[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Redirect](/wiki/Template:Redirect) [Template:Redirect](/wiki/Template:Redirect) [Template:Italic title](/wiki/Template:Italic_title) [Template:Use mdy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_mdy_dates) [Template:Infobox media franchise](/wiki/Template:Infobox_media_franchise) ***Scooby-Doo*** is an American [animated cartoon](/wiki/Animation) [franchise](/wiki/Media_franchise), comprising several animated television series produced from 1969 to the present day. The original series, [*Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo,_Where_Are_You!), was created for [Hanna-Barbera Productions](/wiki/Hanna-Barbera) by writers [Joe Ruby](/wiki/Joe_Ruby) and [Ken Spears](/wiki/Ken_Spears) in 1969. This [Saturday-morning cartoon](/wiki/Saturday-morning_cartoon) series featured four teenagers—[Fred Jones](/wiki/Fred_Jones_(Scooby-Doo)), [Daphne Blake](/wiki/Daphne_Blake), [Velma Dinkley](/wiki/Velma_Dinkley), and [Norville "Shaggy" Rogers](/wiki/Shaggy_Rogers)—and their talking brown [Great Dane](/wiki/Great_Dane)[[1]](#cite_note-1) named [Scooby-Doo](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_(character)), who solve mysteries involving supposedly [supernatural](/wiki/Supernatural) creatures through a series of antics and missteps.[[2]](#cite_note-2) Following the success of the original series, Hanna-Barbera and its successor [Warner Bros. Animation](/wiki/Warner_Bros._Animation) have produced numerous follow-up and [spin-off](/wiki/Spin-off_(media)) animated series and several related works, including television specials and made-for-TV movies, a line of [direct-to-video](/wiki/Direct-to-video) films, and two [Warner Bros.](/wiki/Warner_Bros.)–produced theatrical feature films. Some versions of *Scooby-Doo* feature different variations on the show's supernatural theme, and include characters such as Scooby's cousin [Scooby-Dum](/wiki/Scooby-Dum) and nephew [Scrappy-Doo](/wiki/Scrappy-Doo) in addition to or instead of some of the original characters.

*Scooby-Doo* was originally broadcast on CBS from 1969 to 1976, when it moved to [ABC](/wiki/American_Broadcasting_Company). ABC aired the show until canceling it in 1986, and presented a spin-off featuring the characters as children, [*A Pup Named Scooby-Doo*](/wiki/A_Pup_Named_Scooby-Doo), from 1988 until 1991. New *Scooby-Doo* series aired as part of [*Kids WB*](/wiki/Kids_WB) on [The WB](/wiki/The_WB_Television_Network) Network and its successor, [The CW](/wiki/The_CW_Television_Network) Network, from 2002 until 2008. [*Scooby-Doo! Mystery Incorporated*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_Mystery_Incorporated) aired on [Cartoon Network](/wiki/Cartoon_Network) from 2010 to 2013,[[3]](#cite_note-3) and [*Be Cool Scooby-Doo!*](/wiki/Be_Cool_Scooby-Doo!) debuted on [Cartoon Network](/wiki/Cartoon_Network) in 2015.[[4]](#cite_note-4) Repeats of the various *Scooby-Doo* series are broadcast frequently on Cartoon Network and its sister channel [Boomerang](/wiki/Boomerang_(TV_channel)) in the United States as well as other countries.

In 2013, [*TV Guide*](/wiki/TV_Guide) ranked *Scooby-Doo* the fifth Greatest TV Cartoon of All Time.[[5]](#cite_note-5)

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## Development[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

In 1968, [parent-run organizations](/wiki/Consumer_organization), particularly [Action for Children's Television](/wiki/Action_for_Children's_Television) (ACT), began to protest about what they perceived as excessive violence in Saturday morning cartoons.[[6]](#cite_note-6) Most of these shows were [Hanna-Barbera](/wiki/Hanna-Barbera) action cartoons like [*Space Ghost*](/wiki/Space_Ghost_(TV_series)), [*The Herculoids*](/wiki/The_Herculoids) and [*Birdman and the Galaxy Trio*](/wiki/Birdman_and_the_Galaxy_Trio), and virtually all of them were canceled by 1969 because of pressure from the parent groups.[[7]](#cite_note-7) Members of these watchgroups served as advisers to Hanna-Barbera and other animation studios to ensure that their new programs would be safe for children.

