

NO DOGS LEFT BEHIND SURVIVOR CHEAT SHEET



All No Dogs Left Behind survivors should adhere to this plan:

For the first month of your survivor's transition, it is highly recommended to keep him¹ on this structured routine to assist the dog as he learns to adapt to a new home and your schedule.

We suggest that you give your survivor CBD oils or treats or to help him to feel safe. It will make a world of difference for your dog and will provide him with a bit of extra help as he experiences many new and sometimes daunting experiences. We have CBD treats available for purchase on our [website](#).

VERY IMPORTANT!
Our survivors do not know English!
They only know Chinese!

TIPS FOR HANDLING

Whatever you do...

DO NOT YELL, SHOUT, HIT OR PLAY WITH THE DOG WITH YOUR HANDS EVER

- Use slow body movements and do not pick your survivor up.
- Sit down with your survivor and let him come to you; do not go to him.
- When you do go to your survivor, bend down to his level and slowly move towards him with a treat at all times.
- Use caution and slow movements when trying to play with your survivor; start first by rolling the ball, then throwing.
- Use a high reinforcement rate when first getting to know your survivor (i.e., start with a high number of treats and decrease as he grows more comfortable). Do not worry about him getting fat! This is more about your dog knowing you are safe and trustworthy. After greeting him with a high reinforcement rate, back up and repeat.
- Remember everything should be positive!
- If your survivor is scared to move out of a certain area, use treats to bring him to you using a food trail and gentle touches.

¹ For ease of reference, we use he/him when referencing the survivor.

- Use treats for encouragement and training **ONLY** for the first month – do not use them for anything else.
- Understand that you will work with your survivor to make this work!
- These dogs have gone through so much that failure is **NOT** an option- all they need is love!

LOUD NOISES THAT THE DOGS FEAR

- Squeaky toys (these must be avoided in the beginning of the transition period)
- Overstimulating noises (crying, screaming and yelling)
- Vacuum cleaners (they remind our survivors of blow torches)
- Fireworks
- Shovels
- Brooms

Note: Vacuums, shovels, fireworks and crying remind our survivors of when they were in the slaughterhouse and it can cause an extreme response. To avoid these noises, encourage your survivor with food, gently and positively, into a quiet room, put on calming music, give him a CBD treat or oil, and offer him a stuffed KONG or a marrow bone.

WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND THAT YOU DO NOT BRING YOUR DOG TO THE FOLLOWING:

- July 4th celebrations
- Parades
- Football games
- Marching bands or live music festivals

POTTY TRAINING

It is not much fun for you to come home after work and see that your survivor has toileted everywhere! Jeffrey Beri had the dogs on a tight schedule so that feeding and treats went simultaneously with toileting times. It is highly recommended that you adhere to this schedule to help your dog be consistent with his potty training. It will make everyone's life easier!

- **Morning:** around 7-8 am after breakfast
- **Lunchtime:** around 11-12 pm
- **Dinner:** around 5-6 pm
- **Bedtime:** around 10-11 pm

In addition to the schedule, our survivors received 1 very high value treat for each time they pottied outside. **1 pee/poo = 1 treat. 2 = 2 treats and so on.** To maintain potty training, use treats such as sweet potato or apple. If that does not work, you can use more high value treats such as liver and sausage for potty training so your survivor knows that he has been extra good when going potty outdoors! You have to find which treat works best for your survivor.

If your survivor does have an accident in the home, it is imperative that you **do not YELL, SCREAM or HIT him or rub his nose into the mess.** These are outdated methods that will negatively affect your bond with your survivor and also make him more scared to go potty when you take him out, further compounding the issue. Our survivors have already been through so much! If you get angry, walk away and then come back when you are calm enough to handle your survivor gently. When you do so, simply encourage him to go outside with you and show him where you want him to go potty, again using a high value treat.

All of our survivors at the No Dogs Left Behind sanctuaries received high value treats for training, but different treats were used to distinguish different commands (potty vs. sit, stay, come). It is important to continue this method to help your survivor understand what you are asking him to do since he does not understand English.

