****

**New Puppy Packet**

### **PREVENTING DISEASE ON THE TRIP HOME & DURING THE FIRST FEW WEEKS**

Your pup has received his first set of vaccines, but he will not have complete immunity to important diseases (such as Parvo – a severe and highly fatal intestinal virus) until after his 2nd booster. Here are some tips to prevent your pup from picking up a nasty bug on the way home:

1. DO NOT let your puppy out at gas stations, rest stops, or parks. Instead, pick a gravel road ditch off the beaten path, where your pup is less likely to come into contact with another dog’s germs.
2. DO NOT take your puppy to the airport doggie rest areas. Instead, bring along a pee pad so your puppy can use the bathroom without the risk of picking up a disease.
3. DO NOT let your pup walk around on the ground at the airport too much. Try to keep them inside the carrier or on your lap while you are there.
4. DO NOT let other dogs sniff your puppy!
5. DO Make sure your other dog(s) at home are up to date on their vaccines, especially the combo vaccine for Parvo. If you are unsure about your existing dog’s vaccine status, call your veterinary office, they will be happy to help you!
6. DO NOT take your puppy to places where there are dogs from other households until 2 weeks after their 2nd set of vaccines.
7. Other dogs in the household should be kept home/away from outside dogs until the puppy is fully vaccinated, as well. Adult dogs can transmit disease without showing symptoms themselves.

## **VACCINES**

Your puppy has received his first 5-way vaccine for Distemper, Hepatitis, Parvovirus, Parainfluenza, and Leptospirosis. To obtain full protection against these diseases, he will need a series of booster shots given in the correct intervals. You can expect to make several trips to the vet for booster shots during your puppy’s first year of life. As an example, below you will find the vaccine schedule that I use. Your vet might do things a little differently and that’s OK too, a lot of these recommendations are region-dependent.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Puppy Age | Required Vaccines | Optional but may be recommended |
| 6.5 weeks | 1st **DHLPP** vaccine  | - |
| 10-12 weeks | 2nd **DHLPP** booster | **Lyme/Lepto** vaccine (may be recommended depending on location)**Bordetella** (one of the “kennel cough” bugs—recommended for dogs that socialize with other dogs i.e. boarding, obedience class, shows, etc) |
| 16 weeks | 3rd **DHLPP** booster1st **Rabies** vaccine | **Lyme/Lepto** booster |
| 1 year old | 2nd **Rabies** booster | **Lyme/Lepto** booster**Bordetella** booster |
| Every 3 years | **DHLPP &** **Rabies** (every 1 or 3 years) | **Lyme/Lepto** (yearly)**Bordetella** (yearly) |



**Distribution of Lyme in the US**

If you live in one of the red areas, it may be a good idea to vaccinate for Lyme. **Tick control is another important way to prevent Lyme!**

**Distribution of Leptospirosis in the US**

If you live in or travel to a state that contains any red or orange, it is a good idea to vaccinate for Lepto. It’s common and deadly in the Midwest.

## **NUTRITION**

Large breed dogs such as Labradors can develop orthopedic problems if they are not fed a balanced diet while they are growing. Your safest bet is to choose a tried-and-true puppy food for your dog’s first 12-18 months of life. We use/recommend **Royal Canin Labrador Puppy**, but there are other good choices out there, such as **NutriSource Large Breed Puppy** (Chicken & Rice) and **Purina ProPlan Puppy** (Chicken).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DO | DO NOT |
| Select a high-quality food that is formulated for **large breeds**, containing 28-31% protein.  | Don’t fall for the “Grain-free” or “boutique brand” marketing ploy. |
| Select a food that is appropriate for your dog’s life stage (puppy food before 12-18 months, adult food after 12-18 months) | Don’t feed solely raw or home-cooked diet unless you are under veterinary guidance.  |
|  |  |
| Add water to every meal! Dry dog food should be served to adult dogs like breakfast cereal. Enough water to make the kibbles float!  | Don’t feed canned food (unless you are committed to brushing your dog’s teeth every single day) |
| Add small amounts of boiled poultry, venison, or beef on top of your dogs’ kibble meals. Baked fish is good too! | Don’t add raw fish, chicken or pork to your dog’s diet – they can get deadly parasites and harbor dangerous/zoonotic bacteria |
| Add steamed veggies such as bell peppers, broccoli, spinach, kale, carrots, celery, and squash (feeding these can increase your dog’s longevity!) | Don’t feed veggies cooked in oil/butter Don’t add any onions/onion powder, garlic/garlic powder, chocolate, or grapes/raisins to your dog’s food as they are toxic |
| Add small amounts of fruit such as blueberries, strawberries, melon, and sliced apples to your dog’s mealsAllow puppies under 5 months old to eat as much as they’d like at mealtime (i.e. if they finish their bowl, add more until they are done eating). Pick their bowl up after 20 minutes. Feed puppies 3x/day until they are done growing | Do not allow your dog free access to food - it will create unhealthy eating habitsDon’t give your puppy any calcium supplements or calcium-rich foods (it can cause abnormal bone growth) |
| Feed adult dogs 1-2x per day | Don’t feed your dog steak trimmings, gravy, grease, or fatty food (it can cause pancreatitis) |
| Have fresh water available at all times | Don’t feed out of plastic bowls – they harbor more bacteria than stainless steel |
| Use **stainless steel or ceramic** bowls |  |
| Add an Omega 3 & 6/fish oil supplement such as **Eicosa 3FF SnipCaps,** and/or a joint supplement such as **Cosequin** if desired (follow label directions) |  |

