

Welcome Home

ADOPTION GUIDE.



PO Box 341906
Milwaukee, WI 53234
friends@madacc.com
www.friendsofmadacc.org



THANK YOU FOR ADOPTING

Congratulations and Thank You for adopting your best friend from MADACC! We are so excited to see one of our MADACC dogs get a loving forever home.

AFTER YOU ADOPT

We have included learning material for you to make the transition and learning process easier. You have made a tremendous difference and saved a life by choosing adoption. Just remember to be patient, give endless amounts of love and makes sure to never run out of treats!

KEEP IN TOUCH!

Friends of MADACC wants to keep in touch!

There is nothing more rewarding than receiving updates about the new amazing life our MADACC pup has. Please send pictures, stories, anything you'd like to share and we'll feature your dog on our web site. We'd like to add you to our mailing list to ensure you're always informed about upcoming events and programs.

Please email friends@madacc.org and become part our our Friends family!

BECOME A FRIEND

Become a FRIEND or member and support the mission of Friends of MADACC and allow us to reach our objectives. We, and the homeless animals of Milwaukee County, depend on the generosity of people like you!

We have included information about our Friend Membership Program in the the adoption packet.

For more information visit our web site: www.friendsofmadacc.org
Or email: friends@madacc.org

Friends of MADACC, a nonprofit organization, supports a network of volunteers that provide educational programs, training, foster care, dog walking, and cat socialization to enhance the quality of life of animals at MADACC.

Friends of MADACC's goals are to reduce the intake of animals to MADACC, increase adoptions from MADACC, improve life at the shelter, and provide community support.

We ensure that donations stay in Milwaukee County to help local homeless animals. Many of these animals are friendly, healthy, and highly adoptable, and our efforts help give them a second chance at finding permanent, loving homes.

Funds raised by our organization support:

- Facility improvements at MADACC, such as installing outdoor exercise kennels
- Educational programs like Battle Against Dogfighting (BAD)
- Spay/neuter funding to increase adoption placement for homeless animals and help reduce our local pet overpopulation problem
- Wellness programs that provide low-cost veterinary services including vaccinations, spay/neuter, and microchip clinics

By supporting Friends of MADACC, you can help improve the lives of the nearly 13,000 homeless animals that MADACC cares for every year. You can make a secure online donation via our website or by mailing a donation to Friends of MADACC to the address on the back of this brochure.

All donations are tax-deductible.



You can also make a donation of supplies and toys that MADACC uses every day!

- Blankets and towels
- Dog toys (interactive toys such a Kongs, Nylabones, squeaky toys, and stuffed/soft toys)
- Cat toys (plastic ball toys or washable fabric cat toys)
- Cat litter (non-clumping)
- Dog/Cat food (Purina brand - dry & canned)
- Cleaning supplies (bleach, laundry detergent, paper towels, garbage bags)
- Aspen bedding
- Timothy hay



Physical donations can be dropped off at:
MADACC ,3839 W. Burnham St.
West Milwaukee, WI 53215

DOG, MEET CAT. CAT, MEET DOG.

What your dog learns about living with a cat during the early stages of their initial introductions can set both your dog and cat up for a lifetime of friendship or a lifetime of problems. It's so important to help your dog and cat learn to live in harmony, if for no other reason than the possibility of a tragic ending. With that in mind, the best thing to do is to begin introducing your dog and the cat in a way that works for both of them.

THE FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

Having realistic expectations is the first step to successful introductions between your dog and cat. They are, after all, different species and, while not "natural" friends, they can learn to tolerate each other and sometimes become very good companions.

Plan on it taking anywhere from a couple of weeks to six months before your dog learns that the cat is off limits (and vice versa) unless you are supervising, all the while teaching your dog what she should do when she sees the cat (and vice versa).

First, don't allow your dog to chase the cat. Part of the problem with allowing your dog to chase the cat is that it is fun for the dog (chasing is very reinforcing), but your cat may turn around at some point and scratch or bite the dog, which could build up resentment that may turn into a revenge situation as their days together increase.

