



KINGBOROUGH
COUNCIL

A Dog's Life

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BUYING A PUPPY

Before you buy a new pup you should consider what type of dog would be most suited to your family's lifestyle. For example, if you have a small backyard and do not have a lot of time to exercise and train a large dog you would be wise to choose a smaller breed.

Once you decide on your favourite breed your next task is to pick a pup from a litter. Read books on the breed of your choice and talk to owners of that breed to familiarise yourself with inherited behavioural traits of the breed, standards and any inherited diseases they may have such as hip displaceure, etc.

WHEN TO TAKE THE PUP

The best time to take a puppy from its mother and litter mates is from 8 – 10 weeks of age. A pup at seven weeks of age goes through an insecure stage similar to that of a two year old child that clings to its mother and hides behind her skirt from strangers. If the pup is taken at seven weeks there is a good chance you will finish up with a nervous dog. That extra week with its brothers and sisters can make a world of difference to your new dogs temperament.

TAKING YOUR NEW PUP HOME

After your new pup has chosen you, because that is usually what happens, it is time to introduce it to its new home. For the first couple of nights your pup will be restless but you can help it by recreating a sleeping area similar to a whelping box. Sit a blanket on a hot water bottle to give it warmth and fill the box with stuffed toys so the dog still feels as if it is with its brothers and sisters. Some people also have a soft playing radio in the room.

If you have bought a puppy from a breeder recognised by the Tasmanian Canine Association it has usually already been wormed and been given temporary vaccination against Distemper, Canine Hepatitis, Pavo Virus and Kennel Cough. This will protect your puppy's health until it is old enough for permanent vaccination.

Once you have got your new dog, take it to the vet for a check up. Nobody gives better veterinary advice than vets themselves.

HOUSE TRAINING

Now begins the task of house training your puppy. Contrary to popular belief rubbing a dogs nose in its droppings teaches it nothing and is also degrading to the dog. Your new pup will usually want to go to the toilet straight after a sleep, a play or a feed. Watch its behaviour closely after these times. Your pup will put its nose down as if to be searching for a place to go. Pick up your pup and take it to an area outside, preferably the same place each time, where the pup can scent the ground when it goes and will be familiar with that area next time.

If there is an accident inside, clean it up and spray the area with perfume or deodorant to kill the smell and deter the pup from going in the same place again. After a few times your dog will let you know when it needs to go out to the toilet because by nature a dog does not like to soil its living area.

Once your dog begins to go to the toilet on its own don't be disappointed if it has an accident or two. Reinforce its basic training and it will soon remember again. A dog learns with repetition training just like a human child that is being potty trained.

If you wish to paper train your dog because it is to be kept inside, cover the room where it is to be kept with four layers of newspaper. When the dog soils the newspaper, keep the bottom layer of

paper that has been scented and make that sheet the top sheet for the next night. You will eventually be able to reduce the area of newspaper to one sheet size.

LEAD TRAINING

We will assume that we have our pup settled and house trained. The next step in our pups education is to lead train it. For the introduction to a lead, get your pup a light-weight lead and a cat collar, the type with elastic sides. When you first put the collar and lead on your pup, it will most likely pull and resist being restrained. If the pup starts to pull backward, play it like a trout and keep enough tension on the lead to let the pup know it is still tethered, but walk with it so it feels it still has freedom to move around. Eventually the pup will start to walk in the right direction, encourage this with verbal praise and by following alongside so the lead remains loose. Only do this for ten minutes each day until your pup becomes used to it. Always finish a training session with play time so the pup knows its master is pleased with its achievement.

CALLING YOUR DOG

The other important exercise at this early age is to teach your pup to come when called. Use your pups name as often as you can so it learns to respond to it.

To get your pup to come, squat down on your haunches into a submissive position and call your pups name in an excited voice tone. At the same time put your hand down between your legs, pat the ground and wag your hand to and fro to imitate a submissive tail wag.

You are telling the pup in its own body language that you are friendly.

If the pup still will not come, stand up and pretend to be running off in the opposite direction, by pitter-pattering your feet as you slowly move away. Usually your pup will run to catch you. When it arrives, bend down and greet its arrival with praise and reward.

Once we have a pup that will walk on a lead and come when called, we can begin to walk it around the neighbourhood letting it experience different smells, sounds, sights and weather conditions. Soon your pup will begin to develop self confidence with a "been there done that" attitude to life, then the both of you can head off to doggy school!

CORRECTING YOUR DOG

The most natural correction method is called the dominance down position.

