here are a few tips and tricks to help minimize your dog becoming stressed when visiting the vet.

- Throughout the year, whenever traveling around town with your dog, work in a quick “happy visit” to your vet’s office. Bring your dog in for some snuggles and treats. Doing so can help prevent or break the association of the vet’s office with stress, needle pokes, and temperature checks. Our staff LOVES to see their clients and healthy patients stopping in for a social call!
- Mornings tend to be less hectic at veterinary clinics, so booking your dog’s appointment in the morning can help reduce stress caused by longer wait times or a full lobby.
- Leave yourself plenty of time to arrive for your appointment. Aim to leave the house 10 minutes earlier than you think you’d need to and prepare everything for your appointment the night before (gather paperwork, get out the kennel, find the leash, bag up some tasty treats, etc.). This may reduce your stress more than your dog’s, but the less stressed you are, the less stressed your dog will be!
- Safely restrain your dog within the car for the trip to (and from) the vet’s office. This isn’t only a safety issue, but it can also help your dog feel more secure and decrease the anxiety they may feel during car travel.
- Spray Adaptil, a calming pheromone for dogs, in your dog’s crate or on their harness and seat in the car. Eagan Pet Clinic has Adaptil available for purchase and would be happy to discuss it in more detail.
- Play calming music in the car on the way to the vet’s office. Either a classical music station or a pet-specific calming CD, such as those in the “Through a Dog’s Ear” series.
- For dogs that get particularly stressed during trips to the vet, continue doing the above but also talk to your veterinarian about possible pre-visit medication options you can administer at home. Trips to the vet don’t have to be a stressful event, and we’re here to help!

Conclusion:

Adding a puppy to your family is an exciting and sometimes overwhelming experience. We hope you’ve found the information in this puppy handout to be useful. The next few pages contain lists of local obedience trainers, pet groomers and boarding facilities. We urge you to ask your friends and family, search online for reviews, and find the facilities that work best for your new puppy.

We’ve also included a list of poisonous plants and a few cute cartoons that can help children understand the proper way to interact with dogs.

If ever during your new puppy’s life do you have questions, please reach out to us at Eagan Pet Clinic. We are here to help you and your puppy have a long happy life together.

Enjoy every moment!

~ The Staff of Eagan Pet Clinic



Training and Obedience:

Training is an important step in a puppy's first few months of life. When puppies are young, they tend to learn behaviors quickly (whether you like the behavior or not!). Below is a list of Dog Training and Obedience options in the area:

Animal Humane Society

Provides training with a 2 or 4 month training package at several locations including: Golden Valley, Woodbury, Minneapolis, and Coon Rapids.

Phone: (763) 489-2217

Website: www.animalhumanesociety.org

Bark Busters

Provides training inside your home.

Phone: (877) 500-2257

Website: www.barkbusters.com

Happily Ever After Dog Training, LLC

Provides training inside your home and has classes.

Phone: (612) 669-0908

Website: www.happilydogtraining.com

Petsmart (Burnsville)

Phone: (952) 898-4400

Petsmart (Eagan)

Phone: (651) 452-1140

Saint Paul Dog Training Club

Located in South St. Paul (219 13th Avenue South)

Phone: (651) 455-2431

Website: www.spdte.com

Tails Up Training Inc.

Located in Burnsville (1116 East Highway 13)

Phone: (952) 895-6115

Website: www.tailsupdogtraining.com

The Canine Coach

5 locations around the twin cities

Website: www.thek9coach.com/

Twin Cities Obedience and Training Club

Licensed by the American Kennel Club, located in NE Minneapolis (2101 Broadway Street)

Phone: (612) 379-1332

Website: www.tcotc.com

Boarding:

If you are planning to go out of town or on vacation, there are a variety of boarding facilities that can accommodate you and your pets' needs.

American Boarding Kennels

Provides individual runs and cages for both dogs and cats. Located in Burnsville.

Phone: (952)894-5100

<https://americanboardingkennel.com/>

At Home Pet Care

Cares for dogs, cats, birds, small animals, reptiles, fish and more. In your home, dog walking and personal playtime, and pet transportation services. Serving the South Metro Area

Phone: (651)994-9393

<https://athomepetcare.com/>

Camp Bow Wow

Provides cage-less boarding, daycare, and overnight care. Located in Burnsville.

Phone (952)736-9919

<https://www.campbowwow.com/>

Dog Day Getaway

Provides cage-less boarding, daycare, and overnight care. Located in Apple Valley.

Phone: (952)431-9963

<https://dogdaygetaway.com/>

Now Boarding

Boarding for dogs, cats, small critters, and reptiles. Close to the airport with individual suites for dogs and cats. They provide daycare and overnight care with 24 hour staff. Offers parking and transportation to the airport.

Phone: (612)454-4850

<https://www.nowboardingpets.com/>

Wagging Tails Pet Resort

Cage-less day time activities, individual suites for overnight care, and also provide grooming and dog training. Located in Eagan.

Phone: (651)483-3467

<https://waggingtailsresort.com/>

Woof Dah!

Provides cage-less boarding for daycare and overnight care with 24 hour staffing. Located in Burnsville.

Phone: (952)895-1700

<https://www.woofdah.com/>

PetSuites Eagan

Dog and cat boarding. Offers a variety of boarding suites, play groups, grooming, and training. Located in Eagan.

Phone: (612)429-1885

<https://eagan.petsuitesofamerica.com/>

Grooming:

Here is a list of some grooming facilities in our area.

