

A photograph of three fluffy, light-brown Norfolk Terrier puppies sitting in a dark brown wicker basket. The basket is lined with a red and white patterned cloth. The background is a blurred indoor setting with a window. A small signature 'Ander Jade 2021' is visible in the upper left of the photo.

Ander
Jade
2021

Your New Norfolk Terrier Puppy

NORFOLK TERRIER PUPPY PACKET

1. Welcoming your Norfolk

- a. Brief description of breed (personality traits ect.)
 - b. Intro to Norfolk Terrier Club of America
-

2. Equipment

- a. Toys (pros and cons)
 - b. Leads collars and harnesses
 - c. Grooming tools/ bathing products
 - d. Beds
 - e. Extras, Pooper scoopers, carpet stain remover
 - f. Crates (How to crate train, What type of crate)
-

3. Nutrition

- a. Food options (Commercial food, Raw food)
 - b. Treats
 - c. Schedule
-

4. Identification tag/ Micro chip

5. Vaccinations/ Health

- a. Veterinarian
(Seeing vet with in first 48 hours, How to pick a vet)
 - b. Vaccines
(Explanation of diseases (Rabies, parvo), Schedule)
-

6. Harmful foods an house hold items

7. Dental care

PUPPY PACKET EXPANSION PACKS

-Each packet will include a mentor/ contact person to answer questions, encourage them, help them get started.

1. In Depth Health Care

- a. DNA testing
 - b. X-Rays
 - c. Heart Clearances
 - d. Eye Clearances
-

2. Performance events

-Each event would have a contact person

- a. Agility
 - b. Obedience
 - c. FCAT
 - d. Earth dog
 - e. Barn hunt
 - f. Scent work
 - e. Dock diving
-

3. Conformation

- a. Grooming
 - b. How a show works (Use AKC)
 - c. Illustrated standard
-



ABOUT NORFOLK TERRIERS



AKC Terrier Group

Height: Approximately 9 to 10 inches.

Weight: Approximately 11 to 12 pounds.

Availability: Will take some effort to find. We strongly advise that you research a potential breeder to ensure you are not purchasing from a Commercial breeder. One good rule of thumb is to ask the breeder for Norfolk Terrier club affiliations and verify those affiliations. Also verify that the puppy is AKC registered.

History:

The Norwich and Norfolk Terriers started out as one breed, but were officially separated in England in 1964. The AKC followed suit in 1979. The Norwich has prick ears and the Norfolk, dropped ears. The breeds were originally developed in England as small ratting dogs. Later they were also used to bolt foxes that had gone to ground during a fox hunt so the horses and hounds could resume the chase. This small terrier could get in and out of narrow burrows quite easily. As they were bred to hunt in packs, the Norfolk Terriers tend to be more sociable than many other terriers. Today the Norfolk Terrier serves primarily as a companion dog, but they can still take care of vermin.

Description:

A short-legged terrier with a harsh, wiry, straight coat and rounded drop ears. The tail is docked, but should be left long enough to make a balanced outline. It is set high and carried straight. The feet are rounded, with thick pads. The weather-resistant double coat comes in many shades of wheaten, red, black-and-tan and grizzle. Dark points are permitted, but white markings are not desirable.

Notes:

Generally a very healthy breed, but the Parent Club recommends several health certifications, including CERF, Patella Luxation, Color Doppler (for MVD diagnosis). If your potential breeder will not guaranty your puppy against these inheritable diseases, you should reconsider your purchase.

Will dig and/or bark if left outside for long periods of time with nothing to occupy his quick mind.

Loves toys and balls.

Can be difficult to housebreak.

Don't let off lead except in a secure area. His curiosity and intense focus will cause him to bolt heedlessly across a busy street.

Can jog for short to moderate distances.

Personality:

Alert and devoted.

Feisty.

Charming and loving.

Outgoing and brave, assertive but not aggressive.

Some are one-person dogs; all want to be included in family life and activities.

Training for the Norfolk calls for consistent rules and basic obedience training.

Socialize well with other breeds as a puppy to avoid tendency toward timidity or dominance.

Behavior:

Children: Good with children the age of reason.

Friendliness: Loves everyone.

Trainability: Moderately easy to train.

Independence: Very independent.

Dominance: Moderate

Other Pets: Generally good with other pets.

Combativeness: Not generally dog-aggressive.

Noise: Will bark when excited.

