



Dog Care



Merit Badge: Our Furry Friend
Scouts BSA



Historical Origin

- *Miacis*
 - Looked more like a carnivorous weasel
 - Late Paleocene to Eocene (65.5-33.9 million years ago)
- *Cynodictus*
 - First to have doglike features
 - Late Eocene to Early Oligocene (37.2-28.4 million years ago)
- *Tomarctus*
 - Resembles more modern dogs
 - All modern dogs and wolves: *Canidae* evolved from this ancestor
 - Early Miocene to Middle Miocene (23-16 million years ago)
- *Leptocyon*
 - May be on a branch in the family tree of certain dogs
 - Oligocene through Miocene (34 million years ago)



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Domestication

- Tamed wolves
- First animal to be domesticated
 - Hunting
 - Tracking
 - Watchdogs
 - Herding
 - Beast of burden
 - Pet
- Often appear in early myths and early art



AKC: American Kennel Club

- England, 1859: first dog show
- America, 1884: AKC began a registry of breeds
- 7 Groups
 - Sporting Dogs
 - Hounds
 - Working Dogs
 - Terriers
 - Toys
 - Nonsporting Dogs
 - Herding Dogs
- 174 recognized breeds
- 61 purebred breeds not eligible for registration
- Mixed breeds not eligible for registration

Sporting Dogs

“Scent”

Track

Point

Flush (reveal a bird’s location and cause it to fly)

Retrieve game birds on land or in water



Sporting Dogs: Golden Retriever

Height: 21.5-24 inches

Weight: 55-75 lbs

Lifespan: 10-12 years

Coat: thick, repels water, feathers on the neck/underbody/back of forelegs

Color: golden tan: varying shades

Ears: short, fall close to the cheek

Tail: thick and curves slightly upward

“Soft”mouth: can carry an egg without damaging it

Friendly: good with kids, excellent therapy dogs

Active dog- needs lots of exercise



Hounds

Hunt all game, except birds

Find and Flush out game

Track by scent and sight

Catch prey



Hounds: Redbone Coonhound

Height: 21-27 inches

Weight: 45-70 lbs

Lifespan: 12-15 years

Coat: Sleek

Color: Red

Ears: Hanging and long enough to reach their nose

“Treeing” instinct is strong, hunts by scent with excellent “cold nose”

American Original. Used by American settlers to get racoon meat/fur during expansion to south/west

Even-tempered, eager to please, mellow, sweet. Fierce on the trail- fast and sure-footed

Enjoys hunting and swimming between long periods of rest



Working Dogs

- Bred to do specific jobs
 - Guard livestock
 - Watchdog
 - Pull carts
 - Tug sleds
 - Mountain rescue
 - Water rescue
 - Serve in the military



Working Dogs: Rottweiler

Height: 22-27 inches

Weight: 80-135 lbs

Lifespan: 9-10 years

Coat/Color: short black coat with rust, tan, or mahogany marks

Powerfully built, strong and agile

Loyal, loving, gentle, confident guardian

Early training access their territorial instincts in a positive way

Descendant from the Roman army mastiffs that became cattle herding dogs

History of police dog work in the early 1900's



Terriers

- Bred to
 - Kill rats
 - Force foxes, badgers, and otters out of their den



Terriers: Scottish Terrier

Height: 10 inches

Weight: 18-22 lbs

Lifespan: 12 years

Coat: Wiry topcoat with soft dense undercoat

Color: Black, wheatish yellow, brindle stripe

Short-legged and stout. Erect ears and tail

The nickname: The Diehard.

Peak US popularity: 1930-1940

Independent, smart, confident, aloof toward strangers and a strong hunting instinct

Watchdog that enjoys walks and play



Toys

- Bred to be tiny companions
- Beloved pets



Toys: Pomeranian

Height: 6-7 inches

Weight: 3-7 lbs

Lifespan: 12-16 years



Coat: Double coat with frill over chest and shoulders

Color: 2 dozen colors with various markings/patterns. Orange and red are most common

Compact, short-backed, heavily plumed tail

Watchdog and Ideal companion

Big dog demeanor- cocky, commanding, intelligent.

