

Below you will see just a little bit of what is inside of the AllPoodleInfo Book...

CHAPTER 3: PHANTOM POODLES

[Excerpt] Before 2005, in Germany (a country in which the Poodle is highly popular), phantoms were **only** allowed to be bred with **other phantom** Poodles. Whenever an **apricot** Poodle puppy was born, the German Poodle Club did **not** allow that pup to be bred. These rules caused too much inline breeding to be done.

Inline breeding is the pairing of dogs who are **very** closely related, such as father to daughter and **is** considered unethical by **most** reputable breeders in the U.S.

The inline breeding caused bloodlines to develop too long of a lower jaw, overbites, incorrect number of teeth, **and** premature color fading. This led to a **drastic & needed change** that **allowed** Phantoms to be mated with black or apricot Poodles. **This is slowly, yet steadily, decreasing the above stated flaws.**

Currently, the AKC does **not** recognize Phantom Poodles in Conformation events, but **does** allow them to participate in Agility and Obedience.

A phantom Poodle is **not** a different breed or type of dog, this is simply a term to describe a **particular** coloring of the dog and the parts of the body that color lands on.

This type of coloring, while extremely beautiful and preferred by many Poodle owners, is **not** yet accepted by the AKC in regard to conformation.

This is much different than parti colored Poodles, even though both parti and phantoms have a mixture of 2 colors. This term **only** refers to Poodles who **specific** markings on a solid background. The solid will usually be:

- Black, cream, apricot, red, white, silver or brown

These dogs are broken down into more detailed groups:

- Black phantoms - black & apricot, black & red, black & cream, black & gray, black & brown or black & silver
- Chocolate phantoms - Brown & apricot
- Red phantoms - red & apricot
- Silver phantoms - silver & cream

The markings **must** occur on **certain** parts of the dogs' coat. Many refer to these markings as Dobie markings (short for Doberman), **however** this pattern



also appears on Dachshunds, certain Spaniels, Yorkies, Manchester Terriers and certain Coonhounds. These markings **must** be: ■ ■ ■

CHAPTER 5: NAMING YOUR POODLE



[Excerpt] Naming your Poodle is **much more** important than you may think. The name you choose will decide **how well** your Poodle recognizes that name **and** obeys commands. This is a **huge** element in training your dog. **In addition**, if the name does not fit certain elements, other animals in the home **and** your Poodle may become very confused.

Both the **number** of syllables in the name **and** the beginning **consonants sounds** will play a **major** factor.

Dogs **do** learn to know their names; **however** dogs generally **only** pay attention to the **first syllable** of the word. That is why dog commands are very short. For example, “Sit” instead of “Sit down now”. When an owner does say, “Sit down now”, the dog is listening to and noticing the **first** syllable: “Sit”.

Therefore, **if** you name your Poodle “Jumping Jack Jelly Bean”, your Poodle will respond to “Jump” as their name. This does **not** mean that you **need** to ■ ■ ■

CHAPTER 14: HOUSE TRAINING YOUR POODLE

[Excerpt] Many breeders who breed litters right in their homes will begin to paper train a puppy well before they are ready to go to a new home. This is done because the newborn puppy is too small to go outside and the breeder, of course, does not want urination and feces all over their home. Therefore, **even** if a puppy is paper trained by the time you become their owner, you will need to begin training in a way that fits what **you** expect.

Your choices for Housebreaking

It is a popular notion that small breed dogs can easily be trained to use a litter box. While this is possible, this is not as easy as it sounds. A Poodle may resist **or** have a hard time using a litter box because:

- Dogs have a natural instinct to want to “choose just the right spot” to urinate or eliminate. Expecting a Poodle to use a litter box forces a dog to have to resist their urge to choose that spot.



However, litter box training **can** be done for **Toy** Poodles if you are persistent **and** you have a Poodle who is cooperative.

It is important to choose **one housebreaking method** and then stick to that training. For example, if you want your Poodle to use a litter box when it is cold outside **but** to go out in the yard when the weather is warm, your puppy will become **very** confused. It is almost impossible for a dog to know that they are supposed to use different methods depending on the weather.

Therefore, **one** method should be chosen and then implemented **all the time** until your Poodle knows exactly what to do.

Your choices will be: ■ ■ ■

CHAPTER 16: HOUSEBREAKING AN ADULT POODLE

[Excerpt] You may have gotten an **adult** Poodle for **many** reasons and your adult may have come from a breeder, rescue or other. In **some** cases, this adult Poodle will already be house trained. **In other cases**, the dog **may** need to be **reminded**...or **may** need to learn from the beginning.

If your **adult** is **not** house trained, **ignore** the expression that “you can’t teach old dogs new tricks”...**because of course you can!**

Many adult dogs adopted from animal shelters may not have gotten enough opportunities to eliminate outside, and as a result, they may have soiled their kennel areas. This tends to weaken their housetraining habits. **In addition**, scents and odors from **other** pets in the new home may stimulate some initial urine marking. Remember that you and your new adult Poodle need some time to learn each other's signals and

routines. **Even** if your Poodle ■ ■ ■

CHAPTER 24: DRYING YOUR POODLE & BRUSHING

[Excerpt] Drying will differ depending on whether you have a **pet** Poodle **or** a **show** Poodle.

