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Feeding & Vitamins:

The food that we are feeding is RAWBBLE. Which can be ordered through their site: <https://bixbipet.com/>

20% OFF WITH CODE: TASTEOFBIXBI

ADDITIONAL SAVINGS ON BIXBI SUBSCRIPTIONS WITH CODE: goldenbeauties



Feeding Instructions:

Read your bag, based on weight, be sure pup is not thick around the ribs but also make sure you can't feel the ribs. I like to feed 3x a day for the first 6 months of age and then back it down to 2x a day. Follow instructions on the Bag of RawBBle. When puppy comes home he/she should be around 9 pounds (at 8-9 weeks of age). But feel free to weigh regularly, it will change!

VITAMINS:

We use and highly recommend NuVet Vitamins, they can only be ordered through pet pros such as us so use the order code below for access to these great vitamins!

<http://www.nuvet.com/62131>





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Sleeping Arrangements:

Keep puppy's sleeping quarters in a "high traffic area" so puppy can get used to commotion and people coming and going while in the crate. Make sure that the location of the crate does not move, this will confuse puppy.

If you are keeping puppy in a bedroom that should be puppy's permanent housing location, do not switch the location of puppy's crate if you can avoid it, so if puppy is sleeping in your living room then right from day 1 puppy needs to be kept in the living room. Consistency will make potty training easier!

CRATE & HOUSING:

We highly recommend crate training; it makes life a LOT easier!!! The Midwest brand crate is one with a divider for growth, dogs like their crates they see it as a "den" and dogs are den animals. The crate is a great way to potty train, during potty training keep the dogs area of the crate just big enough to turn around, giving too much area will encourage potty inside crate and dogs don't like to lay in excretions so they will learn to hold it while in the crate when it is confined in size!

Crate Sizes:

Doodles 45-65# Crate Size: 36"L X 24"W X 27"H

Golden Retrievers Crate Size: 42"L X 28"W X 31"H

Midwest Life Stages Crates can be found here:

<http://www.midwestpetproducts.com> or on Amazon

(see photo below- make sure it has a divider included)



Best way to avoid crate potty accidents:

Take puppy out right before he/she goes into crate at night or when you leave him/her. Remove food and water at least 3 hours before puppy is going to be put to bed. The first couple of nights you might want to get up mid-way through the night and take puppy outside. If puppy whines in the crate this is not indicative of the need to relieve him/herself this is most likely a whine because he/she is alone in the crate. So if whining occurs try to wait until the whining ceases before taking puppy out of the crate to potty unless you are 100% sure that puppy has to go potty. If you take puppy out of the crate when he/she whines or barks it is only going to signal to puppy that he/she can whine to get you to let him/her out of the crate ☺



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Bath and Grooming:

GROOMING:

Bath:

Baby shampoo is GREAT! Also any dog shampoo with oatmeal is a good scent, Chewy.com has a ton of stuff, or support your local pet store.

Doodles can be brought to the groomer or groomed at home every 3-6 months; Goldens and Doodles should be brushed several times a week to eliminate the dander on the Goldens and loose hair and to keep the doodle's coat from knotting up. You can always trim the hair on the belly area and the crotch area if your dog is getting dirty or knotted. It is also important to trim the hair under the ears as that gets knotted in both breeds.

Ear Care:

Regarding ear infections believe it or not none of my Goldens or Doodles get them, very rarely do we see them and it's been a few years since the last ear infection and my gals swim constantly, but note to clean the ears after swimming and baths, if your dog seems to get a lot of ear infections it is nice to have a bottle of Otomax around so to use preventatively after times when an ear infection is more likely; most vets will let you go home with one and tell you it is okay to use as a preventative treatment, this is usually about 60-80\$ and lasts a long time if used as a preventative. Ask your vet for more details.

I also recommend cleaning with Epi-Otic (image on the right); typically runs about 15\$ and is avail on Amazon.



Fitting the Collar and Leash

COLLAR:

Collar size is approx. **4-12"** when puppy is between 8-10 weeks of age,

we recommend you get an adjustable collar **flat buckle style**, not choker or prong style.





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Leashes:

Do NOT use retractable leashes they are **not** safe! Harnesses are acceptable but these dogs are not big "pullers" so wait to purchase after you get into training classes and begin walking training. The best leash is a 4' nylon or leather leash with a basic clip, such as the one pictured here.