[Fred Silverman](/wiki/Fred_Silverman), executive in charge of [daytime programming](/wiki/Daytime_television_in_the_United_States) for the [CBS](/wiki/CBS) network at the time, was looking for a show that would revitalize his Saturday morning line and please the watch groups at the same time. The result was [*The Archie Show*](/wiki/The_Archie_Show), based upon [Bob Montana's](/wiki/Bob_Montana) teenage humor comic book [*Archie*](/wiki/Archie_Comics). Also successful were the musical numbers [The Archies](/wiki/The_Archies) performed during each program (one of which, "[Sugar, Sugar](/wiki/Sugar,_Sugar)", was the most successful [*Billboard*](/wiki/Billboard_magazine) [number-one hit](/wiki/Billboard_Hot_100) of 1969). Silverman was eager to build upon this success, and contacted producers [William Hanna](/wiki/William_Hanna) and [Joseph Barbera](/wiki/Joseph_Barbera) about possibly creating another show based on a teenage rock group, this one featuring teens who solved mysteries in between gigs. Silverman envisioned the show as a cross between the popular [*I Love a Mystery*](/wiki/I_Love_a_Mystery) [radio](/wiki/Old-time_radio) [serials](/wiki/Radio_drama) of the 1940s and either the Archie characters or the popular early 1960s television series [*The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis*](/wiki/The_Many_Loves_of_Dobie_Gillis).[[8]](#cite_note-8) After attempting to develop his own version of the proposed show called *House of Mystery*,[[1]](#cite_note-1) [Joseph Barbera](/wiki/Joseph_Barbera), who handled the development and sale of Hanna-Barbera shows while [William Hanna](/wiki/William_Hanna) handled production,[[1]](#cite_note-1) passed the task along to story writers [Joe Ruby](/wiki/Joe_Ruby) and [Ken Spears](/wiki/Ken_Spears) and artist/character designer [Iwao Takamoto](/wiki/Iwao_Takamoto). Their original treatment, based in part on *The Archie Show*, was titled *Mysteries Five* and featured five teenagers: Geoff, Mike, Kelly, Linda, Linda's brother W.W. and their [bongo](/wiki/Bongo_drum)-playing dog, Too Much, who were all members of the band Mysteries Five. When The Mysteries Five were not performing at gigs, they were out solving spooky mysteries involving ghosts, [zombies](/wiki/Zombie), and other supernatural creatures. Ruby and Spears were unable to decide whether Too Much would be a large cowardly dog or a small feisty dog.[[1]](#cite_note-1) When the former was chosen, Ruby and Spears wrote Too Much as a [Great Dane](/wiki/Great_Dane) but revised the dog character to a large [sheepdog](/wiki/Old_English_Sheepdog) (similar to the Archies' sheepdog, [Hot Dog](/wiki/Hot_Dog_(comics))) just before their presentation to Silverman, as Ruby feared the character would be too similar to the comic strip character [Marmaduke](/wiki/Marmaduke).[[1]](#cite_note-1) Silverman rejected their initial pitch, and after consulting with Barbera on next steps, got Barbera's permission to go ahead with Too Much being a Great Dane instead of a sheepdog.[[1]](#cite_note-1)[[9]](#cite_note-9) Lead character designer Takamoto, while designing the characters, consulted a studio colleague who happened to be a [breeder](/wiki/Dog_breeding) of Great Danes. After learning the characteristics of a prize-winning Great Dane from her, Takamoto proceeded to break most of the rules and designed Too Much with overly bowed legs, a [double chin](/wiki/Double_chin), and a sloped back, among other abnormalities.[[10]](#cite_note-10)[[11]](#cite_note-11) Ruby and Spears' second pass at the show used *Dobie Gillis* as the template for the teenagers rather than *Archie*. The treatment retained the dog Too Much, while reducing the number of teenagers to four, removing the Mike character and retaining Geoff, Kelly, Linda, and W.W.[[9]](#cite_note-9) As their personalities were modified, so were the characters' names: Geoff became "Ronnie"[[12]](#cite_note-12) – later renamed "[Fred](/wiki/Fred_Jones_(Scooby-Doo))" (at Silverman's behest),[[13]](#cite_note-13) Kelly became "[Daphne](/wiki/Daphne_Blake)", Linda "[Velma](/wiki/Velma_Dinkley)", and W.W. "[Shaggy](/wiki/Shaggy_Rogers)". The teens were now based on four teenage characters from *The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis*: [Dobie Gillis](/wiki/Dobie_Gillis), Thalia Menninger, [Zelda Gilroy](/wiki/Zelda_Gilroy) and [Maynard G. Krebs](/wiki/Maynard_G._Krebs), respectively.[[1]](#cite_note-1)[[14]](#cite_note-14)[[15]](#cite_note-15) The revised show was re-pitched to Silverman, who liked the material but, disliking the title *Mysteries Five*, decided to call the show *Who's S-S-Scared?*[[16]](#cite_note-16) Silverman presented *Who's S-S-Scared?* to the CBS executives as the centerpiece for the upcoming [1969–70 season's](/wiki/1969–70_United_States_network_television_schedule_(Saturday_morning)) Saturday morning cartoon block. CBS president [Frank Stanton](/wiki/Frank_Stanton_(executive)) felt that the presentation artwork was too scary for young viewers and, thinking the show would be the same, decided to pass on it.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[[16]](#cite_note-16) Now without a centerpiece for the upcoming season's programming, Silverman had Ruby, Spears, and the Hanna-Barbera staff revise the treatments and presentation materials to tone down the show and better reflect its comedy elements. The rock band element was dropped, and more attention was focused upon Shaggy and Too Much. According to Ruby and Spears, Silverman was inspired by [Frank Sinatra's](/wiki/Frank_Sinatra) [scat](/wiki/Scat_singing) "doo-be-doo-be-doo" at the end of his recording of "[Strangers in the Night](/wiki/Strangers_in_the_Night)" on a flight to one of the development meetings, and decided to rename the dog "[Scooby-Doo](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_(character))" and re-rechristen the show [*Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo,_Where_Are_You!)<ref name=RubyAndSpears/> The revised show was re-presented to CBS executives, who approved it for production.

## Original television series run[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

### The CBS years (1969–75)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[right|thumb|Every episode of the original *Scooby-Doo* format contains a penultimate scene in which the kids unmask the ghost-of-the-week to reveal a real person in a costume, as in this scene from "Nowhere to Hyde", an episode of *Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!* originally aired on September 12, 1970.](/wiki/File:Scooby-doo-meddling-kids-1970.jpg)

#### ''Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[*Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo,_Where_Are_You!) made its CBS network debut on Saturday, September 13, 1969 with its first episode, "What a Night for a Knight." The original [voice cast](/wiki/Voice_acting) featured veteran voice actor [Don Messick](/wiki/Don_Messick) as Scooby-Doo, radio DJ [Casey Kasem](/wiki/Casey_Kasem) (later host of radio's syndicated [*American Top 40*](/wiki/American_Top_40)) as Shaggy, actor [Frank Welker](/wiki/Frank_Welker) (later a veteran voice actor in his own right) as Fred, actress [Nicole Jaffe](/wiki/Nicole_Jaffe) as Velma, and musician [Indira Stefanianna Christopherson](/wiki/Indira_Stefanianna) as Daphne.[[17]](#cite_note-17) Scooby's speech patterns closely resembled an earlier cartoon dog, [Astro](/wiki/Astro_(The_Jetsons)) from [*The Jetsons*](/wiki/The_Jetsons) (1962–63), also voiced by Messick.[[2]](#cite_note-2) Seventeen episodes of *Scooby-Doo Where are You!* were produced in 1969-70. The series theme song was written by David Mook and Ben Raleigh, and performed by Larry Marks.