Drying a Pet Poodle

While your Poodle is still in the tub, gently squeeze the hair on the topknot and ears, the body, the legs and paws and the tail to coax out as much water as you can.

Wrap your Poodle in a soft, absorbent towel and carry them to your grooming table **or** other area that in which you groom your dog.

Remove the wet cotton from the ears and use fresh cotton to dry any damp areas inside of the ear canal and the underside of the ear flaps.

Continue blotting the coat with the towel. **Never rub the coat**, if you do you will only tangle and/or break the hair. If you plan on using a volumizing gel or mousse, apply it now by squeezing the product into the damp hair with your fingertips.

Poodle hair should **always** be dried with ■ ■ ■



[Excerpt] Drying the Show Poodle

Drying the show coat takes time and **must** be done with **no** shortcuts. While the Poodle is still standing in the tub, gently squeeze the hair to remove as much water as you can. Wrap your Poodle in a towel to soak up any extra moisture and take them out of the tub and place them on the grooming table.

The table should already be all set with a large, thick bath towel to keep the hair from drying too quickly or tangling. If the topknot is long, band the hair to keep it from falling into the mouth. **Have on**

hand: ■ ■ ■

CHAPTER 29: CLIPPING – GENERAL, IMPORTANT TIPS

[Excerpt] **B**efore you begin clipping your Poodle, you should know and fully understand some preliminary elements.

If you are showing Poodle in conformation, **all Poodles under 1 year old must be shown in the Puppy Clip.**

Poodle 1 year and older must be shown in the Continental **or** English Saddle clip. **However**, in stud dog and brood bitch classes, in a Parade of Champions, the Poodle may have a Sporting Clip. There are many other types of clips, many of those are very fancy, and are done for companion Poodles.

The following chapters will give you instructions for each type of clip. It is the **same** for the Toy, Miniature and Standard Poodles. Many of the steps will instruct you to clip from “point of body to point of body”, therefore no matter what the size of your Poodle, instructions are the same. For example, to clip from the base of the skull to where the neck joins the body may be 2 inches on a Toy, 3 inches on a Miniature and 5 inches on a Standard....nonetheless, the clipping will be the same...”from the base of the skull to where the neck joins the body”. So do not worry about inches, etc.

Keep in mind that for “pet clips”, there is no rule for the length of the hair..it is up to you!

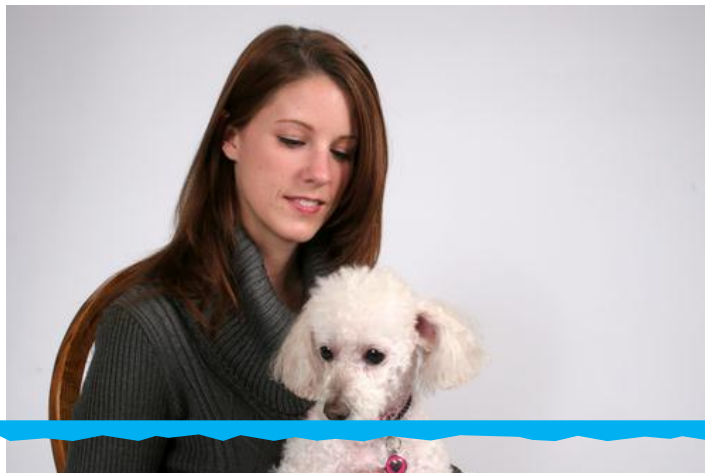
Understanding Clipper “Burn”

A Poodle **can** be sensitive to the clippers. When a Poodle has a reaction to the having his or her hair clipped with clippers, this is called “**Clipper burn**”. It **can** sometimes be painful. There **may** be sores that appear **or** a rash that appears after clipping. You

may see this just about anywhere, **including** . . .

CHAPTER 35: SEPARATION ANXIETY

[Excerpt] **M**ost Poodle owners cannot be home **all** of the time. And as you know, it is not possible to bring your Poodle with you **everywhere!**



There **will** be times when you will need to leave your Poodle on their own. This can be a disaster **or** it can be a great way for you to train your dog how to behave.

When you are at work will be the largest amount of time that your Poodle will be home alone, unless

you have family members that will be there with the dog. If you have another family member that will be in charge, it is **very** essential that they follow the rules that you set up for your Poodle. You do not want your dog to believe that when you leave, he is free to ignore rules. Anyone watching your Poodle should be given a basic list of what **and** what not to do regarding feeding, bringing your Poodle outside to eliminate and dog safety.