Clothing or No Clothing?

Dogs really don't need a sweater or boots, I suggest in salty street areas wipe feet after walking.

Now most dogs actually despise when people put clothing on them however from me you are getting an extremely well socialized dog and both my golden and my doodles are lovers, these are not just dogs they are family members that I have given every ounce of my energy to caring for and making the most kind, socialized and calm dispositioned pups because of the pairings that I carefully choose for each family/facility, most of my doodles and Goldens are homed with people that have special needs so I am super careful to choose the best match for everyone!

That being said my dogs LOVE hugs, cuddling, being a child's pillow, they deal with tail pulling (although I recommend curbing children from doing it), these dogs are simply amazing and soon you shall see that for yourself so Go ahead and dress them up, do their hair in barrettes and give em a bling collar! They wont mind at all!



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HealthCare

Microchips:

we already Microchipped your puppy; we use 15 digit chips that are able to be accepted for travel overseas. Already paid for so just activate it online with the data we send home with puppy.

Vaccines:

The first Vaccine we administer is the one below at 5-6 weeks of age:

DAPP:

we administer the following:

Nobivac® Canine 1-DAPPv (Galaxy DA2PPV)
prevents Canine Distemper, Adenovirus Type 1
(Hepatitis), Adenovirus Type 2 (Respiratory
Disease), Parainfluenza, and Parvovirus

Modified live virus

Injectable vaccination

Protects against all known strains of Parvo

Thimerosal free

Made in the USA



The second vaccine administered is the DAPPCL at 7-8 Weeks of age:

DAPPCL

Nobivac® Canine 1-DAPPvL2+Cv (Galaxy
DA2PPvL+Cv) prevents Canine Distemper, Adenovirus
Type 1, Adenovirus Type 2, Parainfluenza, and
Parvovirus - Modified live virus

Coronavirus Killed virus

Leptospira Bacterin (L. canicola & L.
icterohaemorrhagiae) - Inactivated bacteria

Injectable vaccination

Protects against all known strains of canine Parvo

Made in the USA





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Lyme – Hike? Camp? Spend time in the woods, your dog should be vaccinated for this as Ticks are everywhere!



Helps prevent disease caused by *Borrelia burgdorferi*
Helps prevent arthritis associated with Lyme disease in dogs
Killed bacterin
Injectable vaccine
Thimerosal free
Made in the USA

H3N8- Canine Flu virus has been found in NYC areas in 2018-2019, better to be safe than sorry.



Nobivac® Canine Flu H3N8 aids in the disease associated with canine Influenza significantly reduce the clinical signs, spread of canine Influenza infection a multitude of dog breeds and ages
Killed virus Injectable vaccine
Thimerosal free Made in the USA

control of virus infection
Proven to severity, and Proven safe across



Bordatella (Kennel Cough)- If you plan to board or take to puppy classes this is recommended

Solo-Jec® KC protects dogs against two major causes of Kennel Cough (canine Parainfluenza and *Bordetella bronchiseptica*)
Modified live virus and avirulent live culture
Rapid onset of immunity for dogs as young as three weeks of age
Intranasal vaccination

Easy to use



Puppy's Age	Vaccination schedule
5-6 weeks	DHPP (vaccines for distemper, adenovirus [hepatitis], parainfluenza, and parvovirus) Bordetella, Lyme *note to your Vet-we can administer Lyme now because mother has no maternal antibodies to Lyme
7-9 weeks	DHPP (vaccines for distemper, adenovirus [hepatitis], parainfluenza, and parvovirus) Coronavirus, Leptospirosis Lyme disease, H3N8
12 weeks	Rabies (Must be by Licensed VET and NO SOONER than 12 Weeks/3 Months of age) DHPP (vaccines for distemper, adenovirus [hepatitis], parainfluenza, and parvovirus) & Coronavirus & Leptospirosis Lyme disease & H3N8 (booster, then good for 1 year)
16 weeks	DHPP (vaccines for distemper, adenovirus [hepatitis], parainfluenza, and parvovirus) & Coronavirus & Leptospirosis
15 Months	Rabies, DHPP (vaccines for distemper, adenovirus [hepatitis], parainfluenza, and parvovirus) & Coronavirus & Leptospirosis Bordetella, Lyme disease, H3N8
Every 3 years	DHPP (vaccines for distemper, adenovirus [hepatitis], parainfluenza, and parvovirus) & Coronavirus & Leptospirosis Bordetella, Lyme disease, H3N8
Every 3 years	Rabies (as required by law)



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What are all these Vaccines???