PREVENT CHASING BEHAVIORS

The first rule of changing a behavior (in this case, the dog chasing the cat) is preventing the behavior from starting or continuing. Your dog and your cat should have clearly defined areas, where they can be separated from one another so that the dog is unable to chase the cat, and so that your



safe from the dog. Baby gates, leashes and climbing trees are all great solutions, but I prefer baby gates so that there is a natural barrier that also allows the cat and the dog to see each other during training.

TRAINING YOUR DOG (AND CAT)

Teaching your dog to leave the cat alone will require some classical conditioning (Pavlov's dog effect) for both the dog and the cat. Start with taking a couple of small towels and rubbing each animal with one towel to put their scents on them. Now, take the towel with the cat's scent and feed your dog really good treats on that towel throughout the day. Place the towel with your dog's scent under your cat's food bowl. This will start to establish good associations (food and treats) with each other's smell.

Next, you will be teaching your dog that when she sees the cat, even from a distance, she should come running to you because you have a wonderful reward for her. It's important that when you train this exercise you use very high-value rewards. Don't be stingy, as you really want your dog to think that coming to you is way better than messing with the cat. I would suggest small pieces (pea-sized) of cooked chicken, turkey or hamburger for this.

TEACH THE BEHAVIOR FIRST

It's important to teach the finished behavior and have it on a verbal cue before introducing the cat. The reason is so that your dog doesn't learn that her attention toward the cat is what makes you give her a reward; instead, that you have this cool word you say even when the cat is around that results in a reward. Pick a word such as "here" or "front" to teach your dog. Also, have your dog on a leash when you practice so when you do introduce the cat, you can prevent her from chasing the cat, and she is already familiar with having a leash on during this training.

SAY THE WORD

What you are going to be rewarding is that your dog looks at you after you have said your cue word. You will want to indicate that she chose the right answer by using a marker word or a clicker, and then giving the reward after she chooses the correct behavior. It should go something like this:

- Dog is on leash and you say your word, such as, "Here." (Be sure to smile!)
- You say nothing until she looks at you (don't repeat yourself—the goal is she responds the first time).
- You will then click or say something like, "Yep," the second she makes the correct decision to look at you.
- You will then give her a couple of rewards in a row—and be sure to make it really good treats, and praise her with a happy voice! (You could also play with a toy at this point to really make the behavior strong!)
- You will repeat this in many locations, including near the area where the cat is.

After she learns this response, you can start to teach her to move toward you but continue to train without the cat at this point. Say your cue word, and when she turns to look at you, you will

again "mark" the correct behavior. This time, move away from your dog a few steps so that she has to follow you to get the reward. After doing this several times, increase the distance after each response, and sometimes add speed so that chasing you instead of the cat becomes a fun game. Again, you have not introduced the cat at this point.

Train for several days (several times a day for two to five minutes), so the response to your cue word becomes a very strong behavior, and your dog comes running toward you every time she hears it. Once you have that kind of response, you can add the cat to your training, but be sure to also use this when the cat is not around so that your dog learns that you do this fun game all the time, not just when the cat is in the room. You don't want her to get the idea that harassing the cat will make you play this game.

THE INTRODUCTION

When you do introduce the cat, have your dog on a leash, or have the cat behind the baby gate in the early stages. You will also want to resist correcting your dog if she does respond to the cat, as this can build up a negative association with the cat. Reinforce the dog via all the attention she may perceive she gets when the cat is around. Allow your dog to see the cat, and then quickly say your cue word.

Mark the correct behavior with the indicator word or a clicker, and move away so your dog has to follow to get the reward. It won't take long for your dog to catch on and learn to pay attention to you, rather than to the cat. This exercise will also teach your cat that the dog can be around but not bother with him or her.



How to: Crate Train Your Dog

Crate training your dog may take some time and effort, but can be useful in a variety of situations. If you have a new dog or puppy, you can use the crate to limit his access to the house until he learns all the house rules, such as what he can and can't chew and where he can and can't eliminate. A crate is also a safe way of transporting your dog in the car, as well as a way of taking him places where he may not be welcome to run freely. If you properly train your dog to use the crate, he will think of it as his safe place and will be happy to spend time there when needed. Always provide water for your dog anytime he is in the crate. Spill proof bowls or bowls that attach to the kennel gate work best.

