

# TASRACING – ENHANCING GREYHOUND WELFARE



## JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON GREYHOUND RACING IN TASMANIA

SUBMISSION BY TASRACING  
JUNE 2015





## Preamble

Tasracing is a Tasmanian Government-owned company and the peak industry body governing the three codes of racing (thoroughbred, harness and greyhounds) in Tasmania.

It is the corporate entity that governs the racing industry in the state, providing the strategic direction and funding required to produce quality racing.

Tasracing is responsible for the following specific activities (as defined in the Racing Regulation Act 2004):

- provision of stakes
- promoting the development of an efficient and effective horse and greyhound breeding industry
- funding of clubs
- media rights
- management of the racing and training venues
- thoroughbred handicapping
- allocation of race dates and race programming (across three codes)
- industry training
- making rules and policies for governing the racing industry
- national representation on peak controlling bodies

Separate to Tasracing's operations, Racing Services Tasmania (RST), a division of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, is the integrity body for the three codes of racing (thoroughbred, harness and greyhound) in Tasmania.

The general manager of RST is appointed to the statutory role of director.

RST is responsible for the following:

- provision of integrity services
- participant licensing and animal registration
- harness handicapping and greyhound grading
- registrations of racing clubs and bookmakers



# TASRACING – ENHANCING GREYHOUND WELFARE

## 01 RESPONSIBLE BREEDING

- breeder registration
- limit number of litters
  - limit breeding age of dams
  - registration of breeding females
- review of registration fees

## 02 OPPORTUNITIES FOR RACING

- grading review to maximise racing opportunities for dogs of all levels of ability
- programming review to optimise mix of races for current dog population

## 03 SAFETY, WELFARE & CONTROL

- safe infrastructure - safety rail, loop arm lure, track preparation
- drug rules and testing regimes
- animal welfare manual
- on-course vet & injury stand-down times
- kennel inspections
- industry training and education linked to licensing

## 04

### END OF CAREER OPTIONS

- increase funding to the Greyhound Adoption Programme
- promoting cultural change to encourage responsible ownership
- implementation of strategies to reduce euthanasia



## Terms of Reference responses

- (a) Practices in the Tasmanian greyhound racing industry, including whether live baiting, wastage and draining of greyhounds is occurring, and if so, to what extent.

### Live baiting

As members of the Joint Select Committee on Greyhound Racing in Tasmania would be aware, and as outlined in the preamble, Tasracing is not responsible for the detection of live baiting activity by greyhound trainers in Tasmania.

The detection and prosecution of live baiting and other animal cruelty offences is the responsibility of RST, Tasmania Police and the RSPCA.

Based on advice provided to it by RST, Tasracing is not aware of the practice being undertaken in the state.

The use of live bait for training is illegal in Tasmania, as it is around Australia.

In media interviews following the ABC's 4 Corners program that focused on the use of live baiting interstate, Tasracing chief executive officer Dr Eliot Forbes said: "Live baiting is disgusting, it is illegal and is totally unethical."

Tasracing obviously welcomed the formal finding by the Director of Racing and the Chief Veterinary Officer that there was no evidence of live baiting occurring in Tasmania.

To provide some context, training with a mechanical lure in Tasmania only occurs on properties owned and operated by Tasracing and supervised by its staff or experienced club officials.

This is a very important difference between Tasmania and the interstate examples presented on ABC's 4 Corners program.

The Tasmanian properties are locked at night and are subject to regular security checks. Tracks are inspected first thing every morning.

Tasracing has been advised by RST that properties of licensed industry participants in Tasmania are regularly inspected and their activities are subject to ongoing surveillance.

Carcasses on lure arms for training is also banned here. The last time this happened was in 2008. Two trainers were disqualified as a result.

Enhanced new national rules relating to the lure, the keeping of small animals on greyhound properties and penalties related to live baiting were adopted by the Greyhounds Australasia Board on 30 April 2015. A copy of the new rules is presented in Appendix C.



## “Wastage”

Tasracing’s strong view is that “wastage” is an emotive and non-descript term that adds no value to community debate.

There will always be a number of racing animals who, for whatever reason, do not become athletes, who may injure themselves during their racing career and/or who will retire from competitive racing each year.

From an ideological perspective, some sectors of the community reject any use of animals and that any injury, retirement or fatality is unacceptable. Irrespective of these views, governments in every state of Australia accept and support the greyhound racing industry and have implemented organisations like Tasracing and RST to administer the sport.

Tasracing implements rules, policies, strategies and industry schemes to deliver on its statutory responsibilities, while being cognisant of our overarching obligation to animal welfare.

RST has responsibility for animal registration and the enforcement of the rules of racing. Tasracing is reliant on RST for the collection and reporting of data associated with registrations and certain rules (eg. GAR106 the “retirement rule”).

The racing population in Tasmania, as in all states, is dynamic.

The report prepared by the Chief Veterinary Officer and the Director of Racing identifies that the number of whelpings in Tasmania has been 617, 608 and 694 in 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14 respectively. From a historical perspective the numbers have been relatively stable at between 550-650 per annum for the last five years.

There is also a free movement of dogs between states as owners seek to match racing opportunities to their dogs’ ability.

Addressing concerns as to “wastage” is multi-faceted, including examination of breeding practices, life-cycle tracking, developing opportunities for racing for dogs of all abilities and implementing end-of-career options, including the Greyhound Adoption Program (GAP). Tasracing and GA have been working to implement rules and strategies to address all of these aspects.

Ultimately, as an industry we recognise that owners must take life-long responsibility for their dogs. We acknowledge that this may not have always been the case and that while the Greyhound Adoption Program and private adoption groups and charities play an important role in re-homing retired racing greyhounds, the industry’s survival will ultimately rely on a life-long commitment to greyhound ownership from the breeders and owners themselves.

---

## National approach

The industry has been working for some years to reduce the number of greyhounds bred while maintaining racing stocks – breeding numbers have been reduced by 50 per cent across Australia since 1975 when more than 36,000 greyhounds were whelped.

The Greyhound Australasia (GA) Board will consider new rules at the June 2015 meeting to increase the registration requirements of a breeding female and limit the number of litters a breeding female can have to three without controlling body and veterinary approval. This is a significant change extending control bodies' regulatory reach into new areas, namely the breeding sector.

The breeding and vaccination rule changes are key elements of the National Greyhound Welfare Strategy (attached as Appendix A). The proposed breeding rules and associated industry Fact Sheets are also presented in Appendix B.

The first phase of implementation focuses on improving immunisation rates and will assist in reducing the number of greyhounds bred that are unlikely to be suited to racing.

GA recognises that community attitudes towards animal welfare have changed.

GA also believes that industry success is tied to the care for the greyhound, and that is why it is important everyone involved in the industry understands the need for change and the implications of the change.

## Local approach

At its March 2015 meeting, the Tasracing Board agreed to abolish the payments in Tasmania for both the DNA laboratory fee for breeding females and the vaccination / microchip / rearing rebate (previously known as the Breeders Bonus).

The payment was originally introduced to assist breeders with the cost of vaccination of a litter when vaccination was optional and was only paid on production of vaccination certificates.

Over the years, mostly due to the compulsory vaccination of litters, it developed into a payment towards the cost of breeding and rearing a litter which was payable at the time the litter was registered with RST.

Refocusing the bonus to reward breeders whose pups make it to the racetrack had been previously discussed with the Greyhound Reference Group (with which Tasracing meets and consults regularly).

Tasracing supports the principle of maximising racing opportunities for all greyhounds. This is consistent with GA's National Welfare Strategy referenced previously and attached as Appendix A.

While Tasracing, which is responsible for race programming, is keen to ensure racing calendars provide ample opportunities for greyhounds of all grades, ages and abilities, it can only program races provided for within the grading schedule.



The Director of Racing announced a review of the grading schedule in August 2014 and recently released a draft for comment (the comment period closes 19 June). Tasracing is committed to working with the Director of Racing to ensure welfare outcomes for lower performed and aged greyhounds are addressed through these proposed changes.

Regardless, the industry nationally acknowledges that it has failed to keep pace with changing community expectations.

Tasracing and GA appreciates the legitimate community concerns on the issue.