Each of these episodes features Scooby and the four teenage members of Mystery, Inc., [Fred](/wiki/Fred_Jones_(Scooby-Doo)), [Shaggy](/wiki/Shaggy_Rogers), [Daphne](/wiki/Daphne_Blake) and [Velma](/wiki/Velma_Dinkley), arriving at a location in the "Mystery Machine", a van painted with [psychedelic colors](/wiki/Psychedelic_color) and [flower power](/wiki/Flower_power) imagery. Encountering a ghost, monster, or other supernatural creature who is terrorizing the local populace, they decide to investigate. The kids split up to look for clues and suspects while being chased at turns by the monster. Eventually, the kids come to realize the ghost and other paranormal activity is actually an elaborate hoax, and—often with the help of a [Rube Goldberg](/wiki/Rube_Goldberg)-like trap designed by Fred—they capture the villain and unmask him. Revealed as a flesh and blood crook trying to cover up crimes by using the ghost story and costume, the criminal is arrested and taken to jail, often repeating something nearly identical to "... and I would have gotten away with it, too, if it hadn't been for you meddling kids!"

Scheduled opposite another teenage mystery-solving show, ABC's [*The Hardy Boys*](/wiki/The_Hardy_Boys_(1969_TV_series)), *Scooby-Doo* became a ratings success, with [Nielsen ratings](/wiki/Nielsen_ratings) reporting that as many as 65% of Saturday morning audiences were tuned into CBS when *Scooby-Doo* was being broadcast.[[1]](#cite_note-1)[[9]](#cite_note-9) The show was renewed for a second season in 1970, for which eight episodes were produced. Seven of the second season episodes featured chase sequences set to [bubblegum pop](/wiki/Bubblegum_pop) songs recorded by [Austin Roberts](/wiki/Austin_Roberts_(singer)),[[18]](#cite_note-18) who also re-recorded the theme song for this season. With Stefanianna Christopherson having married and retired from voice acting, [Heather North](/wiki/Heather_North) assumed the role of Daphne, and would continue to voice the character through 1997.[[19]](#cite_note-19) The influences of *I Love a Mystery* and *Dobie Gillis* were especially apparent in these early episodes. Of the similarities between the *Scooby-Doo* teens and the *Dobie Gillis* teens, the similarities between Shaggy and Maynard are the most noticeable; both characters share the same [beatnik](/wiki/Beatnik)-style [goatee](/wiki/Goatee), similar hairstyles, and demeanors.[[1]](#cite_note-1) The core premise of *Scooby-Doo, Where are You!* was also similar to [Enid Blyton's](/wiki/Enid_Blyton) [*Famous Five*](/wiki/The_Famous_Five_(series)) books. Both series featured four youths with a dog, and the Famous Five stories would often revolve around a mystery which would invariably turn out not to be supernaturally based, but simply a ruse to [disguise](/wiki/Disguise) the villain's true intent.

The roles of each character are strongly defined in the series: Fred is the leader and the determined detective, Velma is the intelligent analyst, Daphne is danger-prone, Shaggy is a coward more motivated by hunger than any desire to solve mysteries, and Scooby is similar to Shaggy, save for a [Bob Hope](/wiki/Bob_Hope)-inspired tendency towards temporary bravery.[[9]](#cite_note-9) Later versions of the show would make slight changes to the characters' established roles, most notably in the character of Daphne, shown in 1990s and 2000s *Scooby-Doo* productions as knowing many forms of [karate](/wiki/Karate) and having the ability to defend herself, and less of a tendency towards getting kidnapped.

*Scooby-Doo* itself would be an influence on many other Saturday morning [cartoons](/wiki/Cartoon) of the 1970s. During that decade, Hanna-Barbera and its competitors produced several animated programs also featuring teenage detectives solving mysteries with a pet or mascot of some sort, including [*Josie and the Pussycats*](/wiki/Josie_and_the_Pussycats_(TV_series)) (1970–71), [*The Funky Phantom*](/wiki/The_Funky_Phantom) (1971–72), [*The Amazing Chan and the Chan Clan*](/wiki/The_Amazing_Chan_and_the_Chan_Clan) (1972–73), [*Speed Buggy*](/wiki/Speed_Buggy) (1973–74), [*Goober and the Ghost Chasers*](/wiki/Goober_and_the_Ghost_Chasers) (1973–74), [*Jabberjaw*](/wiki/Jabberjaw) (1976–78), [*Captain Caveman and the Teen Angels*](/wiki/Captain_Caveman_and_the_Teen_Angels) (1977–80), among others.[[20]](#cite_note-20)

#### ''The New Scooby-Doo Movies''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

In 1972, new one-hour episodes under the title [*The New Scooby-Doo Movies*](/wiki/The_New_Scooby-Doo_Movies) were created; each episode featuring a real or fictitious guest star helping the gang solve mysteries, including characters from other Hanna-Barbera series such as [*Harlem Globetrotters*](/wiki/Harlem_Globetrotters_(TV_series)), [*Josie and the Pussycats*](/wiki/Josie_and_the_Pussycats_(TV_series)) and [*Speed Buggy*](/wiki/Speed_Buggy), the comic book characters [Batman](/wiki/Batman) and [Robin](/wiki/Robin_(comics)) (later adapted into their own Hanna-Barbera series, [*Super Friends*](/wiki/Super_Friends), a year later), and celebrities such as [Sandy Duncan](/wiki/Sandy_Duncan), [The Addams Family](/wiki/The_Addams_Family), [Cass Elliot](/wiki/Cass_Elliot), [Phyllis Diller](/wiki/Phyllis_Diller), [Don Knotts](/wiki/Don_Knotts) and [The Three Stooges](/wiki/The_Three_Stooges). Hanna-Barbera musical director [Hoyt Curtin](/wiki/Hoyt_Curtin) composed a new theme song for this series, and Curtin's theme would remain in use for much of *Scooby-Doo's* original broadcast run. After two seasons and 24 episodes of the *New Movies* format from 1972 to 1974, CBS began airing reruns of the original *Scooby-Doo, Where are You!* series until its option on the series ran out in 1976.[[1]](#cite_note-1)

