



Pet Kare Clinic

102 Anglers Drive
(970) 879-5273

mail@petkareclinic.com



Congratulations on your new puppy!

Get to know Pet Kare Clinic!

Our Mission: To treat you and your pet like one of our own, with unparalleled compassion, experience, and teamwork!

Pet Kare Clinic was established in 1987 and began as a mobile vet and is now a 5-doctor full service veterinary hospital. We are AAHA certified among the 12-15% in North America, and AAHA certification assures you that the care we provide meets the highest of veterinary standards for the optimal health of your pet.

Our goal is to provide your pet with the most advanced medical and surgical care available. Our doctors, technician and client care staff are always continuing their education in veterinary medicine and can give your pet the most current treatments known in the veterinary field today.

We believe that preventative medicine is always the best medicine, therefore we encourage annual health exams, vaccine schedules tailored individually by patient, pre-operative and geriatric blood screenings, dentistry, radiographs, ultrasound, and aggressive pain management.

Our highest priority and promise is that when your pet is in our care, he or she will receive an abundance of love and compassion from each and every one of us. We are committed to keeping your pet as happy and comfortable as possible when in our facility.

We are a 24-hour emergency clinic if your pet is in need of emergency care at any point. We are always happy to answer any questions or concerns you may have regarding our doctors, clinic and of course your pets!

We are pleased to care for your new addition to your family, and feel free to bring your pet in for happy visits anytime! We will give treats and kisses to encourage your pet to love coming to the vet!

Vaccinating your dog!



Vaccines are very important when it comes to preventative care as they can prevent many pet illnesses spread from the environment and wildlife. Vaccines can vary by location and risk of exposure and are categorized by Core and Non-core vaccinations. **Core** vaccines are considered vital for all pets, as **non-core** vaccines are recommended based on lifestyle, location, and risk of exposure.

Rabies: is a viral disease that can cause neurological symptoms. It can affect any warm-blooded species of animal, including people and is almost always fatal. The rabies virus is present in the saliva of infected animals and is transmitted most by bite wounds. This vaccine will be given at 16 weeks of age, then again in 1 year, then will become a 3-year vaccine.

Da2pp (Distemper, Adenovirus Type 2 *hepatitis*, Parvo and Parainfluenza):

Distemper: is a highly contagious viral disease of domestic dogs, other members of the canine family and other species such as ferrets, skunks, and raccoons. It is spread by direct contact with an infected animal and symptoms include coughing, sneezing, diarrhea, vomiting, yellow discharge from the eyes and nose, and possible seizures. Dogs that recover from the disease are often left with persistent muscle twitches and recurrent seizures.

Adenovirus Type 2 and Parainfluenza: are viruses spread through the cough of an infected dog. Recent exposure to a kennel, boarding facility or shelter may be an initial indication to the virus followed by persistent coughing. Lethargy and potential liver disease is the main indication to either infection.

Parvovirus: is a highly contagious virus that can affect all dogs, especially those who are unvaccinated or puppies younger than four months old. Susceptible animals become infected most often by ingesting feces as parvovirus is stable in the environment and is resistant to the effects of heat, detergents, and alcohol. Due to the stability of the virus, it is easily transmitted via the hair or feet of infected dogs, contaminated shoes, clothes, and other objects. Direct contact with infected dogs is not required to spread the disease. Symptoms can vary but generally include severe vomiting and diarrhea, which may or may not contain blood, lethargy, and lack of appetite.

Bordetella: is a bacterium causing an infectious and contagious cough. The infection spreads when dogs are housed together or come nose to nose. It is often seen after your dog spent time at a boarding facility or kennel, hence the name kennel cough. Symptoms are often mild and include a persistent cough most commonly described as 'something stuck in the throat'. The cough can be accompanied by runny eyes and nose, swollen tonsils, wheezing respiration, lack of appetite and lethargy. Steamboat is a 'dog community' making the risk of kennel cough higher than in other communities.

Leptospirosis: is a bacterial disease that can be found in most animals including livestock and wildlife (deer, raccoons, opossums, skunks, mice, and other rodents). The bacteria are passed via urine into water sources. Your dog can become infected by drinking, swimming, or walking through contaminated water. In most severe cases, this disease can lead to kidney or liver failure and may be fatal. Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease meaning that it can be transmitted to people, which is rarely fatal in people but can cause severe illness. We share our community with many types of wildlife, so the risk of this disease is higher in our community than others.