If you will be leaving your Poodle home alone ■ ■ ■

CHAPTER 66: YOUR POODLE'S NOSE

[Excerpt] There is **more** to a Poodle's nose than one may think! Many dog owners do not think about their dog's nose, until there is a health problem. Your Poodle's nose is **just** as important to **them** as our eyes are for **us**. It is predicted that a Poodle can recognize smells approximately between **5000** times better than humans can.

It is important to understand what is normal **and** what is **not** normal with your Poodle's nose.

Spotting any health issues in early stages is the best way to ensure fast recovery.

There are many important elements to a Poodle's nose, such as: ■ ■ ■

CHAPTER 90: UNDERSTANDING PARVO

[Excerpt] Most refer to this as simply "Parvo". This **most often** infects puppies under the age of 1 year old. **However**, in rare cases, an **adult** Poodle may contract Parvo. **Bloody diarrhea is the first symptom** and one must be **very diligent** to bring their Poodle puppy to the vet **immediately** if noticing this sign.

Parvoviruses are a large group; almost every mammal species (including humans) has its own parvovirus. Fortunately, each virus is rather specific about what animals it can infect (for example, the **canine** parvovirus will not infect **cats**). The canine parvovirus **will** affect most members of the dog **family** (wolves, coyotes, foxes etc.) and there is a **new** mutation that can affect **domestic** cats.

Parvoviruses are smaller than most viruses and consist of a protein coat (a "capsid") and a single strand of DNA inside. It is hard to believe that such a simply constructed organism could be **so deadly**; however, this virus has proved especially effective at infecting rapidly dividing intestinal cells, bone marrow cells, cells of the lymph system, and fetal cells. Parvoviruses are not enveloped in fat the way many **other** viruses are. This makes parvoviruses **especially** hardy in the environment and difficult to disinfect away.

How a Puppy Gets Infected

Whether or not infection happens depends on the interaction of 3 things: ■ ■ ■

CHAPTER 96: POODLE PREGNANCY

[Excerpt] Pregnancy Step-by-Step Care...Week by Week

If your Poodle was in heat and successfully bred with a few ties, you can be pretty sure that you are having puppies. Even without a successful tie your dam could still be pregnant.

Right Away:

It is important to make changes from the 1st day that you believe your Poodle is pregnant.

- On a calendar, count ahead to 56 days from the first breeding and highlight that day. (Yes, a Poodle is pregnant for about 62-63 days, but you want to begin to prepare for labor at 56 days).
- Plan the time to stay home for about 2 weeks from day 56. NEVER leave your dam alone after day 56, unless you are taking regular temperatures, including during the night, and you know she is not going into labor.

As mentioned previously, do not give your pregnant Poodle extra calcium. Many owners **mistakenly** believe that a pregnant dog needs extra calcium supplements...**Just the opposite is true!** Extra calcium is **very** ■ ■ ■

CHAPTER 100: BREEDING FOR COLOR

[Excerpt] When breeding Poodles, you can do your best to produce desired color, such as adding black into the bloodline to strengthen brown, however you can only do so much and Mother Nature does the rest.

What You Must Know About DNA Color Testing -

Vet gen has a DNA test that will allegedly tell you the color genes that your Poodle carries. **Never count on this test 100%** . Some breeders have tested their Poodles and have produced odd colors in their litters that were not even talked about in the test. It appears that this test does not take into account the multi colors.

Back to Breeding for Color

Once you have established 2 Poodles who are healthy for breeding and they offset each other's faults, you can then think about color compatibility and what color you want to be working toward. It is not recommended to . . .

[Excerpt] Things You Should Do

How you combine colors absolutely depends upon what your end goal color is in your breeding program.

When breeding **reds**, to keep them dark, to reduce fading, and keeping the points nice and jet black, **do** breed to the following colors:

- Red
- Black

When using a black every few generations in a red breeding program you will, with a bit of luck, help to keep dark points on the puppies and also to darken their color. However, be very careful what colors are in the . . .

CHAPTER 112: KEEPING YOUR POODLE COMFORTABLE DURING THE SENIOR YEARS



[Excerpt] There are **many** things that you do to help keep your senior Poodle more

comfortable and happy. Your older Poodle will need your help as their body ages.

- Regular checkups and communication with your veterinarian will ensure that you are doing all that you can medically to help your pet enjoy the senior years. Vet checkups should be done **2 times per year now**.

This will make sure that any healthy issues are caught as soon as possible. If your Poodle is diagnosed with a serious condition, we recommend getting a 2nd opinion.

Change your Poodle's diet from dog food to . . .

CHAPTER 121: YOUR SECRET CODE

If you have *any* Poodle questions, please follow these instructions:

1. Email the following information:
 - a. Your first name
 - b. Your Poodle's name
 - c. The age of your Poodle
 - d. The gender of your Poodle
 - e. Any previous medical conditions
 - f. Your question in as much detail as you can offer

To send this to us, simply enter the following Secret Code into the subject line and send your question to: . . .

[Click here to go back to the AllPoodleInfo website and learn more about the full version of the book.](#) (If your computer window closed)