### The ABC years (1976–91)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

#### ''The Scooby-Doo Show'' and ''Scooby's All-Star Laff-A-Lympics''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

Now president of [ABC](/wiki/American_Broadcasting_Company), Fred Silverman made a deal with Hanna-Barbera to bring new episodes of *Scooby-Doo* to the ABC Saturday morning lineup, where the show went through almost yearly lineup changes. For their [1976–77 season](/wiki/1976–77_United_States_network_television_schedule_(Saturday_morning)), 16 new episodes of Scooby-Doo were joined with a new Hanna-Barbera show, [*Dynomutt, Dog Wonder*](/wiki/Dynomutt,_Dog_Wonder), to create [*The Scooby-Doo/Dynomutt Hour*](/wiki/The_Scooby-Doo/Dynomutt_Hour) (the show became *The Scooby-Doo/Dynomutt Show* when a bonus *Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!* rerun was added to the package in November 1976). Joe Ruby and Ken Spears, now working for Silverman as supervisors of the ABC Saturday morning programs, returned the program to its original *Scooby-Doo, Where are You!* format, with the addition of Scooby's dim-witted country cousin [Scooby-Dum](/wiki/Scooby-Dum), voiced by [Daws Butler](/wiki/Daws_Butler), as a recurring character.[[1]](#cite_note-1) The voice cast was held over from *The New Scooby-Doo Movies* save for Nicole Jaffe, who retired from acting in 1973. [Pat Stevens](/wiki/Pat_Stevens) took over her role as the voice of Velma.

For the [1977–78 season](/wiki/1977–78_United_States_network_television_schedule_(Saturday_morning)), *The Scooby-Doo/Dynomutt Show* became the two-hour programming block [*Scooby's All-Star Laff-A-Lympics*](/wiki/Scooby's_All-Star_Laff-A-Lympics) ([1977–78](/wiki/1977–78_United_States_network_television_schedule_(Saturday_morning))) with the addition of [*Laff-a-Lympics*](/wiki/Laff-a-Lympics) and [*Captain Caveman and the Teen Angels*](/wiki/Captain_Caveman_and_the_Teen_Angels). In addition to eight new episodes of *Scooby-Doo* and reruns of the 1969 show, Scooby-Doo also appeared during the *All-Star* block's *Laff-a-Lympics* series, which featured 45 Hanna-Barbera characters competing in [*Battle of the Network Stars*](/wiki/Battle_of_the_Network_Stars)-esque parodies of [Olympic](/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games) sporting events. Scooby was seen as the team captain of the *Laff-a-Lympics* "Scooby Doobies" team, which also featured Shaggy and Scooby-Dum among its members.

*Scooby's All-Star Laff-a-Lympics* was retitled *Scooby's All Stars* for the [1978–79 season](/wiki/1978-79_United_States_network_television_schedule_(Saturday_morning)), reduced to 90 minutes when *Dynomutt* was spun off into its own half-hour and the 1969 reruns were dropped. *Scooby's All-Stars* continued broadcasting reruns of *Scooby-Doo* from 1976 and 1977, while new episodes of *Scooby-Doo* aired during a separate half-hour under the *Scooby-Doo, Where are You!* banner. After nine weeks, the separate *Where are You!* broadcast was cancelled, and the remainder of the 16 new 1978 episodes debuted during the *Scooby's All-Stars* block.[[21]](#cite_note-21) The 40 total *Scooby-Doo* episodes produced from 1976 to 1978 were later packaged together for [syndication](/wiki/Broadcast_syndication) as [*The Scooby-Doo Show*](/wiki/The_Scooby-Doo_Show), under which title they continue to air.

#### ''Scooby-Doo and Scrappy-Doo''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

The *Scooby-Doo* characters first appeared outside of their regular Saturday morning format in [*Scooby Goes Hollywood*](/wiki/Scooby_Goes_Hollywood), an hour-long ABC [television special](/wiki/Television_special) aired in [prime time](/wiki/Prime_time) on December 13, 1979. The special revolved around Shaggy and Scooby attempting to convince the network to move Scooby out of Saturday morning and into a prime-time series, and featured spoofs of then-current television series and films such as [*Happy Days*](/wiki/Happy_Days), [*Superman: The Movie*](/wiki/Superman_(1978_film)), [*Laverne & Shirley*](/wiki/Laverne_&_Shirley) and [*Charlie's Angels*](/wiki/Charlie's_Angels).

In 1979, Scooby's tiny nephew [Scrappy-Doo](/wiki/Scrappy-Doo) was added to both the series and the billing, in an attempt to boost *Scooby-Doo*[Template:'s](/wiki/Template:') slipping [ratings](/wiki/Nielsen_ratings).[[22]](#cite_note-22) The [1979–80](/wiki/1979-80_United_States_network_television_schedule_(Saturday_morning)) episodes, aired under the new title [*Scooby-Doo and Scrappy-Doo*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_and_Scrappy-Doo_(1979_TV_series)) as an independent half-hour show, succeeded in regenerating interest in the show. [Lennie Weinrib](/wiki/Lennie_Weinrib) voiced Scrappy in the 1979–80 episodes, with Don Messick assuming the role thereafter.[[22]](#cite_note-22) Marla Frumkin replaced Pat Stevens as the voice of Velma mid-season.