Importantly, the industry has accepted responsibility for solving this problem.

Tasracing recognises that there will always be a diversity of views in the community as they relate to greyhound racing and breeding. For example, some sectors of the community will view greyhounds as working dogs, bred for a purpose, like police dogs, sniffer dogs, guide dogs or hunting hounds. They are not pets but, if for any reason they are not suitable for the purpose for which they were bred, they are excluded from the industry.

By contrast, some members of the community reject the use of any animal for man-made purposes including livestock for production, beasts of burden, working or entertainment animals.

The greyhound racing and breeding industry must ensure that its practices broadly match community expectations, and at all times ensure that these practices are lawful, respectful and maintain the dignity of the animals in the sport.

Tasracing acknowledges that society affords the industry a tremendous privilege to engage in the sport of racing. With this comes significant responsibility.

To this end the sport has led to the creation of specific integrity career paths (racing stewards) and developed some of the most sophisticated scientific methods to monitor the sport in terms of analytical science. In addition, racing regulatory veterinarians have evolved as a highly specialised career discipline, wholly directed to protecting and promoting the safety and welfare of racing animals.

A working party of the GA board has been meeting weekly to identify ways to reduce numbers of greyhounds bred and increase re-homing opportunities for retired greyhounds. The same working party is also looking at providing racing opportunities for greyhounds of all abilities.

Tasracing promotes the responsible breeding of greyhounds through regulatory and financial mechanisms, and recognises that participants in Tasmania treat their dogs with the utmost respect and compassion.



## Greyhound Adoption Program

Tasracing and Greyhounds Australasia want to see an industry where every greyhound has every opportunity to enjoy a fulfilling life after racing.

Tasracing funds the Greyhound Adoption Program (GAP) in Tasmania employing a dedicated statewide coordinator. (Please see Tasracing’s GAP brochure at Appendix D.)

Every dog that enters the program is temperament tested, de-sexed, wormed, de-flead, vaccinated, micro-chipped, teeth cleaned and nail trimmed. The dogs spend six to eight weeks with dedicated volunteer foster carers who help prepare dogs for life outside the racing kennels.

Tasracing is conscious of the need to ensure only greyhounds that will be suited as pets are placed in the community through GAP. (Please see Tasracing’s Greyhound Behavioural Assessment documentation at Appendix E.)

Tasracing staff carefully assess dogs and match dogs with prospective homes to ensure the dog has the best opportunity to lead a successful life as a pet. Each dog is rehomed with an adoption pack (attached as Appendix F).

Tasracing staff remain as a support and information network for the adopting families for the life of the dog. Tasracing remains committed to ensuring that rehomed dogs are well cared for their entire life. This enduring concern for greyhound welfare is not only a responsibility but a passion for Tasracing’s GAP staff.

Tasracing increased funding to GAP in 2014/15 and the number of adoptions has increased as demonstrated in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 – GAP Adoptions**

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15*
28	30	23	35	56

\* FY15 partial year to May 2015.

The greyhound industry provided \$100,000 from the code’s funding allocation in 2014/15 for GAP. This is set to double in 2015/16. Tasracing will also review the program with a view to increasing capacity while at the same time promoting responsible greyhound ownership.

Of course, GAP is only part of the solution and needs to operate alongside the national welfare strategy and the new breeding rules that have already been referenced in this document. Further, as has also been referenced in this document previously, greater emphasis needs to be placed on owners taking responsibility for their own greyhounds which will require a cultural shift.



In this context, quoting from the Review of Arrangements for Animal Welfare in the Tasmanian Greyhound Racing Industry Report, Tasracing agrees that:

*“Ultimately, while Government and regulators have a significant role, the future of the greyhound industry will primarily rely on the will of its participants to develop a culture where the community can be confident that animal welfare standards meet contemporary expectations.”*

## Draining

Tasracing understands that some veterinarians may collect blood from dogs, including greyhounds, prior to euthanasia for medical reasons.

This is a practice outside the racing industry.

This is a matter for individual veterinarians, though Tasracing clearly mandates that no greyhounds under the control of GAP are involved in this practice.

(b) The role of regulatory authorities in upholding animal welfare standards in the industry and encouraging best practice.

As noted in the Preamble, Tasracing is the peak industry body governing the three codes of racing in the state while Racing Services Tasmania (RST), a division of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, is the integrity body for the three codes of racing.

The industry operates within a mature regulatory framework that includes legislation, GA national rules ([www.galtd.org.au](http://www.galtd.org.au)), local rules, local policies and local guidelines (<http://tasracing.com.au/greyhounds/rules-policies/>).

Within this structure there is a high degree of coordination across all states to ensure the framework is consistent nationally and is updated continuously as new issues emerge.

Tasracing represents the Tasmanian industry on the board of GA and has representatives on the board's national welfare working party, the national integrity committee and the veterinary and analyst committee.

---

## Greyhound welfare

Animal welfare is of critical importance to Tasracing. Further, the health and welfare of all animals engaged in the industry is a fundamental concern of all industry participants.

Tasracing's Corporate Plan states:

*"Safety and animal welfare initiatives will continue to be a focus as racing must strive to deliver a best practice approach to safety and ensure its welfare strategy meets or exceeds community expectations."*

Tasracing's strict animal welfare policies ensure the welfare of greyhounds (and all animals) are protected at all times when racing and training.

At a national level, GA acknowledges that the greyhound racing industry is responsible for the welfare of all racing greyhounds in Australasia.

GA and its members across Australia are committed to improving the welfare of greyhounds and reducing the incidence of euthanasia by building on the significant advancements that all parties have already made. These include:

- The introduction of mandatory micro-chipping that improves industry integrity, and facilitates more accurate tracking of individual greyhounds throughout their lifecycle.
- The strengthening of Greyhound Racing Rules to ensure owners are required to notify their Controlling Body when a greyhound has been retired from racing.
- The establishment of a dedicated GA Welfare committee which is tasked with the development, implementation and monitoring of national welfare initiatives and setting of industry benchmarks.
- The introduction of export guidelines that ensures Australasian greyhounds can only be exported to countries that have a standard of care and accountability comparable to that here in Australia.
- Reducing injury risks for racing greyhounds by prioritising capital works at racetracks.
- Increasing the number of kennel inspections and penalising participants for non-compliance.
- The development in each state of a dedicated and industry resourced re-homing program for greyhounds that are no longer suited to racing.

GA and its members are now working together to ensure the welfare of greyhounds meets best practice and to reduce the incidence of euthanasia. All parties are committed to:

- Reducing the number of greyhounds bred through the expansion of responsible breeding strategies and education initiatives.
- Improved tracking mechanisms and data collection throughout the life of a greyhound to enable monitoring of both participants and greyhounds.
- Continued development of mandatory education and licensing across the racing sector.
- Mandatory education competencies linked to licensing for greyhound breeders including hobby and commercial operations.



- Licensing of participants involved in the rearing, educating and pre training of greyhounds.
- A consistent approach to the provision of veterinary services and injury reporting at race meetings to assist in development of minimum standards for track preparation and the monitoring of injury trends.
- Increased investment in greyhound adoption or re-homing programmes and the promotion of the breed outside of racing.

Through a combined, dedicated and coordinated approach, GA and its members are committed to constant improvement in regards to the welfare outcomes for all racing greyhounds.

## National greyhound welfare strategy

For the past eight months (it is important to reflect on the fact that this work commenced well before the ABC's 4 Corners program was broadcast) Tasmania and all states and territories had placed a heightened focus on welfare issues and had approved a national greyhound welfare strategy to enhance animal welfare outcomes.

The three-year national strategy has strict new directives in relation to breeding, enhanced licensing standards and stronger welfare requirements for vaccination and housing.

Tasmania is a signatory to this agreement that specifically covers:

- Improving accountability for welfare outcomes.
  - Reducing unsuitable breeding practices (reducing the number of pups whelped that are unlikely to make it to the track – no more than three per breeding female.
  - Not using a breeding female over the age of eight.
  - Not using a breeding female three seasons in succession.
- Increasing racing opportunities for older and slower greyhounds.
- Restructuring trainer licensing to have national standards and similar education qualifications.
- Introduction of formal training qualifications through TAFE and other Registered Training Organisations (RTOs).
- Ensuring all facilities housing greyhounds meet best practice.
- Improving awareness of adoption program post-racing among industry participants and the community.