Grooming and Physical Needs:

Grooming: Regular grooming needed.

Trimming & Stripping: Skilled trimming or stripping needed.

Coat: Medium coat.

Shedding: Very light.

Docking: The tail is customarily docked.

Exercise: Moderate exercise needed.

Jogging: Small, but a pretty good jogging companion.

Indoors: Fairly active indoors.

Apartments: Will be OK in an apartment if sufficiently exercised.

Outdoor Space: Does all right without a yard if given adequate walks.

Climate: Does well in most climates.

Owner: Good for novice owners.

Longevity: Moderately long lived (12 to 15 years).

Talents: hunting, tracking, watchdog, therapy and agility.

Also see Breeders Corner

OFFICIAL STANDARD FOR THE NORFOLK TERRIER



General Appearance

The Norfolk Terrier, game and hardy, with expressive dropped ears, is one of the smallest of the working terriers. It is active and compact, free-moving, with good substance and bone. With its natural, weather-resistant coat and short legs, it is a "perfect demon" in the field. This versatile, agreeable breed can go to ground, bolt a fox and tackle or dispatch other small vermin, working alone or with a pack. Honorable scars from wear and tear are acceptable in the ring.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Height at the withers 9 to 10 inches at maturity. Bitches tend to be smaller than dogs. Length of back from point of withers to base of tail should be slightly longer than the height at the withers. Good **substance** and bone. **Weight** 11 to 12 pounds or that which is suitable for each individual dog's structure and balance. Fit working condition is a prime consideration.

Head

Eyes small, dark and oval, with black rims. Placed well apart with a sparkling, keen and intelligent expression. **Ears** neatly dropped, small, with a break at the skull line, carried close to the cheek and not falling lower than the outer corner of the eye. V-shaped, slightly rounded at the tip, smooth and velvety to the touch. **Skull** wide, slightly rounded, with good width between the ears. **Muzzle** is strong and wedge shaped. Its length is one-third less than a measurement from the occiput to the well-defined stop. Jaw clean and strong. Tight-lipped with a scissor **bite** and large teeth.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck of medium length, strong and blending into well laid back shoulders. Level **topline**. Good width of chest. Ribs well sprung, chest moderately deep. Strong loins. **Tail** medium docked, of sufficient length to ensure a balanced outline. Straight, set on high, the base level with the topline. Not a squirrel tail.

Forequarters

Well laid back shoulders. Elbows close to ribs. Short, powerful legs, as straight as is consistent with the digging terrier. Pasterns firm. Feet round, pads thick, with strong, black nails.

Hindquarters

Broad with strong, muscular thighs. Good turn of stifle. Hocks well let down and straight when viewed from the rear. Feet as in front.

Coat

The protective coat is hard, wiry and straight, about 1½ to 2 inches long, lying close to the body, with a definite undercoat. The mane on neck and shoulders is longer and also forms a ruff at the base of the ears and the throat. Moderate furnishings of harsh texture on legs. Hair on the head and ears is short and smooth, except for slight eyebrows and whiskers. Some tidying is necessary to keep the dog neat, but shaping should be heavily penalized.

Color

All shades of red, wheaten, black and tan, or grizzle. Dark points permissible. White marks are not desirable.

Gait

Should be true, low and driving. In front, the legs extend forward from the shoulder. Good rear angulation showing great powers of propulsion. Viewed from the side, hind legs follow in the track of the forelegs, moving smoothly from the hip and flexing well at the stifle and hock. Topline remains level.

Temperament

Alert, gregarious, fearless and loyal. Never aggressive.

Approved 13 October 1981
Reformatted 23 March 1990

HOUSE TRAINING YOUR NORFOLK TERRIER

by Judi Hartell

Norfolks are a naturally fastidious breed. They enjoy a clean environment which is your first bonus.



BE CONSISTENT!

The underlying thread for all training methods is persistence and consistency.

If possible, they will not soil their bedding or feeding areas. They communicate their distress in different ways, but if you are vigilant, you will recognize their need to relieve themselves. Direct them consistently to the area you want them to use. A bitch in season will typically have to relieve herself more often and a male in the vicinity of a bitch in season will tend to mark his territory, claiming his dominance. While it's well and good to have a dog that is trained to go outside on grass, there are reasons to train them to also go in an exercise pen and/or on training pads or newspaper. When you are at a dog show, there are times when you have concerns about health issues - it may be a large show in an urban area where there is no grass and you minimize your dog's potential to bring home any health issues by exercising it in a controlled environment. Another issue is inclement weather. If there is severe weather, your dog can comfortably relieve itself in your garage or other enclosed area without being exposed to the weather.

