



NorCal Freedom For Paws
(916) 582-2771

GOLDENDOODLE OWNER'S GUIDE

Congrats on the adoption of your fur-ever Goldendoodle! This guide provides basic information on caring for your Goldendoodle including food, treats, grooming, vaccinations and much more!

NCFFP recommends Vet Diet – Large Breed Puppy and No-Hide Treats, marrow bones and Bully Sticks. You were provided with veterinary notes as well as a Vaccination Record for your Goldendoodle.

The pups love Dog TV! On YouTube you can search “puppy relaxation” and a lot of great videos are available that provide soothing music, sounds and images. Its great to use for quiet time in the crate!

IT DOESN'T HAPPEN OVERNIGHT

THE 3/3/3 RULE IS A GENERAL GUIDELINE FOR THE ADJUSTMENT PERIOD OF A DOG AFTER ADOPTION. EVERY DOG IS UNIQUE AND WILL ADJUST DIFFERENTLY.

		
3 DAYS	3 WEEKS	3 MONTHS
TO DECOMPRESS	TO LEARN YOUR ROUTINE	TO START TO FEEL AT HOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● FEELING OVERWHELMED● MAY FEEL SCARED/UNSURE OF WHAT'S GOING ON● NOT COMFORTABLE ENOUGH TO BE "HIMSELF"● MAY NOT WANT TO EAT OR DRINK● SHUTS DOWN AND/OR HIDES UNDER FURNITURE● TESTS THE BOUNDARIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● STARTS SETTLING IN● FEELS MORE COMFORTABLE● REALIZES THIS COULD BE HIS FOREVER HOME● FIGURES OUT HIS ENVIRONMENT● GETS INTO A ROUTINE● LETS HIS GUARD DOWN, MAY BEGIN TO SHOW HIS TRUE PERSONALITY● BEHAVIOR ISSUES MAY START TO APPEAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● FINALLY FEELS COMPLETELY COMFORTABLE IN HIS HOME● BEGINS TO BUILD TRUST AND A TRUE BOND● GAINS A COMPLETE SENSE OF SECURITY WITH HIS NEW FAMILY● SETS INTO A ROUTINE

GIVE THEM A CHANCE

QUICK FACTS ABOUT YOUR GOLDDOODLE:

Weight	Male	45-100 lbs
	Female	45-100 lbs
Height	Male	24-26 inches
	Female	22-23 inches
Coat	Straight, Wavy, Curly	
Color	Cream, Gold, Red, Black, Brown, White, Grey	
Litter size	3-8 puppies	
Life span	10-15 years	

HISTORY:

The Goldendoodle (Groodle in Australian English) is a cross-breed dog, obtained by breeding a Golden Retriever with a Poodle. The name, which alters "poodle" to "doodle" by analogy to "Labradoodle", another poodle cross, was coined in 1992.

The Goldendoodle was first bred by Monica Dickens in 1969. Popularity for the goldendoodle grew in the 1990's when breeders in North America and Australia began crossing Golden Retrievers with Standard Poodles. The original purpose of the cross was to develop guide dogs suitable for visually impaired individuals with allergies. Poodles are considered to be hypoallergenic. Their coats do not shed, which reduces dander. Dander is shed skin cell flakes that can cause allergic reactions.

The goldendoodle is referred to as a designer dog. The Encyclopedia Britannica traces the term "designer dog" to the late 20th century when breeders began to cross purebred Poodles with other purebred breeds in hopes of obtaining a dog with the poodle's non-shedding coat, (but there is no guarantee they will inherit the coat of the poodle), along with various desirable characteristics from other breeds. In regards to goldendoodles, golden retrievers are considered a great family dog, which is why they have been used to cross breed with poodles.

APPEARANCE:

Shedding

Although not all goldendoodles exhibit the hypoallergenic coat type of the Standard Poodle, most goldendoodles do have a low to non-shedding coat. While the degree of shedding varies from dog to dog, overall, the goldendoodle exhibits less shedding than other dogs. Grooming requirements include regular haircuts, bathing, and brushing. Due to minimal shedding, Goldendoodles tend to have less dander, reducing allergic responses.