Selecting a crate

Crates may be plastic (often called "flight kennels") or collapsible, metal pens.

Collapsible fabric kennels are designed for use when the owner is present and may not contain a dog for long periods while unsupervised. Crates come in different sizes and can be purchased at most pet supply stores. Your dog's crate should be large enough for him to stand up and turn around in.

Step 1: Introducing the dog to the crate

Put the crate in an area of your house where the family spends a lot of time, such as the family room. Put a soft blanket or towel in the crate. Bring your dog over to the crate and talk to him in a happy tone of voice. Make sure the crate door is securely fastened open so it won't hit your dog and frighten him.

To encourage your dog to enter the crate, drop small food treats near it, then just inside the door, and finally, all the way inside the crate. If he refuses to go all the way in at first, that's okay – don't force him to enter. Continue tossing treats into the crate until your dog will walk calmly all the way into the crate to get the food. If he isn't interested in treats, try tossing a favorite toy in the crate. This step may take a few minutes or as long as several days.

Step 2: Feeding your dog his meals in the crate

After introducing your dog to the crate, begin feeding him his regular meals near the crate. This will create a pleasant association with the crate. If your dog is readily entering the crate when you begin Step 2, put the food dish all the way at the back of the crate. If your dog is still reluctant to enter

the crate, put the dish only as far inside as he will readily go without becoming fearful or anxious. Each time you feed him, place the dish a little further back in the crate.

Once your dog is standing comfortably in the crate to eat his meal, you can close the door while he's eating. At first, open the door as soon as he finishes his meal. With each successive feeding, leave the door closed a few minutes longer, until he's staying in the crate for 10

minutes or so after eating. If he begins to whine to be let out, you may have increased the length of time too quickly. Next time, try leaving him in the crate for a shorter time period. If he does whine or cry in the crate, it's imperative that you not let him out until he stops. Otherwise, he'll learn that the way to get out of the crate is to whine and he'll keep doing it.

Step 3: Condition your dog to the crate for longer time periods

After your dog is eating his regular meals in the crate with no sign of fear or anxiety, you can confine him there for short time periods while you're home. Call him over to the crate and give him a treat. Give him a command to enter, such as, "kennel up." Encourage him by pointing to the inside of the crate with a treat in your hand. After your dog enters the crate, praise him, give him the treat and close the door. Sit quietly near the crate for five to 10 minutes and then go into another room for a few minutes. Return, sit quietly again for a short time, then let him out of the crate.

Repeat this process several times a day. With each repetition, gradually increase the length of time you leave him in the crate and the length of time you're out of his sight. Once your dog will stay quietly in the crate for about 30 minutes with you out of sight the majority of the time, you can begin leaving him crated when you're gone for short time periods and/or letting him sleep there at night. This may take several days or several weeks.

Step 4A: Crating your dog when left alone

After your dog is spending about 30 minutes in the crate without becoming anxious or afraid, you can begin leaving him crated for short periods when you leave the house. Put him in the crate using your regular command and a treat. You might also want to leave him with a few safe toys in the crate (see our handout, "Dog Toys and How to Use Them"). You'll want to vary at what point in your "getting ready to leave" routine you put your dog in the crate. Although he shouldn't be crated for a long time before you leave, you can crate him anywhere from five to 20 minutes prior to leaving.

Don't make your departures emotional and prolonged, but matter-of-fact. Praise your dog briefly, give him a treat for entering the crate and then leave quietly. When you return home, don't reward your dog for excited behavior by responding to him in an excited, enthusiastic way. Keep arrivals low key.

Continue to crate your dog for short periods from time to time when you're home so he doesn't associate crating with being left alone.

