

3-3-3 RULE

The 3-3-3 Rule is a general guideline for adopting a rescue dog. Every dog is unique and will adjust differently. Give your dog space and allow him to adjust at his own pace.

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
- Shuts down and wants to curl up in his crate or hide under or behind furniture
- Testing the boundaries





3 Weeks

- Starting to settle in
- Feeling more comfortable
- Realizing this could be his forever home
- Figuring out his environment

- · Getting into a routine
- Starts letting his guard down and may start showing his true personality
- Behavior issues may start to develop

3 Months

- Finally feels completely comfortable in his home
- Begins to build trust and a true bond
- Gains a complete sense of security with his new family
- Settles into a routine



Contact your adoption counselor with any questions or for additional support during this transition period



Bringing Your New Beagle Home!



JANUARY 2023

Settling In

Your new dog will have a lot to adjust to in his new home. He will encounter new toys, new treats, new sleeping areas, new people and perhaps even new animals. All dogs react differently to their new homes. At first, limit him to one room or area in your home. This will prevent him from becoming overwhelmed. Allow him a chance to get settled and provide him with his own space. A crate or a dog bed in a quiet area works well. Do not bother him in his safe space. Many dogs like to observe their new family from a distance until they feel comfortable enough to join them. Remember, ordinary household sounds may be new to him and can often be scary.

Our tendency is to pet and handle the new dog as much as possible in the first few days. However, it's important to read his signs for when he needs a little space. Some signs of anxiety are becoming still or rigid, curling his lips to expose his teeth, moving his tail either between his legs or raising his hackles (the hair along his back). If he walks away, don't follow. He's letting you know he's had enough for now.

Your new dog has been through a lot in his journey to your home. He needs time to decompress and gain confidence in his new surroundings. Structure with mealtimes, potty breaks, bedtime etc. will be beneficial. Limit visitors and the number of toys, bones etc. so he doesn't become overwhelmed. It won't take long for him to settle in!

Reach out to your adoption counselor if you need advice or help with any issues. The sooner you reach out the better.

Highlights

MICROCHIP REGISTRATION

HOUSE TRAINING TIPS

FIRST VET VISIT

EASING SEPARATION ANXIETY

WALKING ON A LEASH

CRATE TRAINING TIPS





First Vet Visit

It can be difficult to get an appointment so you should make one as soon as you know the arrival date for your dog. He will need heartworm prevention within 30 days of arrival and it is available by prescription only. At the appointment, have your dog's microchip scanned to insure it is readable as well as to verify the number. Also, if you wish to take advantage of the Trupanion insurance offer, it must be activated within 24 hours of the first post-adoption vet visit.

Feeding

Over the last several days on transport and in quarantine, your dog will have been fed multiple kinds of food. He will likely need a few days to adjust to whatever food you decide to use. Mix in either some white rice or a tablespoon of canned 100% pumpkin into his food for the first few days or until he is adjusted to his new diet.

Avoid showing love by over indulging your dog on high calorie treats. Try rewarding with Cheerios or vegetables. Many dogs like carrots and cucumbers. Try freezing different vegetables for an extra treat. You can also cut down on his food a little to allow for a treat or two during the day.

Alternating who feeds the dog and rewards him will help insure he bonds equally with everyone.

Do not physically remove things from the dog's mouth. If he has something inappropriate, offer a treat to trade and have him "drop it".



House Training Tips

Limit access to the entire home at first. Restrict him to a small area where he can be under your observation. Try to be aware of when he gets up from sleeping. This would be a good time to take him outside. You can also tether the dog to you with a short (4'–6') leash. That way you'll be with him at all times and can notice when he appears to need to go. All dogs have different ways of communicating when they need to go out. Be mindful of his signals even if subtle.

Carry a treat with you when you go outside to potty. Ideally, something special for potty training.

Give your dog the treat and praise immediately after he goes rather than rewarding once back inside the house. Dogs often like to go in the same spot, so you'll have better results if you take your dog to a spot where he previously peed. If you're having trouble getting him to go outside, take a paper towel with pee on it to a spot on the ground outside and let him sniff it – he may get the hint. Dogs typically have a preferred surface to pee/poop on. Try to make note of his preference and direct him to similar areas. Males are a little easier because they usually just seek out a vertical object. To protect upholstered furniture from a male dog that may lift his leg, cover corners with towels. Belly bands are also helpful and can be purchased at any pet store. Crate training is a big help with housebreaking.



