



PUPPY



handbook





## CONTENTS

Your New Puppy.....	4
Confinement and Crate Training .....	5
Puppy Housetraining Checklist .....	8
Managing Your Dog's Behavior .....	10
Why Puppy Training? .....	11
Puppy Socialization.....	12
Puppy Socialization Chart .....	13
Vaccination And Socialization.....	14
Time Out!.....	15
Puppy Mouthing .....	17
Play Biting In Puppies.....	18
Puppy Chew-Training.....	19
Puppy Handling / Grabbing and Restraint .....	20
Food Bowl Exercises.....	21
Lure/Reward Training.....	22
Home Alone Training.....	23
Kong Stuffing Pointers.....	24
Recommended Reading .....	26
Great Resources .....	28
Popular Dog Supplies/Shopping List .....	28
Local Stores.....	29
Online Shopping.....	29
Additional Resources .....	29
Dog Daycare.....	30
Dog Walkers and Petsitters.....	31

## YOUR NEW PUPPY

**C**ongratulations on your puppy adoption! Adopting a puppy is a huge but rewarding responsibility. It requires a great deal of time and effort by everyone in the family to socialize, exercise, train and care for the pup so that he or she can grow up to be a wonderful, well-mannered adult. We at the San Francisco SPCA want to ensure that people who adopt a puppy from us are prepared to do that.

This handbook is designed to help you and your newly adopted pup get off to the right start until you are able to start the puppy class you have enrolled in. The first few pages are devoted to what you need to know right away:

- *where to put your puppy* as soon as you get home
- *how to manage house training.*

The rest of this handbook covers important topics such as socialization, common puppy behavior issues, training, and helpful resources.

**From the moment you choose your puppy, the urgency of socializing and training has begun.** An adult dog's temperament and behavior habits (both good and bad) are shaped during puppyhood - very early puppyhood. Remember it takes a human baby 13 years to get to the same point of maturity that it takes a puppy only a year or less to get to!\*

Please take some time to review the information in this handbook. It is intended to answer most questions that new puppy adopters have. If you do have a question about the puppy you just adopted, or there is something in this material you do not understand, please call us at 415.554.3075. Leave a message briefly outlining your question or problem and we will get back to you as quickly as possible.

Again, congratulations on your new puppy. Enjoy the adventure!



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\* from [Before You Get Your Puppy](#), by Ian Dunbar

## CONFINEMENT AND CRATE TRAINING

Owners are often unsure whether they need to crate-train their puppies or newly adopted dogs or whether to simply confine them in a dog-proofed area during the early weeks or months following adoption. Here is some information to help you decide if crate training is for you.

Crate training helps with the following:

- **Housetraining.** Prompts the dog to hold bladder and bowels when unsupervised to expedite housetraining.
- **Chew-training.** Prevents the dog from chewing furniture, walls and anything else except the chew toys he is crated with so good habits automatically form.
- **Settling down.** Patterns dog to be inactive when alone.
- **Owner as good guy.** By decimating housetraining and chew-training mistakes, dog partially "self-trains," reducing amount of reprimanding and bad-guy stuff for owner.
- **Preparation for possible close confinement.** Dogs that are used to close confinement are less likely to be stressed when caged during a hospital stay or travel.



Chewing and activity management could be accomplished with a well dog-proofed room or an ex-pen and these are alternatives if the dog is solid in his elimination habits. If the dog is shaky on housetraining, however, you're better off crate-training him as the close confinement will inhibit urination and defecation. To get the crating effect, the crate should be only large enough for the dog to stand up and turn around in. An ex-pen, dog-proofed room or too-large crate allows the dog to use one end as bathroom area and the other end as bed.

### How To Get Him Used to His Crate

You can't just throw the dog in the crate and expect him to adjust. That would be traumatic. Early association is important and, often, indelible. Make the crate comfy with a nice crate pad or blanket<sup>1</sup>, situate it in a high traffic area like the kitchen and, whenever the dog isn't looking, drop a couple of treats at the back. Don't point these out to him; rather let him discover them on his own. Feed him meals in there, always with the door open. Using heavy string, tie an attractive stuffed chew-toy to the rear inside so that the dog must lie in the crate in order to chew on it.

After a few days of this, start teaching the dog to enter and exit on command. Say "into bed" or "into the crate," throw in a treat, praise as the dog goes in and eats the treat and then order him

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<sup>1</sup> Later on, if you discover your dog is soiling his crate, the first thing to try is removing the pad or blanket for a week - the porous material may be triggering elimination. Be sure, also, that you are not stretching the dog too long between bathroom trips and forcing him to eliminate in his crate. Keep both the dog and the crate scrupulously clean. It would be prudent to have him checked for a bladder infection if he is urinating really often. Finally, a minority of dogs are just not inhibited from eliminating by crates or have lost their cleanliness instinct by being confined continuously. Call us for pointers if you can't get your dog to stop soiling his crate.

out with the command of your choice. Encourage him to come out and, when he does, praise him (no food treat for exiting). Repeat this a few times and then change the order of events slightly: instead of throwing the treat into the crate after you say "into bed," wait for him to go in on his own before dropping in the treat. If the dog doesn't enter on command, simply wait. Do not command him a second time and do not crack and throw the treat in. You can encourage him in with hand gestures but even this is riskier than simply waiting. If he doesn't go in, end the training session without comment. Try another session in a little while, still withholding the reward until the dog goes in on his own. When he does (and they all do eventually so hang in there), give him a double or triple reward, do a few more rewarded reps and then end the session. Always leave the dog wanting more.

When the dog is going in and out on command, you are ready to try the first lock-in. Play the in/out of the crate game, only now close the door after he has gone in and feed him treats through the grate for a minute or two before opening the door. Do this several times. Then practice walking around the crate and around the room while he is locked inside, pitching treats at him occasionally and then, after a couple of minutes, opening the door and letting him out. Make the whole thing a positive experience for him. The next step is to add some real duration.



Rent yourself a favorite video and stuff a couple of chew-toys with something extra-special. Set the crate up right next to your comfy movie chair and, just before you sit down to enjoy the movie, order the dog into the crate. When he goes in, give him the chew toys, close the crate door and start the movie. Leave a few times to get popcorn, a drink, but always come back within a minute or so. The first experience being locked in the crate for this length of time must be an overwhelmingly easy and good one. Any noise, agitation or tantrum from the dog should be ignored. At the end of the movie, if the dog is quiet and settled in the crate, simply open the door and order him out. Under no circumstances will you open the door to the crate if the dog is misbehaving; otherwise you are conditioning that behavior. If you do not like it, do not reward it. When you do open the door, don't gush and hug the dog. Make the exit an anticlimax. Behave very neutrally. All the good stuff should happen while he's IN the crate, behaving nicely.

Once he's out, order him right back in for a food treat or two without closing the door before you finish your training/movie session. If he refuses to go in, do whatever it takes to get him in, reward him and get your in/out exercise polished up again.

Now spend a few days locking the dog in the crate when you're at home, going about your usual business. Ignore or reprimand any noise and provide interesting crate puzzles (i.e., chew toys) each time. When the dog is going in without fuss and no longer distress vocalizing, you may start leaving the house. Leave for one to ten seconds over and over for the first "leaving home" session. Then, over the next few sessions, gradually extend the time you are gone, from a minute to five minutes to ten, fifteen, thirty, an hour, two, three and four hours. Throw in some short ones (5 to 60 seconds) in between to mix it up. Depart and arrive without any fanfare. Tire the dog out with vigorous exercise and training before the longest absences. It is important to gradually condition the dog to being in the crate this way before using it in your day to day life.







# PUPPY

## HOUSING TRAINING CHECKLIST

We strongly recommend you crate-train your puppy. It is vital for both house-training and chew-training. Crate-training exploits a puppy's instinct to keep his bed clean. It gradually tones up his flabby little puppy muscles. This plus a smaller bladder and frequent meals all add up to a need for much more frequent elimination.

### Schedule

- ➔ First thing in the morning (*very* first thing)
- ➔ After eating
- ➔ After waking from a nap
- ➔ Young puppies (8 - 10 weeks) usually need to go out every hour at least
- ➔ Last thing before bed

If puppy doesn't eliminate on any particular outing, crate him with a chew toy to avoid an accident (puppy is full or near full!). Try again in 30 minutes.