DOG BITE PREVENTION

We want you to play with your survivor! But please do so safely so that he does not associate your hands with play. Do not use your hands to roughhouse your survivor, especially around the mouth. Our survivors need gentle tender loving care, especially during the transition period.

FEEDING

We highly recommend that you only feed your survivor from his own doggy bowl and that his bowl be kept in the same spot. For fast eaters, try a go-slow bowl or a similar brand. Here is a go-slow bowl:



Never feed your survivor from the table, as you will set him up for failure. If you want to give him a tasty morsel, place it in his bowl. Only feed your survivor during mealtimes and during training.

SPECIFIC TRAINING TECHNIQUES FOR YULIN AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE SURVIVORS

Some of our survivors are rescued as young dogs and may still be teething. No one wants their furniture or favorite pair of slippers to be their dog's chew toy. But these things do happen! Jeffrey Beri devised a great training technique to assist you and your survivor to combat destructive chewing in the home and decrease separation anxiety. It is a technique he used successfully with many of the rescued dogs.

A. Training Technique for Destructive Chewing

Use a marrow bone for a dog to associate the bone with you coming back. Give a treat whenever you take the marrow bone so that the dog knows that when he gives up a treat he will get a treat. This will decrease any potential resource guarding issues. Follow these steps:

1. Give your survivor a marrow bone for **5 minutes**, and then leave.
When you come back give a treat or many treats, and take away the marrow bone carefully, with lots of praise
2. Give your survivor a marrow bone for **8 minutes**, and then leave.
When you come back give a treat or many treats, and take away the marrow bone carefully, with lots of praise
3. Give your survivor a marrow bone for **10 minutes**, and then leave.
When you come back give a treat or many treats, and take away the marrow bone carefully, with lots of praise
4. Give your survivor a marrow bone for **15 minutes**, and then leave.
When you come back give a treat or many treats, and take away the marrow bone carefully, with lots of praise
5. Give your survivor a marrow bone for **20-30 minutes**, and then leave.
When you come back give a treat or many treats, and take away the marrow bone carefully, with lots of praise
6. Give your survivor a marrow bone for **1 hour**, and then leave.
When you come back give a treat or many treats, and take away the marrow bone carefully, with lots of praise

For longer time periods, try putting peanut butter into the marrow bone. It will make it extra special. You can also do this with a stuffed KONG and calming music, or even put on the nature channel for your survivor to watch. Football games may be too loud during the transition period. It is highly recommended you stick to one technique and use it and then gradually introduce change.

If your survivor starts chewing when you are around, first redirect him to what he should chew with treats and love. Try this again if he does it again. The third time have a spray bottle ready as a deterrent. This is something that we wish was not necessary to use; however, this is an alternative because under no circumstances can our survivors be yelled at, hit, or forced physically because of their rescue history. This should only be used as a last resort. Do not use it for anything but this and to prevent dog fights, as detailed below.

B. Whistle Training

Remember, your survivor does not understand English! But he will learn soon. Your survivor will soon learn to associate the hand signals that you use with the corresponding words. Until then, when you want him to COME, use a whistle for him

to know it is time to come and get a treat. Your survivor does not yet know the English terms COME HERE or the word COME, but he does know a whistle!

Helpful Hint: *Train your survivor to COME with a whistle in your home when there are minimal distractions. Once he has mastered that, build from there. Try your backyard and then more and more as he learns confidence and knows he will be rewarded with a treat.*

If you take your survivor to the park always carry a whistle and a treat pouch so that he knows when it is time to COME. You can also use a clicker to help reinforce the desired behavior in addition to the whistle and treat so your survivor knows without a doubt what he did was the right thing.

WALKS

Our survivors have differing comfort levels with walking on a leash. We recommend that you use a martingale collar AND a harness during the transition period. Be slow and be patient and use treats to reward your survivor on his walks. Walks are so important for socialization, mental stimulation, exercise and keeping them on the potty routine.

CAR TRAVEL

Our survivors have rarely gone for car rides, so this is a very new experience for them. Some may drool and some may vomit from motion sickness during their first time in the car. Try using a CBD treat and calm music to help combat this. However, if your survivor gets sick, please do not shout or get upset, simply clean and carry on. It will pass.