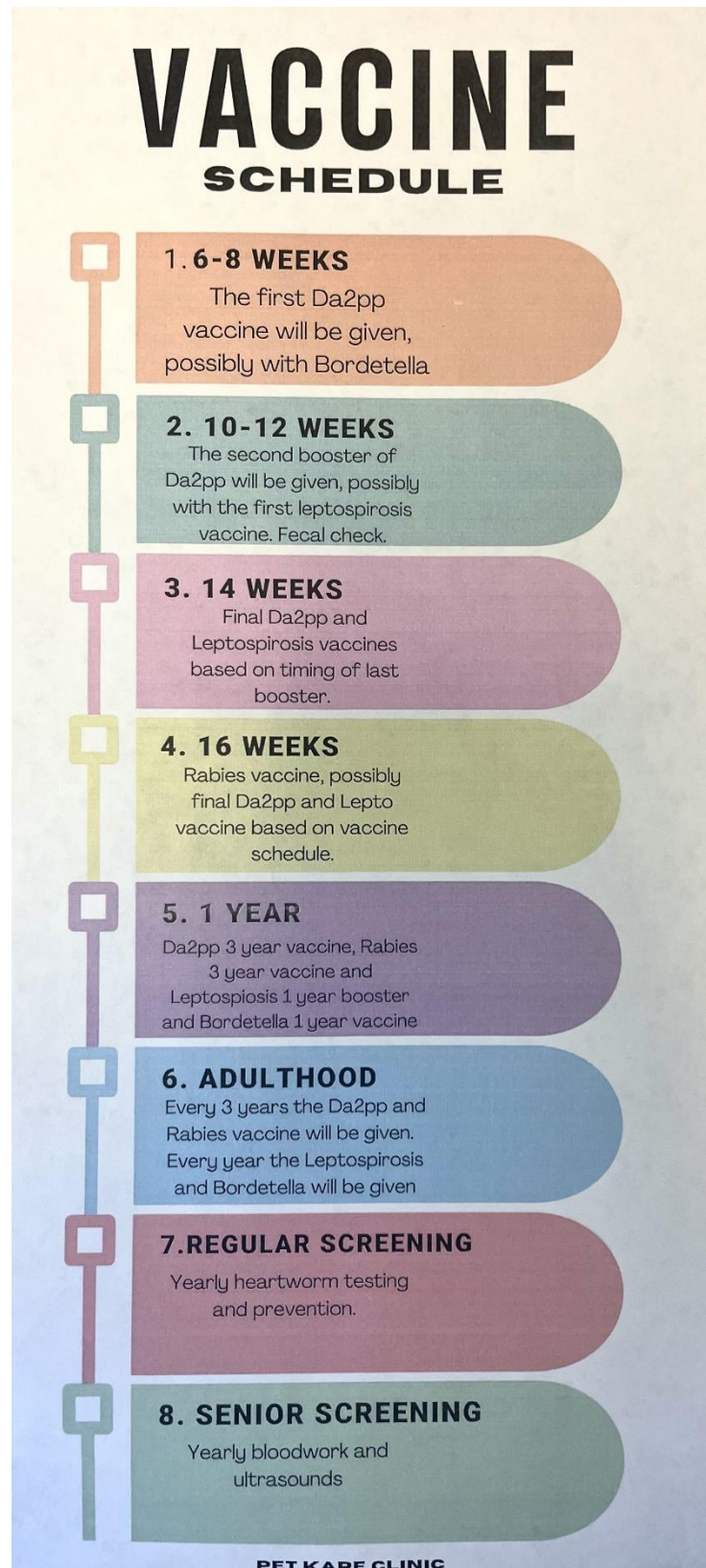
Rattlesnake vaccine: is an optional vaccine but highly recommended for those whose pets have increased exposure to rattlesnakes. This includes those who are frequently hiking with your pet, or pets running through fields often. This vaccine prolongs the time from being bitten to the time they receive treatment, as they must still receive treatment after being bitten.

Some pets may experience mild side effects within hours after the vaccination is given. This is a normal response by your pet's immune system during the process of developing protective immunity. Some common symptoms include:

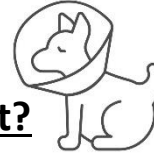
- Mild fever.
- Decrease in social behavior.
- Decreased appetite or activity.
- Discomfort or mild swelling at the injection site.

If your pet is showing signs of facial swelling or swelling in the legs, repeated vomiting or diarrhea, difficulty breathing, itching throughout the whole body or collapse contact us right away.

As these are rare symptoms, your pet may require emergency medical treatment.



Your puppy should not be socializing with unknown dogs, doing to a dog park or any high dog traffic areas for 2+ weeks after their final vaccines, and they are still at risk!



Why spay or neuter your pet?

All pets should be spayed or neutered unless the animal had been diagnosed with a genetic disease or has been determined to be of breeding quality.

Some common myths with spaying or neutering:

- Caused laziness or hyperactivity.
- Reduces instinct to protect your family and home.
- Causes immature behaviors.
- Postpones or delays normal behavior maturity.