If you have ever had the opportunity to watch a female dog correcting her pups you will see her grab the pup with her mouth and pull it onto its side. The pup will roll over, point its legs upward and submit as if to say it is sorry for being naughty.

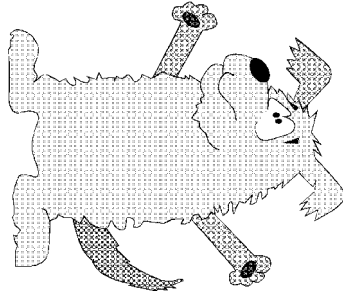
As a dog owner you can also imitate this method of correction by placing one of your hands on the side of the pups neck and the other in under the belly. Roll the pup onto its side and correct its naughty behaviour by using a gruff voice tone and teaching it a negative word such as "No!". You will find the pup will stop the bad behaviour and begin to act in a submissive manner just as it did with its mother.

This method is much more affective than beating a dog which will only cause pain to it and maybe cause it to become aggressive toward people.

Do not try the dominance down correction method if you have bought a dog that has matured. This method must be taught to the dog from a young age.

If your dog is older it is best to use what is called the wolf pack stare. Take hold of the dog by both its cheeks, look into its eyes and growl at it once again in a gruff tone. You are imitating a pack leader that is pushing a younger dog into correction after it dares to challenge his authority. Only try the wolf pack stare on your own dog and not a strange one otherwise the eye contact may provoke an attack by the dog.

Well I'm not
going to do
that again.



RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR DOG

Dog is man's best friend, just like fire – but only when controlled.

The moment you take delivery of your dog you take on an extra responsibility both in duty of care and in law. The Dog Control Act, 2000 and Regulations detail all requirements for the keeping and behaviour of dogs. If you need advice on any aspect of the law relating to dogs, contact the appropriate officer at the Council.

Your Responsibilities are as follows:

1. Every dog, on any property, over the age of six months must be registered. Dog registration fees are due on the first day of July EVERY year and are payable at the Council Offices within 30 days of the due date. All dogs while in a public place must wear a collar with current registration disc firmly affixed.
2. Not more than two dogs can be kept on a property unless a Kennel Licence has been issued or they are "working dogs" used for droving or tending of stock, dogs used for detecting illegal substances, dogs used by Police for searching, tracking or rescue. (Working dogs used for herding stock must be tested by an authorised officer).
3. Ensure that your dog doesn't roam by day or night. Ensure that your dog is fenced in or tied up. When the dog is taken for a walk it must be kept under the control on a lead of no longer than two metres when in a built up area or be under the control and in sight of the handler in other areas. Dogs allowed to roam cause damage to property, tear open garbage bags and in rural areas attack sheep and other stock. If a dog enters an enclosure used for the keeping of stock the law makes provisions for the dog to be destroyed. If the owners of these dogs are found they may also be prosecuted. It is an offence to allow a dog to attack or harass any person or domestic, farm or native animal.



4. Dogs are not permitted on beaches (except the two exercise area beaches listed) reserves, picnic grounds, sports fields, children's playgrounds, school properties or enclosed shopping centres. Council has approved dog exercising areas which are listed at the back of this book.
5. It is an offence to ride a bicycle or motor cycle whilst in charge of a dog, or drive a motor vehicle with an unchained dog outside the cabin of the vehicle.
6. Should any dog drop any solid waste (faeces) in a public place the owner is responsible and must clean the droppings and dispose of them in a hygienic manner.
7. Owners must inform council within 14 days if their dog does or it is transferred to another owner or address.



NOISE POLLUTION AND YOUR DOG

A barking dog often signifies its alertness to danger.

This makes it useful, even to owners of adjoining properties if burglars or other intruders and/or fire are the reason for its alarm. If a dog barks continually for other reasons, the causes are varied:

- Chaining the dog to a fixed point with insufficient movement or restricting the dog to too small an area for long periods of time; with lack of reasonable exercise;
- Deliberate or unintentional provocation by people or by roaming animals;
- Providing no kennel or suitable shelter from bad weather;
- Loneliness – particularly if owners are away on some days and home on others;
- Unsuitable or insufficient diet and lack of sufficient water and shade in hot weather;
- Most of these causes of barking can, and should, be eliminated.





The domestic dog is believed to have evolved from Wolves and Jackals that roamed and hunted unrestricted by boundaries. Since the dog has been domesticated by man it has become separated from other dogs by fences. This has altered its normal social behaviour and in combination with boredom is the reason why the domestic dog has developed the barking habit.