Step 4B– Crating Your Dog At Night

Put your dog in the crate using your regular command and a treat. Initially, it may be a good idea to put the crate in your bedroom or nearby in a hallway, especially if you have a puppy. Puppies often need to go outside to eliminate during the night, and you'll want to be able to hear your puppy when he whines to be let outside. Older dogs, too, should initially be kept nearby so that crating doesn't become associated with social isolation. Once your dog is sleeping comfortably through the night with his crate near you, you can begin to gradually move it to the location you prefer. Puppies that are healthy can have their water taken from them a few hours

Potential problems

- **Too much time in crate:** A crate isn't a magical solution. If not used correctly, a dog can feel trapped and frustrated. For example, if your dog is crated all day while you're at work and then crated again all night, he's spending too much time in too small a space. Other arrangements should be made to accommodate his physical and emotional needs. Also, remember that puppies under 6 months of age shouldn't stay in a crate for more than three or four hours at a time. They can't control their bladders and bowels for longer periods.
- **Whining:** If your dog whines or cries while in the crate at night, it may be difficult to decide whether he's whining to be let out of the crate, or whether he needs to be let outside to eliminate. If you followed the training procedures outlined above, your dog hasn't been rewarded for whining in the past by being released from his crate. Try to ignore the whining. If your dog is just testing you, he'll probably stop whining soon. Yelling at him or pounding on the crate will only make things worse. If the whining continues after you've ignored him for several minutes, use the phrase he associates with going outside to eliminate. If he responds and becomes excited, take him outside.

This should be a trip with a purpose, not play time. If you're convinced that your dog doesn't need to eliminate, the best response is to ignore him until he stops whining. Do not give in, otherwise you'll teach your dog to whine loud and long to get what he wants. If you've progressed gradually through the training steps and haven't done too much too fast, you will be less likely to encounter this problem. If the problem becomes unmanageable, you may need to start the crate training process over again.
- **Separation Anxiety:** Attempting to use the crate as a remedy for separation anxiety will not solve the problem. A crate may prevent your dog from being destructive, but he may injure himself in an attempt to escape from the crate. Separation anxiety problems can only be resolved with counter-conditioning and desensitization procedures (see our handout, "Separation Anxiety").



RE-HOUSE TRAINING YOUR adult dog

Many adult dogs adopted from animal shelters were housetrained by their previous homes. While at the shelter, however, they may not have gotten enough opportunities to eliminate outside, and consequently, they may have soiled their kennel areas. This tends to weaken their housetraining habits. Additionally, scents and odors from other pets in the new home may stimulate some initial urine marking. Remember that you and your new dog need some time to learn each other's signals and routines. Even if he was housetrained in his previous home, if you do not recognize his "bathroom" signal, you might miss his request to go out, causing him to eliminate indoors.

Therefore, for the first few weeks after you bring him home, you should assume your new dog is not housetrained and start from scratch. If he was housetrained in his previous home, the re-training process should progress quickly. The process will be much smoother if you take steps to prevent accidents and remind him where he's suppose to eliminate.

ESTABLISH A ROUTINE

- Take your dog out at the same times every day. For example, first thing in the morning when he wakes up, when you arrive home from work, and before you go to bed.
- Praise your dog lavishly every time he eliminates outdoors. You can even give him a treat. You must praise him and give him a treat immediately after he has finished and not wait until he comes back inside the house. This step is vital; because rewarding your dog for eliminating outdoors is the only way he will know that is what you want him to do.
- Choose a location not too far from the door to be the bathroom spot. Always take your dogs, on leash, directly to the bathroom spot. Take him for a walk or play with him only after he has eliminated. If you clean up an accident in the house, leave the soiled rags or paper towels in the bathroom spot. The smell will help your dog recognize the area as the place where he is supposed to eliminate.
- While your dog is eliminating, use a word or phrase like "go potty", that you can eventually use before he eliminates to remind him of what he is suppose to be doing.
- Feeding your dog on a set schedule, once or twice a day, will help make his elimination more regular.

"Praise your dog lavishly every time ..."

SUPERVISE, SUPERVISE, SUPERVISE

Do not give your dog an opportunity to soil in the house. He should be watched at all times when he is indoors. You can tether him to you with a six-foot leash, or use baby gates to keep him in the room where you are. Watch for signs that he needs to eliminate, like sniffing around or circling. If you see these signs, immediately take him outside, on a leash, to his bathroom spot. If he eliminates, praise him lavishly and reward him with a treat.