An **ovariohysterectomy** or spaying is when the ovaries and uterus are removed from the female.

At what age should you spay your female puppy?

- Small breeds should be spayed around the age of 7 months.
- Large breeds should be spayed from 1 year to 1 ½ years of age, giving more time for growth plates to form.

Benefits of spaying your dog:

- Eliminates risks of ovarian and uterine cancer.
- Eliminates risk of post-heat cycle uterine infections (pyometra, which is an emergency surgery).
- Eliminates unwanted pregnancies.
- Prevents hormonal changes that may interfere with medications for diabetes or epilepsy.

Did you know?

- Spaying your dog before the first heat gives your pet a 0.5% chance of developing breast (mammary) cancer.
- Spaying your dog after one heat cycle gives your pet a 8% chance of mammary cancer.
- Spaying after two heat cycles, the risk of mammary cancer is increased to 26%.
- There is no age limit to spay your dog.

Castration or neutering is when the testes are removed from the male.

At what age should you neuter your male puppy?

- Smaller breed dogs under 45lbs can be neutered around 6 months.

- Larger breed dogs larger than 50lb should be neutered around 1 year to 1 ½ years to allow proper growth and reduce risk of ACL injury. Barring behavioral concerns, your dog may need to be neutered earlier.

Benefits of neutering your puppy:

- Eliminates risks of testicular cancer.
- Greatly reduces the risk of prostate disease.
- Reduced risk of perianal tumors.
- Reduced instinctual roaming, fighting, spraying, or marking.
- Eliminate unwanted litter and sexually transmitted diseases.

Did you know?

- Testicular cancer is the second most common tumor in males.
- Nationwide, most dogs hit by cars are intact males.

What to expect at the time of Spay or Neuter time



We offer a comprehensive spay and neuter package which includes the following:

- Comprehensive physical exam.
- Preoperative Bloodwork. This is important to do prior to any anesthesia as it allows us to identify pre-existing problems and minimizes any complications. It also gives us a good baseline for future health monitoring.
- Intravenous Catheter and IV Fluids. We will place an IV catheter and give your pet fluids during the full procedure to ensure that your pet's blood pressure is properly maintained which helps support organ function. The catheter also gives us IV access in case your pet has any adverse reactions to the anesthetic drugs, and aids in quicker post-surgical recovery.
- Intensive Anesthetic Monitoring. During the full procedure the veterinary technician will be monitoring your pet's vital every 5 minutes. This will include an EKG to monitor the heart, oxygenation levels, respiration rate and temperature.
- Pain Medication in the hospital and to take home. Pain management is very important, and it will improve the recovery process, reduce stress, and increase a sense of well-being.
- Incisional Bandage. A small bandage will be placed over the incision area to keep your pet from licking and to keep the area clean. This will only last the first few days' post-surgery.

- Elizabethan collar “Cone”. We will send home an e-collar home with your pet to prevent licking or chewing at the incision site. Many pets don’t love the cone, and some owners will remove the cone from their pet because they don’t like it, though this could cause many complications with the healing process. We highly recommend the cone as it will give your pet a speedy recovery and back to their playful selves.

Gastropexy

This is a procedure we will offer at the time of Spay or Neuter for large, deep chested dogs. This procedure attaches the stomach to the body wall to prevent the stomach from flipping over causing a gastric dilatation volvulus, otherwise known as GDV or bloat. Bloat is a life-threatening emergency that frequently ends up in death unless treated urgently and effectively by surgical intervention, costing around \$3000-\$6000.

What is Canine Bloat (GDV)?

The cause of canine bloat is when the stomach twists and fills with gas. This is a life-threatening emergency and may require immediate surgery. This is seen mostly in larger breed dogs with deep chests such as Labradors, Gold Retrievers, Great Danes, etc. Though bloat has been seen in smaller breeds such as the dachshund and basset hound. If the stomach maintains its normal anatomical position without twisting is called gastric dilation, and this can be treatable without surgery, though the only way to identify the difference is an exam following diagnostics, therefore must be seen by a veterinarian.

Potential signs of bloat may include:

- Stomach contracts without truly vomiting.
- Large and distended stomach.
- Abdominal discomfort; whining, pacing, getting up and laying down often, stretching, looking at abdomen, and anxiety.