Socialisation

It will help your dog if you socialise it well. Take it for walks to meet people and other dogs, let them play together in off lead exercise areas so the dog develops a good attitude to both pedestrians and other dogs and will be less stimulated to bark at the sight of them passing by.

Barking Stimulated by Territorial Instinct

Because a Dog is a pack animal, when it is adopted into a new family it will look on that family as its pack.

As soon as it is able the dog will begin to mark territory by urinating, defecating, scratching the ground and leaving sweat deposits from sweat glands between its back paws. At the dorsel of the dog's tail it has scent glands that are as individual to the dog as our finger prints are to us. As the dog brushes its tail against bushes and fences it marks territory for its master.

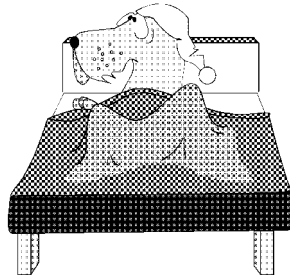
How Can I Stop This Type of Barking?

If your dog begins to bark, acknowledge the bark and if possible, find and remove the stimulus. The dog may just have an empty food bowl or may be warning the family of an intruder. Another cause of a dog barking with frustration is when you let it into the front yard while you are there. You give the dog the opportunity to scent the front yard and mark it as extra territory for its

master. Then when the dog is returned to the back yard and a pedestrian or another animal passes the front area marked by the dog it cannot reach the stranger and begins to bark. Therefore when you walk your dog, take it half a block away from the front yard before you let it start to mark territory. This way the front yard remains neutral territory and will not be a stimulus for your dog to bark.

Barking Stimulated by Isolation

If you let your dog inside of a night with the rest of the family, the dog will look on the inside of the house as the den where its pack sleeps. Often people that let the dog in of an evening, put it out during the day and close the door. Once again the dog has been separated from an area it wants to protect and starts to bark. Fitting a doggie door so the dog can come and go freely will help to fix this type of barking problem. Either that or keep the dog indoors while you are not there.



Barking Stimulated by Boredom



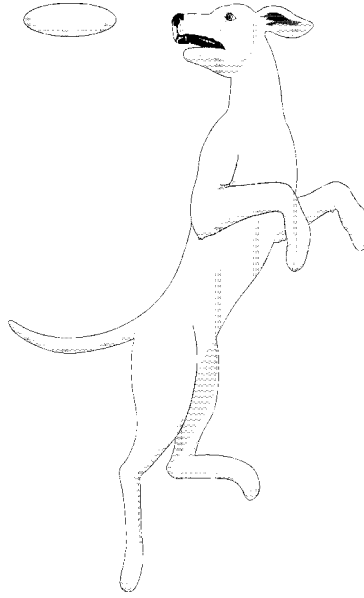
Please take
me for a
walk

The other cause of barking is boredom. It is important to spend quality time with your dog. Because they are a pack animal they would rather go for a walk with company than go on their own. Because a dog learns by repetition, take your dog for a walk or a play at the same time every day. The dog will learn to expect its walk and is more likely to wait quietly for that time to arrive.

Other Helpful Hints

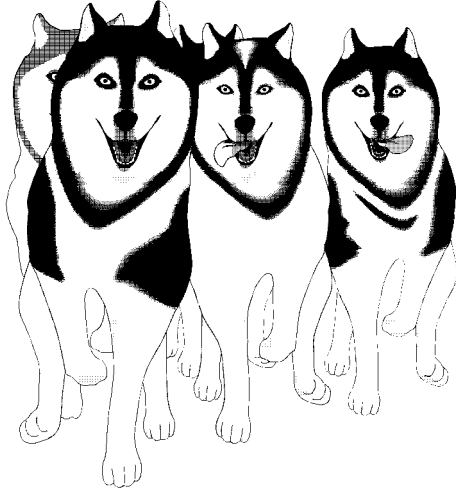
If you have to leave your dog during the day give it breakfast before you leave. The dog will be more likely to lie quietly for a few hours while its meal digests. If you are only leaving your dog for a short time leave a scented garment (an old coat is fine) with the dog as a reassurance that you are coming back soon.

If your dog is active you could arrange with a neighbour to walk the dog during the day when you are not there. This can create a good bond between you, your neighbour and your dog. A good neighbourhood watch dog can be an asset to the community. For any further information please contact the Council Animal Control Inspector on (03) 6211 8275.