### Crate Duration

- Do not leave puppy in crate too long as this will force him to soil it and may result in ruining his tendency to want to keep it clean. Here are some suggested guidelines:

Weeks Old	Hours at a Time in Crate
8-10	1 hour max
11-12	2 hours max
13-16	3 hours max
17-20+	4 hours max

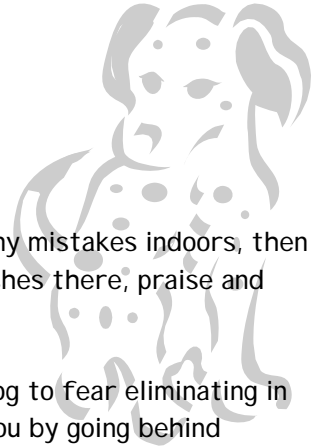
- Use a long-term confinement area for times that are longer than the puppy can hold in the crate.

### Location

- 🐕 Kitchen is an ideal confinement area - not too large, high traffic, easy-to-clean floor. Confine with pet-proof gates - newspaper at one end; bed, food, water, toys at other.
- 🐕 Go to the same spot to make it easier, or at least the same kind of surface
- 🐕 Accompany your dog to eliminate - *go with him* rather than sending him so that:
  - ☞ You know whether he's gone or not
  - ☞ You can reward at the right instant - praise and small food treat as he finishes.



- 🐾 Praise and reward all outdoor elimination for first few weeks – later can slack off (okay to continue praising).
  - 🐾 Praise and reward every time he gets it right.
- ❑ If you catch your dog making a mistake:
- Interrupt him (“Ah! Ah! Let’s go outside!”) at the *start* of any mistakes indoors, then hustle him outside or to the right spot to finish. If he finishes there, praise and reward this. Note: *interrupt*, not punish.
  - Punishing a dog for house training mistakes can cause the dog to fear eliminating in front of you, and can teach him to hide his mistakes from you by going behind couches/chairs/beds or in closets and other hidden areas.
  - If your dog makes a mistake while you are not there, never, ever punish. You need to catch the dog in the act in order to respond to his behavior.
  - Clean all accidents thoroughly with an enzymatic cleanser (e.g. Nature’s Miracle, Anti-Icky-Poo, Petastic).
- ❑ After two or three weeks with no accidents, add one extra room of the house and supervise closely. If the puppy is successful, add another room every two or three weeks.
- ❑ Starting at age three months, gradually extend the duration between outings – add one half hour every week or two. If puppy starts having accidents, back off and do more frequent outings for a couple of weeks, then try again.
- ❑ It is reasonable to expect an adult dog to hold on 4 – 5 hours max. Of course, many dogs *can* hold on longer but is it humane to make them?
- ❑ If you are having difficulties, call our help line (415.554.3075) or, to find a dog trainer, visit [www.sfspca.org](http://www.sfspca.org) for our Academy Alumni referral list.



## MANAGING YOUR DOG'S BEHAVIOR

Puppies come with a set of pre-installed behaviors: urinating and defecating when they feel the urge, chewing anything they can put in their mouths, whining, crying and barking if they find themselves alone, eating any food they encounter (not to mention many NON-food items!), greeting by excitedly jumping up, and play-biting all living things. **These are all normal behaviors for any puppy or untrained adult dog.** Notice that there is little on this list that humans are likely to approve of.

In order to have a dog that chews only his own toys, eliminates outside, can relax alone quietly, greets without jumping up and plays without being mouthy, the onus is on us humans to mold the dog's behavior. Puppies need management and the safest policy with newly adopted dogs is to treat them as though they were puppies too!

Here are some important rules for managing your new puppy or dog:

- ☞ Confine any puppy or untrained dog to one room, like the kitchen, to make dog-proofing the room and supervision easier.
- ☞ Supervise like crazy: feedback about both housetraining and chewing lapses has to be immediate. Never punish a dog late: it is ineffective and abusive. If you don't have time to supervise (or train or burn energy etc.) don't get a dog.
- ☞ Help him get it right most of the time: provide stuffed chew toys and praise him when he uses them, take him out often (every hour for a young puppy!) and praise & reward him immediately when he performs outside, enroll in a reward-based training course to teach you how to communicate with him.
- ☞ Don't reward whining or barking when the dog is left alone by returning to the dog – this teaches him that whining works and that you can be manipulated. Get him used to being alone by coming and going ZILLIONS of times for very short periods the first few days you have him, all done very matter of factly.
- ☞ Burn your dog's energy, both physical and mental! Tired dogs are well-behaved dogs. Teach him basic commands and tricks with treats, play fetch, tug and hide & seek with his toys, take up a sport like agility or flyball, get him out daily for walks & runs, trips to new places and give him regular opportunities to play with other dogs. If you work long hours, consider a walker, or day-care.



# Why Puppy Training?

Until recently, most dog training methods relied heavily on aversives as principle means of motivation. Puppy owners were admonished to not begin training until at least six months of age, not because of an inability to learn but because puppies were unable to withstand the coercive techniques. Valuable time was thus lost.

Starting in the early 1980's, methods that employed positive reinforcement (e.g. lure-reward, clicker training) began to revolutionize dog training. Today, although force training still exists, the dominant force in dog training is increasingly conditioning with positive reinforcement. The best news of all is that, far from being contraindicated for small puppies, training with positive reinforcement is ideally suited to puppies. There is virtually no limit to what puppies can learn, if the method is right. Some of the advantages of puppy training are:

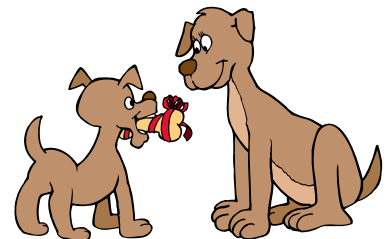
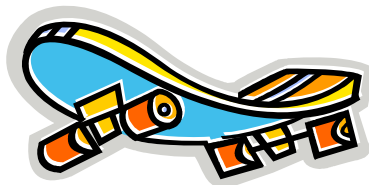
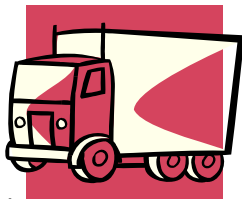
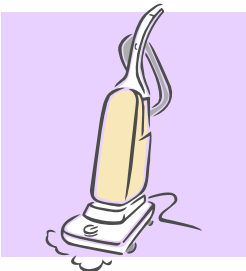
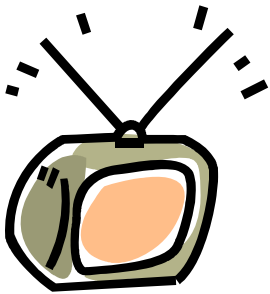
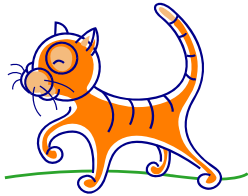
- 🐕 Puppy training begins instilling obedience and good manners **before** bad habits and unruliness become entrenched.
- 🐕 Puppy training makes use of the critical socialization period to habituate dogs to all kinds of people, other dogs, novel environments and being handled.
- 🐕 Starting training early creates a "learning to learn" effect, stimulates the puppy's brain and paves the way for later training.
- 🐕 Puppy training allows for timely troubleshooting of common puppy problems such as play-biting, alone-training, house-training and chew-training.
- 🐕 Puppy training is easy, fun and can be done by all family members, including children.

You wouldn't wait until your child was a teenager to start **his** education, would you?

Puppy class at the SF/SPCA is for vaccinated puppies up to 18 weeks of age on the first week of class. All family members are encouraged to attend. The six week introductory course includes homework, written materials and puppy party graduation. For more information or to enroll, please visit us on the web at [www.sfspca.org/dog\\_training/dt\\_puppy.shtml](http://www.sfspca.org/dog_training/dt_puppy.shtml), email us at [dogtraining@sfspca.org](mailto:dogtraining@sfspca.org) or call us at 415.522.3509.