Recommendations to avoid the risk of bloat:

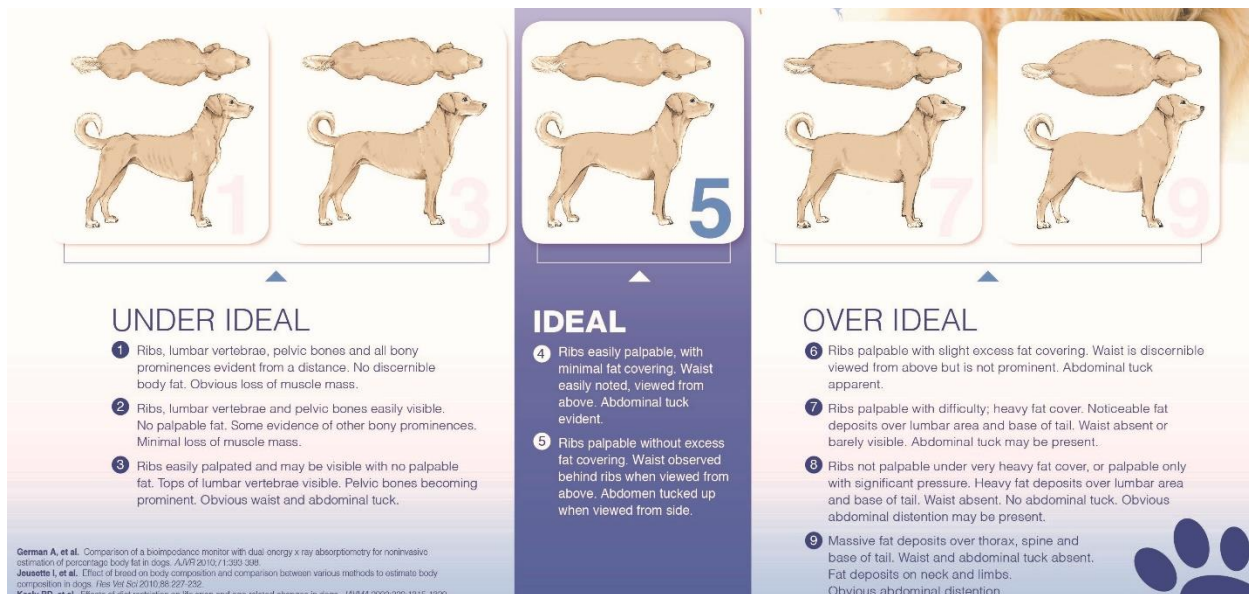
- Feeding larger dog 2-3 times daily instead of once a day to observe post-feeding behavior.
- Avoid rigorous exercise, excitement, and stress 1 hour before and 2 hours after a meal. Walking is permissible as it may simulate normal gastrointestinal function.
- Preventative surgery at the time of spay or neuter (gastropexy).

Elective options that we can offer at the time spay or neuter, NOT included in our comprehensive package:

- Hip Radiographs- recommended in large and giant breeds to check for signs of hip dysplasia.
- Microchip Identification.

- Genetic Health analysis test- Curious what breeds your dog could be? We offer a Royal Canin genetic test which is a blood test that can test up to the great grandparent breed, along with MDR1 testing which will tell us if your dog has multidrug resistance.
- Echocardiogram- evaluates your dog's heart for abnormalities.
- Extract retained deciduous puppy teeth- these can force healthy adult teeth to erupt incorrectly causing further dental issues as the dog matures.

Feeding Recommendations for puppies



Puppies of all sizes should eat a puppy formula until 1 year of age, then should be transitioned to an adult formula. Certain growth diets are formulated by size, which is very important, especially for larger breed dogs as they are more prone to osteoarthritis, hip dysplasia, and joint pain. We recommend feeding a large breed puppy diet as the diets will include certain differences in nutrients required for a large dog, then for a small or medium dog.

Joint supplements are recommended especially for large breed puppies. We recommend Cosequin which is formulated to help support and maintain the health of your dog's joints and cartilage, and starting this while they are growing is a great preventative measure for their orthopedic care down the road.

Growing puppies, especially large breeds, should not be given vitamin or mineral supplements as their balanced diet is formulated to give them what they need, and giving those extra supplements could contribute to developmental orthopedic diseases.

Exercise should be limited and not forced exercise such as running along a bike or long leash runs under after they are 1 year old. It takes 9-12 months for growth plates to fuse, and

extreme exercise can cause later development of bone and joint issues. Just small leash walks and playing in the yard for the first year will be all they need!

We do not recommend raw diets, as raw diets can contain bacteria and parasites putting you and your dog at risk. It is also difficult to formulate a complete raw diet that includes all necessary nutrients, vitamins, amino acids, proteins, fats, and carbohydrates that your dog needs daily.

Grain Free Diets are unnecessary and not recommended unless there is a medical reason such as an allergy. Most grain free diets or 'boutique' diets take grain out of the diet and replace it with legumes (green peas, chickpeas, alfalfa meal, beans, soy, or lentils), which can put your pet at risk of developing dilated cardiomyopathy. For more information visit our website and under the For Clients tab, go to medical information search and search Grain Free Diets.