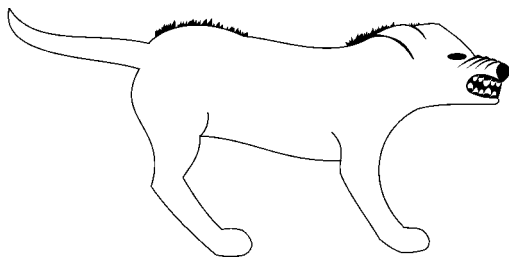
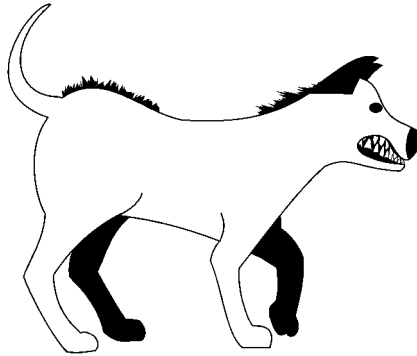
A dog might display one of two types of aggression, territorial or fear aggression.

Territorial Aggression



Because a dog is a pack animal it has an inherited instinct to protect its family and its property. As you approach a dog that displays this type of aggression, it will stand as tall as it can with its head and tail held erect so as to make it appear larger and more threatening. If the dog is going to challenge it will roll back its top lip to expose its top canine teeth and growl – this brings the corners of the mouth slightly forward. The dog will move its ears forward slightly while raising the hackles on the back of its neck and on its rump. The dog is saying with its body language that if you continue to approach it will bite.

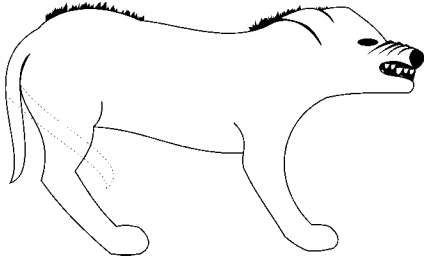
If you find yourself in this situation talk to the dog in a placid voice tone and remove yourself from its territory by walking slowly back to neutral ground. If you are in a situation where you cannot retreat squat down onto your haunches and assume a low and submissive position while talking to the dog in a friendly voice tone, be sure not to make eye contact or reach out over the top of the dog as these are both actions that the dog would read as acts of dominance.



If the dog is provoked any further it will lower its centre of balance with its hackles still raised. The dog will flatten its ears to protect them as it prepares for battle, its tail will point out behind it to act as a rudder to help it keep its balance while fighting and it will roll back both sets of lips to expose all its canine teeth. If a dog assumes this stance it is ready to attack.

The best way to handle one's self in a situation like this is to stand perfectly still, neither moving backward or forward and taking care not to make eye contact with the dog, in the hope that it will go back to the challenge stance, and can be managed as mentioned previously. Do not run from a dog. Because it is a hunting animal by nature it could chase and bite anyone that runs.

FEAR AGGRESSION



A dog may be fear aggressive if it feels that its personal safety is threatened, for example a dog that is caught off its territory or lost, a dog that has been injured or one that has been mistreated in the past.

Usually when you meet a fear aggressive dog in the street or even on its own territory, it will turn and run to avoid confrontation. However, should you venture too close to the dog or too far onto its territory it will attack to protect its personal safety.

How can I tell if the Dog is Going to Bite?

As you begin to enter the dogs territory or personal space it will stand erect with its mouth held tightly shut. Once you cross into its flight range the dog will drop its tail between its legs, flatten its ears against its head and raise the hackles on its back. If you continue to approach the dog it will curl up its top lip and expose its top canine teeth as if it is going to sneeze, its eyes will often dart to and fro as it searches for an avenue of escape.

How Can I Walk Past A Dog Like This?

The safest thing to do is to get the dog to come to you rather than the opposite way around. You need to convince the dog that you mean it no harm. I personally have had success, after squatting down, by pointing my index finger toward the ground and shaking it to and fro to imitate a submissive tail wag and when the dog comes up to investigate the friendly gesture I introduce myself as mentioned in the next chapter dealing with introducing yourself to a dog. It may help to carry some tasty tit bits in your pocket to buy the dogs affection with food. As the old proverb says "don't bite the hand that feeds you".

If all else fails and the dog continues to be aggressive, manage its behaviour as mentioned in the chapter dealing with territorial aggression.

How Do I Know If a Dog is Friendly

When approaching the territory of a friendly dog, at first it will assume an alert stance similar to an aggressive dog, an erect stance with its tail held high.