Preventing Resource Guarding

Once a dog is placed in a home setting with people who love and care for him, it's easy for them to develop excessive attachment to food, objects or people. When a dog does this, it's called "resource guarding." This is especially prevalent in dogs that have come from shelters or neglectful living situations where food, toys, and access to people in a positive way is limited.

Encourage independence and confidence through self-rewarding food puzzles (Kong), training, enrichment games and play (muffin tin game, agility, "find it"). Follow manufacturers' instructions on all food, toys, puzzles and enrichment type games.

Microchip Registration

Your dog's microchip will be registered for you within a few days of adoption. Please do not register it yourself. They are pre-registered to HLBR and we have pre-paid for the lifetime registration. If you register it you will be charged an additional registration fee.



Crate Training Tips

Having a crate-trained dog will make life much easier. There may be occasions when children or non-dog-lovers are visiting, or you're entertaining with food around. You'll want to set things up so that the dog regards his crate as a secure spot, a place to nap and have downtime. This can be done by making it comfortable, giving him treats when he goes in, and not confining him for too long a period of time. Some people feed their dogs in the crate as a way of insuring that the dog has positive associations with it.

Get a crate big enough for your dog to stand up, turn around and lay down in comfortably. If it's a wire crate that he can see out of on all sides, you may want to cover three sides with a blanket or beach towel. This will make it quieter, and there will be less visual stimulation.

Puzzle toys, like Kongs or hollow balls where treats can be hidden, will give your dog some stimulation while in the crate for a period of time. Take your dog out to potty before putting him in the crate, and immediately upon release from the crate. Then he can play loose in the house for a while. Intersperse these periods of freedom with time in the crate. Whenever he comes out of the crate, take him outside, when he pees, treat and praise. You want to set him up for as many successes (going outside) as possible so that you can reward this positive behavior. When he has an accident, don't reprimand, just clean it up quickly and give him no attention about it.

Never let the dog out if he's barking or whining. Wait until he's been quiet for a bit. You will only reinforce that barking/whining will result in getting out. For puppies 4-6 months old, about 3 hours duration in the crate is max; for older puppies and adults 4 – 5 hours should be the max without a break for potty and play.

Traveling In A Car

A crate or a seatbelt is recommended when traveling in a vehicle. However, should the dog be left loose in the vehicle, leave a leash on the dog and have someone secure the dog BEFORE opening any car door.



Easing Separation Anxiety

Big shows of attention and affection feed separation distress and promote dependence. Several short separations to practice being alone will help him cope when you have to leave for longer stretches of time.

Walking On A Leash

Your dog is probably not going to be very accustomed to walking on a leash and will typically pull for the first couple of weeks. There are types of collars, like martingales which can be used to control this. Remember that many of our dogs are coming from rural environments and living in an area with other houses close by can be scary and unnerving for them. Urban sounds like buses, trucks, and sirens may provoke a fearful reaction or cause them to want to run and hide. Be aware of your surroundings while walking and be prepared for him to be jumpy in the first few weeks. Double leashing is an excellent way to ensure the safety of your dog. Attach one leash to the collar and one leash to a harness. If you don't use a harness, a slip lead in addition to the leash attached to the collar is a good idea. That way if one fails, you still have control over the dog with the other.

Curbing Undesirable Behaviors

Set boundaries immediately. If you don't want your dog on the furniture, don't allow it for a few days and then change the rules. That is confusing and undermines his ability to be successful.

Spray water bottles are effective if you catch your dog in the act. Spray and give a command such as 'no', 'off', 'down' etc. Turn and walk away or turn your back on the dog when he displays unwanted behaviors like barking while you're fixing food, or nipping to invite play. Dogs are social and are pack animals. They want your attention, so withholding it is a type of passive punishment.

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KEEPING ME SAFE

Check Collars Often For Fit and Wear You should be able to fit two fingers under, but not

> ID Tags I should ALWAYS have a tag on just in case I slip out the door!