#### ''Scooby-Doo and Scrappy-Doo'' shorts[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

As a result of *Scooby-Doo and Scrappy-Doo's* success, the entire show was overhauled in 1980 to focus more upon Scrappy-Doo. At this time, Scooby-Doo started to walk and run anthropomorphically on two feet more often, rather than on four like a normal dog as he did previously. Fred, Daphne, and Velma were dropped from the series, and the [new *Scooby-Doo and Scrappy-Doo* format](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_and_Scrappy-Doo_(shorts)) was now composed of three seven-minute comedic adventures starring Scooby, Scrappy, and Shaggy instead of one half-hour mystery. Most of the supernatural villains in the seven-minute *Scooby and Scrappy* cartoons, who in previous *Scooby* series had been revealed to be human criminals in [costume](/wiki/Costume), were now real within the context of the series.

This version of *Scooby-Doo and Scrappy-Doo* first aired from 1980 to 1982 as part of [*The Richie Rich/Scooby-Doo Show*](/wiki/The_Richie_Rich/Scooby-Doo_Show), an hour-long program also featuring episodes of Hanna-Barbera's new [*Richie Rich*](/wiki/Richie_Rich_(1980_TV_series)) cartoon, adapted from the [Harvey Comics](/wiki/Harvey_Comics) character. From 1982 to 1983, *Scooby-Doo and Scrappy-Doo* were part of [*The Scooby-Doo/Scrappy-Doo/Puppy Hour*](/wiki/The_Scooby-Doo/Scrappy-Doo/Puppy_Hour), a co-production with [Ruby-Spears Productions](/wiki/Ruby-Spears_Productions) which featured two *Scooby and Scrappy* shorts, a *Scrappy and Yabba-Doo* short featuring Scrappy-Doo and his [Western](/wiki/Western_(genre)) deputy uncle Yabba-Doo, and [*The Puppy's New Adventures*](/wiki/The_Puppy's_New_Adventures), based on characters from a 1977 Ruby-Spears TV special.

Beginning in 1980, a half-hour of reruns from previous incarnations of *Scooby-Doo* were broadcast on ABC Saturday mornings in addition to first-run episodes. Airing under the titles *Scooby-Doo Classics*, [*The Scary Scooby Funnies*](/wiki/The_Scary_Scooby_Funnies), *The Best of Scooby-Doo*, and [*Scooby's Mystery Funhouse*](/wiki/Scooby's_Mystery_Funhouse), the rerun package remained on the air until the end of the 1986 season.[[23]](#cite_note-23)

#### ''The New Scooby and Scrappy-Doo Show''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

*Scooby-Doo* was restored to a standalone half-hour in 1983 with [*The New Scooby and Scrappy-Doo Show*](/wiki/The_New_Scooby_and_Scrappy-Doo_Show) in 1983, which comprised two 11-minute mysteries per episode in a format reminiscent of the original *Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!* mysteries. Heather North returned to the voice cast as Daphne, who in this incarnation solved mysteries with Shaggy, Scooby, and Scrappy while working undercover as a reporter for a teen magazine.

This version of the show lasted for two seasons, with the second season airing under the title *The New Scooby-Doo Mysteries*. The 1984–85 season episodes featured semi-regular appearances from Fred and Velma, with Frank Welker and Marla Frumkin resuming their respective roles for these episodes.

#### ''The 13 Ghosts of Scooby-Doo''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

1985 saw the debut of [*The 13 Ghosts of Scooby-Doo*](/wiki/The_13_Ghosts_of_Scooby-Doo), which featured Daphne, Shaggy, Scooby, Scrappy, and new characters Flim-Flam (voiced by [Susan Blu](/wiki/Susan_Blu))[[24]](#cite_note-24) and Vincent Van Ghoul (based upon and voiced by [Vincent Price](/wiki/Vincent_Price)) traveling the globe to capture "thirteen of the most terrifying ghosts upon the face of the earth." The final first-run episode of *The 13 Ghosts of Scooby-Doo* aired in December 1985, and after its reruns were removed from the ABC lineup the following March, no new *Scooby* series aired on the network for the next two years.

#### ''A Pup Named Scooby-Doo''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

Hanna-Barbera reincarnated the original *Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!* cast as [junior high school](/wiki/Middle_school) students for a new series titled [*A Pup Named Scooby-Doo*](/wiki/A_Pup_Named_Scooby-Doo), which debuted on ABC in 1988. *A Pup Named Scooby-Doo* was an irreverent re-imagining of the series, heavily inspired by the classic cartoons of [Tex Avery](/wiki/Tex_Avery) and [Bob Clampett](/wiki/Bob_Clampett), and eschewed the quasi-reality of the original *Scooby* series for a more [*Looney Tunes*](/wiki/Looney_Tunes)-like style, including an episode where Scooby-Doo's parents show up and reveal his real name to be "Scoobert". The series also established "Coolsville" as the name of the gang's hometown; this setting was retained for several of the later *Scooby* productions. The retooled show was a success, remaining in production for four seasons and on ABC's lineup until 1991.

