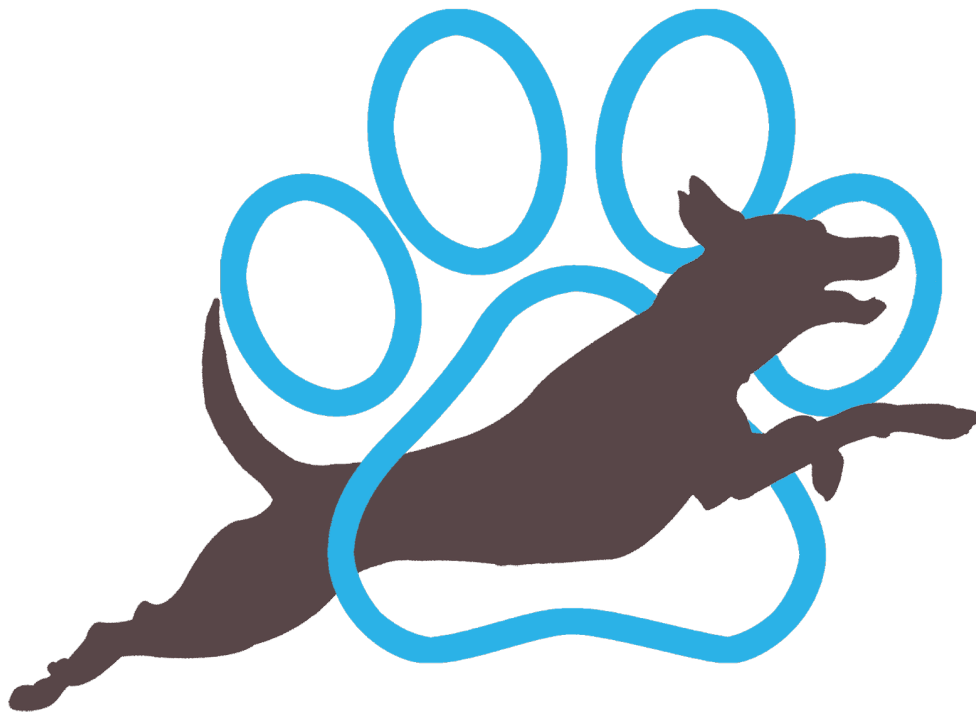


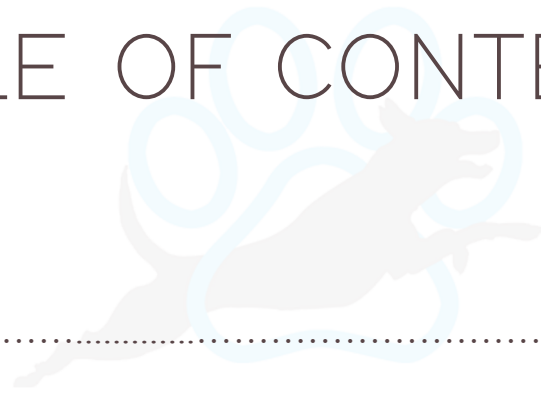
WORKING PAWS DOG RESCUE



ADOPTER GUIDE

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The 3 Days, 3 Weeks, 3 Month Rule of Adopting a Rescue Dog

The 3-3-3 rule is a general guideline, every dog is unique and will adjust differently. Give your dog space and allow him to go at his own pace.

3D



In the first 3 days,

- Feeling overwhelmed
- May be scared and unsure of what is going on
- Not comfortable enough to be "himself"
- May not want to eat or drink
- Shut down and want to curl up in his crate or hide under a table
- Testing the boundaries

3W



After 3 weeks,

- Starting to settle in
- Feeling more comfortable
- Realizing this could possibly be his forever home
- Figured out his environment
- Getting into a routine
- Lets his guard down and may start showing his true personality
- Behavior issues may start showing up

3M



After 3 months,

- Finally completely comfortable in his home.
- Building trust and a true bond
- Gained a complete sense of security with his new family
- Set in a routine

The 3 Days, 3 Weeks, 3 Month Rule

In the first 3 days,

your new dog will be overwhelmed with his new surroundings. He will not be comfortable enough to be himself. Don't be alarmed if he doesn't want to eat for the first couple of days, many dogs don't eat when they are stressed. He may shut down and want to curl up in his crate or under the table. He may be scared and unsure what is going on. Or he may be the opposite and test you to see what he can get away with, kind of like a teenager.

After 3 weeks,

he's starting to settle in, feeling more comfortable, and realizing this really may be his forever home. He has figured out his environment and getting into the routine that you have set. He lets his guard down and may start showing his real personality. Behavior issues may start showing, this is your time to be a strong pack leader and show him what is right and wrong.

After 3 months,

your dog is now completely comfortable in his home. You have built trust and a true bond with your dog, which gives him a complete sense of security with you. He is set in his routine and will come to expect his dinner at his usual time.

Get More Great Adopting, Loving, and Training Information at www.RescueDogs101.com



Adopting a new dog is all about changes for both of you. Use this guide to make the first few weeks fun and stress-free. You will build a foundation for a lasting relationship if you follow these steps to ...

Decompress for SUCCESS

By DOG LATIN DOG TRAINING & BEHAVIOR CONSULTING™



ROUTINE

Dogs crave predictability. Stick to the same times when feeding, walking, training, and departing from your home.



PRIVACY

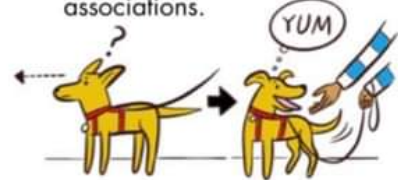
Dogs, like people, need time to themselves. Create a spot with a crate or mat. Call your dog to leave their space, rather than invading their space.