## **PROTECTING GROWING JOINTS**

There is a strong genetic component to good joints (that's why we use OFA testing to evaluate the hip and elbow joints of our potential breeding dogs). However, **there is also an environmental component to the development of sound joints in large breed dogs**. Because of this, i**t is possible for a puppy that came from many generations of excellent hips and normal elbows to develop hip or elbow dysplasia if they are raised improperly. Here are some things you can do to provide your puppy with a good environment for healthy bone growth & joint development:**

1. **Block off staircases** and ledges in your house, just as you would for a human toddler!
2. Carry your pup up/down flights of stairs as long as possible. If your puppy absolutely must do stairs, carpeted stairs are preferred because they are easier for puppy to navigate.
3. If you have slippery floors, buy some area rugs & runners for the rooms/hallways he will be in. Puppies that run around on slick flooring a lot are more likely to develop hip/elbow dysplasia.
4. Allow your puppy to have plenty of self-directed, off-leash play time in the yard every day.
5. Don’t over-exercise your puppy. *See the chart on the next page for more info on puppy exercise!*
6. Don't take your puppy to the dog park until they are fully grown (or never… dog parks are “disease ridden fight clubs for dogs” – use them at your own risk).
7. Don’t encourage your puppy to do repetitive exercises (i.e. fetch) until they are fully grown.
8. Don't let your puppy roughhouse with bigger/older dogs.
9. Spay female dogs at **12-18 months of age** (or after 1-2 heat cycles). Neuter male dogs after **18-24 months of age**. Their hormones play an important role in bone growth, and early spay/neuter has been linked to unsoundness in large breed dogs.
10. Keep your puppy at a healthy weight. Puppies can be kept a little chubby for the first 6-8 months, and doing so will help them grow to reach their full potential. But after that, they should be kept fit and trim. In a healthy 8+ month old dog, you should be able to feel ribs and backbone, but they shouldn’t be prominent. Our females tend to weigh ~65-75lbs and our males tend to weigh ~80-90lbs at maturity (2-3 years old).
11. Feed dry dog food **formulated for \*large breed\* puppies** for an optimum rate of bone growth.
12. Consider adding a dietary joint supplement containing glucosamine/chondroitin such as **Cosequin**. *\*Do NOT give supplemental calcium to puppies\**