CONFINEMENT

When you're unable to watch your dog closely, he should be confined to an area small enough that he won't want to eliminate there. It should be just big enough for him to comfortably stand, lie down, and turn around in. This could be a portion of a bathroom or laundry room blocked off with boxes or baby gates. Or you may want to crate train your dog and use the crate to confine him (see our handout: "Crate training Your Dog"). If he has spent several hours in confinement, when you let him out, take him directly to his bathroom spot and praise him when he eliminates.

OOPS!

Most dogs, at some point, will have an accident in the house. You should expect this, as it is a normal part of your dog's adjustment to his new home.

- If you catch your dog in the act of eliminating in the house,

do something to interrupt him like making a startling noise (be careful not to scare him). Immediately take him to his bathroom spot, praise him, and give him a treat if he finishes eliminating there.

- Do not punish your dog for eliminating in the house. If you find a soiled area, it is too late to administer a correction. Do nothing but clean it up. Rubbing your dog's nose in it, taking him to the spot and scolding him, or any other type of punishment, will only make him afraid of you or afraid to eliminate in your presence. Animals do not understand punishment after the fact, even if it is only seconds later. Punishment will do more harm than good.
- Cleaning the soiled area is very important because dogs are highly motivated to continue soiling in areas that smell like urine or feces (see our handout: "Successful Cleaning to Remove Pet Odors and Stains").

OTHER TYPES OF HOUSESOILING PROBLEMS

If you have consistently followed the housetraining procedures and your dog continues to eliminate in the house, there may be another reason for his behavior.

- **Medical Problems:** House soiling can often be caused by physical problems such as a urinary tract infection or a parasite infection. Check with your veterinarian to rule out any possibility of disease or illness.
- **Fearful / Excitement Urination:** Some dogs, especially young ones, temporarily lose control of their bladders when they become excited or feel threatened. This usually occurs during greetings, intense play, or when they are about to be punished (see our handout: "Fearful and Excitement Urination").
- **Urine-Marking:** Dogs sometimes deposit urine or feces, usually small amounts, to scent-mark. Both male and female dogs do this, and it most often occurs when there is instability in their relationships (see our handout: "Marking Behavior in Dogs").
- **Separation Anxiety:** Dogs that become anxious when they are left alone may house soil as a result. Usually, there are other symptoms, such as destructive behavior or vocalization (see our handout: "Separation Anxiety").
- **Fears or Phobias:** When animals become frightened, they may lose control of their bladder and/or bowels. If your dog is afraid of loud noises, such as thunderstorms or fireworks, he may house soil when he is exposed to these sounds (see our handout: "Helping Your Dog Overcome the Fear of Thunder and Other Startling Noises").
- **Surface Preferences:** When a dog had been trained to eliminate on only one type of surface, such as newspapers, or has not been offered a variety of surfaces, such as being confined to a run with a concrete floor, a surface preference may develop. This can be difficult to change but is often managed by ensuring that their preferred substrate is unavailable indoors, but is available in an outdoor location.

Source: ©2014 Dumb Friends League




TOP 10
THINGS TO KEEP YOUR
DOG IN TIP-TOP SHAPE
DOG CARE ESSENTIALS

Your dog gives you a lifetime of unconditional love, loyalty, and friendship

In return, they count on you to provide them with food, water, safe shelter, veterinary care, love, exercise, and more. Take care of these 10 essentials, and you will be sure to develop a rewarding relationship with your dog!

Identification. Outfit your dog with a collar and ID tag that includes your name, address, and telephone number. No matter how careful you are, there is a chance your dog may become lost and an ID tag greatly increases the chance that your pet will be returned safely. However, a dog's collar can come off, so it is a great idea to also have your dog microchipped by your veterinarian. When scanned by an animal shelter, the microchip ID will pull up your name, phone number, and address, and you can be contacted.

Follow local laws for licensing your dog and vaccinating them for rabies. MADACC's "One Stop" program provides a low-cost, convenient way for pet owners to comply with Wisconsin State Statutes and be a responsible pet owner. Visit www.madacc.com/one_stop.htm for more information.