Easily trained. Only needs indoor play and exercise, easily learns tricks and games

Miniature version of spitz-type sled dogs in the Arctic (Iceland/Lapland)

Popularity due to Queen Victoria

Nonsporting Dogs

- Breeds that fit no other category



Nonsporting Dogs: Lhasa Apso

Height: 10-11 inches

Weight: 12-18 lbs

Lifespan: 12-15 years

Coat: Floor length, flat-hanging coat parted in the middle. A fall over eyes, beard and whiskers. Feathery tail curling over it's back

Color: large variety

1000 year old breed found in palaces and Buddhist monasteries in the Himalayas

Smart, confident, complex

Funny with family, aloof with strangers: indoor watchdogs



Herding Dogs

- Bred to herd sheep or cattle
- Prominent in Australia, Scotland, England, and Wales



Working Dogs: Cardigan Welsh Corgi

Height: 10.5-12.5 inches

Weight: 25-38 lbs

Lifespan: 12-15 years

Coat: Foxlike brush

Color: variety

Cardigans have tails- Pembrokes, their cousins, do not

Long, low-set with short legs and deep chest

Affectionate, loyal, smart, good with children and other pets

Cattle herder. Trainable, faithful, guardians with a “big dog” bark

Thrive on physical activity and mental stimulation



American Staffordshire Terrier: Pitbull

My favorite registered breed

History: Fighting and baiting dogs in bloodsport in England in 18th and 19th century

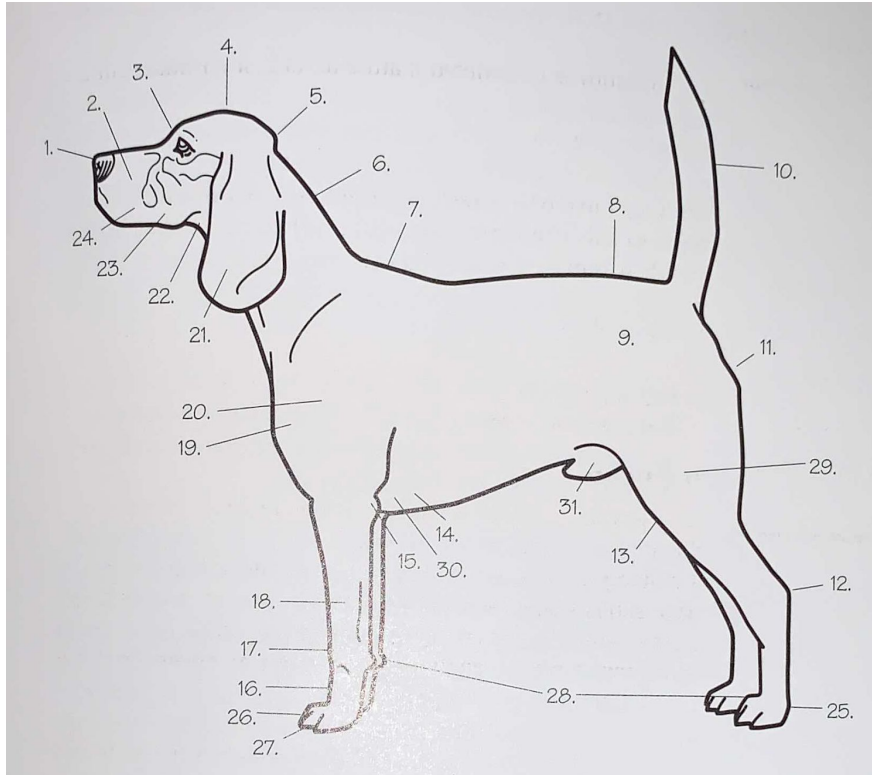
Mix of old style bulldogs and terriers

Mellow, family friendly version: good natured, loyal, trustworthy

Popular in early 1900's- Bud in Horatio's Drive, Petey in Our Gang, Tige in Buster Brown shoe logo