American Boarding Kennel in Burnsville
Accepts dogs and cats
Phone: (952) 894-5100
Website: www.americanboardingkennel.com

Grooming By Lynette in Lakeville
Dogs must weigh 30 pounds or less
Phone (952) 435-6555

Just Paws Pet Salon in St. Paul
Accepts dogs and cats
Phone: (651) 451-0303

Linda's Dog Grooming in Eagan
Accepts dogs of all sizes
Phone: (651) 683-1918 or (651) 235-7643

Pawlished Pets Grooming Salon in Eagan
Full service grooming
Phone: (651) 988-7387
Website: www.pawlishedpets.com

Paws at Your Door Mobile Grooming
Full grooming service with master groomer in South Metro
Accepts dogs and cats
Phone (612) 499-0399
Website: www.pawsatyourdoorgrooming.com

Silver Dog Bed and Biscuit in West St. Paul
Phone (651) 455-1558
www.silver-dog.com

POISONOUS PLANTS TO AVOID:

There are many common plants which may be toxic to dogs and cats and should be avoided. These include:

Arum Lily	Autumn Crocus	Australian Flame Tree	Avocado
Azalea Baneberry	Bird Of Paradise	Bishop's Weed	Black Laurel
Black Locust	Bleeding Heart	Bloodroot	Bluebonnet
Blue-Green Algae	Boxwood	Bracken Fern	Buckthorn
Bulb Flowers	Burdock	Cacao	Camel Bush
Caladium	Calla Lily	Cardinal Flower	Chalice
Cherry Tree	Chinaberry Tree	Clematis	Cocklebur
Coffee	Coral Plant	Coriander	Dieffenbachia
Elderberry	Elephant Ear (Taro)	Eucalyptus	Euonymus
False Hellebore	Flame Tree	Felt Plant	Firethorn
Four O'Clock	Foxglove	Glottidium	Golden Chain
Ground Cherry	Heaths	Heliotrope	Hemlock
Henbane	Holly	Honeysuckle	Horse Chestnut
Horsetail	Hydrangea	English Ivy	Jasmine
Jimsonweed	Lantana	Larkspur	Lily Of The Valley
Easter Lily	Lupine	Marijuana	Mandrake
Mexican Poppy	Milkweed	Vetch	Yellow Jasmine
Mistletoe	Mock Orange	Monkshood	Moonseed
Morning Glory	Mountain Laurel	Mushrooms	Nightshades
Oak	Oleander	Periwinkle	Philodendron
Pigweed	Poinciana	Poinsettia	Poison Ivy
Poison Oak	Pokeweed	Potato Shoots	Privet
Pyricantha	Rain Tree	Ranunculus (Buttercup)	Rape
Red Maple	Snowdrop	Spurges	Sweet Pea
Tansy	Tobacco	Wisteria	Yews

Kids & Dogs

How Kids SHOULD NOT Interact with Dogs

It's common sense. Just imagine how people should interact with each other.

Avoid taking people's food



Avoid bothering dogs when they are eating

Avoid stealing other people's toys



Avoid taking a dog's bones or toys

Avoid putting your face right up to someone else's face



Avoid putting your face right up to a dog's face

Avoid bothering when asleep



Avoid bothering animals when they are resting. Let sleeping dogs lie.

Avoid pestering



Avoid grabbing tail/ears

Avoid climbing on or trampling



Avoid climbing on or trampling

Avoid pinching



Avoid hugging. Most dogs dislike it.

Avoid screaming around



Avoid hollering and shouting. Use your "inside" voice instead.

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How Kids SHOULD Interact with Dogs

Use common sense.

Be polite and kind to pets



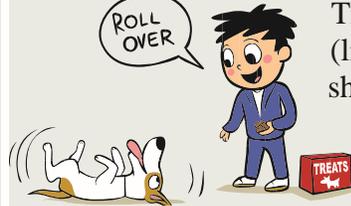
Learn to recognize when your dog is scared or anxious

Play appropriately, such as:

Fetch



ROLL OVER



Training tricks (like roll over, shake, beg, etc.)

Walking and running



Hide & Seek



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Dog Body Language

Body Language of Fear in Dogs



Slight Cowering



Major Cowering



More Subtle Signs of Fear & Anxiety



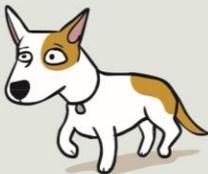
Licking Lips
when no food nearby



Panting
when not hot or thirsty



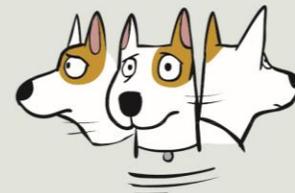
Brows Furrowed, Ears to Side



Moving in Slow Motion
walking slow on floor



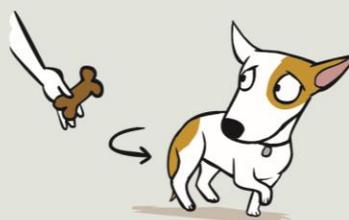
Acting Sleepy or Yawning
when they shouldn't be tired



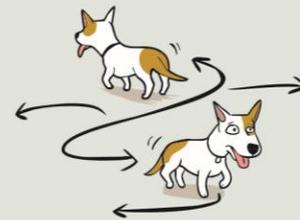
Hypervigilant
looking in many directions



Suddenly Won't Eat
but was hungry earlier



Moving Away



Pacing