Keep Exterior Doors Closed Lock lever handled doors so I can't open them with my paw

Check Fencing Often Check regularly and after storms for places I can escape from like digging spots, gaps etc

NO RETRACTABLE I can pull it from your hand no matter how tight you hold it!

Hold My Leash Put your wrist through the loop then mous

NEVER Let Me Off My sometimes ome back come back EVERY time

Walk me on a It's Safer for me Harness comfortable!





be able to slip it over my head. If you can, I can!

> Happy Life BEAGLE RESCUE





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This certificate has no cash value and cannot be redeemed for any other service. It may not be combined with any other offer, and it does not include diagnostic testing, prescription and non-prescription medications, and retail items.

Thank you for supporting Happy Life Beagle Rescue Inc.

Denise Serrecchia authorized representative for VCA Wakefield Animal Hospital Use Referral Code Humane Society



Bond VetPost-Adoption offer!

Initial Exam \$25!!!

Participating Locations:

- Chestnut Hill
- Watertown
- Somerville
- Seaport
- Back Bay







Foods to Avoid for Dogs



Xylitol

Drop in blood sugar, liver failure, vomiting, lethargy, coordination issues, seizures

Xylitol may also be listed as Wood Sugar, Birch Sugar or Birch Bark Extract

Vomiting, diarrhea, irregular heart function, seizures, and can be fatal

Chocolate





Garlic and Onions

Damage to red blood cells, anemia, vomiting, weakness, breathing issues, elevated heart rate

Vomiting, weakness, tremors, lethargy, hyperthermia, nervous system issues

Macadamia Nuts





Grapes and Raisins

Vomiting, sluggishness, kidney failure

Peach and plum pits contain cyanide. Seeds can cause blockages. Peaches, Plums, Persimmons





Avocado

Vomiting, diarrhea, possible obstruction

Vomiting, diarrhea, excessive thirst, hyperactivity, abnormal heart rhythm, tremors, seizures and even death

Coffee, tea, caffeine





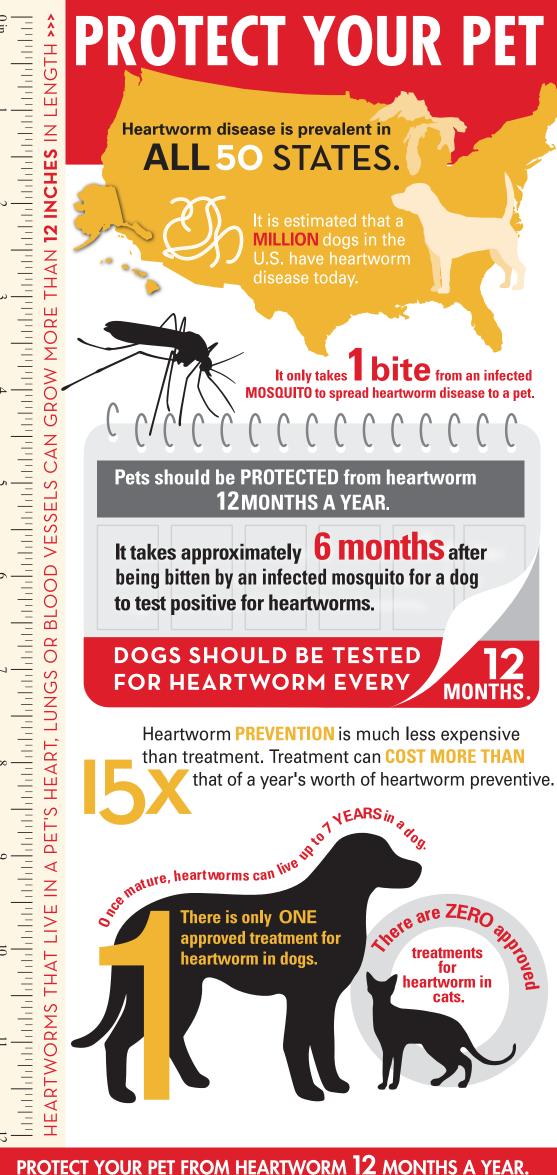
Alcohol

Vomiting, diarrhea, difficulty breathing, decreased coordination, death, coma, central nervous system issues

Swelling in abdomen, painful gas and bloating, potential for life threatening stomach issues

Yeast Dough





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