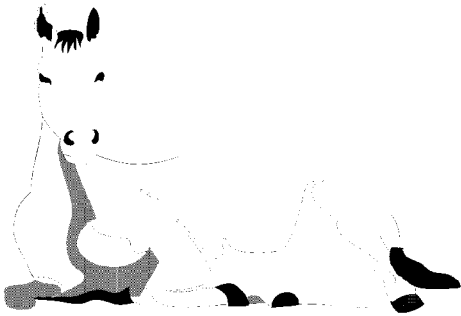
As you approach the dog it will begin to wag its tail. When you get closer the dog's tail will go from a high wag to a low submissive wag and the dog will sometimes start to pant as it becomes relaxed.

When satisfied that a dog is in a submissive mood, you may introduce yourself by squatting down to its level and using the back of your hand rub the dog up under the chin and on the chest. Be sure to come in under the dog's head so the dog remains in the dominant position and does not feel threatened.

The safest way to meet a dog is to wait until it is with its master. Ask the master can you pat the dog and if it is OK then ask the dog. Introduce yourself as explained above by letting the dog smell the back of your hand and stroking it from below its head. When the dog begins to enjoy the affection it is safe to stand up.

On the earth there are hunting animals and prey animals – the dog is a member of the hunting group of animals.

WHAT SORT OF ANIMALS DO DOGS HUNT?



Usually grazing animals such as cattle, horses, goats or sheep. The natural habitat for most grazing animals is one the plains where they can run to defend themselves. Sheep and goats live mostly in mountainous regions where they can retreat to high ground if threatened. In the wild, dogs only attack weaker or older prey because they are easier to catch, leaving the stronger ones to live on and continue to breed.

Because farm animals have been put into paddocks, enclosed by fences, they have lost their natural defence system to run or hide from danger. They rely completely on their owner for protection.



WHAT CAN THE STOCK OWNER DO?

If a dog enters an enclosure used for the keeping of stock, the law makes provisions for the dog to be destroyed. It is a shame that a dog may lose its life because its owner failed to understand the dogs natural hunting instinct. Even a dog with no aggressive instinct, that is only chasing stock in play can cause an animal to die through stress or heart failure, particularly sheep that are carrying a heavy fleece.

HOW CAN I TELL IF MY DOG WILL HUNT?

Look for signs of aggression toward other animals such as displays of dominance over other dogs, or its urge to chase or bite other animals. This type of dog needs to be supervised while out and about.

HOW DO DOGS HUNT?

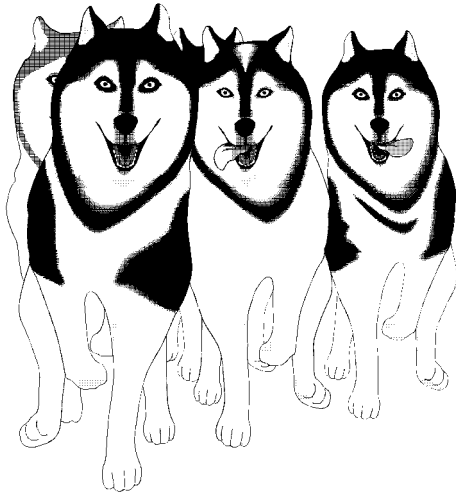
Dogs usually hunt in packs led by a rogue pack leader. The leader is not always the largest dog in the pack but the one with the strongest instinct to kill.

The rogue dog will travel through a neighbourhood gathering other dogs as it goes to form a pack. Even dogs with a quiet and submissive nature can be led into attacks on stock by a rogue dog.

WHEN WILL DOGS HUNT?

Most dogs hunt at night or early morning when the air is still, making the dogs hard to detect. However they will usually return to the scene of a successful hunt when given the chance and can then be identified, caught or destroyed. In most cases during a hunt, once a dog has been disturbed it will head home and will lead you to its door if you are able to follow it, making it possible to identify the dog and its owner.

DO THEY HUNT LIKE WOLVES?



A pack of domestic dogs use the same hunting techniques as wild dogs. The leader will circle its prey and drive it back toward the pack. Then it sends the pack in to chase and cripple the animal by biting it around the legs and belly thereby stopping it from running. During this time the pack leader waits out as a look out to watch for intruders. Once the animal has been slowed down the pack leader will meet it front on, grab it by the face or neck and bring it down to kill it.

If you are waiting to destroy dogs that are chasing stock, aim to get the dog waiting as the look out. This dog is the leader and once it is destroyed the other dogs will disperse and run away because they have lost their leader.

Because domestic dogs are usually well fed, they are only hunting out of instinct and not for food. Therefore, often the animal is not killed properly and is left to die in pain. Because the dogs are having a successful hunt they will go on killing while the hunting is good and can do untold damage to a number of stock in a single hunt.

DO DOGS EVER HUNT ON THEIR OWN?