Coat

There are three main coat types. There is the straight coat, which is flat and resembles more of a golden retriever coat. The wavy coat type is a mixture of a poodle's curls, and a golden retriever's straighter coat. The last coat type is curly, which tends to look more like the poodle coat. A goldendoodle's size is generally somewhere between that of its poodle parent and golden retriever parent. The ranges of size include standard, medium, and miniature (if the poodle parent was miniature). Upon reaching adulthood, a standard goldendoodle will often weigh 60 to 100 pounds. A medium goldendoodle will weigh between 30 and 45 pounds and a miniature goldendoodle will weigh approximately 15 to 30 pounds. The standard in height at the shoulder for a male goldendoodle is about 24-26 inches. For females, it is 22-23 inches. Often, taller goldendoodles inherit more from the golden retriever and will weigh substantially more. It is very common for the goldendoodle to inherit the "golden retriever bump" on top of his/her head. Common coat colors include white, cream, apricot, gold, red, and sometimes gray and black (also called phantom). Goldendoodles may also be black, a light sandy brown, or merle.

NUTRITION:

Feeding Your Puppy

At NorCal Freedom For Paws, we use Nutro Max Puppy Food for our mama dogs and puppies. All puppies are not created equal.

NCFPP recommends using metal bowls instead of plastic for food and water.

Treats & Toys

NCFPP recommends No-Hides for your new puppy. No-Hides chews provide dental benefits by massaging gums and cleaning teeth, ease boredom and offer long-lasting durability and provide psychological benefits by providing soothing comfort and support to your puppy.

Bully sticks for dogs are the natural alternative to treats your dog can't digest, like rawhide. Bully Sticks support positive dental health by helping scrape away plaque and tartar through your dog's chewing action.

These chews can be found from Earth Animal. The link can be found here: <https://shop.earthanimal.com/collections/chews-treats/products/no-hide-venison-medium-chews?variant=27782283329636>



For toys, NCFPP recommends toys from Tall Tails Dogs including their Fetch, Tug & Squeak Toy Pack. A link can be found at: <https://www.talltailsdog.com/tall-tails-fetch-tug-squeak-toy-pack.html>

FETCH, TUG & SQUEAK TOY PACK



Water

Make sure fresh, clean water is always available to your animal.

EXERCISE:

Goldendoodles of any size are very active dogs who require good exercise every day to suit their high energy level. Goldendoodles are eager for all kinds of activity, and they enjoy keeping busy. Swimming is great exercise for them, and most love to get in the water.

GROOMING:



NCFPP recommends the “Hap Tim Dog Clippers” available on Amazon.com for \$25.99.

https://www.amazon.com/Hap-Tim-Clippers-Rechargeable-Professional/dp/B087B4YQWJ/ref=sr_1_1?dchild=1&keywords=hap+tim+dog+clippers&qid=1596681086&sr=8-1



As for a brush set, NCFPP recommends “Premium Dog Brush Set” found on Amazon.com for \$23.49. A link can be found here: https://www.amazon.com/Horicon-Pet-Premium-Interchangeable-Grooming/dp/B07JG6BN49/ref=sr_1_2?dchild=1&keywords=Premium+dog+brush+set&qid=1596682765&sr=8-2



TRAINING:

Goldendoodles are extremely intelligent and are easily trained. They are agile and graceful as well as smart, and they enjoy and excel in a variety of canine sports, including agility, obedience, and tracking. They are excellent water-retrievers and also compete in dock diving and retriever hunt tests. Goldendoodles are very people-oriented, and if your training routines are fun and positive, they are quick to please you. Just be sure that you are being consistent with what you ask.

I keep them on the leash in the house and usually anchor them in each room of the house I'm in. Then they get into less trouble and you won't miss cues to take them out. I put the bed in each room and bring something for them to chew on too. If the kids take pup in their room the leash will keep them out of their "stuff" and bringing a safe chew will eliminate damage to personal belongings. Always bring a safe chew to trade if puppy makes a choice to chew on something he shouldn't. Training with praise works best as opposed to shouting and punishment

NCFPP recommends a no-pull dog harness. This can be found on Amazon.com for around \$24.00. Link: https://www.amazon.com/BARKBAY-Harness-Reflective-Control-Walking/dp/B07FQH5JN6/ref=sr_1_2?crid=3BUY7W9BSTZL&dchild=1&keywords=barkbay+no+pull+dog+harness+front+clip+heavy+duty+reflective&qid=1596682962&sprefix=barkbay+no+pull+dog+harness+front+clip+heavy+duty+re%2Caps%2C448&sr=8-2



BARKBAY No Pull Dog Harness Front Clip Heavy Duty Reflective Easy Control Handle for Large Dog Walking

by BARKBAY

★★★★☆ 1,748 ratings

Was: \$21.99

Price: **\$19.99** FREE Shipping on your first order. [Details](#)
& FREE Returns

You Save: **\$2.00** (9%)

Get \$10 off instantly: Pay \$9.99 upon approval for the Amazon.com Store Card.