## PUPPY SOCIALIZATION

*People, Sights and Sounds*



Between the ages of 3 and 12 weeks, puppies are forming bonds toward people, dogs and other animals that will last them a lifetime. Puppies that are not exposed to and do not have good experiences with people, dogs and other animals during this period can end up with fear and aggression problems later on.

All out efforts must be made to get the puppy around all kinds of people and to make sure your pup has good experiences (play, pets and/or treats) with them all. This includes children, people of different races, folks who are big or loud, ones in uniform, etc. (If your pup is not fully immunized you may choose to carry him around.) By the way, supermarkets are a great place to see lots of different folks!

As soon as possible, enroll your pup in a reward-based puppy class. This will be the ideal place for your pup to make some puppy friends his own age.

If possible, it's a good idea to introduce your pup to a social cat as soon as possible to maximize his chances of growing up to like cats.

Puppies are cataloging other things in their environment besides people and animals. Make sure he sees and hears household things like the vacuum cleaner, TV, the clatter of pots and pans, etc. He should also experience car rides, traffic noises and all kinds of environments and weather. If you get the chance, bundle him up, take him out and share a few moments in the rain. And please, avoid negative experiences.

## PUPPY SOCIALIZATION CHART

Check off each completed encounter in the appropriate box. Mark as many encounters as possible. Notice if there is any fear associated with any of these situations/persons. Give treats to your puppy intermittently during all socialization and let others give treats as well.

	8-9 wks	9-10 wks	10-11 wks	11-12 wks	12-13 wks	3-6 mths	6-10 mths
<b>People</b>							
Young adults							
Middle aged adults							
Elderly							
Disabled; odd gaits							
Loud							
Looming							
Uniformed							
with hats							
with beards							
with glasses							
with helmets							
with gloves							
with umbrellas							
Babies							
Toddlers							
Juniors							
Teens							
<b>Animals</b>							
Puppies							
Adult dogs							
Cats/kittens							
Small pets							
Livestock							
Horses							
<b>Places</b>							
Beach/ocean							
Shopping malls							
Friends homes							
Parks							
Near a schoolyard							
Riding in car							
City streets							
Slippery floors							
Party							
Vet's office							
Groomers							
<b>Vehicles</b>							
Bicycles							
Motorcycles							
Buses							
Trucks							
Shopping Carts							
Skateboards/rollerblades							



## VACCINATION AND SOCIALIZATION

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### **Puppy Vaccination and Socialization Should Go Together**

#### **TO: My Colleagues in Veterinary Medicine:**

Common questions I receive from puppy owners, dog trainers and veterinarians concern: 1) what is the most favorable age or period of time when puppies learn best? 2) what are the health implications of my advice that veterinarians and trainers should offer socialization programs for puppies starting at 8 to 9 weeks of age.

Puppies begin learning at birth and their brains appear to be particularly responsive to learning and retaining experiences that are encountered during the first 13 to 16 weeks after birth. This means that breeders, new puppy owners, veterinarians, trainers and behaviorists have a responsibility to assist in providing these learning/socialization experiences with other puppies/dogs, with children/adults and with various environmental situations during this optimal period- from birth to 16 weeks.

Many veterinarians are making this early socialization and learning program part of a total wellness plan for breeders and new owners of puppies during the first 16 weeks of a puppy's life -- the first 7-8 weeks with the breeder and the next 8 weeks with the new owners. This socialization program should enroll puppies from 8 to 12 weeks of age as a key part of any preventive medicine program to improve the bond between pets and their people and keep dogs as valued members of the family for 12 to 18 years.

To take full advantage of this early special learning period, many veterinarians recommend that new owners take their puppies to puppy socialization classes, beginning at 8 to 9 weeks of age. At this age they should have (and can be required to have) received a minimum of their first series of vaccines for protection against infectious diseases. This provides the basis for increasing immunity by further repeated exposure to these antigens either through natural exposure in small doses or artificial exposure with vaccines during the next 8 to 12 weeks. In addition the owner and people offering puppy socialization should take precautions to have the environment and the participating puppies as free of natural exposure as possible by good hygiene and caring by careful instructors and owners.

Experience and epidemiologic data support the relative safety and lack of transmission of disease in these puppy socialization classes over the past 10 years in many parts of the United States. In fact; the risk of a dog dying because of infection with distemper or parvo disease is far less than the much higher risk of a dog dying (euthanasia) because of a behavior problem. Many veterinarians are now offering new puppy owners puppy socialization classes in their hospitals or nearby training facilities in conjunction with trainers and behaviorists because they want socialization and training to be very important parts of a wellness plan for every puppy. We need to recognize that this special sensitive period for learning is the best opportunity we have to influence behavior for dogs and the most important and longest lasting part of a total wellness plan.

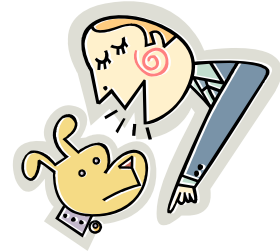
Are there risks? Yes. But 10 years of good experience and data, with few exceptions, offers veterinarians the opportunity to generally recommend early socialization and training classes, beginning when puppies are 8 to 9 weeks of age. However, we always follow a veterinarian's professional judgment, in individual cases or situations, where special circumstances warrant further immunization for a special puppy before starting such classes. During any period of delay for puppy classes, owners should begin a program of socialization with children and adults, outside their family, to take advantage of this special period in a puppy's life.

If there are further questions, veterinarians may call me at 651-644-7400 for discussion and clarification.

Robert K. Anderson DVM, Diplomate, American College of Veterinary Preventive Medicine and Diplomate of American College of Veterinary Behaviorists

# Time OUT!

by Fawn Pierre  
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How do players of organized sports learn to curb misbehavior in the game? Ejection! This principle of removing someone from a pleasurable activity to change future behavior works well in dog training too. The timeout functions as a penalty for the dog. Traditionally, behaviors you are looking to suppress respond well to timeouts. Things such as jumping up, begging at tables/plates, nipping at ankles and hands, and "gimme" barking can all be curbed using timeouts. The following steps should be followed to train with timeouts.

## Setups

The best way to deliver a timeout is to do a "setup" of the situation in the beginning. For example, don't try to train a dog to leave you alone when you are eating by trying to practice it when you are hungry and trying to eat. Instead, produce a situation that looks just like dinner, but in reality is a training scenario where you are not hungry and the goal isn't "to eat", but to train the dog.

## Define Your Criteria

This means decide before you begin which behaviors will earn your dog a timeout. For example, if you wish to curb begging at the table, decide WHAT exactly constitutes begging. BE SPECIFIC - some examples would be; paws on human, nose on human, paws or nose on table or within 1 foot of table and barking. Once you have done that, you have given yourself a mental picture of what you are going to be watching for, it will be easier to mark it and give your timeout.

## Location, Location, Location!

How and where you deliver your timeout is important. Leash your dog before beginning: if your dog is leashed, you won't have to play "greased pig" trying to grab him to move him to the timeout area. Secondly, if he is leashed, you can give a timeout on any doorknob in the house. When you choose the area to give a timeout in, it should be sufficiently away from the action, to get the point across, but close enough to facilitate easy execution of the exercise. Don't plan on sending the dog to the yard, or kennel if it takes more than 10 seconds to get there.



## You're OUT!

You'll need to pick a word or phrase to use to mark the behavior that earns your dog the penalty. Don't use simply "no". Your marker word need not be emotional, the *word* isn't the punishment, the social isolation that follows it is. The word simply says to the dog, "your (jumping/nipping/etc.) earned you this timeout". Many people use "too bad", or "sorry". You might try "Mucky!" or "buh bye" as it may help you relax and not be so serious. The word can be delivered deadpan or with some emotion, but shouldn't be scary to the dog. And you don't need to shout.

## Repetition

For timeouts to be effective they need to be of a short duration. One minute is quite effective. They must also be repeated numerous times. Mark the dog's misbehavior, give the timeout; after one minute release the dog, and return to the area to allow your dog to try again. The dog normally will do the exact behavior again. You then deliver another timeout. It usually takes between 6 - 12 repetitions before you see the dog self censor.