America's most decorated war dog was Sgt. Stubby, who was active in WWI

Parts of a Dog



The illustration shows parts of the dog. Many of these terms will be familiar to you, and others will be new. They are the terms used by judges in dog shows and are known to all experts.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Nose | 12. Ankies, or hock | 23. Lips, or flews |
| 2. Muzzle | 13. Stifle, or knee | 24. Cheek |
| 3. Stop | 14. Chest | 25. Hind foot |
| 4. Skull | 15. Elbow | 26. Forefoot |
| 5. Occiput | 16. Pastern, or metacarpus | 27. Toes, or digits |
| 6. Arch, or crest | 17. Wrist, or carpus | 28. Dewclaws |
| 7. Withers, or top of shoulders | 18. Forearm | 29. Thigh |
| 8. Hip | 19. Point of shoulder | 30. Brisket |
| 9. Loin | 20. Shoulder | 31. Sheath |
| 10. Tail | 21. Ear, or leather | |
| 11. Rump | 22. Dewlap | |

Housetraining

- Training to pee and poop outside
- Begins at 6 weeks
- Consistent direction and regular routine with praise and treats works best
- Teaches boundaries and discipline
- More agreeable and responsible community member

Obedience Training

- Teaches discipline and good manners
- Teaches expectations for the human world
- Creates a safety net and helps avoid dangers
- Better pet, fewer behavioral problems, closer bond with owner
- Provides mental stimulation, exercise, quality time with owner, a job

Socialization

- Well adjusted to environment: confident and at ease
- Learn how to accept others in their group
- Understand their place in the group
- Teaches them that making friends, listening to others, and exercise are fun
- Easier to groom, go to vet
- Less likely to run away or be aggressive



Responsible Pet Owner

- Choosing thoughtfully based on geography, reason/needs, special traits, research
- Recognizing the commitment: 10+ years
- Feeding
- Grooming
- Housing
- Exercising
- Veterinary Care
- Proper training
- Proper socialization
- Knowing dog ordinances (laws)

Family Dog: How to Choose

- Location
 - City, country, apartment, house with a yard
- Temperament
- Care considerations
 - Time to train/exercise/give attention and socialize
 - Cost: food, vet care, grooming, additional medical costs
 - Valued family member
- Climate
- Lifestyle
- Reason for wanting a dog
 - Family companion, guard dog, working dog
- Puppy vs Older Dog
- Purebred vs Mixed Breed
- Buy or Adopt

Obedience Training

- Praise
 - Desired behaviors
 - OFTEN
 - Attention and treats
- Correction
 - Firm but kind
 - Say “no” sharply but not loudly
 - Followed immediately by praise for something it knows how to do
- Timing is important
 - Be fast. Praise or correct the behavior immediately
- Give commands once
- Consistent commands

Obedience Training

- Training collar (“slip” or choke collars)
- Leash
- Professional trainers
 - For specific work: hunting, guarding, herding
 - Advanced training like therapy dogs, K-9 cops, sniffer dogs
- Puppy Intro
 - smell collar and leash
 - wear collar for a few days
 - wear collar and leash for awhile
 - when used to leash, the owner picks up the other end and walks around with pet, gradually increasing control until dog is comfortable
 - multiple short sessions are most effective
 - 4-5x day lasting 5-10 mins for puppies
 - up to 20 mins for older dogs

Manners
Tricks
Commands







Dog Laws and Ordinances

- Leash
 - If not on private property or in designated area like a dog-park, must be on leash
- Pooper-scooper
 - May be charged \$50 fine for not cleaning up after the animal
- Licensing
 - Proof of rabies vaccination
 - Kennels must be licensed
- Rabies vaccination
 - Must have proof of vaccination in last 6 months for animals > 3 months
- Nuisance
 - If found running loose or harassing/making mischief, it will be taken to animal shelter
 - Can be put down if owner not known and animal not picked up after 5 days

Dog Laws and Ordinances

- Dangerous or Vicious Dog
 - Animal control will take possession until it is determined
 - If decreed, then owner must get an annual license for \$50
 - Must microchip, have proper enclosure, leash/muzzle, and liability insurance at least 50,000
 - Must be spayed/neutered
- Breed-specific
 - Multiple towns in TN ban pitbulls. Not any in Shelby Co.
- Spaying/Neutering
 - No dog > 6 months can live in Shelby County without being spayed/neutered
 - Unless they are specifically trained, used in breeding program, or there is health risk