Observe the puppy's behavior for an extended period of time. You'll begin to recognize the behavior change when it needs to relieve itself. Typically, this is within just a few minutes of waking up or eating. If you consistently intercept the puppy during this behavior, move the puppy to the area where you want it to relieve itself, keeping it in that specific area until it does. You'll soon see the puppy going to the area on its own. I use a training pad for the very young puppy and place the pad in a corner of the whelping box and near the door of my puppy room for when the puppy is out of the whelping box. When it relieves itself in the appropriate area, praise it exuberantly, being sure to use a distinctly different

voice from your normal tone. A dog does not understand a reprimand for an offense “after the fact”, and I adhere to positive training rather than punitive training. Any soiled areas that occur when you are not witness to the event are best just cleaned up and not brought to the attention of the young puppy. When you’re working with the young puppy, confine it to the designated area until it relieves itself. Be consistent!

At night and when unattended, either place a training pad (Wee Pad is one brand name) in a corner of the whelping box leaving room for the puppy to sleep on a clean surface or put the puppy in a crate in your bedroom so you can hear it if it needs to relieve itself in the night. If you have been diligent in directing the puppy to a training pad and to notify you when it needs to relieve itself, it will usually be fairly well house trained by 8 weeks. You can gradually move the training pad to the door and outside to teach the puppy to go to the door when it needs to relieve itself. When the puppy is old enough to go outside, it is usually already trained to the training pad and you can now watch for the puppy to go to the door when it needs to relieve itself. Go outside with the puppy, stay with it until it relieves itself and enthusiastically praise it for a good job. The young puppy needs to relieve itself every couple of hours around the clock. It takes about 12 weeks or more for the puppy to be able to make it all night without having to relieve itself, but by the age of 12 weeks, you should have a puppy house trained to at least two surfaces.

Bad habits are much more difficult to overcome than developing good habits to begin with. If you try to correct the older dog for eliminating in the wrong place - for example, your house- you only teach it not to eliminate in your presence. Rather, start a routine of frequent trips outdoors with the dog, staying with

When it relieves itself in the appropriate area, praise your dog exuberantly

A dog does not understand a reprimand for an offense “after the fact”

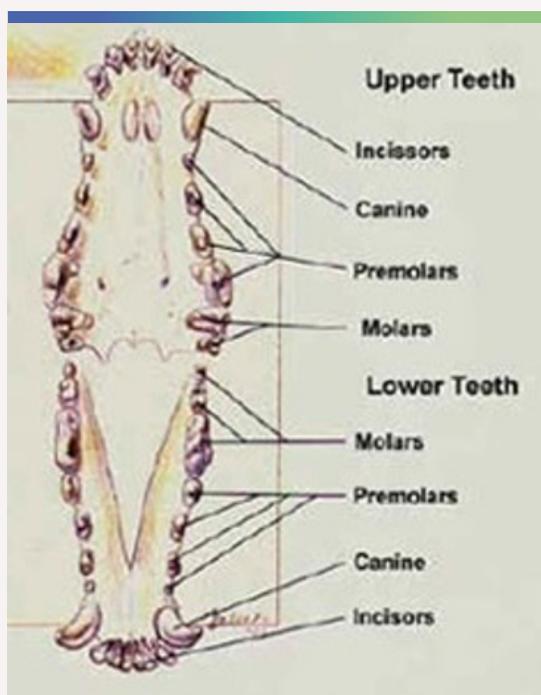
it until it relieves itself. Praise and reward enthusiastically when it goes. When mistakes are made in the house and you see the dog in the act of relieving itself in an inappropriate place, use the word “Out!”, pick up the dog and take it outside to complete relieving itself. Enthusiastically praise the dog as it continues to relieve itself, but in the appropriate place. Removing the scent of accidents on carpet and furniture is helpful, as the scent is one thing that draws the dog back to the same area to relieve itself. A vinegar solution works well for this.