In addition to this, Tasmania has been proactive in this space for a number of years and has introduced various initiatives to enhance animal welfare outcomes including the publication, in cooperation with RST, of a comprehensive Greyhound Animal Welfare Manual (please see the Manual attached at Appendix G).

Tasracing understands it is the first greyhound authority in Australia to produce an Animal Welfare Manual. It was first published in November 2012 and ensures that Tasmania is at the forefront of driving best practice. Importantly, the manual is regularly reviewed to ensure it remains consistent with current best practices.

Tasracing understands that RST scrutiny of participants in relation to greyhound welfare, care and control, includes:

- Drug tests at every race meeting.
- Regular inspections of greyhound kennels by stewards.
- The appointment of a compliance officer who has a strong background in animal welfare (previously employed by RSPCA as an investigator).

## Industry training

Tasracing has implemented a progressive industry skills program that mandates that industry participants must have nationally accredited training credentials in order to be licensed to participate in the industry.

This approach was first implemented with the thoroughbred and harness codes in recent years. It was always intended to link greyhound licensing standards to the training credentials in 2015, with participants required to demonstrate their competencies in order to be relicensed from August 2016.

With this in mind, in 2014/15 Tasracing began a process of Recognition of Prior Learning accreditation for all licensed catchers, attendants and trainers. Tasracing has appointed a training officer to coordinate this work.

Granting of licences is directly linked to the national standard of competency for each of the units listed below.

The assessments are conducted by experienced greyhound industry participants and all assessments meet with the required Australian Quality Training Framework standard (practical demonstration, observation, questions and answers and a third party testimonial).

- Attendants
  - RGRCMN201A – Follow OHS procedures and observe environmental work practices
  - RGRPSG201A – Handle Greyhounds
- Catchers
  - RGRCMN201A – Follow OHS procedures and observe environmental work practices
  - RGRSG206A – Perform duties of greyhound catcher
- Trainers
  - RGRCMN201A – Follow OHS procedures and observe environmental work practices
  - RGRPSG201A – Handle Greyhounds
  - RGRPSG205A – Attend Greyhounds at race meetings
  - RGRCMN001A – Comply with the rules of racing and related protocols

Importantly, RGRPSG201A – Handle Greyhounds features elements that relate to animal safety and welfare. (The training units that cover greyhound welfare are detailed in Appendix H.)

Prior to the assessment, all participants are sent a Tasmanian focused greyhound booklet that is customised for each licence category.



## Infrastructure and safety

The provision of appropriate infrastructure to ensure greyhounds are as safe as possible when training or racing is an important consideration for Tasracing. It maintains racing tracks and infrastructure in Tasmania, preparing tracks for racing and training to exacting, professional standards.

Safety rails are fixtures attached to the lure rail which help protect dogs from injuring themselves during a race. It is best practice to have safety rails installed and Tasracing has now completed the installation of safety rails at all racing venues in the state.

Tasracing and the Greyhound Reference Group agreed that a loop arm lure would be introduced for all races and trials at all three tracks (Hobart, Launceston and Devonport) for the welfare of greyhounds. The loop arm lure is safer for greyhounds as it has the ability to pass over the top of a fallen greyhound and will not injure it.

Work has been completed on equipment required for each track to ensure uniformity in the height of the lure at each racing centre (Launceston operates a cable system while Hobart and Devonport operates a bramich system). The loop arm is scheduled to be introduced for all races from 3 August 2015.

Tasracing sends curators to national conferences to ensure they are “up to date” with best practices for race track preparation.

Emergency procedures have recently been developed for Launceston in the event of a greyhound becoming stationary or prone on the track or running back into the oncoming field. The procedure requires a steward and a retrieval assistant (runback attendant) to work together in conjunction with the Chairman of Stewards.

## Injury statistics

RST report on racing injuries at race meetings and Tasracing monitors these reports to ensure that it is aware of any unusual incidents and to assist in the detection of any underlying trends in incident rates.

There are inherent risks in racing that need to be considered and applied when considering these numbers.

Of 12,336 starters in Tasmania in 2013/14, 14 dogs were humanely euthanised on track. This equates to 0.1 per cent of starters. Further, the medium or major injuries to greyhounds is just 0.75 per cent of all starters.

A veterinary surgeon is required to attend all race meetings (the race meeting does not proceed unless a vet is on course) to provide regulatory and emergency first aid duties.

Any greyhound found by the veterinary surgeon to have suffered an injury is stood down for a period of time deemed appropriate by the vet to ensure the greyhound recovers from that injury.

All injuries are recorded and reported on a monthly basis. These reports are reviewed by Tasracing's assets team to ensure track surfaces or the infrastructure the team maintains is not contributing to greyhound injury.

GA is considering a rule amendment that, if agreed, will require any greyhound that has not competed for more than six months to pass a vet exam and compete in a trial before being eligible to nominate for a race.

(c) The level of state government funding provided to the industry in Tasmania in the form of a 20-year funding deed signed in 2009.

Tasracing is funded through a \$27 million annual funding deed over 20-years.

This funding arrangement was necessary as the industry had been traditionally funded from revenue from TOTE Tasmania (which was sold to the Tattersall's Group by the previous state government).

Importantly, the government of the day chose not to introduce product fees or other commercial arrangements linking the racing industry to Tattersall's, unlike other states. In most states, those commercial links provide the majority of industry funding.

The funding deed provides Tasracing with its major revenue source. The balance is provided by sponsorship and other income (for example, racefield fees which is income payable to Tasracing by national wagering operators).

## Economic impact

The government's contribution is not only important to the industry but to the economy of the state.

An independent study (released in December 2013) to identify the benefits generated by the Tasmanian racing industry across the thoroughbred, harness and greyhound codes found it contributes \$103.1 million in real gross value to the state's economy.

It also found that regional Tasmania is responsible for generating more than \$31.5 million (30.5 per cent) of this amount in value-added contribution to Gross State Product.

The report noted that 5,571 individuals are employed or are direct participants in the Tasmanian racing industry representing a number of different categories, including owner, participant, volunteer, direct employee or horse / greyhound service provider.

The report also said that the industry was directly responsible for sustaining just under 1000 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in the Tasmanian economy.



Racing in regional Tasmania supports more than 300 of these jobs.

FTE job creation by region is Hobart 44 per cent, Launceston 25 per cent and regional Tasmania 31 per cent.

Breeders and trainers directly employ about 940 individuals to assist in various roles, including administration, track riding, stable and kennel duties.

The study found that owners invested more than \$40 million in the preparation of racehorses and greyhounds for racing, and that more than 55 per cent of this investment was made in regional areas of the state.

The research also revealed that breeders invested more than \$13 million in the production of race horses and greyhounds for racing. More than 60 per cent of this investment was made in regional Tasmania.

More than 400 trainers prepare about 1000 thoroughbreds, 790 standardbreds and 800 greyhounds for racing. Fifty seven per cent of this activity occurs in regional Tasmania.

Tasmania is home to 15 racing clubs that host 328 race meetings a year in Tasmania. About 800 full-time, part-time, casual and contractor employees are involved in the operation of racing at a club level.

The economic impact study provided compelling evidence that racing is deeply woven into the economic and social fabric of Tasmania, particularly in regional areas, where it is an important and vibrant contributor to those communities.

One in 10 Tasmanian residents have attended at least one thoroughbred, harness or greyhound race meeting (ABS sporting attendance survey).

Racing patrons and customers spend more than \$10.5 million in relation to their investment in racing – 35 per cent of race day-related spending by racing patrons occurs off-course (retail, fashion and accommodation).

## Economic Impact

	Thoroughbred	Harness	Greyhound	Total
Economic value of racing <sup>#</sup>	\$53.4 mil	\$34.2 mil	\$15.6 mil	\$103.1 mil
Total FTE employment <sup>##</sup>	514	331	153	998
Total household income <sup>###</sup>	\$26.7 mil	\$16.9 mil	\$7.9 mil	\$51.5 mil

<sup>#</sup>Some totals may not add due to rounding

<sup>#</sup> Calculated using value added multipliers. Value added is equal to the wages, salaries and profits generated by the industry. The calculation of 'economic value of racing' includes the direct & flow-on impacts generated by the racing industry's expenditure.