This is an article taken from Revival Animal Health (<https://www.revivalanimal.com>) where we buy the majority of the Vaccines

9 Dog Diseases You Can Prevent

You want to keep your dogs healthy. And part of overall health is prevention.

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) recommends creating a core vaccine program for your dog. It should include vaccines that protect against some of the most highly infectious and deadly diseases. The AVMA says there is not a one-size-fits-all protocol for vaccination so it's important to work with your personal veterinarian to figure out what your pets need.

We've put together a list of some of the most devastating diseases that are preventable through vaccination:

Canine Distemper

Transmitted by direct or indirect contact with the discharges from an infected dog's eyes, nose or urine. Widespread, highly contagious and usually deadly, even among older dogs. A primary killer of puppies. Read [Distemper in Dogs](#) for more information.

Canine Adenovirus Type 1 & 2

Hepatitis is caused by Adenovirus type-1 and attacks the liver. Transmitted through contact with objects contaminated by urine, saliva and feces. Early signs are similar to distemper. Adenovirus type-2 is a respiratory infection that may be associated with kennel cough.

Canine Parainfluenza

Mild respiratory tract infection transmitted through contact with nasal secretions. Infection is more severe in young puppies.

Canine Parvovirus

Highly resistant virus withstands extreme temperature changes and exposure to most disinfectants. May cause severe diarrhea and vomiting. A highly contagious disease and especially dangerous for puppies. Read [Parvo in Dogs and Puppies](#) for



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more information.

Canine Coronavirus

A highly contagious, but mild and self-limiting intestinal disease that occasionally will cause death. Causes vomiting and diarrhea in dogs of all ages, but is seen most often in young puppies.

Canine Leptospirosis

Lepto is an infectious bacterial disease transmitted by contact with infected urine from rodents and other animals. Can be spread to humans as well as other animals and may cause permanent kidney damage. It's recommended to use a 4-way canine leptospirosis vaccine. Read [Leptospirosis in Dogs](#) for more information.

Canine Bordetella Bronchiseptica (Kennel Cough)

A bacterial respiratory tract infection transmitted by nasal and oral secretions. Harsh, non-productive cough may last one to three weeks. Bordetella infections can occur alone or in combination with other respiratory problems. Read [Kennel Cough Symptoms and Treatment](#) for more information.

Canine Borreliosis (Lyme Disease)

Bacterial infection spread by a bite from an infected tick. Symptoms include fever, lethargy and muscle stiffness. Lameness can occur in more severe cases. Read [Lyme Disease in Dogs](#) for more information.

Rabies

The most feared disease and is almost always fatal. Attacks the brain and central nervous system. Transmitted to humans through a bite or scratch by an infected animal. Read [Rabies in Dogs and Cats](#) for more information.

- Revival Education Team



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Parasites:

Here on site we use the following de-worming treatments to help prevent parasites.

- ✓ Pyrantel Pamoate- for Roundworms (between 2-8 weeks of age at least 4 times)
- ✓ Fenbendazole for Gi (for 3 days at 6 weeks of age); sometimes again at 8 weeks for 3 days.
- ✓ Cocciguard (at each feeding once they eat on their own).
- ✓ Sulfadimethoxine (in the water when fully weaned from mother and almost ready to go home)

What in the world are Parasites and Why do we treat for them???

Excerpt taken from Revival Animal Health (<https://www.revivalanimal.com>) where we get the majority of Golden Beauties Driven to Doodles vaccines from:

Managing Parasites in Dogs and Cats

Intestinal parasites have been around since the dinosaurs and are not going away – you need to manage them. Parasites do not want to kill your pets; they want to use them as a dinner plate. They do not mind dragging pets down, causing rough hair coats, or anemia. Managing your parasites is not about deworming more or with more products. It is about using the correct dewormer at the right time to get the biggest effect for your time and money.

Upper GI

It helps to know the parasites we are targeting. Roundworms and hookworms live in the small intestine. The adults are easy to get rid of as most dewormers are active in the small intestine.