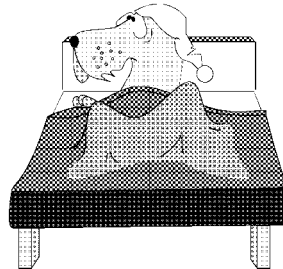
Some dogs will hunt alone. For example, a bitch that is feeding a litter of pups and requires extra food. These dogs will mostly hunt small game such as chickens or worse still, native animals, some of which may be diminishing in numbers. On other occasions you may find a bitch with a maturing pup and her maternal instinct is to teach her pup how to hunt. To prevent this you will need to separate the pup from its mother and relocate it to another home.



HOW CAN I STOP MY DOG FROM HUNTING

There is no fool proof way to teach a dog not to hunt. Familiarisation with farm animals may help, but the best method is prevention. Be sure your dogs are well restrained, particularly at night and especially if you have more than one dog.

In summary if you suspect your dog might be a rogue, relocation to a suburban area may be the best answer. The alternative may be fatal for the dog and leave its owner open to prosecution.



DOGS PULLING WASHING OFF

THE CLOTHES LINE



PROBLEM

I recently bought a new pup only to find that as it grew older one of its favourite pastimes was pulling washing off the clothes line.

Redirect the Energy

I thought to correct the behaviour I would first redirect the dog's energy to a play line erected in the yard away from the clothes line. I hung on it several of the dog's favourite toys so it could jump up and tug on them all it liked. The toys blow in the breeze just like the washing and are much more inviting to play with than when they were lying motionless on the ground. As well as encourage acceptable behaviour I also had to discourage the unacceptable behaviour so I build what I call a "washing guard" now I know it works.

SOLUTION 1:

The washing guard consists of a small plastic bucket filled with water that hangs on the clothes line with a hole drilled in the rim at the bottom. A string is tied through the hole, then directed up

through and along the top of the clothes line. At the other end of the string I tied an old pair of overalls and pegged them to the clothes lines (see Figure 1). I chose this type of garment because it hung lower than the other washing closer to the dog's eye level (therein is another hint that the higher you hang the washing the better). After she played a while on her new play line she looked over and sighted the trousers waving in the breeze. She came straight down to check out the movement and discovered it was a pair of trousers, she jumped straight up to pull them down. With the extra weight on the trousers it caused the clothes pegs to release, the string pulled tight and tilted the bucket which sent the water barrelling down as a deterrent (see Figure 2). She ran off and did not return again all that day but was content to play at the play line.

Because a dog by nature hunts mostly at night I thought it wise to reset the washing guard that evening. Sure enough in the dark of the night the vixen returned but only to the same end result.

Since that night I have noticed that the dog spends all its play time over with the play line and walks a wide circle around the clothes line because it now relates that area to an unpleasant experience.

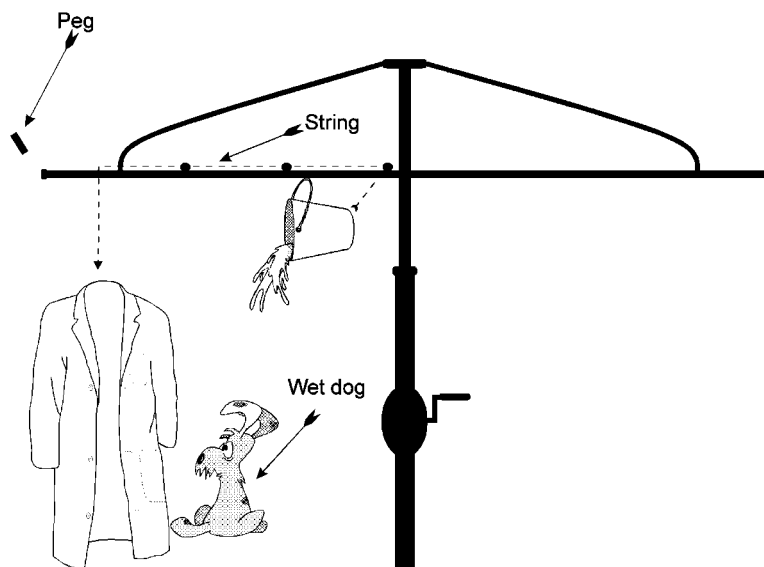
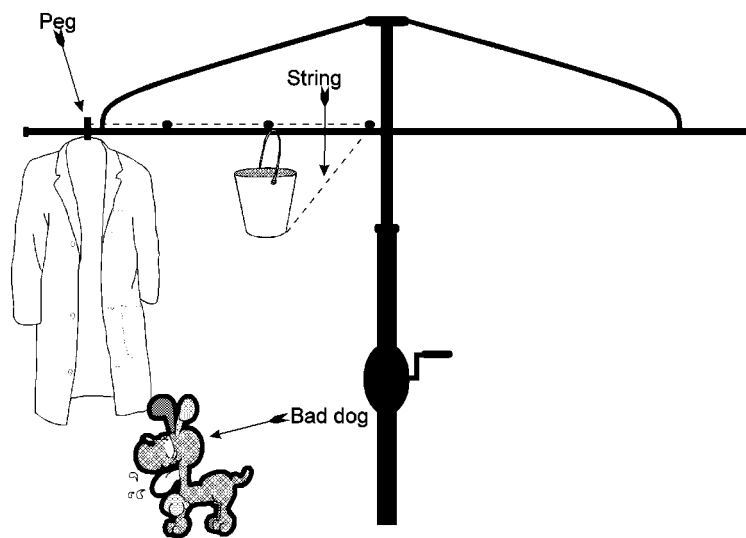
SOLUTION 2:

In talking with a friend of mine who breeds and trains Great Danes, she had a similar problem with her six month old pups which by that age were quite large. They developed the habit of pulling down bed linen from the clothes line. She solved the problem by pegging garbage bags filled with a small amount of water to the clothes line. When a pup jumped up and bit one of the bags, the bag would rupture and send water splashing down on it. This soon stopped the bad habit.

SOLUTION 3:

If your dog is not deterred by water try placing a sheet of steel mesh under the clothes line packed up with some timber or bricks. Because the dog has to tip toe through the elevated mesh it does not feel sure of its footing and is less likely to jump up. The mesh can easily be lowered to the ground for access to the clothes line by removing the packing.

If your dog is still not deterred it may be necessary to fence in the clothes line area or to kennel the dog while washing is on the line.



DOGS DIGGING HOLES



Why Do Dogs Dig Holes?

Before we can stop a dog from digging holes we must first find the reason why it is doing so. A dog may dig holes during hot weather to lie in to keep cool, it may also dig them to bury food. Sometimes a bitch may dig a hole if she is about to have a litter of pups and is preparing a place to give birth to them. The most common reason is boredom. Some solutions to the digging problem follow:

Boredom (the most common reason)

If your dog is bored it may dig holes for something to do or it may try to dig out of its confinement in a bid to find a play mate.

It is important to develop a regular pattern for spending quality time with your dog. Walk or play with it at the same time each day so the dog will learn to expect it and have something to look forward to and will be less likely to get into mischief while you are not there. Leave plenty of toys around for your dog to play with. I have always left one of my old boots in the yard as a play toy because they are impregnated with my scent, so the dog feels that I am there in boot if not in body.

To stop the unwanted holes in the lawn and gardens after you have developed a regular program of exercise and play, I usually had success with gathering up and saving a couple of days supply of the dogs own droppings. Because the dog is not overly impressed with the smell of its own droppings, fill the hole with soil again to within about 100mm of the surface. Place the droppings in the hole and then cover them with another 50mm or so of top soil. The dog will return to the same place to dig, will smell the droppings and stop. It will be necessary to repeat this each time the dog digs a new hole, but after a while it will think the whole world is covered with its droppings about 50mm underground and will stop digging.

Escape Attempts

Dogs trying to dig out under the fence to escape will also usually return and dig in the same place because the digging is soft. To stop this, place a sheet of steel mesh or netting wire over the digging site and pit it to the ground with tent pegs. The dog will only be able to dig a shallow hole before it can't reach down any further through the mesh or netting wire and will abandon the digging site. If the dog is burrowing in an area that is out of sight they can be stopped by spreading brick rubble or something similar over that area.

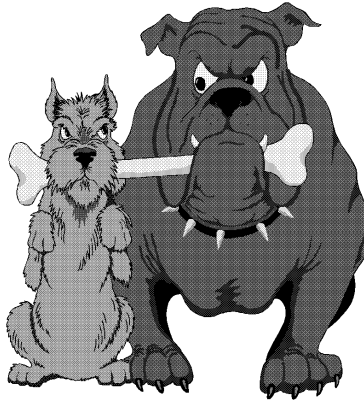
Keeping Cool or Burying Food

If the dog is digging holes to lie in to keep cool it would be advisable to let it keep two or three of the out of sight ones to prevent further digging. Giving a dog a bone to chew is a good way to help stop boredom, but if you notice that your dog is digging holes and burying the bones it is

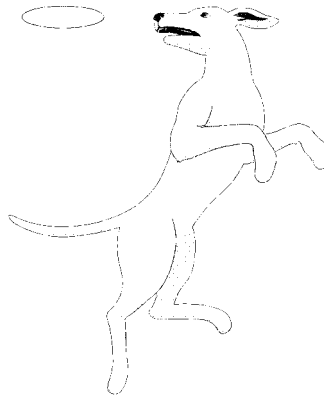
usually a sign that it is being over fed and saving bones for a rainy day. It will be necessary to reduce its food rations to compensate for the extra bones.