## PUPPY MOUTHING

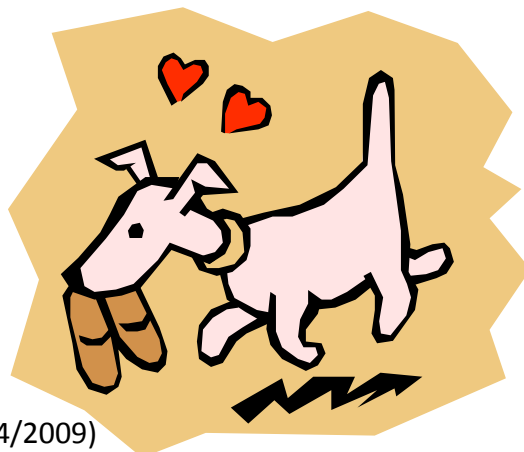
Puppies are programmed to bite; in a litter of puppies they bite each other continuously. When one puppy bites the other too hard, the bitten puppy will yelp and stop playing. This is how dogs learn to inhibit the force of their bite. Probably one of the most important things you must teach a pup is to have a soft mouth... if you forbid your puppy's mouthing, he will grow up to have a rude/hard mouth. The best technique for hard bites is to remove the thing your puppy wants most ... YOU!

First, set up a puppy-proof room which will be your "time-out" area - a bathroom, kitchen or utility room usually works best.

As soon as you feel a hard bite, dramatically yell "OUCH" and "ENOUGH". If the puppy pulls back, begins to lick or stops biting, immediately praise and continue playing. If she does not immediately stop biting hard, quickly move her to her time-out area for 10 to 20 seconds. (You'll find it very helpful to leave a light nylon leash attached to your pup's collar for this purpose.) When taking her away, make it a big deal -- "OKAY THAT'S IT! I'M OUT-A-HERE! YOU'VE CROSSED THE LINE" -- repeating your make believe horror until you have arrived at the time-out location. Hopefully, this should only take a few seconds.

After the 10 to 20 second penalty phase is over, resume interacting with your pup where you left off, without a grudge. Go back to her talking in your happiest, giggliest voice. The important thing is that the pup learns that there is an immediate consequence for hard bites: being without a playmate and ALONE! Repeat several times or until you notice a marked difference in the pressure of the bites. Always keep in mind it's the hard bites you want to discourage, not her playfulness or his love of you and life!

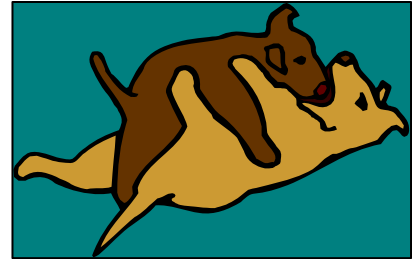
Practice mouthing exercises while you are being a couch potato. Feed her kibble or tiny treats one by one, releasing only for gentle takes. If she takes it hard, say "OUCH" and withdraw the food. Say "gentle" and offer her the treat. Do this over and over until she begins to learn that a gentle mouth will earn him a treat.



## PLAY BITING IN PUPPIES

### Is My Puppy Aggressive?

Almost all normal puppies play bite. They do it to other puppies, to adult dogs who'll let them and to their owners. It's important to distinguish this constant biting from bona fide aggression, where a dog threatens and/or bites when being possessive of toys or food, or when uncomfortable about someone touching them or coming too close.



Aggression is less common in young puppies than in adult dogs, but is not unheard of. If you think your puppy is showing signs of aggression, get yourself into competent professional hands. Many kinds of aggression can be resolved. The San Francisco SPCA maintains a referral list of certified graduates of The Academy for Dog Trainers on our web site at [www.sfspca.org](http://www.sfspca.org).

The reason puppies play bite so much (it is their main activity aside from eating, sleeping and eliminating!) has to do with their ancestry as social carnivores. Pack animals such as dogs are equipped to bring down large prey animals and so must have extremely strong jaws. And, in close social situations, there will be arguments and competition over food, resting places and mates. During these day-to-day scuffles, it's vitally important that dogs not use their full jaw strength on each other the way they do on their prey! Instead, they use *ritualized* aggression - threats, body postures and inhibited bites - to make their point.

The ability to bite without maiming force is rehearsed in puppyhood during - you guessed it - play biting! Puppies are programmed to do it so they can learn about their jaw strength. When one puppy bites another too hard with those needle sharp teeth, play grinds temporarily to a halt, which provides a potent consequence to the biting puppy. Over time, the bites become consistently gentler to keep play going. Without this constant feedback about their jaw pressure, puppies are at higher risk to grow up without acquiring the capacity to inhibit the force of their jaws.

### What Should I Do About Puppy Biting?

The best policy for owners of young puppies (age 6 - 18 weeks) is to allow play biting provided it is not too hard. Hard bites should result in time-out penalties, with cessation of play (leave the puppy alone or put him in a "penalty box" for a minute) as consequence. Only when the puppy has gotten reliable about biting more softly should play biting be phased out altogether: by re-directing the puppy to toys and giving consequences for all bites. This way, the dog has a much better chance of growing up with good bite inhibition. Free-play with other puppies and friendly adult dogs is another good forum for puppies to develop bite inhibition.

## PUPPY CHEW-TRAINING



Chewing is not simply a stage teething puppies go through; it is a normal and enjoyable pastime for adult dogs as well.

Dogs are programmed to exercise their jaws regularly, and puppies use their teeth to investigate everything! They have no concept of the value of objects beyond their suitability as chew toys.

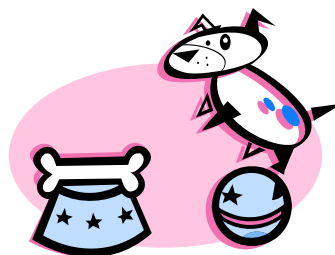
### How To Get Your Pup Hooked On Appropriate Chew Toys

All dogs are different, so get a wide variety of chew toys to start with and let your pup let you know which she prefers. Make these toys attractive to your pup and praise her whenever she uses one. Try holding a toy for your pup to get her started.

Sterilized bones can be stuffed with nutritious and delicious treats like peanut butter, freeze-dried liver or cream cheese. Stuff Kong toys with cookie pieces of different sizes so that some fall out more easily than others. Using her brain cells to solve problems will help your pup develop a greater ability to learn and in the process, it will also tire her out!). Remember, all dogs are predators and they find it more satisfying to "work for their food."

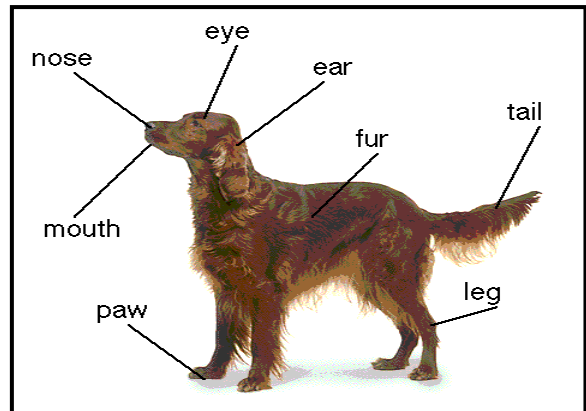
When your pup is not being supervised, confine her to her safety area or crate. These places should contain a number of different kinds of chew toys which can be rotated day to day. Provide the best and most challenging stuffed toys for times when you'll be away for awhile.

Since you will be closely supervising your pup when she's not in his "safe" area, any time you see her consider touching a non-chew toy, interrupt her and redirect to one of her own chew toys, and then praise her. Note: If punishment is used when teaching a dog what she may or may not chew, most dogs learn that it's dangerous to chew when you are present--not that it's "wrong". They learn to reserve their chewing for when you're not around.












## PUPPY HANDLING / GRABBING AND RESTRAINT

Many dogs do not like being brushed, restrained, or touched on certain parts of their bodies. With some dogs, you can't even touch their feet, let alone look inside their mouth! While dogs of any age can learn to accept handling if it's made pleasurable for them, teaching a puppy to enjoy being handled, grabbed, pulled, prodded, picked up, examined and restrained is quite easy.



Everyone in the home and later guests (any children should be supervised) should practice handling the puppy every day. As a puppy, she should get used to all the routine physical things that she may encounter in her life.