ESSENTIAL Dog Vaccinations

PET
MD



6-8 Weeks

Core Vaccines

DAP*

Noncore Vaccines

Bordetella
Parainfluenza



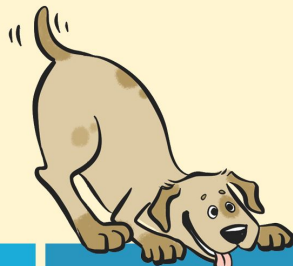
10-12 Weeks

Core Vaccines

DAP*

Noncore Vaccines

Leptospirosis
Lyme
Canine influenza



14-16 Weeks

Core Vaccines

DAP*

(vets prefer giving final
vaccine at 16 weeks or later)

Rabies

(may be given earlier
if required by law)

Noncore Vaccines

Leptospirosis
Lyme
Canine influenza



Annual & 3-Year

Core Vaccines

Rabies**

(starting one year after
initial series)

Noncore Vaccines

Leptospirosis
Lyme
Canine influenza
Bordetella
(or every 6 months)

3-Year Core Vaccines

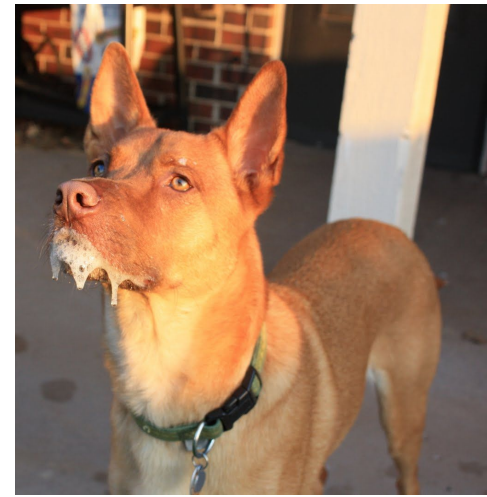
DAP*
Rabies**

***DAP:** (Distemper, Adenovirus/Hepatitis, Parvovirus. Sometimes also referred to as DHP or DHPP if parainfluenza is included).

****Rabies:** 3-year vs. 1-year vaccine depending on state laws.

Rabies

- Cause/Mode of Transmission
 - Spread to people and animals through bite or scratch from infected animal
 - In US, mostly found in wild animals: bats, foxes, raccoons, skunks
- Signs/Symptoms
 - Early signs: Lethargy, vomiting, fever, anorexia
 - Extreme personality changes- aggression, abnormal behavior, self-mutilation
 - Uncoordinated movement, stumbling, weakness, paralysis, seizures, difficulty breathing
 - Excessive saliva- “foaming at the mouth”
 - Biting at inanimate objects
 - Inability to swallow
- Methods of Prevention
 - Keep vaccination up to date
 - Annually* 2 doses, then every 3 years



Parvovirus



- Cause/Mode of Transmission

- Through vomit and diarrhea of a sick dog by direct contact, flies, contaminated shoes/hands/other objects
- Infected dog can begin shedding the virus 4-5 days after exposure but before symptoms
- Remain outside the dog and contagious for a long time
 - Survive indoors for 2 months
 - Survive outdoors for months to years out of direct sunlight

- Signs/Symptoms

- Vomiting and diarrhea (bloody) that can lead to dehydration, shock, death
- Lethargy, anorexia, fever, weight loss, weakness, depression

- Methods of Prevention

- Vaccine: series of 3 shots at 6-8 weeks, 10-12 weeks, and 14-16 weeks
- Booster vaccine 1 year later, then every 3 years
- Please Pickup Poop Promptly and wash hands thoroughly

Distemper

- Cause/Mode of Transmission

- Spread dog to dog through air and saliva and placenta
- Air: cough, sneeze, bark
- Wild animals can also contract it

- Signs/Symptoms

- Snotty eyes and nose, fever, anorexia
- Lethargy, vomiting, diarrhea
- Coughing, pneumonia
- Inflammation of brain and spinal cord: neuro symptoms- head tilt, circling, paralysis, seizures, nystagmus, twitching, convulsions, increased saliva and chewing motions
- Hardens paw pads and nose: larger and uncomfortable