If you have to leave the untrained dog unattended, enclose the dog in a smaller area such as your laundry room or a crate. It won’t want to soil the area close to food, water or bedding and you will have fewer accidents. Additionally, it’s easier to find and clean up if there is an accident than if the dog is left alone in the house. Other helpful house training aids are a commercially available season panties for bitches and belly bands for males. Dogs won’t want to soil themselves and you can remove the diaper when you take the dog outside. Accidents for no apparent reason are usually a sign of illness and should not be ignored. There are numerous publications on House Training your pet and you should research until you find the right “fit” for your household and lifestyle. The underlying thread for all training methods is persistence and consistency.



Dental Care

Dogs don't get cavities the way humans do, but they do get plaque, tartar, and gingivitis – all of which can cause foul breath and tooth problems. Trips to the doggie dentist can end up being costly, and your dog will have to be put under anesthesia, because no dog ever "opens wide" for any dentist or vet. There have been incidence where a dog put under for something as simple as teeth cleaning simply do not wake up. So if at all possible we try to avoid any unnecessary anesthesia.



Here is a helpful graphic to get to know the names of the canine's teeth

The Home checkup

Get in the habit of looking in your dog's mouth to check for broken or cracked teeth. Look especially closely at the very large forth tooth, called the canine (which looks like a fang) and the big molars in the back. If the canine doesn't have a sharp point or the molars are cracked or if you can see pulp tissue, the tooth can become infected, develop a big abscess, and even some swelling under the eyes. Contact a veterinary dentist as soon as possible.

Signs of Gum Disease

1. Red, swollen, or bleeding gums
2. Crusty white or yellowish build up along the gum line
3. Foul breath
4. Loose or missing teeth

Brush Your Dog's Teeth

You can prevent periodontal disease by eliminating plaque before it becomes tartar. The best way to do this is through the mechanical action of brushing your dog's teeth every few days. This reduces the amount of bacteria in the mouth, which also has the added benefit of keeping your dog's breath smelling sweeter.

Toothpaste

Brush your dog's teeth with toothpaste made for dogs. People toothpaste is designed for people to spit out. Dogs can't do that, so you need to use one that's safe for the dog to swallow.

Introducing a Toothbrush

Most dogs require some training and practice to allow you to brush their teeth, but if you perform brushing on a regular basis, most will become accustomed to it eventually. It is best to start the procedure with puppies, since they are easier to control. Gentle encouragement works best. One way of getting your dog used to a toothbrush is to take some garlic salt, mix it with water, and dip an old toothbrush into it. Hold the brush, and let your dog lick or chew the brush. The dog will realize that a toothbrush is good and that it tastes good. You can do this a few times so the dog won't be scared of the brushing process, and will let you brush daily. Hold your dog's mouth open and begin brushing along the gum line back near the molars, working your way forward to the incisors. Frequently rinse your brush in water as you go. We have found that an electric toothbrush with a round head works faster and better than the manual toothbrush.

Dogs' teeth touch only in one or two places, and their teeth are narrow. A toothbrush reaches 90% of the area that needs to be cleaned. The toothbrush doesn't always

reach the teeth that are farthest back in the dog's mouth, but this is not the most important area. Chewing on a cotton rope bone can help clean those back teeth. Instead of using a toothbrush, you can use a finger brush. A toothbrush is better, but a finger brush is a good alternative. It fits onto your fingertip and lets you brush your dog's teeth almost without your dog knowing it. The drawback of using a finger brush is that the bristles are a bit too large to get under the margin of the gum line as effectively as a regular toothbrush.

Dental Instruments

Using a simple dental instrument to help your dog fight the build up of tartar is a very wise investment in the oral health of your dog. A little effort now may save you hundreds of dollars later in dentistry bills. Some tools are double sided but regardless of the style what is important is that the head of the tool is flat, blunt and the scraper is perpendicular to the handle. Here is what the tool looks like. Cost of the tool is under \$10.00. It is often called a 'Miller's Forge Stainless Steel Professional Single End Tooth Scaler'.



TO USE:

Simply put the flat tool head just slightly above the gum line and scrape the teeth to remove the plaque. There may be some bleeding. Give your dog the opportunity to swallow after every few strokes as you remove the plaque. Look well into the back of the mouth as well for plaque buildup. If you see pulp tissue or black tooth roots chances are you are too late and a dentist will need to remove these teeth in the interest of the remaining health teeth and oral hygiene.

Here is a short video to show you how to use the dental instrument.