<sup>##</sup>The calculation of 'total full-time equivalent' (FTE) employment includes the direct & flow-on employment impacts sustained by the economic activity generated by the racing industry.

<sup>###</sup>'Total household income' relates to the value of wages & salaries paid to those whose employment is directly or indirectly sustained by the racing industry's activities.



The greyhound code is responsible for nearly 40 per cent of the Tasmanian racing industry's total turnover, which means it is a significant contributor to race field fees that provides a critical funding stream for Tasracing that assists it in servicing the three codes of racing.

(d) The comprehensive report already completed by the Director of Racing and the Chief Veterinary Officer into these issues and the 29 recommendations for consideration by the State Government.

The Tasracing Board considered the identified report at its April meeting and committed to work with the Minister for Racing and his office on the recommendations that are relevant to Tasracing.

With that in mind, Tasracing notes that GA rules recently approved by the GA Board address the concerns of the recommendations in the report.

They are specifically addressed elsewhere in this document:

- For the past eight months Tasmania and all states and territories had placed a heightened focus on welfare issues and had approved a national greyhound welfare strategy to enhance animal welfare outcomes. The three-year national strategy has strict new directives in relation to breeding, enhanced licensing standards and stronger welfare requirements for vaccination and housing. A copy of the strategy is attached at Appendix A.
- Enhanced new national rules relating to the lure, the keeping of small animals on greyhound properties and penalties related to live baiting were adopted by the Greyhounds Australasia Board on 30 April 2015. A copy of the new rules is presented in Appendix C.
- The Greyhound Australasia (GA) Board is considering new rules at the June 2015 meeting to increase the registration requirements of a breeding female and limit the number of litters a breeding female can have to three without controlling body and veterinary approval. This is a significant change extending control bodies' regulatory reach into new areas, namely the breeding sector. (The vaccination and breeding rules are attached as Appendix B).
- Tasracing funds the Greyhound Adoption Program in Tasmania. Tasracing increased funding to GAP in 2014/15. This figure is set to double in 2015/16.



### (e) Any other matters incidental thereto.

Effective 1 August 2015, all greyhound stakes will be paid to recipients by direct deposit rather than cash.

Tasracing provides monies to the host club which then has responsibility for distributing the prize money. The current practice is for all stakes under \$1750 to be paid by the clubs in cash. Amounts greater than \$1750 are paid by the clubs by cheque.

The new direct deposit system will bring Tasmanian greyhounds in line with both the other Tasmanian codes and other national greyhound jurisdictions.

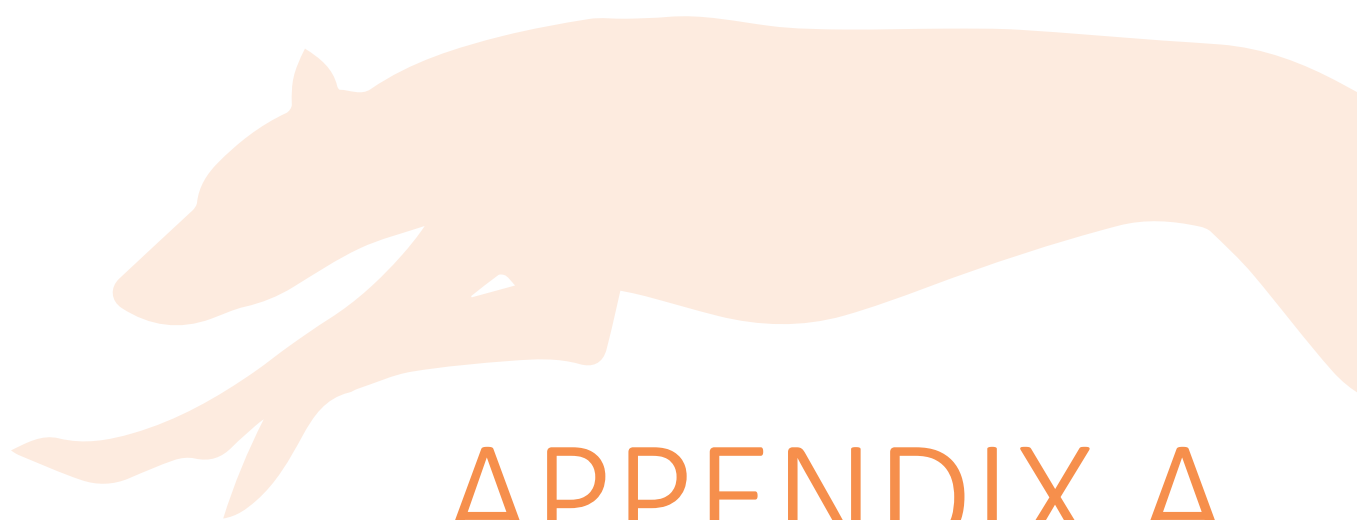
Tasracing, since its inception, has been constantly looking to streamline administrative functions after assimilating the operational functions of four different administrative entities.

This has included reducing costs, streamlining processes and improving accountability and governance mechanisms.

When electronic stakes payments begins in August 2015, it will mark the conclusion of a phased stakes payment project that began some time ago (in preparing for the greyhound phase, policy changes and process improvements began 18-months-ago).

The project involved liaising and working with RST and the software developers for the national OzChase system.

The new approach will have the benefit of streamlined payments and improved work health safety outcomes.



# APPENDIX A

# Greyhounds Australasia Greyhound Welfare Strategy

The Greyhound racing industry in Australia is aware that the welfare of its racing animals is of paramount importance and is working towards a more consistent national approach to welfare issues. Uniform standards of care, education, accountability and enforcement are required across the country to ensure the best possible outcome for greyhounds at every stage of their lifecycle.

Industry success is tightly paired to excellence in greyhound welfare. The industry is open to ongoing scrutiny from an ever-changing community whose expectations in regards to racing animals has changed, and will continue to evolve. Due to this, Greyhounds Australasia and its members, recognise that the time has come for all state jurisdictions to align their strategies to ensure the standards of care and the welfare of every greyhound is not impacted by the movement of the greyhound from state to state. Industry-wide strategies for addressing breeding of unsuitable greyhounds and for the provision of career and retirement opportunities provide the only meaningful method of producing positive change.

This strategy is the next step in establishing standards of greyhound welfare excellence in the greyhound racing industry which are nationally accepted and consistent. It is about educating those people participating in the industry to enable them to make informed decisions at all stages of the greyhound's lifecycle and, ultimately, to deliver world-class levels of care for greyhounds.

## Greyhounds

Move towards all greyhounds having to be under the care of a Registered Participant at all times during their lifecycle, unless retired as a pet

- Opportunities exist to improve the tracking of greyhounds throughout their lifecycle to ensure that all greyhounds, not just those within the racing population, are housed and cared for in a manner that maximises their welfare, as well as their chances of a long and successful racing career; and



- This initiative will require licensing of people currently involved in the greyhound lifecycle who may not currently be licensed participants – i.e. contract whelpers, rearers etc.

Introduce a national approach to breeding to further reduce the number of unsuitable greyhounds being bred, and to ensure the decision to breed a litter of greyhounds is a considered one

- Introduction of processes to ensure breeders new to breeding greyhounds are provided with education PRIOR to any services occurring;
- Introduce a prerequisite where all female greyhounds intended for breeding must be registered as a breeding animal (with requirements for DNA, and vaccination) PRIOR TO any inseminations/services occurring. Confirmation that these requirements have been met will be easy for participants/studmasters to recognise with the introduction of a visually different registration card - 'a Pink Card' -indicating the animal has been registered for breeding;
- Introduction of an 'intent to breed' process – initially aimed at encouraging breeders to plan and consider their breeding options, but providing opportunity for strategies aimed at discouraging the repeated breeding of 'unsuccessful' bitches; and
- Rule amendments reducing the time allowed for the Notification of a Result of Service to seven days, with licensed contract whelpers able to submit results on behalf of the breeder.