*A Pup Named Scooby-Doo* was developed and produced by [Tom Ruegger](/wiki/Tom_Ruegger), who had been the head [story editor](/wiki/Story_editor) on *Scooby-Doo* since 1983. Following the first season of *A Pup Named Scooby-Doo*, Ruegger and much of his unit defected from Hanna-Barbera to [Warner Bros. Animation](/wiki/Warner_Bros._Animation) to develop [*Steven Spielberg Presents Tiny Toon Adventures*](/wiki/Tiny_Toon_Adventures) and later [*Animaniacs*](/wiki/Animaniacs), [*Pinky and the Brain*](/wiki/Pinky_and_the_Brain), and [*Freakazoid!*](/wiki/Freakazoid!).[[24]](#cite_note-24)

## Reruns and revivals (1987–present)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

### TV movies, reruns, and direct-to-video films[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

From 1987 to 1988, Hanna-Barbera Productions produced [*Hanna-Barbera Superstars 10*](/wiki/Hanna-Barbera_Superstars_10), a series of [syndicated](/wiki/Broadcast_syndication) [TV movie](/wiki/Television_film) featuring their most popular characters, including [Yogi Bear](/wiki/Yogi_Bear), [Huckleberry Hound](/wiki/Huckleberry_Hound), [The Flintstones](/wiki/The_Flintstones) and [The Jetsons](/wiki/The_Jetsons). Scooby-Doo, Scrappy-Doo and Shaggy starred in three of these movies: [*Scooby-Doo Meets the Boo Brothers*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_Meets_the_Boo_Brothers) (1987), [*Scooby-Doo and the Ghoul School*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_and_the_Ghoul_School) (1988), and [*Scooby-Doo and the Reluctant Werewolf*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_and_the_Reluctant_Werewolf) (1988). These three films took their tone from the early-1980s *Scooby-Doo and Scrappy-Doo* entries, and featured the characters encountering actual monsters and ghosts rather than masqueraded people. Scooby-Doo and Shaggy later appeared as the narrators of the made-for-TV movie [*Arabian Nights*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_in_Arabian_Nights), originally broadcast by [TBS](/wiki/TBS_(TV_network)) in 1994, [Don Messick's](/wiki/Don_Messick) final outing as the original voice of Scooby-Doo.

Reruns of *Scooby-Doo* have been in [syndication](/wiki/Broadcast_syndication) since 1980, and have also been shown on [cable television](/wiki/Cable_television) networks such as [TBS Superstation](/wiki/TBS_(TV_network)) (until 1989) and [USA Network](/wiki/USA_Network) (as part of the [USA Cartoon Express](/wiki/USA_Cartoon_Express) from 1990 to 1994). In 1993, *A Pup Named Scooby-Doo*, having just recently ended its network run on ABC, began reruns on the Cartoon Network. With [Turner Broadcasting](/wiki/Turner_Broadcasting) purchasing Hanna-Barbera in 1991, in 1994 the *Scooby-Doo* franchise became exclusive to the Turner networks: Cartoon Network, TBS Superstation, and [TNT](/wiki/Turner_Network_Television).[[25]](#cite_note-25) [Canadian](/wiki/Television_in_Canada) network [Teletoon](/wiki/TELETOON_(Canada)) began airing *Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!* in 1997, with the other *Scooby* series soon following. When TBS and TNT ended their broadcasts of H-B cartoons in 1998, *Scooby-Doo* became the exclusive property of both Cartoon Network and sister station [Boomerang](/wiki/Boomerang_(TV_channel)).

With *Scooby-Doo's* restored popularity in reruns on Cartoon Network,[[25]](#cite_note-25) [Warner Bros. Animation](/wiki/Warner_Bros._Animation) and Hanna-Barbera (by then a subsidiary of [Warner Bros.](/wiki/Warner_Bros.) following the merger of [Time Warner](/wiki/Time_Warner) and Turner Entertainment in 1996) began producing one new *Scooby-Doo* direct-to-video movie a year beginning in 1998.[[25]](#cite_note-25) These movies featured a slightly older version of the original five-character cast from the *Scooby-Doo, Where Are You!* days. The first four DTV entries were [*Scooby-Doo on Zombie Island*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_on_Zombie_Island) (1998), [*Scooby-Doo! and the Witch's Ghost*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_and_the_Witch's_Ghost) (1999), [*Scooby-Doo and the Alien Invaders*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_and_the_Alien_Invaders) (2000), and [*Scooby-Doo and the Cyber Chase*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_and_the_Cyber_Chase) (2001). Frank Welker was the only original voice cast member to return for these productions. Don Messick had died in 1997 and Casey Kasem, a strict vegetarian, relinquished the role of Shaggy after having to provide the voice for a 1995 [Burger King](/wiki/Burger_King) commercial.[[26]](#cite_note-26) Therefore, [Scott Innes](/wiki/Scott_Innes) took over as both Scooby-Doo and Shaggy ([Billy West](/wiki/Billy_West) voiced Shaggy in *Scooby-Doo on Zombie Island*). [B.J. Ward](/wiki/B._J._Ward_(actress)) took over as Velma, and [Mary Kay Bergman](/wiki/Mary_Kay_Bergman) voiced Daphne until her death in November 1999, and was replaced by [Grey DeLisle](/wiki/Grey_DeLisle).

These first four direct-to-video films differed from the original series format by placing the characters in plots with a darker tone and pitting them against actual supernatural forces. *Scooby-Doo on Zombie Island*, featured the original 1969 gang, reunited after years of being apart, fighting [voodoo](/wiki/Louisiana_Voodoo)-worshiping cat creatures in the [Louisiana](/wiki/Louisiana) bayou. *Scooby-Doo! and the Witch's Ghost* featured an author (voice of [Tim Curry](/wiki/Tim_Curry)) returning to his hometown with the gang, to find out that an event is being haunted by the author's dead great Aunt Sarah, who was an actual witch. *The Witch's Ghost* introduced a [goth rock](/wiki/Goth_rock) band known as The Hex Girls, who became recurring characters in the *Scooby-Doo* franchise.

*Scooby-Doo and the Cyber Chase* was the final production made by the Hanna-Barbera studio, which was absorbed into parent company [Warner Bros. Animation](/wiki/Warner_Bros._Animation) following William Hanna's death in 2001. Warner Animation would continue production of the direct-to-video series while also producing new *Scooby-Doo* series for television.