Size: **Large(Chest:27-32")**

Small(Chest:17-22")

Medium(Chest:22-27")

Large(Chest:27-32")

X-Large(Chest:31-38")

Color: **Pink**

PROFESSIONAL DOG TRAINING:

NCFFP recommends Fidelis K-9 Training. For a free assessment, visit their website at <https://fidelisk9training.com/schedule-and-assessment/>.

BOARDING:

NCFFP offers boarding services. Please email norcalpaws@gmail.com to confirm availability and to schedule. Boarding rates range from \$35 to \$50 a night, depending on age.

PORTRAITS:

NCFFP partners with one of our Girl Scout volunteers who paints animal portraits as a fundraiser for NCFFP. The fee is donation based. If you interested, send a picture to norcalpaws@gmail.com for scheduling.

CRATE TRAINING & DOG BED:

I use the wire crates and I leave the door open so they can go in and nap on their own. If you get the larger crate I like to recommend the kits so you have everything and they are pretty affordable on Amazon. See link:

https://www.amazon.com/dp/B07D1YWGVL?ref=ppx_pop_mob_ap_share

They may or may not use the bed. They come with their own "sheepskin pad" with their fur so I usually put the pet bed where I like them to lay in each room of the house I'll have them in.

HEALTH:

With knowledgeable breeding, the goldendoodle tends to be a rather healthy dog, but Poodles and Golden Retrievers are both susceptible to hip dysplasia. Therefore, an OFA or PennHIP exam is highly recommended to check for this problem before dogs are bred. This is particularly necessary for goldendoodles that are to be used for service work.

Both breeds are susceptible to a number of inheritable eye disorders, so it is important that eye exams are performed before breeding. The Goldendoodle inherits the ears of Golden Retrievers; because their ears hang and do not allow water to drain, they are prone to ear infections and yeast infections in the ears from swimming. Von Willebrands disease (vWD), a bleeding disorder, can also be found in the Poodle and should be screened through DNA tests before breeding.

VACCINATIONS:

Going to the vet repeatedly over several months for vaccinations, and then for boosters or titers throughout your dog's life, may seem like an inconvenience, but the diseases that vaccinations will shield our pets from are dangerous, potentially deadly, and, thankfully, mostly preventable.

We read about so many different vaccinations, for so many different illnesses, that it can sometimes be confusing to know which vaccinations puppies need and which ones are important but optional. Here is an overview of the diseases that vaccinations will help your pet to avoid.

Bordetella Bronchiseptica - This highly infectious bacterium causes severe fits of coughing, whooping, vomiting, and, in rare cases, seizures and death. It is the primary cause of kennel cough. There are injectable and nasal spray vaccines available.

Canine Distemper - A severe and contagious disease caused by a virus that attacks the respiratory, gastrointestinal (GI), and nervous systems of dogs, raccoons, skunks, and other animals, distemper spreads through airborne exposure (through sneezing or coughing) from an infected animal. The virus can also be transmitted by shared food and water bowls and equipment. It causes discharges from the eyes and nose, fever, coughing, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, twitching, paralysis, and, often, death. This disease used to be known as "hard pad" because it causes the footpad to thicken and harden. There is no cure for distemper. Treatment consists of supportive care and efforts to prevent secondary infections, control symptoms of vomiting, seizures and more. If the animal survives the symptoms, it is hoped that the dog's immune system will have a chance to fight it off. Infected dogs can shed the virus for months.

Canine Hepatitis - Infectious canine hepatitis is a highly contagious viral infection that affects the liver, kidneys, spleen, lungs, and the eyes of the affected dog. This disease of the liver is caused by a virus that is unrelated to the human form of hepatitis. Symptoms range from a slight fever and congestion of the mucous membranes to vomiting, jaundice, stomach enlargement, and pain around the liver. Many dogs can overcome the mild form of the disease, but the severe form can kill. There is no cure, but doctors can treat the symptoms.

Canine Parainfluenza - One of several viruses that can contribute to kennel cough.

Corona Virus - It is a virus that usually affects dogs' gastrointestinal systems, though it can also cause respiratory infections. Signs include most GI symptoms, including loss of appetite, vomiting, and diarrhea. Doctors can keep a dog hydrated, warm, and comfortable, and help alleviate nausea, but no drug kills coronaviruses.

Heartworm - When your puppy is around 12-to-16 weeks, talk to your vet about starting her on a heartworm preventive. Though there is no vaccine for this condition, it is preventable with regular medication. The name is descriptive — these worms lodge in the right side of the heart and the pulmonary arteries (that send blood to the lungs), though they can travel through the rest of the body and sometimes invade the liver and kidneys. The worms can grow to 14 inches long and, if clumped together, block and injure organs. A new infection often causes no symptoms, though dogs in later stages of the disease may cough, become lethargic, lose their appetite or have difficulty breathing. Infected dogs may tire after mild exercise. Unlike most of the conditions listed here, which are passed by urine, feces, and other body fluids, heartworms are transmitted by mosquitoes. Therefore, diagnosis is made via a blood test and not a fecal exam. The FDA has more information about heartworm.

