

New Puppy Owner Information – SAMPLE ONLY

Vaccination Schedule

Your pup requires 3 vaccinations these vaccinations are:

- C3 vaccination at 7 weeks old completed by us
- C4 vaccination at 11 weeks
- C5 booster at 15 weeks

10 days after your puppies 2nd vaccination you are able to take them out on walks and interact with other dogs.

We highly recommend you speak to your vet about receiving a ProHeart injection (protection from heart worm). This can be started from 6 months of age and is given annually.

Worming Schedule

Your pup has been wormed at 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks of age. You should continue to worm your pup at 10 & 12 weeks and then at 4, 5 and 6 months with an intestinal wormer. After 6 months of age, worm pup every 3 months.

Feeding Schedule

Puppies have small tummies and therefore, need to be fed more frequently. Free feeding (leaving food out all day) may suit your situation and is completely fine, as long as your pup is maintaining a healthy weight. Otherwise, puppies between 2-6 months should be fed 2-3 times a day.

Below is the daily feeding guide for 'Advance Puppy' dry food.

| Age of Puppy | Amount of dry food per day |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 2 months old | 1 cup |
| 4 months | 1 ½ cup |
| 6 months | 1 2/3 cup |
| 9 months | 1 2/3 cup |
| 12 months | Adult |

We also mix in approximately 1 large tablespoons of wet food twice a day into their dry food. Generally we use a cooked meatloaf, alternatively raw beef mince or a good quality tinned food is also suitable.

A raw diet is fantastic for dogs, just be aware that if you choose to do this, you must have the proper balance of meat, bone and organ. There is plenty of information on raw feeding to be found online and a few Facebook groups that offer lots of help and advice.

Large beef marrow bones, cow hooves and deer antlers are a great natural way to help clean your puppy's teeth and keep them entertained!

Remember to NEVER feed dogs cooked bones. It is not advisable to give raw hide or pig ear treats as they can choke when softened.

General Health

Bones & Ligaments – at 8/10 weeks old a Puppies bones do not touch yet. They plod around with big floppy paws and a wobbly movement because their joints are made up of muscle, tendons and ligaments with a skin covering. Nothing is fitting tightly together or has a true socket. Big jumps off beds, couches, stairs, scrabbling on tiles, excited jumps or taking puppies for long walks can cause major damage to the forming Hip and Spine joints.

You only get the chance to grow them once and a well-built body is something that comes from excellent breeding and a great upbringing together. Once grown (approx. 9 months) you will have the rest of their life to spend playing and engaging in higher impact exercise, so keep them calm when they are baby puppies.

Children – Supervise children with puppies as they can be excitable and not understand that the puppies are still babies. Children need to be careful holding puppies as they are top heavy, wriggle and fall out of arms easily, accidents can happen quickly, and prevention is better than cure.

Sleep- Your puppy has a lot of growing to do! they require quiet time (non-stimulating time) and will need approx. 6-8 hours of sleep during the day.

Teething – Your puppy has grown their baby teeth and may start losing them to make room for their adult teeth. Whilst they are teething, they will go through a biting, chewing stage and encouraging them to use puppy toys and/or bones will help eliminate any bad habits.

Ensure pup always has access to clean, fresh water.

Brachycephalic Obstructive Airway Syndrome (BOAS) As the French Bulldog is a Brachycephalic breed (short nosed confirmation) they are all affected by BOAS to some extent. It is important that your puppy is not left outside, walked, or left in a car in hot conditions as they are prone to heat stroke and find it hard to cool down rapidly.

Also when exercising they should be supervised and always have cold water available to help with the cooling down process. If you find your puppies breathing is becoming excessively noisy or is overheating, it is good practice to encourage him to calm down by putting him in his crate/bed to help reduce rapid breathing.

Use of a cool flannel to their neck and stomach will help to quickly cool them down. Always consult a vet if you are concerned at any stage.

Bathing & Maintenance

To avoid skin irritation and removal of the dogs natural oils, only bath puppy when necessary. Always use a very gentle dog shampoo such as an oatmeal based shampoo, and rinse well to avoid any residue.

Face - Wiping the folds on the puppies face with a warm flannel should be done when required.

Ears – as their ears are large and open they can attract dirt, and can be cleaned regularly with a cotton cloth or dog wipe. It is important to avoid getting water into the ears, especially when bathing the puppy as moisture will encourage infection.

Nails – Puppies nails can require trimming to avoid them overgrowing, cut the nail where it starts to curl.

Coat – Any dog grooming brush is suitable, if done regularly this will help spread the natural oils over their skin, control shedding and make their coat beautiful and shiny. Grooming also reduces the need to bath the pup.

Training

Many puppy classes are available for pups as young as 8 weeks old. Puppies should begin training as soon as they arrive in your home. House training, learning to walk on lead and basic commands can be taught to young puppies. For good results training need to be repetitive and consistent and the use of treats is a necessity! Frenchies are very motivated by praise and the puppy will crave your attention, this can be used to your advantage.

Socialisation with other dogs is important, and it is an asset to have a well-mannered and polite dog. Dog parks are a wonderful way to socialise your puppy but wait until at least 10 days after the second vaccination before going out in public places.

Desexing

Most vets will not desex a small puppy until it is between 6-8 months old. Discuss with your vet for the optimum time to desex your puppy.

Microchip registration

The microchip details of your puppy will be lodged with your personal details through the CAR (Central Animal Records) and you should receive a confirmation email with a certificate attached.

Updating your personal details can be done via their website by either signing into their account at www.car.com.au, emailing us at info@car.com.au or calling us on (03) 9706 3187

Dogs and Cats online (DACO) Registration

Dogs require yearly registration through an online database accessible to all councils - www.dogsandcatsonline.com.au.

If you do not already have a username and password you will need to register as a new owner.

I will register your puppies microchip details to your name and address, and you should receive a confirmation email with instructions on how to complete the transfer to your username. This is done by using the "Complete ownership transfer" section on your login homepage inserting the microchip number and your surname to complete this transfer.

Once your puppy is desexed, you will be able to upload this desexing certificate onto the database ready for annual registration renewal.

ANKC Pedigree Papers

Pedigree papers will be posted to your address within a few weeks of brining the puppy home.