



Pomsky Coat Care and Grooming Tips

Reasons to NEVER shave a Pomsky:

- **Temperature Regulation:** PomsKies are double coated dogs and their coat is insulation from extreme temperatures, both hot and cold.
- **My Pomsky is HOT! Shouldn't I shave him/her for the summer? NO!** Research has shown that shaving a double coated dog does not help to keep him/her cool. There are other natural processes that aide in cooling a Pomsky; including panting, sweating at the paws and the release of heat from the ears.
- **If I shave my Pomsky, will the coat grow back thicker? No!** Just the opposite, in fact. The coat of a double coated dog will grow in patchy and uneven, and in extreme cases it may not grow back in some spots at all. Only in cases of surgery or emergency should a Pomsky be shaved.
- **Sun Damage:** When the coat is shaved, the skin of a Pomsky has greater exposure to the sun, making it more susceptible to skin lesions, sunburn and cancer.
- **Insect Bites:** The thick coat of the Pomsky brings protection from insect bites and plant allergens that may cause irritation to the skin of the dog.

- **Shedding:** By shaving a Pomsky, the normal coat blowing or shedding process can be altered; again making way for the fur to grow back in an irregular pattern or in extreme cases, cause alopecia.
- **Will shaving my Pomsky help with MY allergies?** No, the dander will still be present, even if the hair is shorter. Regular baths and having the Pomsky groomed by a professional groomer will be much more effective. If there is a true allergy to the dog or fur, consult a medical doctor for care and/or advice.



Pomsky Grooming Tips:

- Pomskies should never be shaved or have a close, extreme cut such as a Schnauzer cut or “teddy bear” cut
- No furminators or combs/brushes with a blade. This can ruin the growth pattern of the dog!
- Products to be used are de-shedding shampoo and conditioner, flea treatment shampoo as necessary
- When it is time for the Pomsky to “Blow Coat” or shed (usually two or three times a year) a high velocity blow out by a professional groomer helps to make the process shorter and easier
- Trimming should be limited to sanitary areas, toenails, and the paw pad areas
- Regular brushing helps to cut down on tangles and mats – trouble spots are behind the ears, the tail, behind the tail/upper leg areas, and sometimes underneath the collar area. If caught early, tangles can be brushed out so that mats do not occur
- Grooming tools to be used are a rake brush, slicker brush, canine nail trimmers or a nail grinder