

Chapter 3: Variations in the Look of the Pom

There is a clear difference between a Fox face, Baby Doll face and Teddy Bear faced Pomeranian. However, it must be noted that there is only **one** Pomeranian breed.

Per AKC breed standards, The Pom's "*expression is alert and may be referred to as fox-like*" and faults (in AKC conformation events) include: "*Round, domed skull; under-shot mouth*"

Therefore, it is the **Fox face Pomeranian** who fits the AKC's **strict** guidelines. You may then be wondering, "*Why are there Baby Doll faces and Teddy Bear faces?*" ...

Names for Certain Areas of Colors

On a parti Pom, colors may appear on **any** area of the Pomeranian's body. There are terms used to describe the areas in which markings appear:

Beauty mark – A distinct spot, usually round, of a fur color usually surrounded by white fur.

Blaze – A stripe running up the center of the dog's face, running between the eyes.

Flare- A blaze that widens ...

Chapter 8: Naming Your Pomeranian

Naming your Pom is **much more** important than you may think. The name you choose will decide **how well** your Pom recognizes that name. 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 Pom may become **very** confused. . . .

Chapter 15: House Training an Older/ Senior Pomeranian

You may have gotten an **adult** Pomeranian for **many** reasons and your adult may have come from a breeder, rescue or other. In **some** cases, this adult Pom 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!** . . .

Chapter 28: Training Your Pomeranian to Heel (Walk Nicely Next to You)

Heeling is when your Pomeranian walks on your **left** with their head next to your left heel. Heeling also means when your dog follows along at **your** pace. When your Pomeranian is **fully** trained to heel, your dog will properly follow along whether you are walking, jogging or suddenly stop. A dog who heels always walks beside you and does not run ahead or stop to investigate everything.

There will be plenty of times . . .

Chapter 31: Training Your Pomeranian to Stop Nipping (Biting at You)

Training your Pomeranian to not nip or bite at you is best done when the puppy is young. If not, it can become a hard habit for the Pom to break. **However**, with these training secrets, even an older Pomeranian can be trained to stop nipping.

Rules to Keep in Mind

There are some elements to keep in mind **before** you begin training . . .

Chapter 46: Separation Anxiety

Most Pomeranian owners cannot be home all of the time. And as you know, it is not possible to bring your Pom with you everywhere!

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

Chapter 74: Understanding Parvovirus

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** Pomeranian may contract Parvo. **Bloody diarrhea is**

the first symptom and one must be **very diligent** to bring their Pom 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 ■ ■ ■

Chapter 80: Pomeranian Pregnancy

Dogs **can** get “Morning Sickness” when pregnant. This, as you probably know, does not just happen in the morning. Both humans and dogs may have this condition in which being pregnant causes nausea. If your pregnant Pom is vomiting quite a bit, changing to ■ ■ ■

Chapter 90: Signs of Aging

Similar to Alzheimer's disease in humans, Canine Cognitive Dysfunction is caused by physical changes in the brain **and** its chemicals. Past studies have shown that **some** older dogs with CCD have brain lesions **similar** to those that physicians see in Alzheimer's patients. The **result** of these changes is a deterioration of how your dog thinks, learns, and ■ ■ ■

Chapter 99: Short Stories: As The Man

As the man sat in his recliner and turned on his TV, the dog began to whimper. The dog was accustomed to his pen, his mother, and his brothers. He felt desolated, as he slowly roamed the area. Instinct told him to head towards comfort; but there was no comfort to be found. As the sun set, he lay down among the tall grasses and he curled up into a tiny ball.

As the man woke up and downed his coffee and breakfast, the dog ■ ■ ■