The direct-to-video productions continued to be produced concurrently with at least one entry per year. Two of these entries, [*Scooby-Doo! and the Legend of the Vampire*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_and_the_Legend_of_the_Vampire) and [*Scooby-Doo! and the Monster of Mexico*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_and_the_Monster_of_Mexico) (both 2003) were produced in a retro-style reminiscent of the original series, and featured Heather North and Nicole Jaffe as the voices of Daphne and Velma, respectively. Later entries produced between 2004 and 2009 were done in the style of *What's New, Scooby-Doo*, using that show's voice cast. Entries from 2010 on use the original 1969 designs and feature [Matthew Lillard](/wiki/Matthew_Lillard) as the voice of Shaggy, the character Lillard portrayed in the live-action theatrical *Scooby-Doo* films. There will be more Scooby movies until 2018.[[27]](#cite_note-27) In addition, a live-action TV movie, [*Scooby-Doo! The Mystery Begins*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_The_Mystery_Begins), was released on DVD and simultaneously aired on Cartoon Network on September 13, 2009, the fortieth anniversary of the series' debut.[[28]](#cite_note-28) The film starred [Nick Palatas](/wiki/Nick_Palatas) as Shaggy, [Robbie Amell](/wiki/Robbie_Amell) as Fred, [Kate Melton](/wiki/Kate_Melton) as Daphne, [Hayley Kiyoko](/wiki/Hayley_Kiyoko) as Velma, and Frank Welker as the voice of Scooby-Doo. A second live-action TV movie, [*Scooby-Doo! Curse of the Lake Monster*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_Curse_of_the_Lake_Monster), retained the same director and cast and aired on October 16, 2010.

### Theatrical films[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [right|thumb|](/wiki/File:Scooby_doo.jpg)[Warner Bros.'](/wiki/Warner_Bros.) 2002 live-action [*Scooby-Doo*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_(film)) feature film was a box office success, and resulted in a sequel two years later. A [feature-length live-action film version](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_(film)) of *Scooby-Doo* was released by [Warner Bros.](/wiki/Warner_Bros.) on June 14, 2002. Directed by [Raja Gosnell](/wiki/Raja_Gosnell), the film starred [Freddie Prinze, Jr.](/wiki/Freddie_Prinze,_Jr.), as Fred, [Sarah Michelle Gellar](/wiki/Sarah_Michelle_Gellar) as Daphne, [Matthew Lillard](/wiki/Matthew_Lillard) as Shaggy, and [Linda Cardellini](/wiki/Linda_Cardellini) as Velma. Scooby-Doo, voiced by [Neil Fanning](/wiki/Neil_Fanning), was created on-screen by [computer-generated](/wiki/Computer-generated_imagery) [special effects](/wiki/Special_effect). [*Scooby-Doo*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_(film)) was a financially successful release, with a domestic box office gross of over US$130 million.[[29]](#cite_note-29) A sequel, [*Scooby-Doo 2: Monsters Unleashed*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo_2:_Monsters_Unleashed), followed in March 2004 with the same cast and director. *Scooby-Doo 2* earned US$84 (€55,98) million at the U.S. box office.[[30]](#cite_note-30) A second sequel was planned, but later scrapped following Warner Bros.' disappointment at the returns from *Scooby-Doo 2*.[[31]](#cite_note-31)[[32]](#cite_note-32) On August 26, 2013, it was announced that [Warner Bros.](/wiki/Warner_Bros.) is developing an animated Scooby-Doo feature film with [Atlas Entertainment](/wiki/Atlas_Entertainment). Charles Roven and Richard Suckle, who produced the first two live-action films, are producing the animated film, and Matt Lieberman will be writing the film.[[33]](#cite_note-33) On June 17, 2014, Warner Brothers studio announced that they will restart the film series with Randall Green writing a new movie.[[34]](#cite_note-34)[[35]](#cite_note-35) On August 17, 2015, Warner Bros announced that [Tony Cervone](/wiki/Tony_Cervone) will direct the animated film, with [Allison Abbate](/wiki/Allison_Abbate) as producer and [Dan Povenmire](/wiki/Dan_Povenmire) as executive producer. The film is planned for a September 21, 2018 release.[[36]](#cite_note-36) On April 13, 2016, it was announced that it would be titled [*S.C.O.O.B.*](/wiki/S.C.O.O.B.) and would be the first film in a *Hanna-Barbera Cinematic Universe*.[[37]](#cite_note-37)

### The Kids' WB years (2002–08)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

#### ''What's New, Scooby-Doo?''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

In 2002, following the successes of the Cartoon Network reruns, the direct to video franchise, and the first feature film, *Scooby-Doo* returned to Saturday morning for the first time in 17 years with [*What's New, Scooby-Doo?*](/wiki/What's_New,_Scooby-Doo?), which aired on [Kids' WB](/wiki/Kids'_WB) from 2002 until 2006. Produced by Warner Bros. Animation, the show follows the format of the original series but places it in the 21st century, featuring a heavy promotion of modern technology (computers, DVD, the Internet, cell phones) and culture.

Beginning with this series, Frank Welker took over as Scooby's voice actor, while continuing to provide the voice of Fred as well. Casey Kasem returned as Shaggy, on the condition that the character be depicted as a vegetarian like Kasem himself.[[26]](#cite_note-26) Grey DeLisle continued to voice Daphne, and former [*Facts of Life*](/wiki/The_Facts_of_Life_(TV_series)) star [Mindy Cohn](/wiki/Mindy_Cohn) voiced Velma. The series was produced by [Chuck Sheetz](/wiki/Chuck_Sheetz), who had worked on [*The Simpsons*](/wiki/The_Simpsons).