## **PUPPY EXERCISE GUIDELINES BY MONTH**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2 months = 10 mins (3-4x/day) | * Exercise should consist of sniffing around the yard, either solo or with a puppy of a similar age/size.
* Encourage your puppy to explore his environment.
* Start teaching basic commands such as “sit” and “stay”.
 |
| 3 months = 15 mins (2-3x/day) | * Exercise should still be self-directed and supervised in the yard.
* Introduce leash training, but keep walks short, slow, and on a grassy surface.
* Continue working on basic commands such as sit, stay, and come. Lots of treats and positive reinforcement is key! 😊
 |
| 4 months = 20 mins (2-3x/day) | * You should begin socializing your puppy with other people & dogs at this age.
* Self-directed but supervised play outside in the yard is still very important.
* Finding an easy-going senior dog to play with your puppy and teach them some dog manners would be very beneficial at this age.
* Make sure that your puppy is only playing with dogs that are either very gentle, or a similar size/age.
* Walks should still be short & easy. Softer surfaces such as grass/dirt paths are preferred over concrete.
* You can introduce wading/swimming at this age as well!
 |
| 5 months = 25 mins (2-3x/day) | * Continue working on socialization and obedience.
* You can teach your dog to fetch/retrieve at this age, but make sure not to over-do it (since repetitive high-impact activities are not good for puppy joints).
* Self-directed but supervised playtime in the yard is still very important!
* Limit games of fetch to <5 ball tosses.
* Walks can start to be a little longer, but should still be at an easy pace, and softer surfaces such as grass/dirt paths are preferred.
* This is a great time to start puppy obedience class!
 |
| 6 months = 30 mins (2x/day) | * Walks and hikes less than 1-2 miles are safe.
* This is an excellent age to introduce swimming. Take your dog to the beach with another dog that is a strong swimmer & watch them have fun!
* High-impact exercise such as fetch and agility is still not advised, since your puppy is still growing very rapidly. Limit games of fetch to <5 tosses.
 |
| 8 months = 40 mins (2x/day) | * Puppies start to gain more focus at this age, and it’s a great time to add some advanced tricks & more retrieving skills.
* I like to teach my puppies to retrieve bumpers on land & water at this age. Limit games of fetch to <10 tosses.
* Walks are hikes less than 2-3 miles are safe.
 |
| 12 months = 50 mins (2x/day) | * Walks, hikes, and swimming are all safe activities as your dog has done the majority of his skeletal growth.
* Still try to limit the repetitive high-impact exercise (i.e. fetch or roughhousing at the dog park) since your dog will continue to fill out a lot after 12 months of age.
 |
| 16 months = as much as your dog wants! | All doggie activities should be safe at this age. Go have fun!!! |

## **HEALTHY SOCIALIZATION**

Lots of people think that “socialization” = putting your dog in a yard with a dog they’ve never met and letting them run around like idiots. This inevitably creates a dog who is extremely excitable around other dogs. Healthy socialization looks more like walking/training your dog where there are other dogs & people in the area, encouraging your dog to focus on you. It’s natural for a dog to run around and play like an idiot with his house/pack mates or a few close doggy friends. It’s NOT natural for a dog to be expected to play nicely with strange dogs from other households at places such as the dog park or doggy daycare. Think about that while your dog is young, so that you can set him up for success in the future!

## **PARASITE PREVENTION**

Pups should get started on a **monthly heartworm preventative** as soon as they go to their new homes at 8 weeks. Heartworm-carrying mosquitoes are everywhere nowadays (even in the northern states!). It’s a really sad disease because it’s totally preventable. Heartworm medications containing ivermectin (such as HeartGard) are very safe and effective. As a bonus, ivermectin also treats various intestinal parasites. Don’t skip it! 😊

I **do not** recommend using oral flea and tick medications (such as Bravecto or Nexgard) on puppies since they can have adverse effects. I use & recommend **Frontline Gold** for flea and tick prevention. I have also used **Wondercide** (a natural anti-flea/tick topical) with good success.

## **TIPS FOR WHEN YOUR DOG GETS ITCHY**

**Itching is the #1 reason people bring their dogs to the vet!** Labs and their dense coats can be prone to itchy skin, especially in hot or humid environments. All dogs will get an itch from time to time, but it becomes a problem when you notice them itching more than a couple of times a day, or you notice any redness or hair loss. There are lots of cheap, easy home remedies that can help an itchy dog. Here are some things to try first:

1. Make sure your dog is flea-free, and switch flea medicationsif needed. Many areas have flea populations that are resistant to various topical medications. A single flea can cause intense itch!
2. If your dog is prone to itching, start feeding a **daily** **fish oil supplement** to help their skin produce more oils. Expect to give the supplement for a few months before you see noticeable improvement, but it should help if you give it consistently!
3. Over-grooming can cause itch. Their thick, water-resistant coat makes it hard to get all the soap out during a bath. If you leave any soap on their skin, it will cause them to itch after a bath. So, take your time & rinse thoroughly against the hair with **cool** water.
4. **If you live in a hot/humid climate, your dog is at an increased risk for yeast and bacterial skin infections** Same goes for dogs who swim a lot. Their dense coats trap moisture and heat next to the skin, setting up an environment for overgrowth of microorganisms. Bathing your dog as needed (i.e. whenever you notice them start to itch) with a **shampoo containing antifungal & antibacterial properties** should help. Make sure to leave the shampoo on for **10 minutes** so it has time to kill all of the yeast/bacteria present on the skin, and rinse with **cool** **water** since heat can make the itch worse!
5. Make sure to clean your dog’s ears with an **ear flush containing antibacterial, antifungal, and drying properties** after every bath or swim. Floppy-eared dogs can get ear infections caused by moisture trapped in the ears.
6. If you notice your dog has a mild ear infection and you catch it early, it can be easily treated at home by thoroughly flushing/cleaning the ear, drying it, and applying an over-the-counter ear product such as Zymox. Repeat 1-2 times per day until it resolves. If you treat it for a few days and it doesn’t get better, or it gets to the point of being swollen, painful, or contains excess drainage, then it is time to a trip to the vet for a prescription strength ear medication!

If you’ve tried all of this and your dog is still itchy, it’s time for a trip to the vet! Mild skin allergies are a common nuisance in all types of Retriever breeds, especially the Lab (both American and English types). It is my goal to 100% eliminate allergies from my lines, so **please contact me if your dog has been diagnosed with a skin or food allergy!** This information will help me with future breeding decisions. I also send out a yearly health survey via email; your participation is greatly appreciated!

## **BASIC OBEDIENCE**

## No matter how great their bloodlines are, or how much socialization they get as youngsters, puppies will never become great adult dogs without consistent training throughout their lives.Don’t wait until your puppy is “grown” to start enforcing house rules and behavior expectations.Labs respond to positive reinforcement training wonderfully due to their people-pleasing nature. Keep training sessions short (10 minutes, 2x a day) and keep the mood light, with lots of treats and praise.

I highly recommend signing up for obedience classes with your pup as soon as your pup has had his 2nd set of vaccines. Classes are easy to find in any city, and they are totally worth the time and effort. Feel free to contact me if you need help finding an obedience club in your area! Here are some good commands to start with:

* “**Watch Me**” With your dog in front of you and small (bite sized, good-smelling) training treats in hand, say your pup’s name followed by “watch me”. Once the pup makes eye contact with you, give the treat. Eye contact is an important building block for a dog’s focus on the handler. This “trick” is useful in situations where you need to redirect your puppy’s attention.
* “**Come**” With treats in hand and your dog close by, crouch down into a welcoming position (sit back, don’t hover over the dog) and call “\*Puppy’s name\*, Come!”. As soon as Puppy comes over to you, give the treat and lots of praise.
* “**Sit**” With treats in hand say “\*Puppy’s name\*, Sit!” and gently scoop your dog’s rear end in towards the front legs. Once in a sitting position, give the treat.
* “**Leave it**” With your dog on a leash sitting in front of you, put a “boring” treat (like a saltine cracker) on the ground and keep a “yummy” one hidden in your hand. Your dog will go for the treat on the ground; cover it with your foot. First the dog will probably dig at the treat under your shoe, but as soon as your dog stops doing that and focuses his attention on you, give him the treat in your hand & lots of praise.
	+ Once your dog no longer digs for the treat under your shoe, you can test their skills by dropping a treat on the floor (with your foot close by in case the dog goes for it) and saying “Leave it”. When your dog leaves the treat alone and gives you eye contact, give another treat & praise.
	+ Tip: don’t let dogs eat the treat you told them to leave. Pick it up and put it back in the bag.

## **HOUSE TRAINING**

An 8-week-old puppy is the canine equivalent to a 2-year-old child. Young pups don’t have much bladder control and will need to go outside very frequently to avoid an accident. During their active times, they may need to go every 15-30 minutes. When they are in “sleepy mode” they may only need to go every 2-3 hours. After a meal or a water break, pups will need to relieve themselves soon afterward. As the weeks go by, they will gain better control of their urinary muscles. Try your best to be extremely consistent and clear in what your expectations are from day one.

As you get to know your puppy, you will learn the “warning signs” (often sniffing, circling, pausing what they are doing, or wandering off). When it’s time to go outside, put your pup on a 6ft leash and take him to the potty area. Let your puppy sniff around the radius of the leash, but try not to follow them wherever they please, as you want to reinforce that this is “potty time” not adventure/play time. As soon as the puppy “goes”, give lots of praise & treats (if your neighbors don’t think you’ve gone crazy, you are not praising your puppy enough!). Let your pup play around and explore outside for a few minutes before you return to the house, so he associates going potty outside with positive events.