Professional cleaning

There are occasions that your dog's teeth and gums need to be cleaned by a professional. A veterinarian will anesthetize your dog, scrape all of the plaque buildup from above and below the gum line, and then polish the teeth.

Home safety

The rule of thumb is not to let your dog chew on something that is harder than their teeth. The result of course is broken teeth. Safer chewing toys are those made of soft rope, or raw bones that are soft enough to provide the necessary chewing exercise without the possibility of breaking teeth. Cooked bones are NOT recommended since they don't easily digest and splinter when broken. Rawhide may be safe for chewing, but stay away from those that have knots in them, rather go for the rolled or flat ones. Undigested rawhide knots have been known to cause an intestinal blockage.

Mouthwash

There are canine mouth sprays that work very well to help kill bacteria in the mouth and may actually heal damaged gum tissue. Ask your veterinarian about these products.

Food

Certainly some foods contribute to plaque more than others. Generally, dry dog food helps keep the plaque level down. However, it helps only in the area that's visible, not in the important area just below the gum line. Raw meaty bones, like beef riblets or chicken carcasses, are an excellent natural way to fight tartar buildup. Always supervise dogs eating raw bones. Some dog biscuits can also reduce tartar, but again, only above the gum line. Brushing your dog's teeth does the best job of cleaning the important area below the gum line, where bacteria and plaque hide and can rot away the gums and bone.

Chew toys

There are a variety of bone-shaped therapeutic chew toy device for a dog consisting of a hard and tough material molded in a form having sharp conically shaped spikes distributed over its surface. As the dog chews on the device, the spikes contact the various surfaces of the dog's teeth and gums and are of sufficient hardness to scrape off accumulated tartar and plaque.

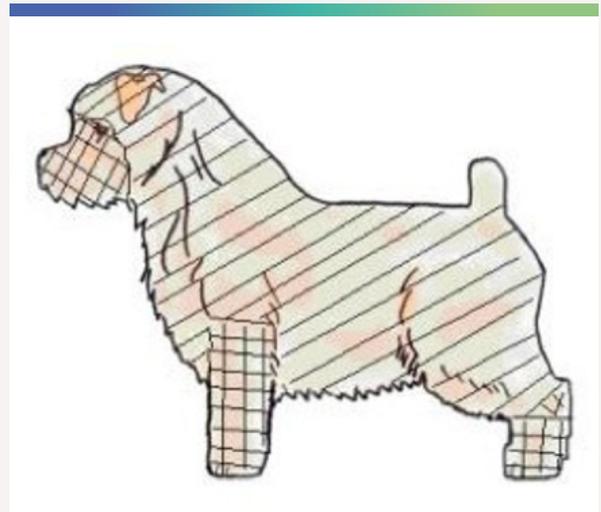
Companion Grooming



At a minimum, the companion Norfolk's or Norwich's coat should be combed with a Greyhound Comb thoroughly once a week and bathed only as necessary to keep the dog and your home clean. As a minimum, the companion should be hand stripped once in the spring and once in the fall. Ideally, the coat is hand stripped four times a year. Aside from keeping your Norfolk or Norwich Terrier looking as it should in its properly groomed coat, it will lessen itching due to too much dead coat not having been stripped and help with keeping your dog cool in the heat and humidity of the summer months. If you don't plan on showing your dog scissoring around the paws and genitals saves considerable time and helps with cleanliness. Regular brushing with a greyhound style comb and weekly raking through the coat with a coarse stripping knife (essentially removing the dead and longest hairs) easily keeps the companion dog's coat in good condition.

Here is a simple guide on how to keep your companion looking neat and tidy. This is the basis for how to shape the coat to retain the breed type, character and charm.

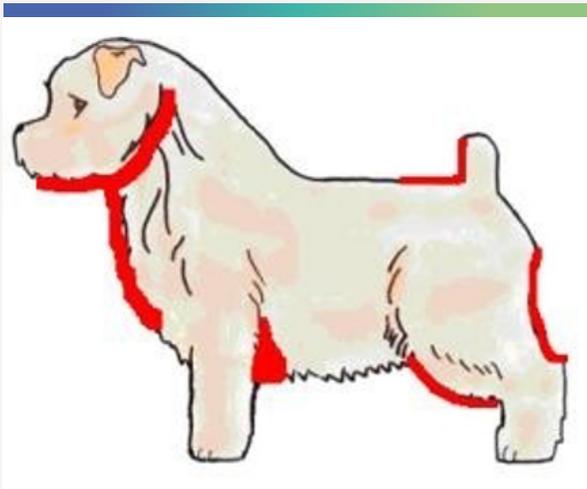
Remove all the long surface coat hair from the stripped mark area on the dog represented in figure A. If you aren't sure what to strip (or pluck) put on a latex glove and rub it over the striped area. The hairs that raise themselves as though from the static are ready to be removed.