#### ''Shaggy & Scooby-Doo Get a Clue!''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

After three seasons, *What's New, Scooby-Doo* was replaced in September 2006 with [*Shaggy & Scooby-Doo Get a Clue!*](/wiki/Shaggy_&_Scooby-Doo_Get_a_Clue!), a major revamping of the series which debuted on [The CW's](/wiki/The_CW_Television_Network) Kids' WB Saturday morning programming block. In the new premise, Shaggy inherits money and a [mansion](/wiki/Mansion) from an uncle, an inventor who has gone into hiding from villains trying to steal his secret invention. The villains, led by "Dr. Phibes" (based primarily upon [Dr. Evil](/wiki/Dr._Evil) from the [*Austin Powers*](/wiki/Austin_Powers_(film_series))series, and named after Vincent Price's character from [*The Abominable Dr. Phibes*](/wiki/The_Abominable_Dr._Phibes)), then use different schemes to try to get the invention from Shaggy and Scooby, who handle the plots alone. Fred, Daphne, and Velma are normally absent, but do make appearances at times to help. The characters were redesigned and the art style revised for the new series. [Scott Menville](/wiki/Scott_Menville) voiced Shaggy in the series, with Casey Kasem appearing as the voice of Shaggy's Uncle Albert. *Shaggy & Scooby-Doo Get a Clue!* ran for two seasons on The CW.

### The Cartoon Network years (2010–present)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

#### ''Scooby-Doo! Mystery Incorporated''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

The next *Scooby* series, [*Scooby-Doo! Mystery Incorporated*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_Mystery_Incorporated), premiered on [Cartoon Network](/wiki/Cartoon_Network) on April 5, 2010.[[3][3]](#cite_note-3) The first *Scooby* series produced for cable television, *Mystery Incorporated* is a [reboot](/wiki/Reboot_(fiction)) of the franchise, re-establishing the characters' relationships, personalities, and locations, and expanding their world to feature their parents, high school, and neighbors. The series also borrowed pieces from many parts of *Scooby-Doo's* long history, as well as characters and elements of other Hanna-Barbera shows to form its back story and the bases of some of its episodes. Matthew Lillard was brought over from the direct-to-video series as the new voice of Shaggy, while Welker, Cohn, and DeLisle continued in their respective roles. [Patrick Warburton](/wiki/Patrick_Warburton), [Linda Cardellini](/wiki/Linda_Cardellini), [Lewis Black](/wiki/Lewis_Black), [Vivica A. Fox](/wiki/Vivica_A._Fox), [Gary Cole](/wiki/Gary_Cole), [Udo Kier](/wiki/Udo_Kier), [Tim Matheson](/wiki/Tim_Matheson), [Tia Carrere](/wiki/Tia_Carrere), and [Kate Higgins](/wiki/Kate_Higgins) were added as new semi-regular cast members. Casey Kasem appeared in a recurring role as Shaggy's father, one of his last roles before retiring due to declining health.

The series, while still following the basic mystery-solving format of its predecessors, was broadcast as a 52-chapter animated [telenovela](/wiki/Telenovela) and included elements similar to live-action mystery/adventure shows such as [*Buffy the Vampire Slayer*](/wiki/Buffy_the_Vampire_Slayer_(TV_series))[[38]](#cite_note-38) and [*Lost*](/wiki/Lost_(TV_series))*.*[[39]](#cite_note-39) An overarching mystery surrounding the gang's hometown of Crystal Cove, California became the series' main [story arc](/wiki/Story_arc), with pieces to the mystery unfolding episode by episode. Also featured were romantic entanglements and interpersonal conflict between the lead characters. The series ran for 52 episodes over two seasons, with a three-part finale airing across April 4 and 5, 2013 – exactly three years from the debut.

#### ''Be Cool Scooby-Doo!''[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) On March 10, 2014, Cartoon Network announced several new series based on classic cartoons, including a new Scooby-Doo animated series titled [*Be Cool Scooby-Doo!*](/wiki/Be_Cool_Scooby-Doo!).[[40]](#cite_note-40) The show features the gang "living it up" the summer after the gang's senior year of high school. Along the way, they run into monsters and mayhem.<ref name=bcdb>"[Be Cool, Scooby-Doo!](http://www.bcdb.com/cartoons/Other_Studios/C/Cartoon_Network_Studios/Be_Cool_Scooby-Doo_/index.html)". *www.bcdb.com*, March 13, 2014</ref> The series premiered October 5, 2015 on [Cartoon Network](/wiki/Cartoon_Network).[[41]](#cite_note-41)

### ''Scooby-Doo!'' direct-to-video episodes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

Beginning in 2012, Warner Bros. Animation began producing direct-to-video special episodes in the style of the concurrently produced films for inclusion on *Scooby-Doo* compilation DVD sets otherwise including episodes from previous Scooby series. These include [*Scooby-Doo! Spooky Games*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_Spooky_Games), included on the July 2012 release *Scooby-Doo! Laff-A-Lympics: Spooky Games*,[[42]](#cite_note-42)[[43]](#cite_note-43) [*Scooby-Doo! Haunted Holidays*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_Haunted_Holidays), from the October 2012 release *Scooby-Doo! 13 Spooky Tales: Holiday Chills and Thrills*, and [*Scooby-Doo! and the Spooky Scarecrow*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_and_the_Spooky_Scarecrow) and [*Scooby-Doo! Mecha Mutt Menace*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_Mecha_Mutt_Menace), from the September 2013 DVD releases *Scooby-Doo! 13 Spooky Tales: Run for Your 'Rife!*[[44]](#cite_note-44) and *Scooby-Doo! 13 Spooky Tales: Ruh-Roh Robot!*.[[45]](#cite_note-45) On May 13, 2014, another episode, [*Scooby-Doo! Ghastly Goals*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_Ghastly_Goals) was released on the *Scooby-Doo! 13 Spooky Tales: Field of Screams* DVD.[[46]](#cite_note-46) On May 5, 2015, [*Scooby-Doo! and the Beach Beastie*](/wiki/Scooby-Doo!_and_the_Beach_Beastie), the sixth direct-to-video special, was released on the *Scooby-Doo! 13 Spooky Tales: Surf's Up Scooby-Doo* DVD.[[47]](#cite_note-47)