If you are lucky to catch your puppy in the act of urinating/defecating in the house, clap and shout “NO”, scoop the puppy up, and place them outside where you want them to go. Your goal is to communicate to your pup that pottying in the house is a crime. Always praise & give treats when your puppy “goes” outside.

Tip: Reserve the word “NO” for serious offenses only; like potty accidents or rummaging through the trash. If you pester your dog with that word too often, it will lose its effect! A sharp “uh-uh” is usually enough of a verbal correction for minor offenses such as play biting, jumping, etc.

## **CRATE TRAINING**

First, make sure you have a crate that is neither too large or too small. It should be big enough for your pup to comfortably stand up, lie down, and turn around in. It should be small enough that your pup can’t urinate/defecate in one side and sleep in the other. It should also have plenty of ventilation. Line the inside with a soft crate mat (preferably not filled with “stuffing” as puppies can tear these apart and ingest the contents). The blanket that smells like their momma/littermates will help them feel less anxious for the first few nights.

**The crate should only be used for naptime during the first few days**. Play with your pup until he seems tired, then lure into the crate using some food. Once in and settled, let your pup sleep in the crate, but remain nearby in case he gets anxious. Immediately let your pup outside to go potty as soon as he wakes up. Every time you let your pup out of the crate, take him outside to go potty immediately. This reinforces that the crate is for quiet time, and potty time comes right after crate time. Consistency is the key to success!

Your puppy should sleep in the crate at night until he is reliably potty trained. They will cry for their littermates for the first few nights, and it will break your heart. Do not reinforce crying/barking by talking to your puppy or letting them out to comfort. I’ve found that having my puppy’s crate right next to my bed at night helps them feel less lonely and fall asleep more quickly. For a pup who is extremely anxious at night, I will keep their crate on my bed for the first few nights so they don’t feel like they are sleeping all alone. Be sure to take your pup outside every 3 hours throughout the night for the first couple of weeks until they gain better control of their bladders. **It is very difficult to break the habit of soiling their crate once they start, so it’s best to prevent it from happening altogether!**

The quickest way to sour your puppy to the crate is to leave them in there for longer than they are “ready” for. If there is nobody in your household that is home most of the day to take care of the puppy, consider bringing your puppy to work, working from home, or hiring a responsible puppy sitter for the first couple of weeks. You can gradually work up to longer periods of time as your puppy begins to take to the crate.

To reinforce the idea that crates are a “good thing”, you should feed your dog his meals in the crate. I also like to fill up a Kong with yogurt, freeze it, and give it to puppies in their crate, so they have something to pass the time with until they doze off to sleep. I have found that this decreases the whining significantly.

The rule of thumb is that a pup can spend an hour in the crate for every month he is old. So, a 6-month-old puppy should be able to spend 6 consecutive hours in the crate without an issue. However, it is our opinion that no dog of any age should be crated for more than 6 hours a day on a regular basis.

 If you routinely leave your dog alone for more than 6 hours daily (not including the overnight hours), consider building a kennel enclosure or “dog-proofing” a spare room in your house so your dog can get up and move around while you’re away. Even though crates are a fantastic training tool, nobody wants to be locked in a cage all day! 😊

Dear Puppy Family,

Thank you for trusting me to raise your puppy for these first few months! Each one of them has a piece of my heart. It is bittersweet to place their care into the hands of someone else, but I am confident that you will give this puppy the best life!

As your breeder, I am here to offer support throughout the lifetime of your dog. In the event that an unforeseen circumstance forces you to part with your dog, I would be glad to take him/her back, no questions asked.

Please don’t hesitate to contact me if you have questions or concerns regarding health, behavior, or anything relating to your Lab at any time. I am glad to offer advice or point you towards a professional that can help.

Lastly, feel free to send lots of updates! Nothing is more heartwarming than seeing the joy our puppies bring to their humans. It makes my day to receive a text/phone call/email about how they are doing!