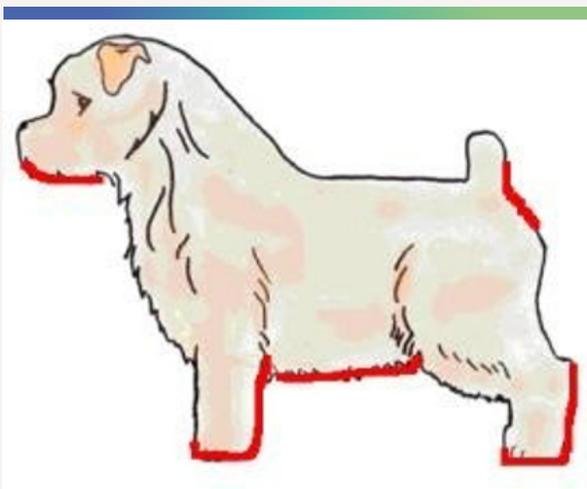
The hair in **checkered marked** areas should only be thinned, that is only the longest hairs removed to frame the face and give a columned look to the legs.

For the belly remove the longest here. Inside the ear and around the anus the hair can be trimmed with blunt scissors.

It usually takes three to four months for the new coat to grow to correct length. The time varies with the season of the year, the condition of the coat, the season of the bitch, how old the coat was when stripped, etc.



Once you have the pattern that you like groomed into your dog in figure A above, all that is required is occasional tidying. The areas indicated in red usually require the most attention and it is these areas that really reinforce the correct silhouette of the breed. Remove the untidy hair as necessary.



I do not recommend using scissors to groom the Norfolk or Norwich Terrier because it ruins the harsh texture of the coat and its beautiful natural colours. The hair shaft is banded with colour, the tips being the darkest colour. When you cut off the tips the colour is lost to something considerably more wheaten in red areas or grey in the black parts of the coat. If you must scissor you can do so safely using blunt nose scissors in the red areas on the dog in the diagram: inside the ear, bottoms and around feet, and around the anus. Again, if you are going to have your dog shown in conformation I do not recommend using scissors for any reason.

NORFOLK TERRIER FAQ'S AND RESOURCES



Parent and Regional Clubs

The Norfolk Terrier Club (NTC) is the national (Parent) club for Norfolk Terriers sanctioned by the American Kennel Club and is allowed to send a Delegate to AKC meetings on behalf of the Club. The purpose of NTC is to protect and promote the Norfolk Terrier and is responsible for the AKC Standard for Norfolk Terriers. AKC licenses NTC to hold specialty events for Norfolk Terriers. NTC members are asked to sign a Code of Ethics which establishes a standard of behavior for its members.

Regional Norfolk Terrier Clubs are under the Parent Club and have the same responsibilities as the Parent Club but on a regional level vs a national level. The Bluebonnet Norfolk Terrier Club has a comprehensive website offering a plethora of educational and fun information about the Norfolk Terrier

Both the Parent Club and Regional Clubs offer newcomers an opportunity to learn and develop a support network for their Norfolk Terrier. Owners can learn about the breed, meet other Norfolk owners and be mentored in their chosen activities with their Norfolk.

Temperament

Norfolk Terriers are unique in their intelligence and ability to focus upon the job at hand. They make excellent family companions for the family that is looking for a true family member to take part in family activities. Although good with children the age of reason, they are not recommended for very young children who are unsupervised as the Norfolk Terrier is unforgiving if it feels it is threatened.

They are a breed that loves to play games and like an elephant, never forgets. The Norfolk readily understands the rules of the game but likes to make its own decision as to how and when to play. It is not

recommended that you allow your Norfolk to run in an unenclosed area as they have a natural hunting instinct and could take off after prey (bird, squirrel, rabbit....) without hesitation or looking both ways before crossing the street. A Norfolk can find an escape route that you would not have noticed had you not made a specific check around your fenced yard.