Kennel Cough - Also known as infectious tracheobronchitis, kennel cough results from inflammation of the upper airways. It can be caused by bacterial, viral, or other infections, such as Bordetella and canine parainfluenza, and often involves multiple infections simultaneously. Usually, the disease is mild, causing bouts of harsh, dry coughing; sometimes it's severe enough to spur retching and gagging, along with a loss of appetite. In rare cases, it can be deadly. It is easily spread between dogs kept close together, which is why it passes quickly through kennels. Antibiotics are usually not necessary, except in severe, chronic cases. Cough suppressants can make a dog more comfortable.

Leptospirosis - Unlike most diseases on this list, Leptospirosis is caused by bacteria, and some dogs may show no symptoms at all. Leptospirosis can be found worldwide in soil and water. It is a zoonotic disease, meaning that it can be spread from animals to people. When symptoms do appear, they can include fever, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, loss of appetite, severe weakness and lethargy, stiffness, jaundice, muscle pain, infertility, kidney failure (with or without liver failure). Antibiotics are effective, and the sooner they are given, the better.

Lyme Disease - Unlike the famous "bull's-eye" rash that people exposed to Lyme disease often spot, no such telltale symptom occurs in dogs. Lyme disease (or borreliosis) is an infectious, tick-borne disease caused by a type of bacteria called a spirochete. Transmitted via ticks, an infected dog often starts limping, his lymph nodes swell, his temperature rises, and he stops eating. The disease can affect his heart, kidney, and joints, among other things, or lead to neurological disorders if left untreated. If diagnosed quickly, a course of antibiotics is extremely helpful, though relapses can occur months or even years later.

Parvovirus - Parvo is a highly contagious virus that affects all dogs, but unvaccinated dogs and puppies less than four months of age are at the most risk to contract it. The virus attacks the gastrointestinal system and creates a loss of appetite, vomiting, fever, and often severe, bloody diarrhea. Extreme dehydration can come on rapidly and kill a dog within 48-to-72 hours, so prompt veterinary attention is crucial. There is no cure, so keeping the dog hydrated and controlling the secondary symptoms can keep him going until his immune system beats the illness.

Rabies - Rabies is a viral disease of mammals that invades the central nervous system, causing headache, anxiety, hallucinations, excessive drooling, fear of water, paralysis, and death. It is most

often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. Treatment within hours of infection is essential, otherwise, death is highly likely. Most states require a rabies vaccination. Check with your vet about rabies vaccination laws in your area.

Of course, your veterinarian should weigh in and can always provide more information and guidance if needed on necessary and optional vaccinations.

Flea and tick treatment is recommended for your pet. Frontline Plus Flea & Tick Large Breed Treatment is the best for large dogs. It can be found on [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com).

Puppy Vaccination Schedule:

The first thing to know is that there is not just one puppy vaccination schedule for all dogs. Factors such as which part of the country you live in, and your dog's individual risk factors will come into play. Some dogs do not need every vaccine. This decision is between you and your veterinarian. Always discuss puppy vaccinations at your regularly scheduled appointments. That said, here is a generally accepted guideline of the puppy vaccination schedule for the first year.

Puppy's Age	Recommended Vaccinations	Optional Vaccinations
6 — 8 weeks	Distemper, parainfluenza	Bordetella
10 — 12 weeks	DHPP (vaccines for distemper, adenovirus [hepatitis], parainfluenza, and parvovirus)	Coronavirus, Leptospirosis, Bordetella, Lyme disease
12 — 24 weeks	Rabies	none
14 — 16 weeks	DHPP	Coronavirus, Lyme disease, Leptospirosis
12 — 16 months	Rabies, DHPP	Coronavirus, Leptospirosis, Bordetella, Lyme disease
Every 1 — 2 years	DHPP	Coronavirus, Leptospirosis, Bordetella, Lyme disease
Every 1 — 3 years	Rabies (as required by law)	none

SPAY OR NEUTER:

Spaying or neutering your Goldendoodle is important both in the control of the puppy population as well as for their ongoing health. If you are not a breeder then it is important you take this procedure seriously. It is highly beneficial for your Goldendoodle's long-term health and can add years to their lives. Please discuss with your veterinarian about spaying or neutering your Goldendoodle.