- Methods of Prevention

- Vaccine: series of 3 shots at 6-8 weeks, 10-12 weeks, and 14-16 weeks
- Booster vaccine every 3 years

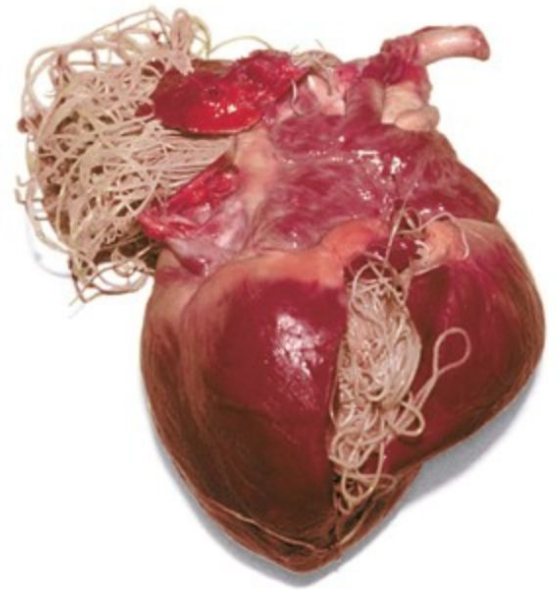


Heartworms

- Cause/Mode of Transmission
 - Spread by mosquitoes
 - Community coordinated mosquito spraying, bat boxes
 - Use screens on windows/doors, use air conditioning
 - Stop mosquitoes from laying eggs in/near water
 - Weekly: empty and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out tires, buckets, planters, toys, pools, birdbaths, flowerpots, or trash cans
- Methods of Prevention
 - Annual Screening
 - Preventative Medication
 - Monthly chewable pill
 - Topical “Spot-On”
 - Injection every 6-12 months

Heartworms

- Signs/Symptoms: 4 classes
 - Class 1
 - No symptoms or a mild cough
 - Class 2
 - Mild exercise intolerance and persistent cough
 - Class 3
 - Greater exercise intolerance, abnormal lung sounds, weak pulse, fainting, anorexia, weight loss, ascites
 - Class 4
 - Caval Syndrome: cardiovascular collapse- labored breathing, pale gums, coffee-colored urine, organ failure, death



Fleas

- Monthly flea prevention treatment
 - Collar, Spray, Dip, Powder, Pill, Topical “Spot-On”: Advantage/Frontline
- Clean house regularly
- Treatment
 - Monthly preventative treat for all pets
 - Bathe and flea comb pets
 - Vacuum with Borax
 - Shake out couch cushions or Steam clean
 - Launder ALL bedding in house in HOT water
 - Treat yard/pet area: Keep area dry and consider