Norfolk love to swim, but if you have a pool, it is highly recommended that you teach your puppy to swim and find the steps in case it decides to race around your pool outside your supervision and falls in or decides to take a swim for the pure joy of the game. Pool covers are dangerous for this breed as their innate curiosity can lead them to explore under the cover and fall in. Pools should be fenced off from your Norfolk unless you are in the immediate area with your dog.

The Norfolk is discerning about meeting new people and instinctively decides if the new person is to be trusted or if it should be wary of the new person. A breed that is intensely loyal to its family, the Norfolk can be protective of the family member if it senses a threat and the breed is rarely wrong! They are excellent watch dogs but not guard dogs and though they will bark for a reason they do not bark incessantly.

Understanding the Norfolk temperament can be summarized as respecting their intelligence and instincts. They are prey driven, tightly bonded to their family, and while not aggressive they will defend themselves and their "pack". They are not good kennel dogs as the kennel dog lacks the personal contact and bonding necessary for the well-adjusted Norfolk.

Choosing Your Puppy

Primary to choosing your puppy, consider your lifestyle and household. Do you have the time to work with your new puppy to housebreak, socialize, and develop the family bond with your new puppy? If you feel the breed is just right for you but you do not have the time or energy for training the new puppy, consider an adult Norfolk that is ready to step into your family circle with all the basics already provided by the breeder/owner and only has to adjust to your particular family and lifestyle.

The Norfolk needs companionship and does not do well left entirely alone for long periods of time. It needs a "job" and while it is not a hyperactive breed it does require an environment where it can feel it has a purpose.

The Norfolk does require specialized grooming and The Norfolk Terrier Club provides a Grooming Guide for the companion Norfolk owner as well as Stripping tools for maintaining your Norfolk in the harsh coat typical of the breed.

Next, is the gender of your puppy important to you? Do you have a desire to breed and/or show your puppy? Is your interest solely in a companion for the family or in competing in companion events such as Conformation, Agility, FlyBall? All these questions should be considered in your decision. In Performance events bitches in season are not allowed to compete and a breeder will often not be willing to place a puppy in a companion home without a spay/neuter agreement.

A discerning breeder will be cautious as to the potential family for their puppies in view of that particular puppy's personality and needs. The responsible breeder will also perform the NTC recommended health tests on parents and the puppy prior to placement with an agreement that tests needed on the older puppy be performed at the appropriate age. It is not uncommon for a breeder to either require a spay/neuter agreement or to remain as co-owner of a puppy as long as the puppy is intact out of concern for the very small concentrated gene pool for our breed. Breeding responsibly takes years of knowledge and experience which is available to you from responsible mentoring from your breeder.

Care Of Your Puppy

Before you bring your puppy home you should puppy proof a small area where the puppy can roam freely until it settles in with the family. The first 24 hours the puppy is away from its breeder it will be trying to establish its new "pack". The family needs to agree to the rules and be consistent in training so that the puppy feels the comfort of a structured pack. Only allow the puppy freedom to roam under direct supervision. Norfolk puppies are very curious and intelligent and by nature explore hidden crevices and anything they may perceive as a toy to be chewed. Be sure there are no chemicals, loose cords or breakable's that are accessible to the unsupervised puppy. Puppies can choke on small toys just as small children can, so be aware of anything the puppy might swallow such as the button eyes on a toy. Children's toys are often stuffed with material that is harmful to dogs, so avoid those in favor of toys actually made for dogs.

Slowly introduce your puppy to small children and/or other pets in the household. Allow the puppy to feel comfortable with each new introduction before moving on. Small children should never be left unattended with a small puppy as both the puppy and the toddler are curious and can be overly eager to explore the limits of tolerance. You are the safety net for both the puppy and the toddler. A child gate is helpful when you need to separate the puppy from the toddler.

Before you bring your puppy home go through your home and yard to be sure you have no plants that are poisonous to dogs. Puppies love to dig and chew and many ornamental plants are quite poisonous.

Your pet should always be in a crate when traveling by car. An alternative would be a pet seat that securely attaches to the seat belt and has an attached harness for the pet's security. A crate or attached pet seat helps ensure your pet's safety in case of an accident.