Dental care gets overlooked when it comes to caring for animals, though it is very important! The American Veterinary Dental Society recommends a full dental cleaning every 12 months for your pet. Home dental care is the single most important aspect of regular dental care, imagine if we didn't brush our teeth every day!

Brushing your dog's teeth once a day is ideal and recommended to prevent the formation of tartar and other health hazards of dental disease. There are toothbrushes with soft bristles, and some made for the configuration of animal teeth. Finger brushes are also made to help brush smaller pet's teeth. Make sure to use toothpaste specifically made for animals, **DO NOT USE HUMAN TOOTHPASTE**. Human toothpaste has ingredients that cannot be swallowed such as fluoride, and because animals cannot spit it can cause stomach irritation. There are enzymatic toothpaste options for pets in different flavors, and most pets surprisingly enjoy getting their teeth brushed!

There are also different brushing alternatives to help with tartar control and work for those pets who don't like brushing.

- Dental sprays and rinses can be applied directly to the mouth and gums as an anti-plaque wash. This is a great option for animals who will not let you touch their mouth.

- Dental treats are another great option for dogs who do not like their mouth touched. We recommend Hill's t/d (tartar diet) treats which are enzymatic and help break down tartar as they chew on them and have seen the most efficacy than with other dental treat options. We don't recommend bones, as they can cause fractured teeth and the possibility of swallowing a large piece that can get stuck in the GI tract, or bone shards becoming compacted in the colon which could require surgery.
- Dental diets can be an easier option, whether mixing a dental diet with a normal diet, or giving your dog a complete dental diet if recommended by your veterinarian.

If your pet has more advanced dental disease then a full dental cleaning will be needed, as dental home care will not get rid of the plaque and gingivitis.


Dental disease is categorized by grade 1-4, grade 1 being minimal, and grade 4 being more severe. More than 80% of dogs show dental disease by the age of 3.


Periodontal disease that is not treated has been linked to heart, kidney, and liver problems. Dog with healthy mouths can live much longer, which is why dental care is so important!


The 7 signs of dental disease in dogs


Smelly pet breath isn't normal and if your dog is showing any of the below signs, then they are likely suffering from dental disease.


- 

Bad smelling breath
- 

Discolouration or build-up of plaque and tartar on teeth
- 

Redness or inflammation of the gum
- 

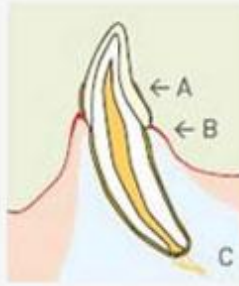
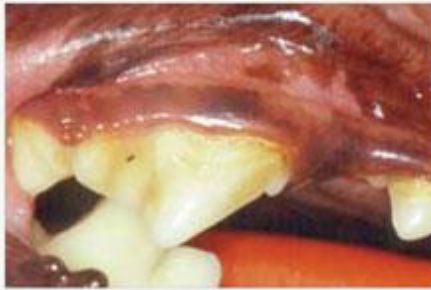
Difficulty eating or loss of appetite
- 

Discomfort, lumps, or bleeding around the mouth
- 

Swelling under the eye
- 

Pawing at the mouth

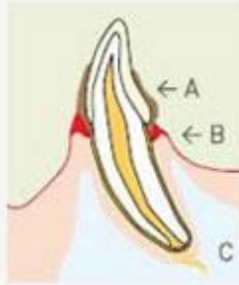
GRADE 1



- A. Plaque and calculus deposit
- B. Inflamed gingiva
- C. Zero bone loss

Marginal gingivitis
Mild plaque and calculus
Reversible with scale/polish

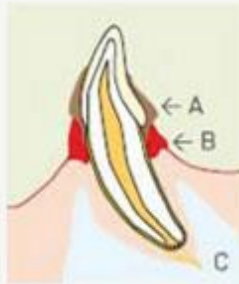
GRADE 2



- A. Plaque and calculus extend down
- B. Pocket forming
- C. Mild bone loss

Gingival recession
Plaque and calculus extend to root
Furcation exposure
Mild bone loss greater than 25%
Possible furcation exposure

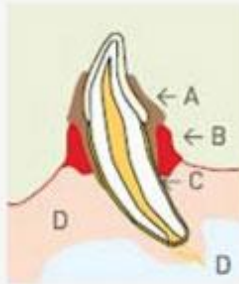
GRADE 3



- A. Plaque and calculus extend down
- B. Deepening pocket
- C. Extensive bone reduction

Ulcerated gingiva
Plaque and calculus further down
25 - 50% bone loss
Possible furcation exposure

GRADE 4



- A. Plaque and calculus extend down
- B. Deepening pocket
- C. Extensive bone reduction
- D. Severe bone and gum loss

Significant loss of gingiva
> 50% bone loss, tooth mobility

Poisonings and Toxicity



Pets can find certain items around the house, the garbage, and outside that can be very poisonous or toxic to them, and it can be difficult to determine what the animal has ingested. It is important to know the signs of toxicity and to be aware of what is in their environment.