Maximising opportunities for all greyhounds to reach their full potential

- Increased greyhound and industry protection through increased vaccination requirements aimed to bring all states in line with code of practice requirements;
- Protection of young, growing greyhounds through the introduction of strategies aimed at all stages from litter registration to racing. This includes registration, inspection and star rating of all rearing properties, breaking in facilities and pre-training establishments;



- Provision of resources and assistance for the new registration/licence types aimed at assisting the transition to full compliance, including fact sheets, record keeping and contract/agreement templates, assistance with council matters etc; and
- Development of an industry information package to assist owners and breeders so they can make educated and informed decisions around the services and service providers available at the different stages of their greyhound's lifecycle.

#### Maximising racing opportunities for all Greyhounds

- Ensure that the racing calendars throughout the states provide ample racing opportunities for greyhounds of all grades, ages and abilities and through co-operation, facilitate the movement of greyhounds between states based on ability to maximise the chances of a greyhound having a long racing career.

#### End of career alternatives

- To continue to implement specific and innovative changes that will ensure that the industry Greyhound Adoption Program's (GAP's) are continuing to operate in the most effective manner possible to meet industry demands;
- Increase data collection at the time of retirement – aimed at capturing information about the entire lifecycle of the greyhound; and
- Collation and monitoring of national data regarding greyhounds at each stage of the lifecycle – including retirement and euthanasia statistics so that the success of various strategies can be assessed.



## People/Participants

### National approach to education

- Develop formal education modules on relevant topics for delivery to all participants, including the option of progressing to the completion of a formal qualification of Certificate 2 in Racing (Greyhounds) through the national Vocational and Education framework;
- Development of Fact Sheets covering all aspects of the industry to support education material; and
- All new participants to be assessed on core competencies before obtaining the relevant licence.

### Registration and Licensing

- Move towards all people that care for greyhounds at any stage of the lifecycle (until retirement) being registered with peak bodies;
- Introduce a tiered system of trainer licence types which stipulate how many greyhounds trainers are able to train; and
- Ongoing licensing by peak bodies to be subject to inspection and compliance with maintenance of facility standards.

### Inspection & compliance

- All facilities at which greyhounds are housed with licensed people, throughout their lifecycle, to be subject to regular inspection; and
- All new facilities/kennels to be compliant with relevant codes of practice as well as Council and Government requirements.



## Next Steps

All states and territories have committed to the full implementation of this strategy over the next three years. Controlling bodies will now engage their registered participants to confirm strategy implementation plans. The GA Welfare Working Party will determine an appropriate oversight body to support each jurisdiction with their implementation.







# APPENDIX B

## **FACT SHEET – PROPOSED NEW BREEDING RULES**

### **Introduction**

As part of the National Greyhound Welfare Strategy, GA is proposing to introduce some national rule changes relating to brood bitches and breeding. This Fact Sheet is designed to assist participants in understanding what is being proposed and why.

### **What will the proposed changes mean?**

There are four key changes being proposed that participants need to be aware of. They are:

- A Requirement for all brood bitches to be registered with controlling bodies as a “breeding female” prior to being bred for the first time.
- A new rule that will prevent brood bitches over the age of eight from being mated, without prior veterinary certification of appropriate health and fitness and the approval of a controlling body
- The establishment of a National Breeding Review Panel which will decide whether a brood bitch who has had three litters is allowed to be mated with for a fourth or subsequent time
- A new rule limiting the frequency of litters for an individual brood bitch to two litters in any 18 month period

### **Why are the changes being proposed?**

A number of welfare benefits will be achieved by these proposed changes. Among the benefits will be:

- Ensuring the health and fitness of the brood bitch is not adversely affected
- Ensuring that all litters of pups have the best chance of receiving adequate nutrition for the critical stages of growth and development during pregnancy and suckling stages
- Providing an opportunity for new breeders to be educated about all aspects of the breeding process
- Preventing the ongoing breeding of brood bitches that have not produced successful offspring in their first three litters (unless there are extenuating circumstances)
- Ensuring breeders review their brood bitch’s success as a producer of racing greyhounds prior to planning their next litter
- Reducing the number of pups born that have very limited chances of ever racing
- Bringing the industry in line with other breeding Codes of Practices and Codes of Ethics



### **How many brood bitches over the age of eight are currently being bred with?**

Industry statistics show most litters are whelped when the bitch is aged between two and six years of age. Very few brood bitches whelp litters after the age of seven.

### **How many brood bitches have four or more litters?**

Industry statistics show most brood bitches have one to three litters in their lifetime. Only 13.5% of all bitches have a fourth litter and less than 6% have five or more litters.

### **Will there be a chance for participants to provide feedback on the proposed changes?**

Yes, Greyhounds Australasia and the state controlling bodies are calling for participant feedback on the proposed breeding changes. The National Breeding and Vaccination Consultation Process invites participants to supply their feedback by completing a form and returning it to Greyhounds Australasia by 15 January 2015.

The participant feedback form can be accessed via the Greyhounds Australasia website ([www.galtd.org.au](http://www.galtd.org.au)) or the website of your state controlling body.

### **When will the proposed changes be introduced?**

After all of the industry feedback has been reviewed and considered, it is anticipated that the new rules will come into effect 1 July 2015.



## **FACT SHEET – PROPOSED NEW VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **Introduction**

As part of the National Greyhound Welfare Strategy, GA is proposing to introduce some national rule changes relating to industry required vaccination levels. This Fact Sheet is designed to assist participants to understand what is being proposed and why.

### **What will the proposed changes mean?**

Below are the three key changes to vaccination requirements being proposed They are:

- The level of vaccination required for naming a greyhound will be increased from C3 to C5
- The level of vaccination required for a litter to be registered will be increased from C3 to C5
- The addition of a compulsory vaccine (minimum of C3) for puppies aged between six to eight weeks old

### **Why are the changes being proposed?**

The proposed changes will bring a number of welfare benefits to the greyhound population. Among the benefits will be:

- Increased levels of protection against disease for racing greyhounds and puppies
- Increased levels of immunity across the racing greyhound population
- Decreased likelihood of disease outbreaks among the greyhound population
- Ensures a racing greyhound's vaccination status meets the requirements for boarding under relevant Codes of Practices
- Brings the industry in line with other breeding Codes of Practices and Codes of Ethics

### **Will there be a chance for participants to provide feedback on the changes?**

Yes, Greyhounds Australasia and the state controlling bodies are calling for participant feedback on the proposed vaccination rule changes. The National Breeding and Vaccination Consultation Process invites participants to supply their feedback by completing a form and returning it to Greyhounds Australasia by 15 January 2015.

The participant feedback form can be accessed via the Greyhounds Australasia website ([www.galtd.org.au](http://www.galtd.org.au)) or the website of your state controlling body.

### **When will the proposed changes be introduced?**

After all of the industry feedback has been reviewed and considered, it is anticipated that the new rules will come into effect 1 July 2015, and will apply to new applications after that date.

# Vaccination and Breeding Female rules

GAR 115 (2) – Registration/naming

Amend to read:

*GAR 115 (2) Application for registration/naming of a greyhound may be made by an owner by lodging with the Controlling Body in the state where the greyhound was whelped, a completed prescribed form together with the prescribed fee and a certificate of vaccination against parvovirus infection, hepatitis, canine distemper, parainfluenza virus and bordatella bronchiseptica (C5) acceptable to the Controlling Body.*

R136(3) Result of Service

(3) Except with the prior consent of the Controlling Body, a litter of pups shall not be divided or relocated from the address of whelping until such time as they have been ear branded, microchipped **and vaccinated in accordance with these Rules, and further until a period of 14 days has elapsed from the date of the last vaccination pursuant to Rule 137(1)(c)(i) and (ii).**  
*or inseminated until the doubt has been resolved.*

137 (1) (b) – Registration of litter

Amend to read:

*137(1)(b) for pups whelped on or after 1 July 2015 a certificate of vaccination against parvovirus, hepatitis, canine distemper (C3) issued by a veterinary surgeon identifying the greyhound by reference to its sex and colour, that indicates that such vaccination was performed upon the greyhound at least between six (6) and eight (8) weeks.*

Also add the following:

*137(1)(c) a certificate of vaccination against parvovirus, hepatitis, canine distemper, parainfluenza virus and bordatella bronchiseptica (C5) issued by a veterinary surgeon identifying the greyhound by reference to its sex, colour, earbranding, and/or microchip identifications, that indicates that such vaccination was performed upon the greyhound between ten (10) and sixteen (16) weeks.*

GAR 127 – Registration of sire

Add:

*(6) A bitch shall not be used for breeding purposes unless registered as a 'breeding female'.*

*(7) All documents and other items in relation to a breeding female shall be open for inspection by an officer of the Controlling Body in the jurisdiction in which the breeding female is domiciled.*

*(8) Application for registration as a breeding female may be made by the owner or authorised person by lodging with the Controlling Body in the state in which they reside —  
(a) a completed prescribed form with any fee that may apply; and*

*(b) at the expense of the applicant, a DNA fingerprint analysis carried out by a laboratory designated by Greyhounds Australasia on a sample taken by a veterinary surgeon or other person approved by the Controlling Body; and*

*(c) evidence of a current vaccination status against parvovirus, hepatitis, canine distemper, parainfluenza virus and bordetella bronchiseptica (C5) issued by a veterinary surgeon identifying the greyhound by reference to its sex, colour, ear branding and/or microchip identifications and stating the next vaccination/booster due date.*

*(d) The period of registration will be for one (1) year from the current vaccination date pursuant to sub-rule (c).*

*(9) The granting of registration of a breeding female shall be conditional on the greyhound being in the control of the applicant or other person approved by the Controlling Body.*

*(10) The owner of a breeding female, or the person with authority to breed that female, shall not cause her to be mated if that breeding female is over eight (8) years of age without prior veterinary certification of appropriate health and fitness, and the approval of the Controlling Body in writing. The Controlling Body approval granted under this sub-rule will be to allow one (1) service/insemination only, irrespective of the result of said service/insemination. The veterinary certification must be obtained within 120 days prior to the date of the service.*

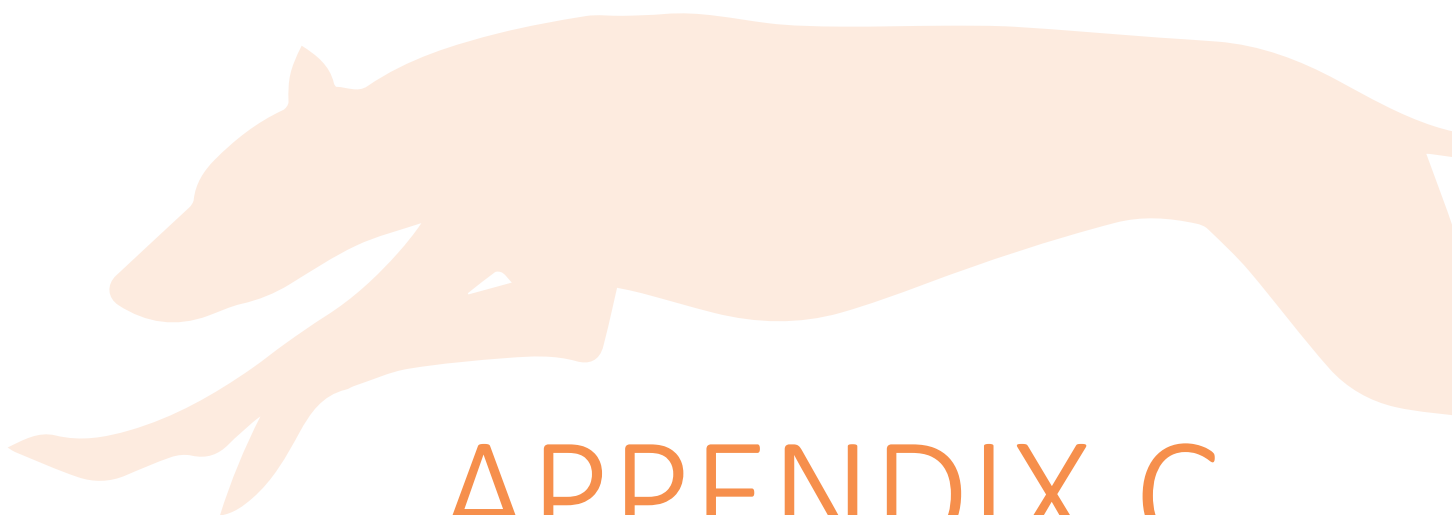
*(11) A breeding female cannot be used for breeding more than three (3) litters without prior veterinary certification of appropriate health and fitness for further litters, and the approval of the Controlling Body in writing. The Controlling Body approval granted under this sub rule will be to allow one (1) additional service/insemination only, irrespective of the result of said service/insemination. The veterinary certification must be obtained within 120 days prior to the date of the additional service.*

*(12) The owner of a breeding female, or the person with authority to breed that female, shall not cause her to whelp more than two (2) litters in any 18 month period.*

GAR 127A (1) - Identity confirmation

Amend to read:

*Prior to any service or artificial insemination, the appropriate registered person shall, by reference to its Greyhound Breeding Identification Card, positively identify the breeding female presented to be served or inseminated. The appropriate registered person shall also, prior to any service or artificial insemination, confirm that the breeding female is currently eligible for breeding. Should there be any doubt over the identity of the breeding female or her eligibility for breeding, the person carrying out the identity examination shall, forthwith, inform the Controlling Body of the doubt and ensure that the breeding female is not served*



# APPENDIX C



## **New Lure GARs effective 20 April 2015**

### **NEW RULES**

#### **R86A Approved types of Lures (approved by GA Board 27/3/15)**

A person shall only use or have in their possession at any place where greyhounds are, or are to be kept, trained or educated or prepared to race, or racing, a lure that is approved by the Controlling Body.

#### **R86B Offences Relating to Luring and Baiting**

- (1) A person who, in the opinion of the Stewards or Controlling Body-
- (a) uses in connection with greyhound training, education or preparation to race, or racing, any live animal, animal carcass or any part of an animal whether as bait, quarry or lure, or to entice, excite or encourage a greyhound to pursue it or otherwise; or
  - (b) attempts to possess, or has possession of, or brings onto, any grounds, premises or within the boundaries of any property where greyhounds are, or are to be trained, kept or raced, any live animal, animal carcass or any part of an animal for the purpose of being, or which might reasonably be capable of being, or likely to be, used as bait, quarry or lure to entice or excite or encourage a greyhound to pursue it; or
  - (c) causes, procures, permits or allows a greyhound to pursue or attack any live animal, animal carcass or any part of an animal;
  - (d) fails to use reasonable endeavours to prevent a greyhound pursuing or attacking any live animal, animal carcass or any part of an animal; or
  - (e) is in any way directly or indirectly involved in committing, or is knowingly concerned with, such conduct as set out in (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this Rule; or
  - (f) aids, abets, counsels or procures any person to commit such conduct as set out in (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this Rule; or
  - (g) is convicted in any Court of an offence in relation to the use of, or having in their possession, any live animal, animal carcass or part of an animal in connection with greyhound training, education or preparation to race, or racing

shall be disqualified for a period of not less than 10 years and, in addition shall be fined a sum not exceeding such amount as specified in the relevant Act or Rules, unless there is a finding that a special circumstance exists, whereupon a penalty less than the minimum penalty may be imposed.”

- (2) A person who witnesses conduct as set out in (1)(a), (1)(b), 1(c), or 1(d) above but fails to report that conduct to the Controlling Body as soon as reasonably practicable shall be disqualified for a period of not less than 5 years and/or fined a sum not exceeding twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars.