Roundworms are three to seven inches long and look like spaghetti. If puppies or kittens are vomiting parasites, it is roundworms. If you have a lot of roundworms, they can be seen in the stool. Rounds are usually digested before they get through the intestinal tract.

Hookworms are tiny (½" long) and difficult to see without a microscope. They become a small cyst on the wall of the intestine, sitting in a protected scar tissue egg. They come out of the "scar tissue egg" when they detect pregnancy, milking, or removal of adults from the gut tube.

Both of these parasites can migrate through tissue, especially the liver. They get back to the intestine by migrating to the lungs where they are coughed up and swallowed. Once back in the intestine, they complete the life cycle and reproduce. Parasites can play a role in the eight-week-old puppy cough.

Migrating stages are resistant to dewormer when outside of the intestinal tube. Once you get rid of the adults in the intestine, the larvae can pop out of the tissue and set up in the intestine you just cleared.



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Both rounds and hooks can infect humans and must be managed before sending puppies and kittens to a new home!

Lower GI

Tapes and whipworms take up residence in the large intestine. They are about 30 feet down from the mouth so getting dewormer to stay active is difficult.

Tapes are as different from other intestinal parasites as cats are from dogs. They mostly live on dog waste and can cause colitis and irritation of the rectal area.

Treatment with Praziquantel will eliminate adults.

Egg packets are passed and look like rice in the feces or on the rectal area. These eggs have to mature in an intermediate host (fleas, mice, or birds), and once that host is eaten by the dog or cat, they get tapeworms. If you prevent them from getting the intermediate host, you can stop tapeworms.

Whipworms are killed by few dewormers

Other Problem Parasites

Giardia and Coccidia are active throughout the intestine, but they are considered small intestinal parasites.

Both Coccidia and Giardia are tiny and are diarrhea-causing opportunists.

Something starts the diarrhea, and they keep it going.

Coccidia control involves keeping the numbers so low in the kennel that you rarely need to treat. Prevention drugs are effective. Much the same is true of Giardia.

We try and get rid of Giardia, but it always seems to be around so prevention is the key to control.

FYI:

We have not had Tapeworms nor whipworms and rarely see roundworms, we treat as a preventative. The only thing that seems to be a problem and more so in the spring is Coccidia and occasionally Giardia, these two are tough ones, they are oh so common and can come from bird feces, dirty water etc, this does not mean that my dog house is dirty nor does it mean that you are not clean, it just happens and it is nature so be sure to bring fecals into your Vet to test and then they will deworm. Note that these can come from stress of the transition from us to your home as well as a long drive or just stress. So DO NOT PANIC if your puppy has a recurrence of either of these but DO INFORM us ASAP 😊



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TRAINING TIPS:

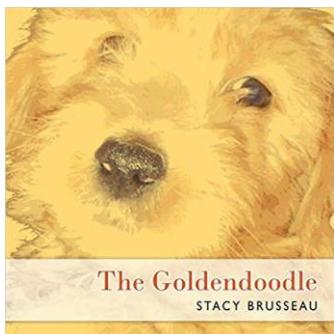
Time to start the FUN stuff!!! Training!!!! DO this the day after puppy comes home! Get started because it will make life easier for you and puppy!

Recommended books and trainers:

Ian Dunbar

Victoria Stilwell

Dr. Dunbar's Good Little Dog Book
ISBN: 188804702X



The Goldendoodle 2009

ISBN-10: 1438972180

ISBN-13: 978-1438972183

Not-Recommended at all what-so-ever:

Cesar Milan



Training protocols:

Sit:

The sit is accomplished by having a treat in your hand, sit on the floor with puppy and let puppy sniff the treat while raising it up above puppy's head, this will make puppy fall into a sit position, say the word sit after he/she accomplishes the sit and then give the treat, timing is essential so try to treat as quickly as you can. Do 5-6 of these in a row and by the 4th one puppy will most likely sit on command. Now the problem will arise when puppy is being trained in another room or outside vs inside so start all over from the first step because puppy has to learn it from scratch in a new area of the house, this is called generalizing.