Feeding Your Puppy

Your breeder should provide you with what the puppy has been eating and its feeding schedule. You should keep to that regimen for at least a few days until the puppy is acclimated to its new surroundings. Then if you feel you want to change the diet, do so gradually, exchanging small percentages of the original diet for the new diet. Change of water can cause stomach upsets too. Start with bottled water and gradually exchange the bottled water for your tap water and any time you travel with your puppy it is a good idea to offer bottled water rather than water from a different source from your home water.

Training Your Puppy

The Bluebonnet Norfolk Terrier Club

<http://www.TBNTC.org/>

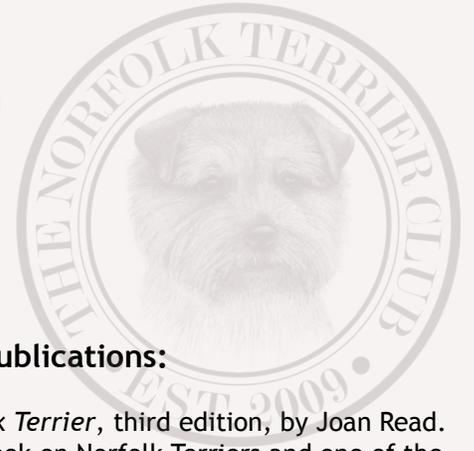
<https://www.facebook.com/bluebonnetnorfolk/>

MySmartPuppy.com, a website owned by animal behaviorist Sarah Wilson that is devoted to helping families work through training and behavior issues with their dog. Sarah is also a contributing editor to our TBNTC website and will work with you one on one for puppy advice.

Anesthesia Sensitivity: See accompanying Anesthesia Protocol that should be followed and is specific to the Norfolk Terrier.

<http://pets.webmd.com/dogs/guide/bringing-home-new-puppy?page=2>

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES



Regional Clubs:

- [AKC The American Kennel Club](#)
- [The Norfolk Terrier Club](#)
- [The Bluebonnet Norfolk Terrier Club](#)

Full membership is open to those who own or are interested in Norfolk Terriers. Secretary:
Shelley Minnis
718 Lakepoint Loop.
Pottsboro, TX 75076

Other Clubs:

- [The Norfolk Terrier Club of Great Britain](#)
- [American Norfolk Terrier Association \(ANTA\)](#)

Health:

- Poison Control: Call 1-888-4ANI-HELP (1-888-426-4435), Animal Poison Control Center for 24-hour emergency information
- [List of Frequently Encountered Toxic Plants](#)
- [Canine Herpes Virus: Diagnosis, Prevention](#)
- [American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine](#): Select "small animal internal medicine" from the drop down list, and then enter your state.
- [Canine Hip and Elbow Dysplasia Resources](#)
- [The Canine Health Information Center](#), also known as CHIC... is a centralized canine health database jointly sponsored by the AKC/Canine Health Foundation (AKC/CHF) and the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA).
- [VetRef.net](#) The ultimate pet emergency first aid reference from vetref.net. Keep this link handy, in case you ever need it. Covers all kinds of things that could happen to your pet.
- [OptiGen](#): OPTIGEN is a service company established to provide DNA based diagnoses and information about inherited diseases of purebred dogs. Note: Includes good information on Coloboma and Optic Nerve Hypoplasia.
- [Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Inc.](#) This site is invaluable as a tool to research genetic health issues.

Books and Publications:

- *The Norfolk Terrier*, third edition, by Joan Read. The best book on Norfolk Terriers and one of the best breed books period.
- *Just Terriers*, Summer 2007 is a special issue on Norfolk Terriers. Out of print but try looking on eBay.
- *Terrier Type*, 1991 and 2002 special issues on Norfolk & Norwich Terriers. Very hard to find, try looking on eBay.
- *Terriers of the UK*, by Tom Horner. This book contains a section on Norwich Terriers (drop and prick eared) written by Marjorie Bunting.
- *The Illustrated Breed Standard* by The Norfolk Terrier Club.
- *Norfolk Terrier* by Anna Katherine Nicholas



- ___ AKC Registration
- ___ Pedigree
- ___ Sales Agreement
- ___ Health Recommendations
- ___ Care & Feeding Instructions
- ___ Medical Records
- ___ Norfolk Terrier Standard
- ___ Membership Application: The Norfolk Terrier Club
- ___ Membership Application: The Bluebonnet Norfolk Terrier Club
- ___ Conformation
- ___ Performance
- ___ Training
- ___ Supplemental Information

Online Resources:

www.NorfolkTerrierClub.org

www.TBNTC.org