Follow this simple rule—off property, on leash. Even a dog with a valid license, rabies tag, and ID tag should not be allowed to roam outside of your home or fenced yard. It is best for you, your community, and your dog to keep your pet under control at all times.

Take your dog to the veterinarian for regular check-ups. If you do not have a veterinarian, ask your local animal shelter or a pet-owning friend for a referral.

Give your pooch a nutritionally balanced diet, including constant access to fresh water. Ask your veterinarian for advice on what and how often to feed your pet. Dietary requirements change as dogs get older, and a dog's teeth need to be cleaned and monitored regularly too.

Give your dog proper protection. A fenced yard with a doghouse is a bonus; however, dogs should never be left outside alone or for extended periods of time (they could be at risk for injury or theft). Dogs need and crave companionship and should spend most of their time with their family, not alone outside.

Enroll your dog in a training class. Positive training will allow you to control your dog's behavior safely and humanely, and the experience is a great opportunity to enhance the bond you share with your dog.

Spay or neuter your dog. Dogs who have this routine surgery tend to live longer, be healthier, and have fewer behavior problems (e.g., biting, running away). By spaying or neutering your dog, you are also doing your part to reduce the problem of pet overpopulation.

Give your dog enough exercise to keep him physically fit (but not exhausted). Most dog owners find that playing with their dog, along with walking him, provides sufficient exercise. Walking benefits people as much as it benefits dogs, and the time spent together will improve your dog's sense of well-being.

Be loyal to and patient with your faithful companion. Make your expectations of your dog reasonable and remember that the vast majority of behavior problems can be solved. Remember, not all "behavior" problems are just that; many can be indicators of health problems. For example, if your dog is suddenly growling or snapping when you touch his ears, he may have an ear infection. If you are struggling with your pet's behavior, contact your veterinarian or local animal shelter for advice.

INTRODUCING YOUR NEW DOG TO YOUR RESIDENT

DOG

Animals that live in groups, like dogs, establish relationships, through which the individuals involved interact and live together. The roles that the individuals play within the relationship can change with each new day or situation. These relationships also take time to build, so proper introductions are important to help the dogs adjust to one another and start to build on their relationship.

INTRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

Choose a Neutral Location: Introduce the dogs in a neutral location so that your resident dog is less likely to view the newcomer as an intruder. Each dog should be handled by a separate person. With both dogs on a leash, take them to an area with which neither is familiar, such as a park or neighbor's yard, or you can go for a walk together. If adopting a new dog from a shelter, we recommend bringing your resident dog with you to the shelter and introducing the dogs before adopting.

If you have more than one resident dog in your household, it is best to introduce the resident dogs to the new dog one at a time. Two or more resident dogs may have a tendency to "gang up" on the newcomer.

Use Positive Reinforcement: From the first meeting, you want both dogs to expect "good things" to happen when they're in each other's presence. While keeping the leashes loose, let them sniff each other, which is a normal canine greeting behavior. As they do, talk to them in a happy, friendly tone of voice – never use a threatening tone of voice. After a short time, get both dogs' attention, and give each dog a treat in return for obeying a simple command, such as "sit" or "stay." Take the dogs for a walk and let them sniff and investigate each other at intervals. Continue with the "happy talk," food rewards, and simple commands.

Be Aware of Body Postures: One body posture that indicates things are going well is a "play-bow." One dog will crouch with her front legs on the ground and her hind end in the air. This is an invitation to play that usually elicits friendly behavior from the other dog. Watch carefully for body postures that indicate an escalation in response, including hair standing up on the other dog's back, teeth-baring, deep growls, a stiff legged gait, or a prolonged stare. If you see such postures, interrupt the interaction immediately by calmly and positively getting each dog interested in something else. For example, both handlers can call their dogs to them, have them sit or lie down, and reward each with a treat. The dogs will become interested in the treats which will prevent the situation from escalating into aggression. Try letting the dogs interact again, but this time for a shorter time period and/or at a greater distance from each other.