Come:

Calling puppy to come to you is the single most important command you can ever teach, gather up some treats and distribute them to your family members and sit down in a circle with puppy in the middle and start calling one by one to come, give treat right after puppy comes to you, this will be a game make sure puppy only gets treat when he/she is called to come and actually comes to you. Now start to generalize this into different rooms and outside, on leash, off leash. Once and a while grab puppy's collar after calling to come and then release it, this will be a great tool in the event of puppy escaping because he/she will be familiar with you grabbing his/her collar and then releasing it and won't think that he/she is getting taken away from the fun.

Down or Off?

When puppy jumps what do you say? If you are going to use the word down for laydown then do not use down for jumping, use "off".

Down:

On a tile or linoleum floor gather some treats and make sure puppy has mastered the sit command (85% compliance is fine). Without saying sit (or down) lure puppy with the treat into the sit position then hold the treat directly between the chest area and allow the puppys nose to follow the treat to the floor, once the elbows have touched the ground say "down" this is a down (make sure the butt did not go up as the down requires the entire body to be flat on the ground).

Misc Tips:

Try not to mix up too many commands at the same time, for instance train the sit then later on or the next day work on the down this way puppy doesn't get confused between the commands.

Consistence is KEY! Timing is KEY! Make sure everyone in the home is using the same words, with young children having mom or dad assist and guide the puppy in the training session and allowing the kids to help out by praising and treating when it is appropriate.

Dogs learn best from food reinforcement so use the treats!



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Potty:

Potty should occur as soon as puppy wakes up in the am, any time after a nap after eating, after excessive play and after drinking water. Puppy is going to have to go potty about every half hour when puppy is outside of crate, right now at between 8-9 weeks' puppy can hold it at night for 4-6 hours, in the next few weeks' puppy will be able to hold it longer and longer at night.

The best way to reinforce potty outside is to give a bland but good treat immediately after he/she goes outside. Don't wait to treat after puppy comes inside because then you are only reinforcing the puppy coming in the house not the potty.

What to do when puppy has a potty accident in the house?

DO NOT rub puppy's face in it, that DOES NOT WORK! If you catch puppy in the act, make a loud noise and take puppy out STAT (ASAP)! Sometimes picking puppy up with a towel will help prevent the pee from dribbling out all over your floor ☺

If you see a potty accident after it has already been done do NOTHING except clean it up, once the deed has been done it is too late to reprimand and note that you must have not been paying enough attention to puppy and he/she was out of your sight long enough to oops inside. Cleaning with Natures Miracle or Vinegar and water can help keep them from going there again by cutting the odor of the pee/poo.

PROBLEM PREVENTION:

Chewing:

A dog's mouth is to them as our hands are to us, they just need to learn how to grab gently!

Puppy is going to be teething for the first several months, well until around 5 months when they get their big dog teeth, yes they will loose their baby teeth just like kids do ☺ So if you notice blood on toys and such do not worry it is probably from their baby teeth, they may also swallow some that's no big deal they break down in their gut!

Some great things to do are to take a wet wash cloth ring it out and freeze it, when frozen give it to puppy to chew on, this will soothe the gums and ease the chewing. Use Nylabones, Kongs, anything that can be durable enough to be chewed.

Puppy is going to be exploring things in the house so keep him/her confined when he/she is out of the crate, attend to him/her constantly or your furniture could become the next chew toy! They will seem to gravitate to the furniture, they are



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babies they are exploring but just redirect them to a toy that they are allowed to have. Most of those no chew sprays are a waste of money because some dogs like them, if you have an item that puppy really really likes to chew that is off limits either remove it from the room or try to put some hot sauce like Tabasco on it, that may work, not too much or there may be diarrhea if puppy does actually consume it.

Nipping/mouthing:

A dog's mouth is to them as our hands are to us, they just need to learn how to grab gently!

This is natural as dogs think of their mouths as we think of our hands, their mouths grab the toys, fetch the ball where humans use their hands to grab things. So puppy needs to be taught how to and how not to use their mouth on human skin. If puppy puts his or her sharp little baby teeth on any humans skin yell "OUCH" loudly. This is teaching bite inhibition and it is a similar noise that puppy's littermates made when puppy would grab them and it hurt.

Then give puppy a chew toy to chew on replace the human skin or even human clothing with the chew toy.