The following is a list of more common toxic substances and clinical signs they cause:

Antifreeze containing Ethylene Glycol

Initial signs resembles drunkenness, and an animal will often begin drinking a lot of water and urinating a lot within the first hour. Watch for vomiting, depression, loss of coordination and even seizures. Dog and cats need to be treated within 2-4 hours of ingestion, if not treated it could lead to kidney failure and possible death.

Rodenticides including Warfarin, D-con, Rodex, Talon, Havoc and many others.

These products prevent the body from activating Vitamin K, which is a very important factor in blood clotting, putting the animal at risk for a bleeding disorder. Depending on the type if liquid ingested, signs can begin within days to weeks. Signs include lethargy, pale gums (from light pink to white), blood in the urine, dark/tar like feces, blood in the vomit and difficulty breathing.

Chocolate containing Theobromine

Different types of chocolate contains different amounts of theobromine from baking chocolate, milk chocolate and white chocolate. Theobromine and caffeine may cause vomiting, diarrhea, excitement, a rapid heartrate, tremors and seizure. One pound of milk chocolate or 4oz of baking chocolate could be lethal to a 16lb dog. There is a chocolate toxicity calculator on our website, under helpful links which can be found under the tab for clients.

Xylitol

Xylitol is a white, crystalline sugar alcohol that is used as a sugar substitute sweetener in many products. This product causes low blood sugar in dogs and cats. Symptoms include vomiting, lethargy, diarrhea, collapse and seizures may be seen. All xylitol exposures should be evaluated by a veterinarian immediately because it can be absorbed extremely rapidly and early treatment will lead to the best prognosis. 1-2 small pieces of xylitol-containing gum can be fatal to a dog, and we recommend you do not induce vomiting or give anything orally unless directed by your veterinarian.

Anti-Inflammatories including but not limited to Aspirin, Acetaminophen (Tylenol), Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin), Naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn). All included may cause stomach irritation/ulcers, kidney and liver problems. Signs include vomiting, stomach pain, lethargy, dark tarry feces and anorexia.

Certain foods to avoid feeding your pets include Pork, Grapes and Raisins, Onions, Garlic, Macadamia nuts, Rhubarb, and spoiled foods/compost.

An excellent resource is the Animal Poison Control Center (ASPCA) at [1-888-426-4435](tel:1-888-426-4435) or www.aspca.org/apcc which is available 24 hours, 7 days a week.