Desensitizing the puppy and teaching her to enjoy being handled is fun and easy when combined with hand feeding kibble or treats using a happy, giggly voice. So, try these:

-  Hold a paw...give a treat.
-  Look in one ear...give a treat.
-  Lift her lip exposing her teeth...give a treat.
-  Tug her tail...give a treat.
-  Pick her up...give a treat...put her back down.
-  Pick her up and give her a hug...give a treat...put her back down.
-  Nudge her gently while she's sleeping, tell her how sweet she is...give a treat.
-  Grab her collar...give a treat.
-  Look her directly in the eye...give a treat.

And so on, handling every part of your puppy's body.

Each time you repeat the exercises, progressively handle and examine each area more thoroughly and for a longer time. **Remember to touch first and then give the treat. This will teach your pup that handling predicts something good is coming.**

Take note of any body part or type of handling that your pup does not enjoy. Touch this area a bit more gently, but more frequently, and be sure to offer super tasty treats until she loves it.

## FOOD BOWL EXERCISES

Many dogs are naturally possessive of their food dishes. Luckily there are easy prevention exercises you can do with your pup. Make it a habit of being around when your pup is eating. Sit next to her, pet her, dangle your hand in the bowl and add bonuses like a piece of chicken, a tablespoon of yogurt or cottage cheese, or anything tasty and nutritious. Also, approach your puppy's bowl while she's eating and add bonuses. The goal is for your puppy to enjoy having people around her bowl.



Note: This is an exercise for adults to do and for kids to do when supervised by adults. A child should never be left alone with a dog.

Signs of guarding:

- ☞ Accelerated eating
- ☞ Cessation of eating; "freezing up"
- ☞ Glassy or hard eyes
- ☞ Growling
- ☞ Lip lifting
- ☞ Snapping
- ☞ Biting

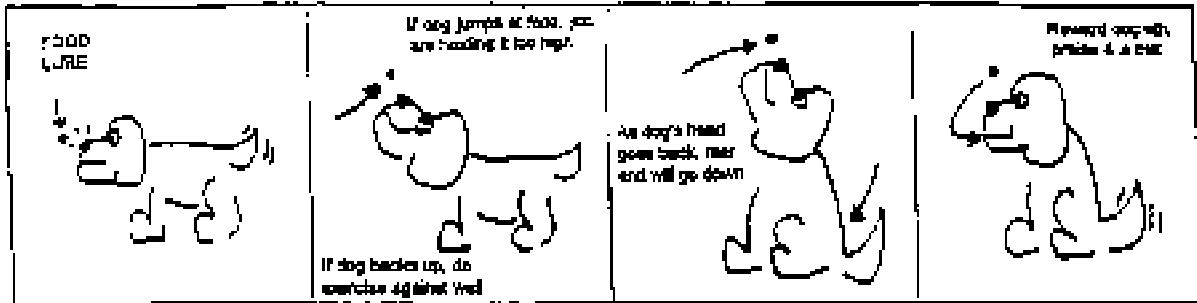
If you see any of the above signs with your puppy, be sure to talk with the trainer in your puppy class.



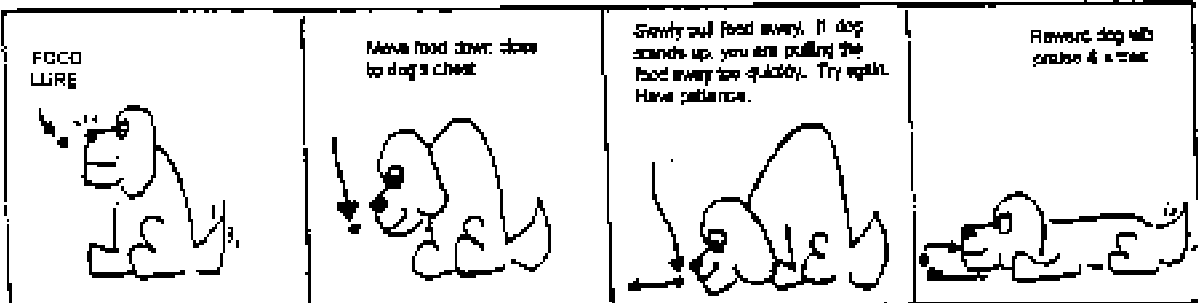
## LURE/REWARD TRAINING

LURE/REWARD TRAINING . . . to lure a dog to do what you want and then reward it for doing so produces quick and fun learning, good reliability and solid retention.

### SIT



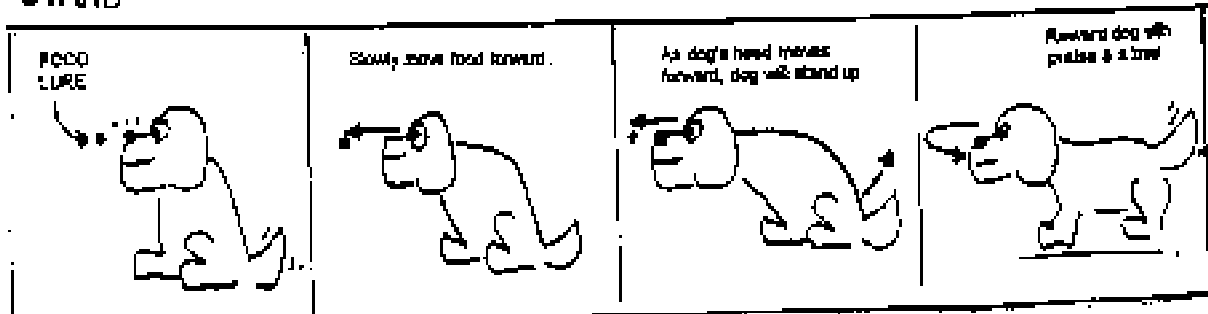
### DOWN



### SIT



### STAND





## HOME ALONE TRAINING

Being alone is not natural for dogs. If you ever plan to leave your pup home alone you must begin *training* alone time while you are actually home. Start with short sessions in the crate. Give your pup a stuffed Kong to keep him busy. Ideal times for your pup to spend time in the crate are endless: while watching television, paying bills, talking on the phone, eating dinner, etc. Having your pup in the crate while you are home allows him to experience short absences instead of a long scary one.

Remember, NEVER, EVER give your pup unattended free run of the house. If you do and he pees or poops or destroys something (and he will), you will get upset and that is not really fair to your pup. Don't set your pup up for failure.



# KONG STUFFING POINTERS

## Why Stuff a Kong?

Dogs are animals that are genetically programmed to hunt for their food. Part of the reason there is such a prevalence of behavior problems in pet dogs is that they have so little mental challenge or work to do: their food is given to them for free.

Zoos have had some success in decreasing behavior problems and improving the quality of life of many of their predator and primate species by giving them problems to solve in order to obtain their food. This same environmental enrichment concept can be applied to domestic dogs, who thoroughly enjoy finding hidden food and unpacking stuffed chew toys.



## Stuffing Suggestions



Many people's Kong stuffing efforts consist of inserting a few dog cookies. This is scratching the surface of the creative food acquisition challenges you can cook up for your dog. Here are a few pointers and principles to bump your Kong stuffing prowess up to the next level:

- The level of difficulty should be appropriate to the dog's level of experience and temperament – is he persevering or a “giver-upper.” Any increases in level of difficulty should be done gradually, so the dog succeeds while developing perseverance. In other words, start easy and then make it tougher.
- Easy stuffings are: loose and incorporate small, easy-to-fall-out pieces.
- More difficult stuffings are: tighter, with some big pieces that take concerted effort and hole-squishing to get in (and thus will be difficult to extract).
- You can employ a matrix (peanut butter, cream cheese, canned food, toddler food) to hold the smaller bits in and give the dog side-polishing challenges.
- You can wrap a stuffed Kong in an old cloth diaper or clean rag and/or enclose it in an old margarine or other container (try Quaker oatmeal cardboard containers!) to increase the level of difficulty through “nesting”.
- Hide regular stuffed or nested Kongs around the house so the dog has to hunt around to find them before unpacking them.