POSITIVE

SOCIALIZATION

Limit interactions with new people, places, and things. Let your dog explore gradually in short sessions. Build positive associations.



TRAIN AT HOME FIRST

Start positive reinforcement training at home for a distraction-free setting. This is the fastest, clearest way to establish communication.



TRAIN WITH FOOD

Shift calories out of the food bowl and use in short (5 minute) training sessions. Spread training sessions throughout the day, including reinforcing loose leash walking.



AVOID LEASH GREETINGS

Meeting other dogs can be stressful. Dogs don't always like each other. Limit or avoid greetings until you learn more about how your dog shows unease.



OBSERVE YOUR DOG

When your dog is relaxed, what do their ears, mouth, tail position, and entire body look like? Learn your dog's body language to know when your dog is concerned and to identify triggers.



LET YOUR DOG INITIATE CONTACT

Let your dog initiate contact with people. Never force an interaction. If your dog solicits attention, pet on the chest, not on top of the head.



HAVE FUN

WITH YOUR DOG!

Playing, feeding, walking, and interacting with your new dog builds a lasting bond. Take it easy the first month and get to know each other before widening the circle. After all, you have a lifetime together!



Socializing Your Dog

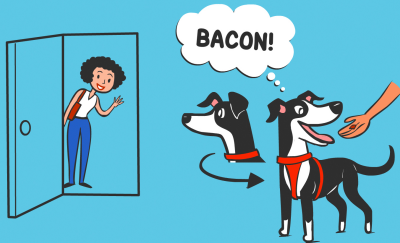
...refers to providing him with POSITIVE experiences with NEW THINGS. The best way to make sure your dog has great experiences is to include things he loves (like food or toys)

new people

Let your dog approach **at his own pace**, if and when he wants to.



Associate new people with **wonderful things**.



Make sure puppies are **gently & positively exposed** to different people.

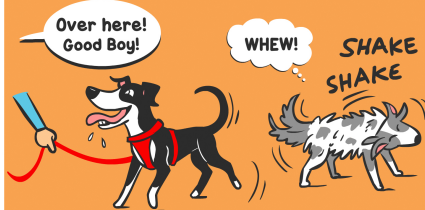


other animals

Always check that the other animal is friendly & tolerant of dogs before you let your dog approach.



Teach your dog how to act **politely around other animals** by rewarding him for good behavior. Redirect him if he's pushy or overly excited.

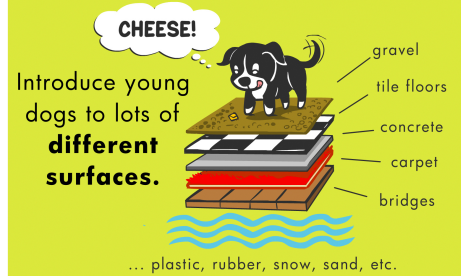


If your adult dog doesn't want to play with unfamiliar dogs, that's okay. Adult people don't want to play with every other person we meet either!



new things & environments

To prevent **noise phobia** (eg, fear of thunder), feed your dog a tiny treat every time the noise happens.



Take rides in a boat, train car, or elevator.



Visit the vet & groomer's just for treats and petting.



Teach your dog to **enjoy wearing a muzzle** by making it into a "treat basket"

Avoid truly scary situations, such as fireworks.



Visit parking lots and other busy places just to watch the people, animals, vehicles, etc. and feed your dog treats.



Remember: EXPOSURE alone isn't socialization!

If your dog isn't having a great time, you could do more harm than good. Dogs don't just "get over" issues by themselves, so if your dog is shy, worried, or overly excited, leave the situation and work with a professional who can help both of you. If your dog is having a blast and is happy and comfortable, you're doing a great job of socializing him!



PUPPY VACCINATION SCHEDULE



6-8 Weeks

C3 vaccination

- Distemper, Hepatitis & Parvo

10 Weeks

C5 vaccination (given in two components)

- Injection of C3 (DHP)
- Intranasal dose of Bb/PI (Bordetella bronchiseptica / parainfluenza virus)



16 Weeks

Final C3 vaccination

- Distemper, Hepatitis & Parvo

1 Year

C5 vaccination (given in two components)

- Injection of C3 (DHP)
- Intranasal dose of Bb/PI (Bordetella bronchiseptica / parainfluenza virus)

Every 1-3 Years

Annual canine cough vaccine and C3 booster vaccination every 3 years



*Leptospira vaccination is only needed in parts of northern Australia

Note: This advice is general in nature and is not a substitute for a discussion with your veterinarian.

What are C3, C4, C5, C6 and C7

Often, veterinarians give vaccinations for certain viruses or diseases at the same time. It's good for a puppy's owner to know the abbreviations for those vaccinations and know why some are combined in assigned ways.

- C3 = Parvovirus, distemper and infectious hepatitis (one-shot).
- C4 = C3 + Parainfluenza virus vaccine.
- C5 = C3 + Parainfluenza virus & Bordetella virus ("kennel cough") vaccines.
- C6 = C4 + Leptospirosis & Coronavirus vaccines
- C7 = C5 + Leptospirosis + Coronavirus vaccines

USEFUL LINKS

DOG TRAINING

LEERBURG UNIVERSITY

Online training courses (paid and free)

<https://university.leerburg.com/>

BOOKS

101 DOG TRICKS Kyra Sundance

Step by step activities to engage, challenge and bond with your dog

<https://www.booktopia.com.au/101-dog-tricks-kyra-sundance/book/9781592533251.html>