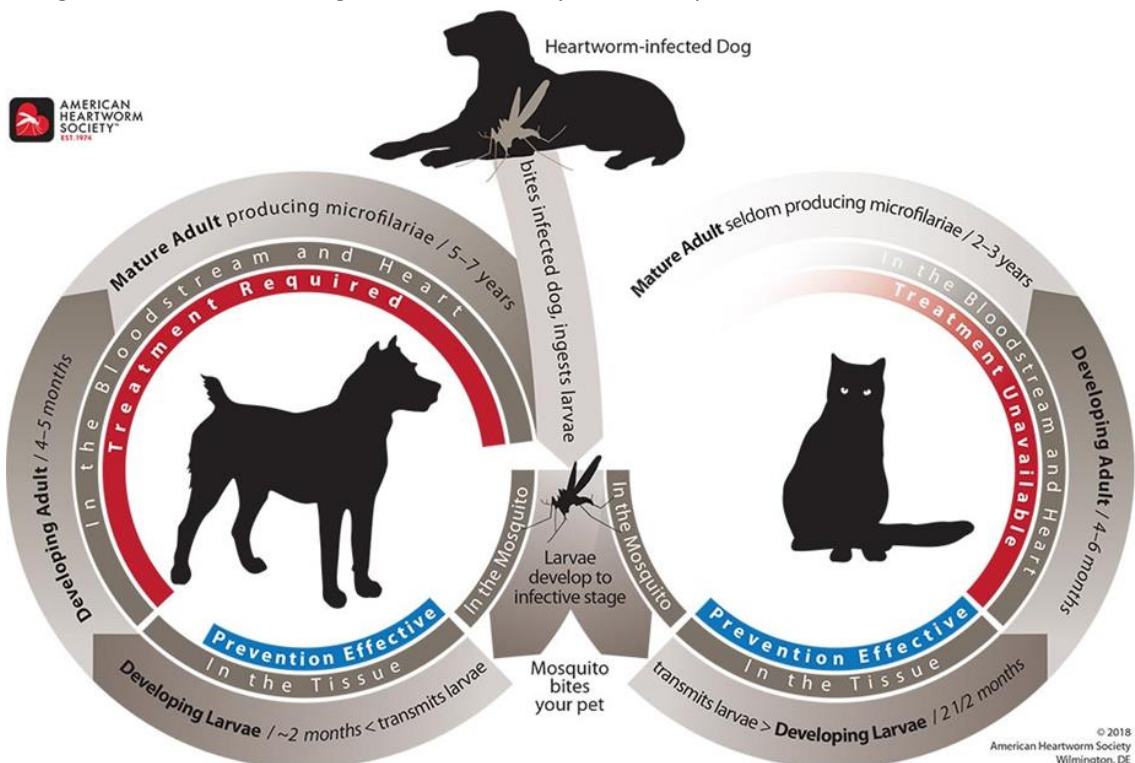
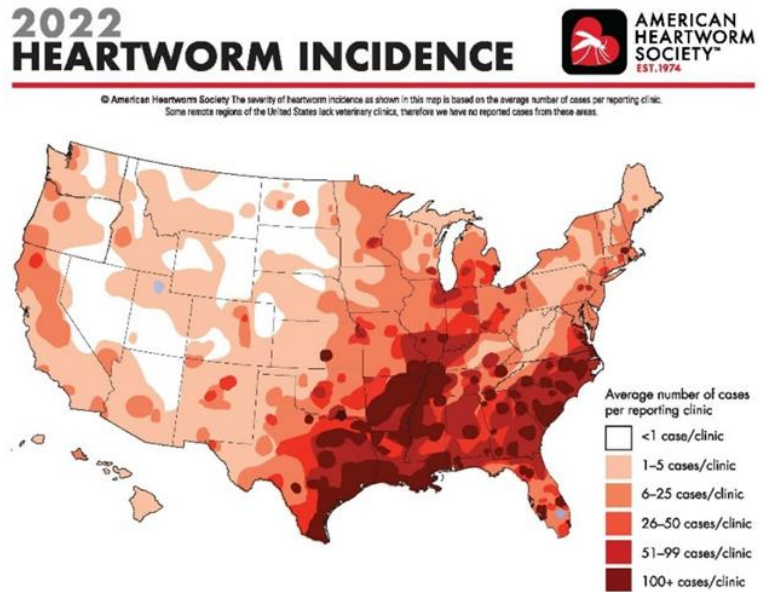
Heartworm Disease

Heartworm disease develops when a dog is bitten by a mosquito carrying microscopic larvae of a parasite called *Dirofilaria immitis*. Once the mosquito bites and starts to feed, these microscopic larvae begin to infect and migrate into the dog's bloodstream, where they grow into adult worms. Adult female heartworms are larger than male heartworms and can grow 10 to 12 inches in length, making their home in the right side of the heart and vessels of the lungs, often causing lung disease and heart failure.

Heartworm disease is easy to prevent but hard to treat and continues to be a major health problem for dogs living the United States.

Dogs can be infected for several years before symptoms develop so it may not be obvious at first, though the heartworms will slowly cause damage to the pulmonary arteries of the lungs, possibly showing a mild but persistent cough, lethargy, reluctance to exercise, decreased appetite, and weight loss. Eventually as the blood flow becomes more constricted, some dogs can develop heart disease.

Annual testing is recommended along with seasonal or year-round prevention.





Socialization and Training

A new puppy is very exciting and fun, though a lot of work! It is important to understand that certain types of socialization, desensitizing and training are needed at an early age of puppyhood, which your dog will carry into their adult years. Below is some information to help give you some insight into your little furball of energy!

Socialization is the period between 4 and 16 weeks of age. This period is very important as your puppy will be receiving his or her vaccines, visiting the veterinarian and receiving physical exams, not to mention meeting new people and places. The biggest goal currently is showing your new puppy a safe and positive environment after leaving their mom and litter behind and joining their new family! There are restrictions with socialization while your puppy is young, as your puppy has not acquired immunity to certain diseases such as Parvo and Distemper, meaning socialization with other puppies or unvaccinated dogs should be restricted. It is also important to avoid contaminated soils where viral particles and parasites can be living in such as busy dog parks or trails as these can be spread by feces. That being said, take your puppy on leash walks close to home and enjoy plenty of playtime!

As a small young puppy, they are eager to learn about the world around them and where he or she fits. We need to provide a safe and secure environment as puppies love to explore and the way a puppy explores is usually with their teeth! Make sure their environment is safe from small objects such as child toys, hair ties, trash, electrical cords, window blind cords, plants, electronics, etc. If your puppy ingests something, call the veterinarian right away!