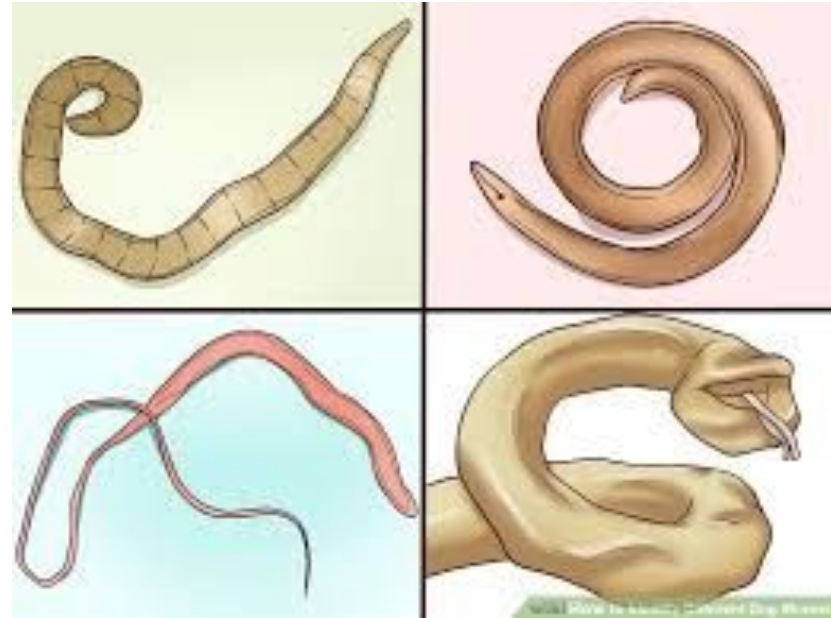
Ticks



- Monthly flea prevention treatment
 - Collar, Spray, Dip, Powder, Pill, Topical “Spot-On”: Advantage/Frontline
- Check dog after being outside
 - Even between toes
 - Around ears, eyes, collar, under front legs, between back legs, around tail
- Spray dog with tick spray before going out
- Treatment
 - Remove ticks immediately
 - Remove leaf litter, tall grasses and bushes
 - 3 foot wide barrier of wood chips or gravel between lawn and wooded area
 - Mow frequently
 - Stack wood neatly in a dry area
 - Keep playground/deck/patio away from wooded area
 - Discourage other animals with a fence

Intestinal Parasites (Worms)

- Round, Hook, Tape, Whip
- Puppy: Deworm as soon as you get it
- Annual stool screen
- Flea control
- 4 P's: Pick up Pet Poop Promptly
- Wash hands after handling poop



Dental Care and Toothbrushing

- Prevent tartar and plaque buildup
 - Brush teeth daily with dog toothbrush and toothpaste
 - Rawhide chew toys and hard foods
 - Annual vet visit may include teeth cleaning
- Signs of gum disease
 - Bad breath
 - Yellow teeth
 - Red and swollen gums
- Gum disease can lead to tooth loss or infections



Grooming

- Grooming
 - Brushing
 - Daily
 - Work from head to tail
 - Lots of praise
 - Puppy or Short haired Dog: Soft cloth
 - Short haired Dog: Stiff short-bristled brush
 - Long haired Dog: Wide-toothed comb and a long-bristled brush
 - Burrs: use fingers or metal grooming comb
 - Bath
 - Once a month or as needed
 - Warm water
 - Lots of praise
 - Work from tail to head
 - Dry after each bath

Grooming

- Benefits
 - Healthy coat and skin
 - Look and smell great
 - Shed less
 - Early detection of issues with skin, ears, teeth, coat, nails



Trimming Nails

- Trim nails
 - Overgrown nails are painful
 - Trim every couple of weeks
 - Only trim the clear tip of the nail to avoid nerves/blood vessels
 - Puppy
 - Use an emory board
 - Do one foot every day
- Benefits
 - Keep nails short for comfort
 - Reinforce healthy foot structure and posture



Seasonal Conditions

- Hot Summers/Extreme Humidity
 - Squashed-faced dogs have a hard time breathing
 - Short-haired dogs do better
 - Outside
 - Clean, fresh water source
 - Air circulation
 - Daylong shade
 - Prevent mosquitoes, fleas, ticks
- Cold Winters
 - Small and/or short-haired do better indoors
 - Thick or double coat dogs enjoy it
 - If outside
 - Appropriate housing: dry, elevated, flap to prevent drafts
 - Non-frozen water

Seasonal Conditions

- Rain
 - Cover to escape it
 - Prevent standing water

Spaying/Neutering

- Spaying
 - Removal of uterus and ovaries
- Neutering
 - Removal of testes
- Considerations
 - Cost
 - Age: puppies can be spayed after any time after 8 weeks
 - How it affects the animal: usually better behaved without hormonal influence
 - Pain: general anesthesia is used
- Advantages
 - 100% effective birth control/population control
 - Reduces likelihood of cancer in female reproductive tract and milk glands
 - Reduces male dog's tendency to roam, be aggressive, fight, reproductive tract problems: prostate and testicular cancer

Handling a Hurt Dog

- Approach slowly and quietly
- Speak in soft, comforting tones
- **Muzzle dog first**
- Act quickly and calmly
- Moving an injured dog
 - Ironing board, blanket, jacket, car floormat

<https://youtu.be/F7Gb-IFz4ag>

Dog Owner's First Aid Kit

The Dog First-Aid Kit

A good way to prepare for a dog emergency is to put together a dog first-aid kit. Much of what you will need is already in your home medicine cabinet. Items to have handy include the following:

- Gauze sponges to protect wounds and burns and to control bleeding
- Elastic bandage, for wrapping wounds and muzzling an injured dog
- Sterile, nonadhesive pads
- Self-adhesive athletic bandage, to temporarily support or secure limbs
- Adhesive tape, for securing bandages
- Gauze sponges, for cleaning wounds
- Rubbing alcohol, a disinfectant
- Hydrogen peroxide (3 percent solution), to clean wounds and induce vomiting
- Antibiotic ointment, for dressing wounds
- Cortisone cream, for minor allergic reactions and itching
- Activated charcoal, to absorb poison
- Rectal thermometer
- Petroleum jelly, to lubricate thermometer
- Eyewash, to flush out eyes
- Nail clippers, to trim cracked or broken nails
- Bandage scissors
- Tweezers
- Blanket
- Resealable plastic bags

Also keep all of your dog's health records and veterinary emergency telephone numbers handy.

Over-the-counter medicines for humans should only be administered to a dog under the care and watchful eye of an adult and with the approval of a veterinarian. A good way to proceed is to ask a parent to phone your veterinarian before giving any medication to your pet. Because veterinarians may recommend them, it is a good idea to keep these medicines in your dog's first-aid kit:

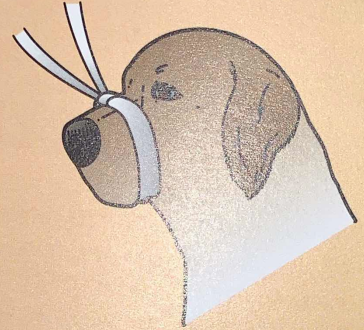
- Syrup of ipecac, to induce vomiting
- Milk of magnesia, a laxative
- Pepto-Bismol or Kaopectate tablets, for diarrhea
- Buffered baby aspirin (not ibuprofen or acetaminophen), to reduce fever and relieve pain
- Benadryl capsules, for allergies and allergic reactions

How to Put on an Emergency Muzzle

<https://youtu.be/h8CwNyfaU3g>

If you don't have a muzzle, you can make an emergency one. Use 3 feet of 2-inch gauze.

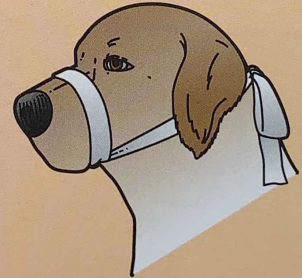
Make a loose circle of gauze around the dog's nose and tie with a half-knot on the bridge of the nose.



Loop the ends back under the jaw and tie another half-knot.



Take the long ends under and behind the ears and secure with a bow.



How to Treat Wounds

- **Muzzle First**

- Depends on the type of wound
- Bleeding
 - Apply pressure bandage with sterile gauze
 - Use direct pressure of your hand then wrap gauze strips wrap snugly
 - Not too tight or it will cut off circulation
 - If it swells, untie the gauze
 - If there is no gauze, just hold a tshirt or towel in place
 - Tourniquet should only be done by an adult because it could cause loss of the limb
- Small Cuts/Bites
 - Clean with water and antibiotic ointment
 - Bandage if needed
 - Once scabbed, hydrogen peroxide can be used to clean wound
 - Change gauze and reapply antibiotic ointment daily

First Aid for Dog Bite

- Tell parent/adult immediately
- Find out which dog bit you/your dog, if possible
- Alert owner and animal control
- Dog
 - Clean with gauze or paper towel soaked in hydrogen peroxide
 - Apply Iodine/Betadine
 - Bleeding, apply gauze pad and pressure to stop it
 - Bandage over gauze with elastic bandage snugly
- Person
 - Clean with soapy warm water then flush with warm water for 5 minutes
 - Apply pressure with clean towel to stop bleeding
 - Keep injury above level of heart to slow swelling and bleeding
 - Dry and cover with sterile dressing
 - Contact physician/nurse practitioner
 - If severe, call an ambulance