Taking the Dogs Home: When the dogs seem to be tolerating each other without fearful or aggressive responses and the investigative greeting behaviors have tapered off, you can take them home. Whether you choose to take them in the same or different vehicles will depend on a few things; like their size, how well they ride in the car, how trouble-free the initial introduction has been and how many dogs are involved. Once home: Do not leave the dogs alone, until you are confident they are getting along.

Introducing Puppies to Adult Dogs: Puppies usually pester adult dogs unmercifully. Before the age of four months, puppies may not recognize subtle body postures from adult dogs signaling that they've had enough. Well-socialized adult dogs with good temperaments may set limits with puppies with a growl or snarl. These behaviors are normal and should be allowed. Adult dogs that aren't well socialized, or that have a history of fighting with other dogs, may attempt to set limits with more aggressive behaviors, such as biting, which could harm the puppy. For this reason, a puppy shouldn't be left alone with an adult dog until you're confident the puppy isn't in any danger. Be sure to give the adult dog some quiet time away from the puppy, and perhaps some individual attention.

When to Get Help
If the introduction of a new dog to a household doesn't go smoothly, contact a professional animal behaviorist immediately. Dogs can be severely injured in fights, and the longer the problem continues, the harder it can be to resolve. Conflicts between dogs in the same family can often be resolved with professional help. Punishment won't work and could make things worse.

See Our Handouts

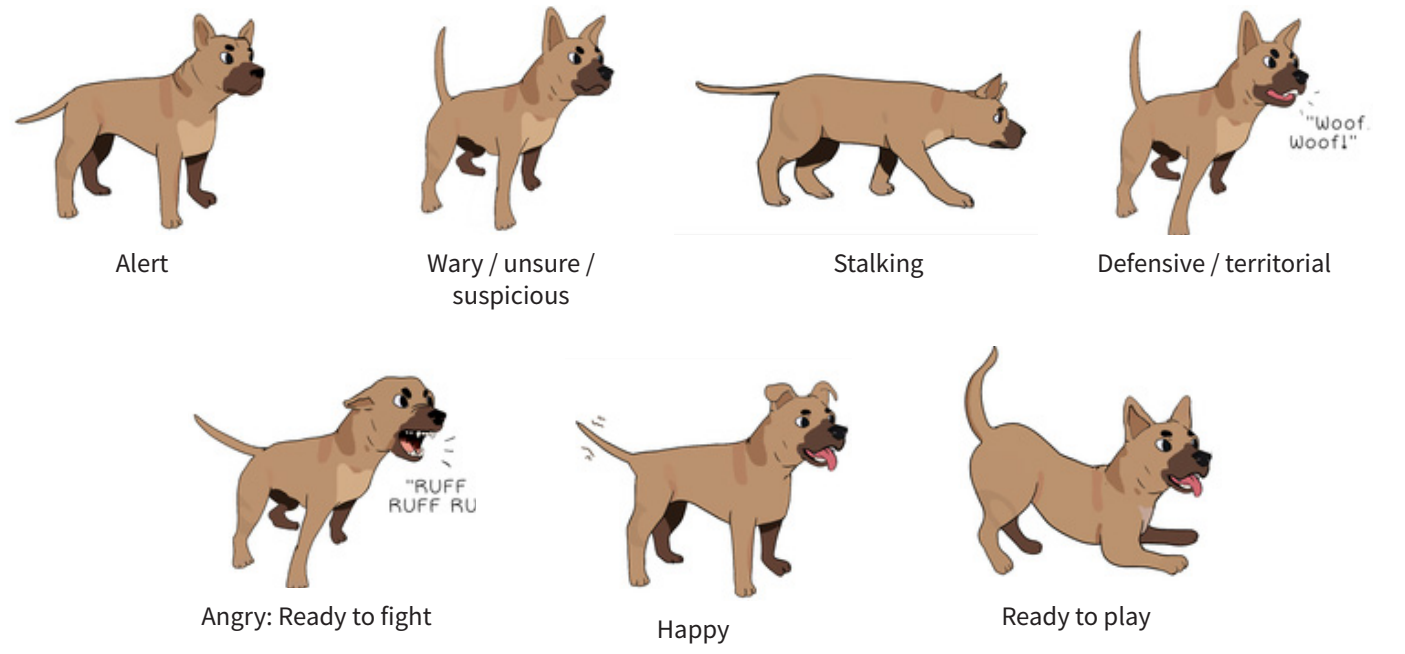
- "A Guide to Finding Professional Help for Animal Behavior Problems", "Canine Rivalry", "Understanding Aggressive Behavior in Dogs"