Crate Training is an excellent option in keeping your puppy safe. Similar to a child's playpen, when your puppy cannot be supervised directly, they should be in their crate. A crate can act as your puppies' personal space and is used to keep your puppy safe when you're not home or sleeping. It can also help with obedience training and to help correct bad behavior. The crate must be properly sized for your puppy's breed and allow room for growth.

Biting is common for puppies, as a puppy is into everything and usually always using their mouth to explore, including you. This is usually brushed off at 'teething' though can be more of a behavioral growth issue. Some puppies bite by showing dominance, which is why it is important to let them know it is not okay and that it hurts. If your puppy bites you, stop playing and say 'NO' or make a yelp noise as their littermates would do to show them it hurts. If you push their cheek into their mouth while biting, it shows them it hurts as they are biting themselves or try to distract them with a chew toy.

House Training is busy work for you and your new puppy. It takes time and patience and is focused on minimizing accidents and rewarding when eliminations are in the preferred locations. This means frequent trips outside throughout the day and night, ideally in the same location outside so your puppy recognizes it. Once outside with your puppy you need to spend time outside and give them a chance to go, once they do make sure to give them a treat or a reward.

If you come home and there is a wet spot or accident on the floor, avoid punishing your puppy as it is too late. Do not spank them, rub their face in the mess or yell at them as it will not help. Simply clean up the mess and take your puppy outside, then continue trips outside every hour, or when you notice your puppy sniffing around. If you catch them in the act, calmly interrupt and take them directly outside, and praise them as they finish outside with words or treats. It takes time, but eventually they will learn!

Desensitization is important as this can show your puppy certain handling does not need to be fearsome or painful, for example nail trims, cleaning teeth and most importantly vet visits! It is our goal to show them a positive experience and show them that there is nothing to be afraid of and to trust more, as building trust is a critical step in developing a good companionship. Some things that you can do at home include opening their mouths, looking into their eyes and ears, move their legs, touch their paws, lay them on their back and on their sides, and even under their tail. Do this in an encouraging, positive manner and these exercises will end with a well-adjusted dog that you can do virtually anything to.

Obedience is more than teaching your puppy to sit, but teaching your puppy obedience is a preventative to dominant behavior as they get older. Like us, dogs need a set of consistent rules, boundaries, and limitations by which they live. When asking your dog to sit, this puts your dog in a submissive position acknowledging that we are the leader. This will lead your dog to sit when asking for something like a treat, food or to go outside. Similar to teaching a child to say please when asking for something.

Dominance is a natural instinct for animals as in the wild their social concept is “top dog” or “alpha”. Avoid giving your dog people food, jumping on you or others, chasing other dogs or people, and more, as this is giving into their dominant behavior. It is very important to teach Obedience to avoid dominance. Do not reward attention-seeking behavior such as nudging, barking, leaning, or pawing.

Correcting Bad Behavior

Puppies like to push limits and it is very important to handle bad behavior correctly. Some options include:

- **Ignore bad behavior** A puppy’s main motivation is playtime, but if they are getting too rough or not listening it is important to stop playing and ignore them, telling them that you won’t play with them if they are naughty.
- **Reprimand** One of the most used words for the next year or two will be “NO” and make sure it is deep and forceful startling the dog, but not causing fear. Time outs are greats for these moments, by putting your puppy in their crate and giving them alone time.
- **Physical** is the last resort. This is only if your puppy is ignoring the NO or challenging you by showing aggression. The best physical punishment is restraint by putting your puppy on their side and holding them down for a momentary relaxation that says, “I give in”. If you have questions please ask your veterinarian, as we can show you good restraint techniques. DO NOT hit your animals, as it shows them fear and can cause more trouble as they get older.

Interested in Pet Insurance? Pet Insurance is very important to have incase of possible emergencies of sickness!

Check out www.petinsurancereview.com, it compares different companies and quotes and helps find a good plan for you and your puppy!



BOARDING KENNELS

Rocky Mountain Pet Resort: (970) 638-0242

Red Rover Pet Resort: (970) 879-3647

Peace Love and Pet Care: (970) 879-5683

Honey Rock in Craig: (970) 824-9518

GROOMERS

Powder Hounds Grooming Salon: (970) 846-8335

Tail Blazers Grooming: (970) 879-5610

Doggie Style Mobile Pet Grooming: (970) 736-1077

Steamboat Dog Spa: (970) 871-0021

PET STORES

Paws n Claws: (970) 879-6092

Elk River Farm & Feed: (970) 879-5383

Outdoor K9: (970) 761-2278

Ace Hardware: (970) 879-8014

TRAINERS

Dogma: info@dogmacaninettraining.com

Sara Catt (puppies only): (720) 347-9045

Total Teamwork Training: (970) 629-1507