Chasing:

NEVER chase puppy, make puppy chase you. If you chase puppy then puppy will start to think that running away from you is a game and in the case of an emergency puppy will run away rather than come to you and this could be a dangerous situation. Call puppy to you and turn away after making eye contact with puppy and he/she will be encouraged to follow you rather than run away from you.

Children & Puppy:

Children should not be allowed to be alone on floor/ground with puppy unsupervised until they both can understand one another and puppy is obeying commands.

Children should be taught to reinforce dog with treats for basic commands, a firm "no" should be used to stop dog from nipping/grabbing at hand, clothing and other objects that humans don't want dog to grab at. If child cannot deliver a firm "no" parent or other adult needs to use the command for them.

IF a shaker can or a squirt bottle is used for training be sure to not allow children to use these items as the timing and consistency of children is erratic.

Adults should sit on the ground with puppy and child and work together with puppy, if puppy is nipping or grabbing at hands adult should teach leave/take procedure first for manners. *

*Leave/take is a manners procedure where adult holds treat that is motivating but not overly salient to puppy in hand and when puppy approaches adult says "leave" and closes hand with treat in it until puppy backs away and then once puppy backs



away adult says "take" and gives puppy treat. This will ensure that puppy will understand that grabbing, nipping, licking, at hand does not give them a reward. This and other training should be done several times a day but not for a very long period of time as puppy's attention span is short.

Adults and children together should sit on floor with puppy's food bowl and hand feed the food but food should not be given if biting, nipping is occurring. Teach children to open hand wide with food in palm where puppy can take it without nibbling hand as well.

Feed treats to puppy while cuddling puppy and touching feet and ears, have children sit with adults when this is occurring.

Teach children not to pull on, ride, or move too erratically around puppy and all other dogs as well, children move fast and that can scare puppy and other dogs, holding hand out with palm up lower than the dog's muzzle in front of dog is the best way to greet dog rather than holding hand above the dog's head.

Children who cannot properly command puppy should be allowed to work commands only with adults and not alone with puppy.

Children should not run from or chase dogs or puppies, if teaching the "come" command get pups attention by making eye contact and heading in the opposite direction to allow pup to "follow" you but be sure to do this with children not allow them to do it without adults.

Remember that if the dog growls it is not necessarily the dog's fault as children's behavior can cause undue stress onto the dog. Remember that despite dogs being a part of our families they are still animals and have to be respected for their own species & breed specific traits as well.

Mouthing and Growling:

A dog's mouth is to them as our hands are to us, they just need to learn how to grab gently!

It is common for puppies to growl and grab and tug at clothing or toys, do not encourage this behavior and if puppy does it replace object with desirable chew toy such as a nylabone. Growling is not indicative of aggression, puppies are learning and they learn to growl during play with littermates and once they enter the home they need to be taught that growling is not acceptable so a time out* and/or replacing the unwanted garment or body part with an object they are allowed to chew on is a way of teaching them the wanted behavior.

*Time out should be used if puppy is overly excitable or wound up and becoming frustrating to humans (this is common they are young). Time out is when you encourage puppy to go into crate or solitary area with a gentle lure (milk bone, chew toy) and they are closed into that to simmer down. Time out should not be used as a punishment but merely a time for people to separate themselves from puppy while puppy is high strung.



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Thank you for purchasing your Puppy from the most Exquisite Breeder in the United States, Golden Beauties... Driven to Doodles!

What makes us different than the rest and Exquisite? We house all our adults and pups in a full house, devoted to them with all the normal sounds of a home like yours, children, cats, birds, etc...

We do not use nor agree with guardian homes, we need to know our dogs and not have someone else care for our dogs that are having your puppies. Having other people care for a breeders dogs while they are carrying your puppies and charging the same or more than a reputable breeder like us is absurd, how do they know that dogs behavior, how about health???? Not a true breeder if they are not keeping their dogs.

Re-homing Breeders.. UM NO! Very rarely do we re-home one of our adult breeders/retired breeders, these are our pets and they belong with their furry friends and us humans, they usually end up living in the "human" house across from the "dog's house". In the event that we do have to place a retired breeding dog with someone other than us it is usually family, or a fully screened adoptee for a very reasonable cost and we spay before leaving here.

We are not anything like any other breeder, Stacy started this because she LOVES Golden Retrievers and she has an insane passion to help people who have special needs!

*Sincerely,
Stacy & her family of 2 and 4-legged creatures!*