- Give him all of his food this way, especially if he is a particularly “busy” dog.
- Stuff meat, mashed potatoes etc. in it and freeze. Or, plug the small hole with peanut butter and fill the cavity with broth, then freeze this to make a “Kongsicle” (note: this can be messy – best to give it to your dog outside!).
- Stuff cheese cubes in and then microwave it briefly to nicely coat the insides.
- Clean your Kongs regularly with a bottle brush and/or in the dishwasher.

## Recipes

### *Tight (more advanced) Stuffing*

Layer 1 (deepest): roasted unsalted cashews, freeze-dried liver bits.

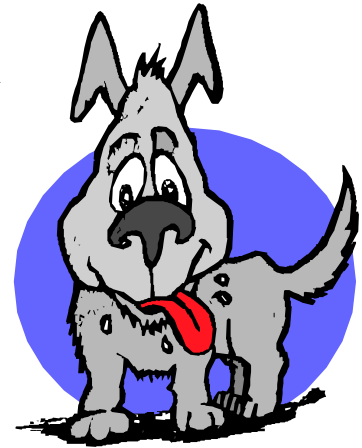
Layer 2: dog kibble, cookies or Liver Biscotti, Cheerios, sugar-free/salt-free peanut butter, dried banana chips.

Layer 3: baby carrot stick(s), turkey and/or leftover ravioli or tortellini, dried apples, dried apricots.

Pack as tightly as possible. The last item in should be a dried apricot or piece of ravioli, presenting a smooth “finish” under the main hole. Bon appetit!

### *“Lite” Version*

For cashews, substitute crumbled rice cake; for freeze-dried liver, substitute Caesar croutons; for peanut butter substitute fat-free cream cheese.



## Other Energy Outlets for Dogs...

- Clicker training and trick training
- Ball fetch, Frisbee fetch, Tug of War (see our *Tug of War Rules* handout)
- Flyball and Agility
- Dog-dog play

## RECOMMENDED READING

### Great Introductory Books

- ❑ *The Culture Clash*, Jean Donaldson. Considered the definitive book on positive reinforcement-based dog training, by the SF SPCA's very own Director of The Academy for Dog Trainers.
- ❑ *Don't Shoot the Dog*, Karen Pryor. A clear and entertaining book for anyone who wants to understand or change the behavior of an animal using positive reinforcement.
- ❑ *Train Your Dog the Lazy Way*, Andrea Arden. A fun book with great tips on teaching your dog manners in the home.
- ❑ *How to Teach a New Dog Old Tricks*, Ian Dunbar. Bay Area trainer, author, and founder of Sirius Puppy Training offers a comprehensive workbook for the motivated dog owner, comprising sections on basic off-leash obedience, temperament modification, behavior troubleshooting, training theory and health care.
- ❑ *The Power of Positive Dog Training*, Pat Miller. Follow Pat's unique six-week training program, and your dog will learn to think and to choose proper behavior.
- ❑ *The Dog Who Loved Too Much*, Nicholas Dodman. Clear writing on treating various behavior problems, written by a professor from the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine.



### Puppy Books

- ❑ *Before You Get Your Puppy and After You Get Your Puppy*, Ian Dunbar. Bay Area puppy guru discusses the six essential deadlines to meet in your puppy's developmental process in order to raise a wonderful dog.

### Further Reading

- ❑ *Pet Behavior Protocols*, Suzanne Hetts, PhD. Plans for solving behavior problems.
- ❑ *Dogs Are From Neptune*, Jean Donaldson. Intelligent, objective, and compassionate advice on treating behavior problems such as shyness, fear, food guarding, handleability, separation anxiety, recall, and many others.

- ❑ ***Behavior Booklets*** (set of 9), [Ian Dunbar](#). Straightforward and effective advice on specific behavior issues such as housetraining, socialization, barking, aggression, chewing, digging, and shyness/fear of people.
- ❑ ***Excel-erated Learning***, [Pamela Reid](#). Geared towards the dog trainer, this book explains scientifically how dogs learn, and how best to teach them. Required reading for the SF/SPCA's Academy for Dog Trainers.
- ❑ ***Dog Language***, [Roger Abrantes](#). Contains great encyclopedia-style information and photos of dog body language and facial expressions.
- ❑ ***The Domestic Dog***, [James Serpell, Ed.](#) The latest scientific and scholarly information on the origins and evolution of canine behavior from international experts will give you insights into the behavior of the domestic dog.
- ❑ ***Help! This Animal is Driving Me Crazy!***, [Daniel Tortora](#). Learn how to apply Dr. Tortora's psychological techniques to retrain a wide range of behavioral problems, from selecting the right puppy and raising him, to solving problems such as incessant barking to uncontrollable biting.
- ❑ ***Mine! A Practical Guide to Resource Guarding in Dogs***, [Jean Donaldson](#).
- ❑ ***Fight! A Practical Guide to the Treatment of Dog-Dog Aggression***, [Jean Donaldson](#).
- ❑ ***Dogs Bite: But Balloons and Slippers Are More Dangerous***, [Janis Bradley](#).

## On the Web

- ❑ [www.animalbehaviorassociates.com](http://www.animalbehaviorassociates.com). One can also subscribe to their excellent, free newsletter.



## GREAT RESOURCES

### Popular Dog Supplies

<p>Plush puzzle toys*</p>	
<p>Fill with kibble &amp; work to eat!*</p>	
<p>Stuff 'em, Freeze 'em Hide 'em around the house*</p>	
<p>Edible Chews*</p>	
<p>Treats*</p>	
<p>Confinement* Gates and Crates</p>	
<p>A cozy place for the pooch in each room</p>	
<p>Control when walking* Head Collars and Harnesses</p>	





## **Local Stores**

### **B&B Pet Supplies**

4820 Geary Street (between 11<sup>th</sup> Ave and Funston)  
San Francisco  
415.221.7711

## **Online Shopping**

*www.petedge.com* - great prices on toys, treats, baby gates, crates and all other supplies

*www.dogwise.com* - books

*www.sitstay.com* - books & training supplies

*www.drsfostersmith.com*

*www.jbpet.com*

*www.premier.com* - Gentle Leaders, Easy Walk anti-pull Harnesses, Busy Buddy toys

*www.amazon.com* - Baby Annabelle crying babydoll

## **Additional Resources**

### **The San Francisco SPCA**

If you have behavior questions about a dog you've just adopted from the SF/SPCA, or need a referral for a private trainer, please call us at 415.522.3500.

If you would like information and/or to enroll in a training class at the SF/SPCA, contact us:  
415.522.3509      *dogtraining@sfspca.org*      *www.sfspca.org*

### **SF/SPCA Online Dog Behavior and Training Library**

*http://www.sfspca.org/resources/library/for-dog-owners/*

### **ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center**

888.426.4435

*http://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/poison-control/*

### **American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association Member Directory**

*www.holisticvetlist.com*





Dog Daycare

Please note, the following are not endorsed by the SF/SPCA. This is a resource list only.

San Francisco	
<p>SF Hound Lounge 2825 Mariposa Street 415.255.1170 <a href="http://www.Sfhoundlounge.com">www.Sfhoundlounge.com</a></p>	<p>SF Puppy Prep 251 6<sup>th</sup> Street 415-618-0828 <a href="http://www.sfpuppyprep.com">www.sfpuppyprep.com</a></p>
<p>Bark to Basics For dogs under 20lbs only 415.387.7877 <a href="http://www.bark-to-basics.com">www.bark-to-basics.com</a></p>	<p>Fog City Dogs 1488 Lombard Street 415-409-DOGS <a href="http://www.fogcitydogs.com">www.fogcitydogs.com</a></p>
Peninsula	
<p>Planet Pooch 866 Kanynye Avenue, Redwood City 650.364.7792 <a href="http://www.planetpooch.com">www.planetpooch.com</a></p>	<p>Downtown Dogs 564 W. San Carlos Street, San Jose 408.2872267 <a href="http://www.downtowndogs.com">www.downtowndogs.com</a></p>
<p>Planet Pooch 113 South Linden Avenue, So. S.F. 650.364.7792 <a href="http://www.planetpooch.com">www.planetpooch.com</a></p>	<p>A Dog's Life 885 Commercial Street, Palo Alto 650.494.DOGS (3647) <a href="http://www.dogslife.biz">www.dogslife.biz</a></p>
Marin	
<p>Camp K-9 of Marin 5810 Paradise Drive, Corte Madera 415.924. CAMP <a href="http://www.campk9ofmarin.com">www.campk9ofmarin.com</a></p>	<p>It's a Dog's Life in Petaluma 2715 Skillman Lane, Petaluma 707.773.DOGS (3647) <a href="mailto:www.itsadogslifeinpetaluma@comcast.net">www.itsadogslifeinpetaluma@comcast.net</a></p>
East Bay	
<p>Every Dog Has Its Day Care 1450 63<sup>rd</sup> Street, Emeryville 510.655. 7832 <a href="http://www.everydog.com">www.everydog.com</a></p>	<p>Citizen Canine 420 Hegenberger Road, Oakland 510.562.1750 <a href="http://www.citizencanine.net">www.citizencanine.net</a></p>