#### **R86C Reporting and other matters**



- (1) For the purposes of Rules 86A to 86C:  
'training' shall include, in addition to those activities otherwise defined as 'training' in the Rules, any activities whereby a greyhound is exposed to any item for the purpose or effect, or that would have the likely effect, of enticing, exciting or encouraging it to pursue, entice or excite, or that causes such reaction from a greyhound.
- (2) Where any officer, employee, member, visitor or contractor of a Club has knowledge of, or suspects, an offence may be occurring contrary to Rule 86A or Rule 86B on any ground under the control or management of a Club, that Club shall report the matter forthwith to the Controlling Body. A failure to do so may result in the licence of that Club being cancelled, either for a specified period or permanently, and the Club may be penalised pursuant to these Rules.
- (3) Where any manager, employee, member, visitor or contractor has knowledge of, or suspects, an offence may be occurring contrary to Rule 86A or Rule 86B on any ground under the control or management of a licensee or manager of a greyhound trial track or greyhound training facility, the trial track or training facility manager shall report the matter to the Controlling Body forthwith. A failure to do so may result in the registration of the track or facility and of any person concerned with the management of that track or facility being cancelled, either for a specified period or permanently, and any such person may be penalised pursuant to these Rules.
- (4) Any person penalised under Rule 86A, Rule 86B or Rule 86C (or any equivalent Rule) in any jurisdiction shall not be entitled to make any application to the Controlling Body for any licence or registration or to be an owner of any registered greyhound.
- (5) A person shall not be in breach of Rule 86B(1)(b) where the animal is kept on or at the premises as a domesticated pet or is kept for rural or agricultural purposes with prior notification to and approval from the Controlling Body. For the purpose of this sub-rule, notification must be in the manner and form required by the Controlling Body for this exclusion to apply.
- (6) Nothing in Rule 86B or Rule 86C serves to create an offence in association with the normal, routine feeding of meat to greyhounds, provided that such source of feed has been obtained in accordance with all applicable legislation and regulations relating to the acquisition of such food items and the welfare of the animals involved and is not being or intended to be used for any other purpose.
- (7) For the purposes of this Rule, an animal shall be deemed to include any bird.

#### **Replace definition of 'lure' with the following**

**"lure"** means any item, natural or man-made, that is used in any way, by any person with the intention or effect of encouraging or inciting a greyhound to pursue, attack or excite it by responding to such stimuli, and 'quarry' and 'bait' shall have a similar meaning.

#### **AMENDED RULES**

**R86 (ad)** "unless authorised by stewards or Controlling Body, keeps on or brings onto a racecourse or trial track or training track or facility or a surrounding area, as defined by a Controlling Body, a live animal other than a greyhound"

**R86 (af)** "uses an animal for any purpose connected with greyhound racing or training in a manner which amounts to maltreatment of an animal or is improper or illegal"



# APPENDIX D

## FOSTER CARER APPLICATION FORM

Thank you for your interest in fostering a greyhound.  
Please complete the following form and return to  
the Program Coordinator, (PO Box 730, Glenorchy,  
Tasmania, 7010).

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

.....

Telephone: (h) ..... (m) .....

Email: .....

Do you have any other dogs living with you?    Y    N

If yes, what breed/s are they? .....

Do you have cats living with you?    Y    N

Do you have any other animals living with you?    Y    N

If yes, please specify .....

Are there any children living with you?    Y    N

If Yes, what ages? .....

Do you have a fully fenced area?    Y    N

Will the greyhound be sleeping inside?    Y    N

How did you hear about the Greyhound Adoption  
Program?

.....

.....

.....

## GREYHOUND ADOPTION PROGRAM TASMANIA

PO Box 730, Glenorchy TAS 7010

0427 045 433

[gaptas@netspace.net.au](mailto:gaptas@netspace.net.au)

[www.gaptas.org.au](http://www.gaptas.org.au)



GREYHOUND ADOPTION PROGRAM

*Tasmania*

*adopt or foster*  
**A GREYHOUND TODAY !**



An initiative of Tasracing

**GREYHOUND ADOPTION PROGRAM**

*Tasmania*

  
tasracing

  
tasracing

## OUR MISSION

Greyhound Adoption Program (GAP) Tasmania is a non profit department of Tasracing. Our mission is to find these gentle dogs a pet home when they are no longer suitable for racing.

Whilst many of these dogs find new homes throughout Australia every year, many do not due to the common public misconception that greyhounds are dangerous or aggressive dogs.

This could not be further from the truth. In reality, the greyhound is naturally a very gentle and affectionate breed and with a bit of love, patience and understanding, our dogs quickly learn and become wonderful members of our pet dog society.

Each dog that enters GAP is sent to live with one of our many dedicated volunteer foster carers who take these loving dogs into their home for a period of 6-8 weeks to help them become accustomed to everyday occurrences e.g. motor bikes, children, cats etc. GAP ensures they will be fully prepared for pet life once they graduate the program.

Once we are happy that our dogs are ready, they are available for adoption to the public.

If you are considering a new canine addition to your family, please consider a greyhound and you will soon have a best friend for life.



## HOW DO I .....

### Become a foster carer

The Greyhound Adoption Program is always looking for foster carers. No qualifications are necessary - a genuine love for these beautiful dogs is all that is required. Foster carers will be given a dog for approximately 6-8 weeks where they will help them adjust to life outside of a racing kennel. The Greyhound Adoption Program will supply everything needed to care for your foster dog so carers will not be burdened by the costs of feeding, worming or vet bills regularly associated with dog ownership. Fostering a dog is a wonderful way for someone who is not quite sure if they are ready for the full time commitment of owning a dog but would love to share their time with a canine friend - and if you fall in love with your greyhound there is always the option to adopt.

If you are considering becoming a foster carer with GAP, remember, if you foster just one dog and decide it is not for you, this is one life that you are directly responsible for rehoming.

### Adopt a greyhound

No matter what your lifestyle or living situation, there is a greyhound out there for you. GAP will endeavour to find a greyhound to suit your needs.

Our dogs are desexed, wormed, flea treated, micro-chipped and C5 vaccinated. They have a teeth clean and a nail trim. They are also supplied with a new coat to keep them warm on a Tassie winter night, a special green collar to identify them as a graduate of the program, a lead and a muzzle.

If you are interested in adopting a greyhound, it is as simple as filling out the relevant section of this brochure and forwarding to the Program Coordinator.

We use the information from this form to help select the perfect dog to suit your household and your lifestyle.

## ADOPTION APPLICATION FORM

Thank you for your interest in adopting a greyhound. Please complete the following form and return to the Program Coordinator, (PO Box 730, Glenorchy, Tasmania, 7010).

Name: .....

Address: .....

Telephone: (h) ..... (m) .....

Email: .....

Do you have any other dogs living with you? Y N

If yes, what breed/s are they? .....

Do you have cats living with you? Y N

Do you have any other animals living with you? Y N

If yes, please specify .....

Are there any children living with you? Y N

If Yes, what ages? .....

Do you have a fully fenced area? Y N

Will the greyhound be sleeping inside? Y N

Do you have any specific requirements in a greyhound?  
(e.g. age, sex, etc)

How did you hear about the Greyhound Adoption Program?



# APPENDIX E



## GREYHOUND BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT

### Aims

This test has been designed for the use of the Greyhound Adoption Programs throughout Australia. The objective of this test is to identify dogs with a temperament suited for placement in an average pet home, and for suitability for exemption from muzzling.

Specifically, this test is designed to identify dogs that:

- Are friendly, approachable and manageable
- Show no aggression towards other dogs
- Show no aggression toward humans in the presence of potentially valuable resources

The tests should be performed by an experienced assessor who should have their own safety and that of others involved in the test foremost in their minds. A second person should also be present throughout the testing to assist with safety, restraint of the greyhound, and to help observe the greyhound's responses.

Where other animals are used in testing, the welfare of these animals should be constantly monitored, and the testing halted if they are unduly stressed.

If the adoption program has the greyhounds move to their facility, the test should not be done during the first 48 hours after arrival, to allow the greyhound time to adjust to the environment and changed routine.

The various responses that may be observed are included within boxes with a grade of 1, 2 or 3. A '1' indicates a pass for that section. A '2' may indicate that the dog needs a further reassessment possibly following training, or after a period of time in Foster Care. If the dog scores a '3' for any section, the dog is deemed to have failed and the test should be terminated immediately.

Note: During the prey drive component of the testing, a dog must move through the sequence in order, and must not progress if it has scored a '2' or '3' on a single component (i.e. if the greyhound shows arousal when it first sees the small dog, it must not progress to the cat test).

Please Note: Where the body language description 'ears back' is used it refers to ears that are held tightly back and rigid, not the normal relaxed 'rose' ear that many greyhounds display.

