

# **KYON reg'd GOLDEN RETRIEVERS**

**Karin Klouman & Wally Barr**

715513 1<sup>st</sup> Line EHS, Mono, Ontario LON 1S8

TEL. (519) 925-6114

Email: [kklouman@kyonkennels.com](mailto:kklouman@kyonkennels.com)

Web site: [www.kyonkennels.com](http://www.kyonkennels.com)

H.S.T. # 125691428RT0001

## **HOW TO RAISE YOUR KYON GOLDEN**

### **(1) FEEDING**

Your puppy has been eating **PURINA PRO-PLAN LAMB AND RICE and PEDIGREE CHICKEN (CANNED FOOD)**. Use only adult dog food. Feed the pup 3 meals per day until it is 5 to 6 months, and then reduce to twice daily feedings. **DO NOT OVER FEED**. An overweight puppy stands a greater risk of developing Hip Dysplasia. Do not feed bones; give biscuits for a treat instead. To encourage good eating habits, let the puppy have ten minutes to finish its food, then remove the dish. Ignore the fussy eater. Make sure your pup has plenty of fresh water.

**INCREASE AMOUNT OF FEED AS THE PUPPY GROWS.** IF YOUR PUPPY IS EATING ALL OF ITS FOOD QUICKLY AND APPEARS TO WANT MORE THEN YOU SHOULD INCREASE THE AMOUNT FED. An 8 to 9 week old puppy eats approximately 1 to 1 1/3 cups of kibble 3 xs daily. Two meals should be soaked in hot water for a short while before feeding. The last meal is dry kibble. Soaking and canned food should be phased out. After 2 weeks only dry kibble should be fed. **BY SIX MONTHS YOUR PUPPY WILL NEED AS MUCH AS 4 – 6 CUPS DAILY DEPENDING ON THE PUPPY.**

### **(2) HIP DYSPLASIA**

Hip Dysplasia is a genetically based disorder or condition that is found in most medium to large size breeds. As it is controlled by a multitude of genes, it is very hard to avoid completely. The sire and dam have been X-rayed clear of this disorder, but you, as a new puppy owner, should be aware that there are many environmental factors that can aggravate or trigger hip-dysplasia. Please raise your puppy very carefully in order to minimize the risk that your dog will end up dysplastic. The following tips should prove helpful:

**\*FEEDING:** Keep your growing puppy in good weight- **neither too thin nor too fat**. You should **ALWAYS** be able to feel the ribs fairly easily. Do **not** feed high-energy puppy foods.

**\*EXERCISE:** During the first year **DO NOT** subject your puppy to strenuous exercise but as your puppy grows it should have enough exercise to maintain **good muscle tone**. Keep your puppy confined to a relatively small area, such as a reasonably sized back yard. When taking your puppy for a walk, try to avoid really tough terrain or deep snow. **DO NOT** allow your puppy to climb stairs on a regular basis, as this is very hard on them. **DO AVOID** slippery surfaces (ice, slippery floors, etc.)

### **(3) HOUSEBREAKING:**

Please get a crate for your puppy. It will make training easier, since your puppy will not like to mess in its sleeping place. It also provides security and privacy for your dog... a place of its own. Take your puppy outside to a designated spot every time it has to relieve itself. Always return to the same spot and remain there until the pup has done its business. Use a command word; eventually the puppy will associate the word with the function (very handy when you are in a strange location or on a different surface!).

**PRAISE** every time you have success. Ignore mistakes inside; remember this is all new to your puppy, and training takes time, patience and consistency. Your puppy will have to relieve itself immediately after

waking up from sleep, whenever it has finished eating or drinking and after (or during) playtime. Watch for circling and sniffing activity.

#### (4) **HEALTH AND GROOMING:**

Groom your puppy using a rake and a steel comb. Clip nails weekly. Routinely check ears for mites or infections. Have your veterinarian check the stools for parasites a couple of times a year; be sure to bring in a stool sample when you bring your dog in for its annual vaccinations. Do have your pup checked for heartworm in the spring and put him on preventative medication. When in the vet's office try to keep your pup from coming in contact with other pets. When bathing your dog, use a dog shampoo formulated for double-coated breeds. If you use a dog cream rinse or conditioner, it will make comb-out easier; be sure to rinse well.

#### (5) **CONFINING YOUR DOG:**

**DO NOT LET YOUR DOG RUN FREE.** You will be inviting disaster if you do not confine your dog. A dog run should be 10x20 feet at least. A fenced in back yard is ideal; electric fencing can also be used. **DON'T TIE YOUR DOG!** He will hate it and might forever try to escape. He might get strangled in the attempt. Remember to exercise your dog regularly; an adult golden needs to run to stay in good condition and to keep the weight down. A golden is a housedog. Dogs that are allowed in the house are more content and easier to train than the lonely dog which is left alone outside. Remember **GOLDENS ARE VERY "PEOPLE ORIENTED"**.

#### (6) **AGGRESSIVENESS**

Your Golden should be very soft tempered and gentle. However, even the mildest mannered puppy might show aggressiveness at one point. Nip this in the bud, and be very **FIRM** and **DOMINANT**. You must show your pup that you will never tolerate aggressiveness. Grab the scruff and give a quick shake. Always **PRAISE AFTER DISCIPLINING**. You should put your hand in your puppy's food every 4 or 5 days while he or she is eating and tell it what a **GOOD PUPPY** it is. This will teach the idea that it is not necessary to be protective of food. Teach the **GIVE** command from the beginning so that your puppy thinks that giving is fun and is **rewarded with praise and treats**. This instils the idea that it is not necessary to protect things from people. Never tolerate growling but be sure to recognise the difference between a growl and a puppy that is merely 'talkative'. Games of tug of war and play fighting or rough housing are **not** allowed. They teach your puppy to try to dominate you. **NEVER GIVE RAWHIDE OR BONES**. These can cause aggressive/ possessive behaviour in some young puppies.

#### (7) **TRAINING**

Try to teach your puppy good manners from day one. Keep training sessions happy and short (no more than 5 min. for a young pup). Teach basic commands using food rewards and lots of praise. Remember this is all new to him and you are his teacher. Start with **COME**. Then teach **SIT AND DOWN AND STAY**. After 2 weeks you can put a collar on puppy then start working on leash training. If your dog is not trained it could become uncontrollable. **BE CONSISTENT**. Teach one thing at a time. It is a **good idea** to take your dog to obedience school. They must use praise and reward to encourage learning. Start when your pup is 4 to 6 months old. You will not regret the time spent!

#### (8) **KEEP IN TOUCH**

Our family has put a lot of time, effort and love into each of our puppies. We would like to follow them through the years. We are happy you have chosen a **KYON GOLDEN RETREIVER** and with proper care, training and love your puppy many years of joy and companionship. If you have any questions please call.

Congratulations, good luck and keep in touch!