## DOG WALKERS AND PET SITTERS San Francisco Bay Area

*This is a resource list ONLY. The SF SPCA does not fund, endorse, or otherwise support any of the below specific individuals, services or businesses. The SF SPCA assumes no legal liability or responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the use of services or businesses contained within this referral list.*

KEY	
CC	SPCA Academy Certified in Counseling
CTC	SPCA Academy Certified in Training and Counseling
DWA	dogTEC Dog Walking Institute Graduate

### SAN FRANCISCO & PENINSULA

Name	Business Name	Phone	Email	Web	Walking	Sitting
Cherie Allen	Run-A-Mut	510-305-0620	<a href="mailto:Esquire31103@aol.com">Esquire31103@aol.com</a>	<a href="http://www.runamutt.com">www.runamutt.com</a>	✓	✓
Alan Belgard	Fun Runs	415.566-4064			✓	
Judy Boots, DWA	Paws and the City	415-573-5999	<a href="mailto:judiboosts2002@yahoo.com">judiboosts2002@yahoo.com</a>	<a href="http://www.pawsandthecity.com">www.pawsandthecity.com</a>	✓	✓
Luke Brown, DWA	Play It Again Sam Dog Walking	415.518-3984	<a href="mailto:browneii@hotmail.com">browneii@hotmail.com</a>		✓	
Heather Burton, CTC, DWA	A Hound About Town	415-722-4098	<a href="mailto:info@houndabouttown.com">info@houndabouttown.com</a>	<a href="http://www.ahoundabouttown.com">www.ahoundabouttown.com</a>	✓	✓
Lorraine Bustamante	Precious & Petite Pet Services	415-336-1442		<a href="http://www.p-petsvcs.com">www.p-petsvcs.com</a>	✓	
Brenda Cawley, CTC, DWA	Dog in Training	415.425-5381	<a href="mailto:Brenda@dogintraining.com">Brenda@dogintraining.com</a>	<a href="http://www.dogintraining.com">www.dogintraining.com</a>	✓	✓
Jessica Chase	Tailblazers	415-860-3791	<a href="mailto:info@sftailblazers.com">info@sftailblazers.com</a>	<a href="http://www.sftailblazers.com">www.sftailblazers.com</a>	✓	✓
Shelley Celentano-Smith	Smilin Dogs		<a href="mailto:dogs@smilindogs.com">dogs@smilindogs.com</a>		✓	✓
Vicki Chatham, DWA		415.216.9102	<a href="mailto:cowboycircus@rcn.com">cowboycircus@rcn.com</a>			✓
Emma Clarke, CTC, DWA	Pawsitive Tails	415-202-4146	<a href="mailto:pawsitivetails@gmail.com">pawsitivetails@gmail.com</a>	<a href="http://www.sfpawsitivetails.com">www.sfpawsitivetails.com</a>	✓	
Matthew Condren	Urban Canines	415-574-6669	<a href="mailto:matthew@urbancanines.com">matthew@urbancanines.com</a>	<a href="http://www.urbancanines.com">www.urbancanines.com</a>	✓	✓
Corinne Dowling	Corinne Dowling Pet Sitting	415-648-6787				✓
Julia Frink, DWA	Dogwalks.com	415-673-8684	<a href="mailto:julia@dogwalks.com">julia@dogwalks.com</a>	<a href="http://www.dogwalks.com">www.dogwalks.com</a>	✓	✓
Chiwe Gordon, CTC	Clever Dog	415-282-2242	<a href="mailto:chiwe@fastmail.fm">chiwe@fastmail.fm</a>		✓	
Carie Guevara/Paul, DWA	Pick of the Litter Pet Care	415-469-7601	<a href="mailto:carie@pickofthelitterpetcare.com">carie@pickofthelitterpetcare.com</a>	<a href="http://www.pickofthelitterpetcare.com">www.pickofthelitterpetcare.com</a>	daycare	boarding
Joe Hague, DWA	The Grateful Dog	415-822-8141	<a href="mailto:Gratefuldog@aol.com">Gratefuldog@aol.com</a>		✓	
Jennifer Hultz, CTC	Time Four Paws	415-990-5023		<a href="http://www.timefourpaws.com">www.timefourpaws.com</a>	✓	✓
Lisa Jansen, DWA	Puppylove	415-724-6557	<a href="mailto:motalisa@sbcglobal.net">motalisa@sbcglobal.net</a>		✓	✓
Jennifer Joyce, DWA, CTC	Dynamite Doggies	415-845-8299	<a href="mailto:jennifer@dynamitedoggies.com">jennifer@dynamitedoggies.com</a>	<a href="http://www.dynamitedoggies.com">www.dynamitedoggies.com</a>	✓	
Shura Kelly, CTC	Bark to Basics	415-387-7877	<a href="mailto:shura@bark-to-basics.com">shura@bark-to-basics.com</a>	<a href="http://www.bark-to-basics.com">www.bark-to-basics.com</a>		Daycare
Amy Kott, CTC, DWA	Kott's K9s	415-830-0994	<a href="mailto:kottsk9s@gmail.com">kottsk9s@gmail.com</a>		✓	✓
Dusty Lombardo, CTC, DWA	DogtownSF	415-407-6853	<a href="mailto:dusty@dogtownsf.com">dusty@dogtownsf.com</a>	<a href="http://www.dogtownsf.com">www.dogtownsf.com</a>	✓	
Cindy Lonnstrom, DWA	Diva Dogs	408-245-3647	<a href="mailto:cindymarie@sbcglobal.net">cindymarie@sbcglobal.net</a>	<a href="http://www.divasdogs.com">www.divasdogs.com</a>	✓	✓
Joan Mapou, CTC	Not Home Alone	415-441-5785	<a href="mailto:joan4pets@yahoo.com">joan4pets@yahoo.com</a>			✓



Bernie MacAnuity	Leading the Pack		<i>Bernie3058@yahoo.com</i>			
Christine McNerney	Db a Pounding Paws-	650-200-7640	<i>poundingpaws@gmail.com</i>	<a href="http://www.poundingpaws.com">www.poundingpaws.com</a>	✓	✓
Emmett Miller, CTC	Metro Tails	415-676-7871	<i>info@metrotails.com</i>	<a href="http://www.metrotails.com">www.metrotails.com</a>	✓	
Sue Minsuk, CTC	Doggie Do Right Dog Training	415-786-9157	<i>sue@doggie-do-right.com</i>	<a href="http://www.doggie-do-right.com">www.doggie-do-right.com</a>	✓	
Jean Mitchell-Lanham	Dog Wagon, LLC	650-898-9590	<i>jlmldoak@yahoo.com</i>	PACIFICA CALIF	✓	✓
Kim Moeller, CTC, DWA	MoellerDog	415-554-3074	<a href="mailto:kim@moellerdog.com">kim@moellerdog.com</a>	<a href="http://www.moellerdog.com">www.moellerdog.com</a>	✓	✓
Marianna Monaco, DWA	Dogs on the Go	415-664-3231	<i>mmonaco@pacbell.net</i>		✓	✓
Jeff Murray, CTC	Canine Connections	925-989-3454	<i>jemurray@sfsPCA.org</i>			boarding
Shelley Smith, CTC		415-624-9933	<i>Shelley.smith13@gmail.com</i>		✓	✓
Sidney Tarlow, DWA	Sids not so vicious bow wow brigade	415-637-9342	<i>sidneytarlow@gmail.com</i>	<a href="http://www.sidsnotsoviciousbowwowbrigade.com">www.sidsnotsoviciousbowwowbrigade.com</a>	✓	✓
Hope Tondelli	Top Dog San Francisco	415-308-9199	<i>hope@topdogsf.com</i>	<a href="http://www.topdogsf.com">www.topdogsf.com</a>	✓	✓
Jenny Test, DWA	Doggrl	415-412-1849	<i>jenny@doggrl.com</i>	<a href="http://www.doggrl.com">www.doggrl.com</a>	✓	✓
L. Walters / A. Rodriguez, DWA	Mighty Dog Walking	415-235-5151	<i>mightydogwalking@yahoo.com</i>	<a href="http://www.mightydogwalking.com">www.mightydogwalking.com</a>	✓	✓