Wishing you many years of happiness with your new best friend,

Claudia & Wesley Swanger

(712)-369-0024 flairlabradors@gmail.comP.O. Box 106
Battle Creek, IA 51006

Claudia & Wesley Swanger

P.O. Box 106

Battle Creek, IA 51006

(712)-369-0024 *flairlabradors@gmail.com*

**FLAIR CREEK LABRADORS GENERAL PURCHASE CONTRACT**

**BUYER INFORMATION**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

City/State: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**DOG INFORMATION**

Sire: BISS CH Wiscoy’s Tony AKC Registration #: SR68528001

Dam: Penara’s Red Hot Chili Bean AKC Registration #: SS09758502

Birth Date: 12/14/2022 Sex:               Male    /     Female

This contract is between Claudia Swanger (Seller), and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Buyer).

On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (date), Seller has sold the above described puppy (will be referred to in this contract as the Dog) to Buyer for the sum of $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, less the non-refundable deposit of $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The new owners agree with the Terms of Sale as they are hereby provided in the following contract.

* + 1. The Dog shall reside with the Buyer. The Buyer agrees to provide a safe and comfortable environment, prompt medical attention, adequate attention and exercise, proper nutrition, and fresh water to the dog at all times.
		2. The Buyer is responsible for all veterinary fees and costs. The Buyer agrees to keep the Dog current on all veterinary care including regular check-ups, vaccinations and heartworm preventative.
		3. Under no circumstances will the dog be sold, leased, traded or given away to any animal shelter, pet shop, breeder, research laboratory, or other entity.
		4. The Buyer shall notify the Seller immediately if the dog cannot be kept by the Buyer. The Dog may be returned to the Seller at any time for any reason. No cash will be exchanged. The Seller will assume any and all costs of rehoming the Dog.
		5. The Buyer agrees to never use the Dog for breeding, and assumes responsibility for preventing the Dog from becoming pregnant or impregnating another dog by way of spaying/neutering between 1-3 years of age, or proper restraint and supervision around other dogs. If the Dog becomes pregnant or impregnates another dog, this is a breach of contract and the Seller has the right to confiscate the dog from the Buyer. It is understood at the time of sale that the dog is structurally and temperamentally suited as a pet/companion dog.
		6. The Buyer understands that AKC Limited Registration means that the dog is registered, but no litters produced by the Dog will be eligible for registration. The AKC registration application will be given or mailed to the Buyer within thirty (30) days of the sale.
		7. The Seller guarantees the Dog to be of sound health and temperament at the time of sale. A record of all vaccinations and medical history will be provided by the Seller.
		8. The Buyer agrees to take the Dog to a licensed veterinarian by 2/26/2023 for a physical examination. If the veterinarian determines that, at the time of sale, the Dog was unfit for purchase due to disease or congenital disorder, the Buyer may return the puppy in exchange for a full refund of the purchase price. The Seller must be notified of the issue by 2/27/2023. The refund will not be issued until the Dog is safely back into the care of the Seller. Buyer is responsible for any and all veterinary fees while the dog is in their care.
		9. The Seller guarantees this puppy/dog to be free from hip and elbow dysplasia until the dog turns 2 years old. If the Dog is displaying symptoms of hip or elbow dysplasia prior to that, radiographs should be taken and sent to the Seller and to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) for a preliminary report. If the dog is found by the OFA to have hip or elbow dysplasia during the time period of this guarantee, the dog may be returned to the Seller or kept in the Buyer’s care, and the Seller will issue a one-time payment of $1,500.00 OR a replacement puppy from a future litter.
		10. The Seller guarantees this puppy/dog to be free from the following genetic defects: Exercise Induced Collapse (EIC), Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA-prcd), Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (HNPK), Centronuclear Myopathy (CNM), Degenerative Myelopathy (DM), Skeletal Dysplasia (SD-2), and Macular Corneal Dystrophy (MCD). If the dog is displaying symptoms of any of these genetic diseases at any point in its lifetime, and genetic testing confirms the diagnosis, the Seller agrees to provide a replacement puppy from a future litter or the Seller will issue a one-time payment of $1,500.00.
		11. This written agreement is a binding contract between the Seller and the Buyer. This contract is to be interpreted pursuant to the laws of the State of Iowa. Jurisdiction and venue to determine any dispute in regard to said pup/dog shall be conducted in Ida County, Iowa. All legal issues or court action will be filed by the Buyer or Seller in Ida County, Iowa.  This concludes the warranty. No other warranties are expressed or implied.

I acknowledge by my signature that I have read and agreed to this contract:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Buyer: | Seller: |

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_               Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_