Source: ©2014 Dumb Friends League



Reading Canine Body Language

T.E.M.P. - tail, ears, mouth, posture

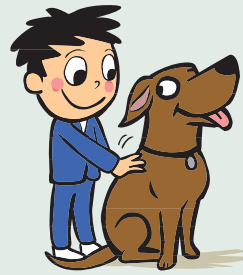


Source: ©2016 www.Canine-Strategies.com

HOW KIDS SHOULD INTERACT WITH DOGS

USE COMMON SENSE.

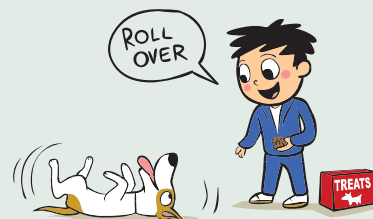
Be polite and kind to pets



Learn to recognize when your dog is scared or anxious

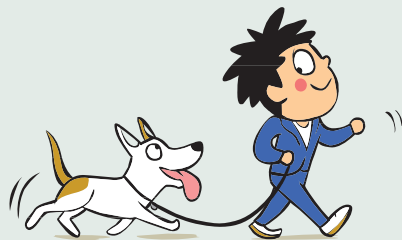
Play appropriate games with pets, such as:

Fetch



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

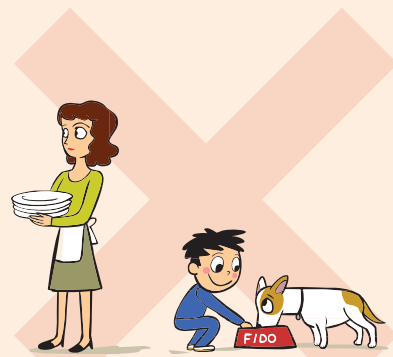
Walking and running with a dog



Playing hide-n-seek

Always remember:

Supervise all interactions. Accidents can happen in a split second.



Train your dog to associate the kids with positive experiences so he'll be more likely to tolerate your child in case she accidentally interacts inappropriately.

Dr. Sophia Yin, DVM, MS
The Art and Science of Animal Behavior

For additional free dog bite prevention resources and more dog behavior books and products, visit www.drSophiaYin.com.



HOW KIDS SHOULDN'T INTERACT WITH DOGS

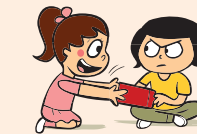
IT'S COMMON SENSE.
JUST IMAGINE HOW PEOPLE SHOULD INTERACT WITH EACH OTHER

Avoid taking people's food



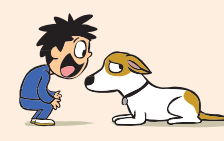
Avoid bothering dogs when they are eating

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.

Dr. Sophia Yin, DVM, MS
The Art and Science of Animal Behavior

For additional free dog bite prevention resources and more dog behavior books and products, visit www.drSophiaYin.com.



VOLUNTEER. FOSTER. DONATE.

Volunteering at MADACC or with Friends of MADACC is a meaningful way to make a difference in the lives of homeless animals in Milwaukee County.

Want to volunteer with animals?

When you volunteer at MADACC, you can walk dogs, socialize cats, assist veterinary staff and more! Please visit www.madacc.org/donatevolunteer to become a volunteer.

Want to help Friends of MADACC?

Friends of MADACC is always looking for volunteers to help at events and raise funds that benefit the animals at MADACC. Email friends@madacc.org to get started.

WHEN YOU GIVE ANIMALS THE
GIFT OF YOUR TIME, YOU'LL
GET BACK AS MUCH AS YOU
GIVE – MAYBE EVEN MORE.