## EAST BAY

Name	Business Name	Phone	Email	Web	Walking	Sitting
Melanie Barti	Doggercize	415-331-8656	<i>mel@melbarti.com</i>		✓	✓
Jessica Bay		510-237-9212	<i>info@urbandogscapes.com</i>	<i>Pt. Richmond area</i>		
Susan Binder, DWA	Houndhikes	510-708-7458			✓	
Judy Bowman, CTC	Compleat City Dog	510.653.5739	<a href="mailto:jbowman@compleatcitydog.com">jbowman@compleatcitydog.com</a>	<a href="http://www.compleatcitydog.com">www.compleatcitydog.com</a>	✓	
Maddy Castillo, CTC	Ruff Life Dog Training	510.923.9039	<a href="mailto:info@rufflife.net">info@rufflife.net</a>	<a href="http://www.rufflife.net">www.rufflife.net</a>	✓	✓
Maureen Coyle, CTC, DWA	Atomic Dog Social Club	510-301-1864	<i>info@atomicdogsocialclub.com</i>	<a href="http://www.atomicdogsocialclub.com">www.atomicdogsocialclub.com</a>	✓	
Karin Cornwall, DWA	Little Paws' Big Adventures	510-529-5565	<i>Karin_cornwall@yahoo.com</i>	<a href="http://www.lpba.net">www.lpba.net</a>	✓	✓
Chris Crider, DWA		510.234.4301	<a href="mailto:ccriderdogs@yahoo.com">ccriderdogs@yahoo.com</a>			
Pam Danzik- Davis Ca	Pet Pals Pet Care	530-753-7069	<i>pamdanzik@yahoo.com</i>	<a href="http://www.petpasdavis.com">www.petpasdavis.com</a>	✓	✓
Deborah Gorman, DWA	Doggy Mama Pet Care Services	510.672.1036	<i>abuellaoca@yahoo.com</i>	<a href="http://www.doggymamapetservices.com">www.doggymamapetservices.com</a>	✓	✓
Billie Jo Graeff	Walk-N the Dog, Inc.	510-978-6653	<i>lovingyourpet@yahoo.com</i>	<a href="http://www.walk-nthedog.com">www.walk-nthedog.com</a>	✓	✓
Anna Hogan-Carstensen	Good Dog Day Care	510-654-2655	<i>hello@gooddogdaycare.com</i>	<i>daycare</i>		
Sara Hughes	Green Dog Pet Care	510-684-7443	<i>saransprout@yahoo.com</i>	<a href="http://www.greendogpetcare.com">www.greendogpetcare.com</a>	✓	✓
Molly Kenefick, DWA	Doggy Lama Pet Care	510.530.3009	<a href="mailto:mollykenefick@yahoo.com">mollykenefick@yahoo.com</a>		✓	✓
Karen and Matt Kenney, DWA	Piedmont Pet	510-457-5686	<i>Karen_kenney@piedmontpet.com</i>	<a href="http://www.piedmontpet.com">www.piedmontpet.com</a>	✓	✓
Carmen Kuziemy, DWA	Carmen's Cosmic Pet Care	510-919-4429	<i>cosmicpc@gmail.com</i>		✓	



Michelle Lenihan, DWA	Animal Karma	510.206.5338	<a href="mailto:animalkarma@yahoo.com">animalkarma@yahoo.com</a>		✓	✓
Diane Livoti, DWA	Metro Dog	510.524-dogs	<a href="mailto:info@metrodog.com">info@metrodog.com</a>	<a href="http://www.pawtreks.com">www.pawtreks.com</a>	✓	✓
Samara Love	Laughing Dog	510-508-0076	<a href="mailto:lovelaughingdog@yahoo.com">lovelaughingdog@yahoo.com</a>		✓	✓
Michelle Monteforte	Pets Plus Professional Pet Care Services- San Ramon	925-803-8839	<a href="mailto:michellespets@comcast.net">michellespets@comcast.net</a>	<a href="http://www.petspluspetsitting.com">www.petspluspetsitting.com</a>		
Leanne Neufeld & Mark Sedgwick	Walkabout Critter Care	510.387.3875	<a href="mailto:dogandcatlovers@hotmail.com">dogandcatlovers@hotmail.com</a>		✓	
Marianne Potje	Jane Walks Spot	510-395-5944	<a href="mailto:janewalksspot@hotmail.com">janewalksspot@hotmail.com</a>	<a href="http://www.janewalksspot.com">www.janewalksspot.com</a>	✓	✓
Leslie Riversmith, DWA	Leslie's Playful Paws	510-910-8291	<a href="mailto:riversmith@sbcglobal.net">riversmith@sbcglobal.net</a>		✓	✓
Philip Simon	Have Dog Will Walk	925-299-1816	<a href="mailto:lmyprs@yahoo.com">lmyprs@yahoo.com</a>	Lafayette, CA		
Alison Smith, CTC	Canine Culture	510.261.3386	<a href="mailto:afinedog@pacbell.net">afinedog@pacbell.net</a>	<a href="http://www.canineculture.net">www.canineculture.net</a>	✓	✓
Brian Sullivan, CTC	Pied Piper Dog Training	510.430.8726	<a href="mailto:brian@piedpiperdogtraining.com">brian@piedpiperdogtraining.com</a>	<a href="http://www.piedpiperdogtraining.com">www.piedpiperdogtraining.com</a>	✓	
Mandy Thompson	One Paw at a Time	916-281-6994	<a href="mailto:mandy@1pawatatime.com">mandy@1pawatatime.com</a>	<a href="http://www.1pawatatime.com">www.1pawatatime.com</a>	✓	✓
Matt Wheeler	Outbound Houndz	510-290-7349	<a href="mailto:Runswithscissors66@yahoo.com">Runswithscissors66@yahoo.com</a>			

## MARIN & NORTH BAY

Name	Business Name	Phone	Email	Web	Walking	Sitting
Melanie Barti	Doggercize	415-331-8656	<a href="mailto:mel@melbarti.com">mel@melbarti.com</a>	SAUSALITO CALIF	✓	✓
Jessica Bay, DWA	Urban Escapes	415-612-0472	<a href="mailto:info@urbandogescapes.com">info@urbandogescapes.com</a>	<a href="http://www.urbandogescapes.com">www.urbandogescapes.com</a>	✓	
Athena Labberton, DWA	Let Us Do the Walking	707-696-3678	<a href="mailto:Athean_labberton@yahoo.com">Athean_labberton@yahoo.com</a>	PETALUMA CALIF	✓	
Erica Murphy		415.259.8310	<a href="mailto:puppy_byte@yahoo.com">puppy_byte@yahoo.com</a>		✓	✓
Jason Robinson	Dog Walker for Affinity Pet	707-228-2095	<a href="mailto:Randones2003@yahoo.com">Randones2003@yahoo.com</a>		✓	
Pavla Sim, DWA	Paws In Motion	415-377-5318	<a href="mailto:pawsinmotion@comcast.net">pawsinmotion@comcast.net</a>	<a href="http://www.pawsinmotionmarin.com">www.pawsinmotionmarin.com</a>	✓	boarding
Jennifer Worth, DWA, CTC	Paws for Success	510-541.2221	<a href="mailto:jen@pawsforsuccess.com">jen@pawsforsuccess.com</a>	<a href="http://www.pawsforsuccess.com">www.pawsforsuccess.com</a>	✓	