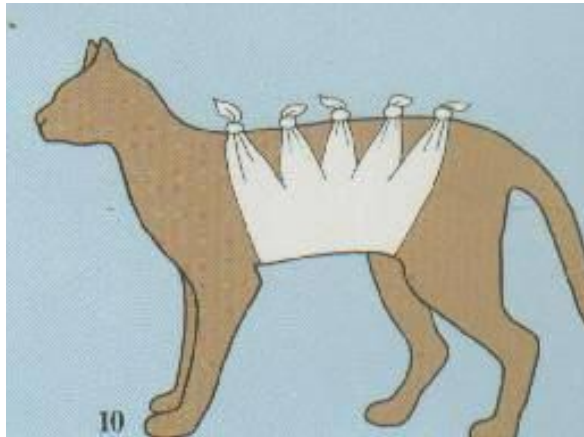
Simple Dressing/Bandage on Foot

<https://youtu.be/kTTGM75cv1o>



Simple Dressing/Bandage on Body

- Cut 3-4 slits into 2 sides of a square or rectangular piece of cloth to make “tails”
- Tie tails over the dog’s back to hold bandage in place
- Snug fit along curve of chest and belly while holding gauze over the wound, and preventing the dog from scratching/chewing the pads



Simple Dressing/Bandage on Head

<https://youtu.be/mrWTxQsRf3I>



What to Do if Dog is Hit by a Car

- **Muzzle First**

- Stay calm
- Move pet and self to safe location
- Small/Medium Dogs: lifted/wrapped in blanket or towel
- Large Dogs : sturdy blanket as a sling or stretcher
- Call closest Vet Hospital
 - tell them you are coming and describe what wounds/injuries you see
- Call Animal Control
 - If not your dog
- Check for ID
 - If not your dog

Danger of Home Treatment for Serious Ailment/Illness

- Giving Over The Counter medication not meant for animals
- Overdosing medication
- Giving medicine that interferes with other medicine
- Treating the wrong ailment/illness
- Giving medicine prescribed for other pets
- Using “natural” products incorrectly
- Accidentally eating/drinking natural oils (during self-grooming)
- Waiting too long to see the vet

Virtual Visit of Animal Shelter

San Antonio Humane Society: <https://youtu.be/tjuBcFDikug>

Regina Russell at Animal Shelter Part 1: <https://youtu.be/J9-WsdKCvcc>

Regina Russell at Animal Shelter Part 2: <https://youtu.be/lcz3Lzq2k7c>

Dog Groomer

- Education
 - High school diploma or GED
- Training
 - On the job training and apprenticeship
 - Certification is voluntary
- Experience
 - Style for dog shows, appearances, photographs, comfort
 - Regular salon care: salons or mobile vans
 - Be familiar with breed profile guidelines
 - Proficient in grooming and scissor skill
 - Identify skin diseases and parasites

Veterinarian

- Education
 - 4 years of college - emphasis on biology and chemistry
 - 4 years at vet school - earn DMV, doctor of veterinary medicine degree
- Training
 - Clinical training in vet school
 - Internship or residency in specialties
 - Pass national exam
 - Licensed in the states that you practice
- Experience
 - Intensive post-graduate training, internships and residency

U.S. Customs and Border Patrol Canine Handler

- Education
 - Associate or Bachelor degree
- Training
 - Veteran or Law Enforcement experience preferred
 - Basic 58 day paid training program, then 5 week training program as handler
 - Spanish fluency, or 40 day immersion course
 - Pass fitness test and under 40 years old
- Experience
 - Works as a team with a dog trained to detect concealed people and controlled substances: smuggled money, people, search/rescue, cadaver search, narcotics, firearms, agricultural products that must be quarantined
 - Detection dogs retire at 9 years old and often taken home by partner as a pet
 - CBP Program has 2 training centers: 1 in El Paso (headquarters) and 1 in Front Royal, Virginia

Favorite Profession

My favorite career is Dog Show judge because you have to be so passionately knowledgeable and your whole job is to look at beautiful examples of all kinds of breeds and pet them and give them ribbons

www.akc.org

www.westminsterkennelclub.org



Requirement 4

For 2 months track: keeping and care of your dog. Log: feeding schedule, types of food, amount fed, exercise periods, training schedule, weekly body weight record, grooming/bathing schedule, vet care and costs. Describe housing/shelter for the dog

