

HOW TO CONTROL YOUR DOG

- A dog learns by association and therefore will learn good or bad habits at equal speed
- It is important to give your dog the right message at the right time
- Socialising between dogs, other dogs and people is important to avoid aggression and anti-social behaviour in public and it enables you and your dog to enjoy meeting and making friends
- 10 Minutes a day is all it takes to teach your dog basic commands – but 10 minutes twice a day is better
- Always use the same commands for the same actions
- Use the command once only then show the dog what it is required to do then praise the dog as soon as it is in the correct position
- Carry a poop bag whenever you are with a dog

The control of dogs order 1992 requires that:

Every dog, while on a highway or in a public place, wears a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on it, or a plate or badge attached to it. Exclusions include any pack of hounds, any dog while being used for a sporting activity, any dog while being used for the capture of vermin, any dog while being used for driving of cattle or sheep, any dog while being used on official duties by a member of HM, armed forces, customs and excise or the police force for any area, any dog while being used in emergency rescue work and any dog registered as a guide dog for the blind.

HOW TO CONTACT THE ANIMAL WARDEN SERVICE

By post:

Animal and Pest Services
East Riding of Yorkshire Council
County Hall, Cross Street
Beverley
East Riding of Yorkshire
HU17 9BA

By telephone:

01482 396301

By email:

animal.wardens@eastriding.gov.uk

By visiting

East Riding of Yorkshire Council customer service centres:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| • Anlaby | • Hedon |
| • Beverley | • Hessle |
| • Bridlington | • Hornsea |
| • Brough | • Howden |
| • Cottingham | • Market Weighton |
| • Driffield | • Pocklington |
| • Goole | • Withernsea |

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FIRST STEPS WITH YOUR NEW DOG



CONGRATULATIONS; A NEW DOG!

Is it a rescue dog with problems you may not know about? Is it a puppy with no knowledge of the outside world or how it is expected to behave? Is it a perfectly behaved dog that may just be bewildered by new surroundings?

Whatever the age or background of your new dog, it will need help and guidance, patience and reassurance to become a happy and socialised pet. You may be an experienced dog owner or a first time buyer, but whatever your situation, there is always something new to learn or new methods to try.

The main thing to remember is that a dog is just that, a dog. They do not understand words they have not been taught, either deliberately or by mistake, and they learn by association, for example: If I do this then that happens, but when I do that this happens.

It is of no use correcting a dog or puppy unless you are on the spot at the right time. A dog that is told off for something it did 2 minutes ago will have no idea what it is being told off for, it will just learn that sometimes it will be spoken to in an unfriendly way for no apparent reason and will become wary of it's owners. Likewise, never tell a dog off when it has come to you no matter how long it has taken, coming up to you must always be a good experience.

HOUSE TRAINING

The key to this is to watch your dog carefully for signs that it may want to relieve itself. Then take it outside and praise it when it has performed. This may take a while with young, easily distracted dogs. Leave access to a safe outside area available as often as possible.

All dogs, including family pets, need a level of training to achieve an understanding of basic commands and to be socialised. A dogs training should start the moment they enter their new home. House rules come first like where the dog is to sleep, eat, play or have access to.

The two most useful first commands are:

1. Dog's name, which is only used to call the dog and is always praised when obeyed. Never call the dogs name to tell it off. A useful tip for families with young children or regular visitors is to have an alternative name that can be used for play and inappropriate use.
2. Saying "No!", which is used whenever the dog is doing something you do not wish it to and is followed immediately by praise when the dog stops.

Joining a training class is recommended as it helps to socialise your dog and teaches it to obey you while amongst other dogs and people.

DON'T CONFUSE YOUR DOG!

Always use the same command, make sure everyone that handles your dog uses the same commands and keep it simple with one syllable and one word commands.

12 basic commands:

1. "Name" - only used for recall and never as a punishment
2. "No" - means stop whatever you are doing
3. "Heel" - means walk close to my left side
4. "Sit" - used any time, close or at a distance
5. "Down" - means lie down, not get down
6. "Wait" - used when a further command is going to be given
7. "Stay" - means stay in that position until I return to you
8. "Leave" - used when you want your dog to ignore anything
9. "Round" - turn or about turn to your right
10. "Left" - turn or about turn to your left
11. "Off" - get off or get down
12. "Quiet" - be quiet when barking or whining