Hole for a Litter of Puppies

The last but not so common reason for a dog to dig holes is an expectant mother about to have a litter of pups. She may dig a hole to prepare a birth place. Building her a whelping box will prevent this happening.



DOGS JUMPING FENCES



Why Do Dogs Jump the Fence?

Because dogs are a pack animal by nature they enjoy the company of other dogs and people. That big piece of wood called the fence is in the way so they jump it.

Find the Spot

Dogs will usually jump the fence in the same spot each time, it is usually an area where there is a mound of soil, a tree stump or some other raised object that helps them on their way.

If possible remove the elevated object or batter the soil down toward the fence so the fence appears higher to the dog.

How Can I Stop the Dog Jumping

A tried and true method is to nail some timber droppers to the fence at the area where the dog jumps over. Then stretch chicken wire along the top of the fence and fasten it to the droppers. Because dogs have a shallow field of vision the wire is hard for them to see so when they jump up they hit the wire which will prevent their escape. The dog will then relate jumping to an unpleasant experience and will stop the habit. Be sure not to put a rail along the top of the wire because the dog can use it as a sighter rail and may still be able to judge its jump.

What About Climbers?

If your dog is a climber and not a jumper the same idea will work except you will need to nail some cleats to the top of the fence so they come out at right angles rather than straight up and down. Stretch and fasten the wire across the cleats to make a wire overhang similar to that on a security fence. Also be sure that you clad or remove anything that the dog can use as a foothold.

What Else Can I Try?

If the dog is unfazed by wire obstacles try putting some steel mesh on the ground above the dogs launching pad and pack it up with bricks or timber. Because the dog feels unsure of its footing it is less likely to jump. If steel mesh is unavailable try spreading brick rubble or a similar material across the ground in the same area.

Socialisation

A dog that is regularly and well socialised with people and other dogs is much less likely to escape by jumping the fence because it is happy in its environment.

For further information please contact Council's Animal Control Officers on 62118275.

EXERCISE AREAS FOR DOGS UNDER CONTROL

Kingston and Kingston Beach

Tyndall Beach, Kingston Beach

North and East of the mouth of Browns River.

Maranoa Heights Reserve

(South of the Kingston Fire Brigade Station).

Kingborough Sports complex land, Summerleas Road, Kingston

(area between Summerleas Road and the main Stadium and South to the Northern Boundary of the Croquet Club).

Taroona

Apex Park Reserve

(open area North West of the Tennis Courts to the rear of the Community Hall).

Alum Cliffs Walk

(excluding Taroona and Hinsby Beaches).

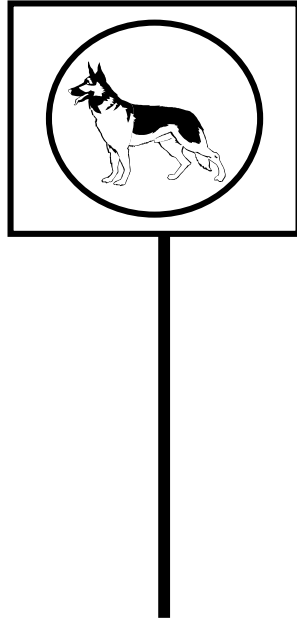
Cartwright Point Reserve

(in Hobart City Council area but available to Kingborough Dog Owners).

Blackmans Bay	Tinderbox
Flower Point Reserve	Piersons Point Reserve
Wastewater Treatment Plant (Southern Paddock only)	Tinderbox Hills Reserve
Soldiers Rocks Reserve	Margate
Boronia Hill Reserve	Dru Point Park
Peter Murrell Conservation Area (perimeter fire breaks)	(excluding oval and children's playground)
Administered by Parks & Wildlife	Howden
Coningham	Foreshore Reserve
Clarke's Beach	(from Brikghtwater Road to Boat Ramp)
	Peter Murrell Conservation Area (perimeter fire breaks)
	Administered by Parks & Wildlife

PLEASE NOTE

All the exercise areas are clearly signposted.



Council Officers are always willing to discuss a dog problem with owners.