BEDTIME

Every dog needs a bed to call their own! We all want our dogs to sleep with us, but there are times you may not want your dog in your bed, or they do not want to be in bed with you, like on a hot summer day. So they need a backup. At the sanctuaries, Jeffrey tried many different types of beds to see what would be best for these dogs. He discovered that the dogs prefer to have a bed where their back is against something and they can rest their head so they can feel protected.

We highly suggest a bed like one of the Costco dog beds featured below:



MULTI-DOG HOME

If you have a multi-dog household, introducing your new dog can be lots of fun, but it must be done correctly in order to ensure your survivor's smooth introduction to your existing pack.

The most important thing about bringing another dog into your existing pack is to be calm and not excited. Any apprehension humans feel will be noticed by the dogs. This will make your dog feel apprehensive about your survivor and vice versa. Try to relax. The more confident and relaxed you are, the better for the dogs.

We recommend having the dogs meet outside of the house by going on a walk together. There should be one person for each dog (2 dogs = 2 people). Do not have the dogs meet face-to-face at the end of the leash. Begin by immediately starting to walk in the same direction together. During the walk, the humans should practice being calm and relaxed. This will signal to the dogs to relax. It is ok to stay a few feet away from each other while walking in the same direction. The goal is for them to coexist in a calm state traveling somewhere together. A long walk has the added benefit of making the dogs tired, which will make the meeting smoother and less intense. This can culminate in an off-leash meeting in a fenced-in backyard if you feel comfortable.

Two dogs meeting on leashes for the first time face-to-face is not the best way for dogs to meet successfully. This is the most common way that humans can cause a fight. Remember dogs will get into each other's space to sniff each other during a meeting. This close contact may make you feel uncomfortable. It is important however for you to try to relax and also to relax the leash. Holding tight to the leash and pulling back translates to "Do Not Trust This Dog!"

Keep in mind if the meeting is going well, continue to stay calm. Do not praise, act silly or talk in a baby voice. Exciting the dogs can make the meeting go poorly. The goal is two calm dogs. You need calm humans for this. They will build trust over time.

Sometimes guarding issues or fights may occur regardless of what you do. Therefore, we recommend the following during the transition month:

- Avoid having any toys, bones and other treats around the house. They should all be removed because these can cause unintended conflicts.
- Avoid giving any affection towards any one dog.
- Avoid giving any treats when the dogs are together and feed them separately in separate areas.
- Avoid confined area play.
- Make sure your survivor has an open crate or "safe spot" to retreat to as necessary.

This chart will help you determine when your dog is not liking the situation. We want you to be proactive to prevent fights from occurring, not reactive.

I like you; let's play and be friends	Leave me alone; I don't want to play
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loose, bouncing, bowing or wiggly body• Tail held loose, wagging or level• Ears relaxed or forward• Open mouth/smiling• Tandem movements• Licking the lips of the other dog	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stiff or tense body• Tail stiff or held very high• Ears very far forward or always down• Closed/tight mouth or lip curling• Looking away and moving away• Hard/direct staring

If you see your survivor using hard/direct staring with a low growl and a tense body, use water in a spray bottle, just **once** and it will stop a fight from happening. Use the spray bottle only when necessary for this situation but have it around to prevent fights. **Please do not use the spray bottle for anything but this and destructive chewing.**

If a dog fight happens, do not get between two dogs, as this is when redirected bites occur. The best thing to do is pull the back legs out from under the aggressor which should distract him and stop him from biting the other dog. We do not think this will happen, but it is imperative that you have this information to help understand your dog's body language and prevent any problems.

We have a trainer who conducts virtual training visits if you need help integrating your dog into your pack or have any other type of issues with your survivor that require the assistance of a trainer.

If you have any questions, at any time, about anything, you can always reach out to any NDLB Team Member via WhatsApp, by calling 855-665-0888 or by email at adoptions@nodogsleftbehind.com. We are here to help you and make sure your adoption of our survivors is successful!

Welcome to the No Dogs Left Behind Family!