# Greyhound's Details

Registered Name (If named) .....

Kennel Name .....

Earbrands:            Left Ear .....Right Ear .....

Colour :	Black	Blue	Brindle	Fawn	Dun
	W &Black	W & Blue	W & Brindle	W & Fawn	W&Dun

Markings : .....

.....

Sex                      Dog                      Bitch

Microchip Number :    \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Any other identification (i.e. GAP ID number) .....

Date of Test :    ...../...../.....

Location of Test: .....

Name of Assessor : .....

## TEST 1 - Assessment of dog's prior history

Assessment of surrender documentation and history (if any)

Test Description:

Assessor reviews any documentation or history that has been submitted with the greyhound on arrival.

If the greyhound has spent time in Foster Care, the reports of the foster carer's observations of the greyhound's behaviour should also be included.

Anxiety-related behaviours include any of:

escaping from yard, kennel run or house, destructive behaviour; separation issues (includes vocalisation, salivating, inappropriate urination/defecation, destructive behaviour occurring in the owner's absence), self trauma (excessive licking/chewing of own body parts).

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
No history of aggressive behaviour to Adults, Children or other Greyhounds  Dog has been socialised with other dogs with no history of problems  Dog has experience with other species with no history of problems  Dog has spent time indoors with prior owner  Dog has no history of anxiety related problems	Dog has no history  Dog has lived in kennels its entire life  Dog has had no exposure to other breeds of dog  Dog has had no exposure to other species  Dog has mild anxiety related problems (not more than 2 of those listed)	Dog has history of aggression  Dog has severe anxiety related problems – more than 2 moderate level anxiety related problems from the list, or has severe/repeated episodes of anxiety related behaviour  Dog has a history of serious or ongoing medical problem or lameness
<p>Comments</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Assessor's Initials .....</p>		



## TEST 2 - General observations by kennel staff during holding period

Overall impression of the greyhound being assessed by kennel staff

Test Description:

Kennel staff who deal with day-to-day care of the greyhound are asked to describe the dog's behaviour during the holding period prior to assessment.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Dog eating well Dog easy to manage Kennel staff feel dog is relaxed and friendly Dog is relaxed with neighbouring dogs No history of excessive barking Body language friendly Dog solicits interaction Dog easy to move and catch	Dog is nervous in kennel environment Dog needs special management to move or catch Dog not eating well Cautious when approaching staff Overly boisterous during daily handling Moderate barking	Dog not coping well in kennel environment Dog difficult to catch or move Dog excessively anxious Cowers at back of cage Does not interact with staff Growling Baring Teeth, Snap or Bite Dog aggressive to neighbouring greyhounds Dog aggressive to staff Kennel staff feel dog is overly anxious or threatening Excessive Barking Attempt to escape kennel/run
<div>Comments</div> <div>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Assessor's Initials .....</div>		

## TEST 3 - Approach whilst in kennel and response to attaching lead and collar

Part A) • First Impression of the greyhound being assessed

Test Description:

Assessor approaches the kennel or cage in a friendly relaxed manner, and stands at gate.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Moves forward to gate/door  Tail Relaxed or wagging  Body language friendly  Dog solicits interaction	Cautious Approach  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Tail Clamped down and tight  Excessive jumping up	Cowering at back of cage  Failure to approach/hiding growling  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Assertive approach - tail up and stiff, hackles up, direct threatening eye contact
<div>Comments</div> <div><div>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Assessor's Initials .....</div></div>		

Part B) - Response to mildly threatening behaviour

Test Description:

Assessor now rattles the kennel/cage gate and makes direct eye contact with the greyhound.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<p>Mild fear response followed by quick recovery (few seconds)</p> <p>Quick startle response</p> <p>Moves forward to gate/door</p> <p>Tail Relaxed or wagging</p> <p>Body language friendly</p> <p>Dog solicits Interaction</p>	<p>Moderate fear response with slow recovery (takes more than 60 seconds to return to normal)</p> <p>Moderate startle response</p> <p>Runs to back of cage</p> <p>Lowered head &amp;/or body</p> <p>Ears back</p> <p>Licking lips</p> <p>Tail clamped down and tight</p>	<p>Severe fear response with no recovery</p> <p>Cowering at back of cage</p> <p>Hiding</p> <p>Growling</p> <p>Baring Teeth, Snap or Bite</p> <p>Assertive response to stare - tail up and stiff, hackles up, direct threatening eye contact</p>
<p>Comments</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Assessor's Initials .....</p>		

Part C) - Entering the kennel and attaching collar and lead and fitting a muzzle

Test Description:

Assessor enters the kennel and fits collar and lead, followed by a muzzle.

Dog is allowed to make friendly body contact with assessor, but would be considered 'rude' if it caused the assessor to lose balance due to being jumped on, pawed at, or 'body slammed'. Any body contact involving the mouth should be noted - i.e. nibbling, mouthing, or holding onto parts of the assessor.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Moves towards assessor	Cautious Approach	Cowering at back of cage
Tail Relaxed or wagging	Lowered head & for body	Retreats from assessor
Body language friendly	Ears back	Hiding
Dog solicits Interaction	Licking lips	Growling
Collar and lead fitted easily	Tail clamped down and tight	Baring Teeth, Snap or Bite
Mild excitement behaviour - dog jumps up and down, wiggles, solicits physical contact	Excessive jumping up	Assertive Body Language - tail up and stiff, hackles up, direct threatening eye contact
Allows muzzle to be fitted easily	Rude body contact or excessive excitement making dog hard to fit with collar and lead	Assessor feels threatened
	Resists having muzzle fitted	Will not allow muzzle to be fitted
<p>Comments</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Assessor's Initials .....</p>		

## TEST 4 - Leash Manners

### Test Description:

Assessor walks the greyhound from the kennel/cage area to the testing area, noting how it walks when on the leash. The greyhound is allowed to relieve itself along the way if needed.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<p>Dog shows relaxed body posture whilst walking forward</p> <p>Walks calmly</p> <p>Walks without pulling</p> <p>Head up</p> <p>Dog walks past distractions with minimal fuss</p> <p>Mild startle but quick recovery</p>	<p>Dog is anxious/scared</p> <p>Lowered head &amp;/or body</p> <p>Ears back</p> <p>Licking lips</p> <p>Tail clamped down and tight</p> <p>Reluctant to move forward</p> <p>Hypervigilant – scanning</p> <p>Excessive jumping or difficult to hold</p> <p>Mild vocalisation</p> <p>Pulls moderately on the leash</p> <p>Easily distracted, startles often and slow to recover</p>	<p>Dog refuses to leave kennel</p> <p>Dog cowers constantly and refuses to move forward even with some leash pressure</p> <p>Dog highly anxious</p> <p>Dog frightens easily and does not recover</p> <p>Dog nearly impossible to walk</p> <p>Dog causes assessor to fall or lose balance due to pulling (forward or back)</p> <p>Dog urinates or defecates in response to fright/startle</p> <p>Excessive vocalisation</p>
<p>Comments</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Assessor's Initials .....</p>		

## TEST 5 - Sociability to people

### Part A) - General Sociability

#### Test Description:

Greyhound is allowed to explore the testing area for a period of 2-3 minutes during which time the assessor ignores the dog. After this time, the assessor can try to interact with the greyhound by using its name, calling it to them, or by posturing in a way that solicits interaction - Using a friendly voice, encouraging the dog to approach by bending/squatting, slapping thighs, clapping hands etc. The assessor may move around the testing area, either towards the greyhound or away, but movements are not to be sudden. The greyhound's response to this is noted.

Dog is allowed to make friendly body contact with assessor, but would be considered 'rude' if it caused the assessor to lose balance due to being jumped on, pawed at, or 'body slammed'. Any body contact involving the mouth should be noted - i.e. nibbling, mouthing, or holding onto parts of the assessor.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Moves towards the assessor Tail relaxed or wagging Body language friendly Dog solicits polite interaction Dog interested in being with or following the assessor as they move about the testing area	Cautious approach or no approach Lowered head &/or body Ears back Licking lips Tail clamped down and tight Interacts but is 'rude' or rough Excessive jumping up	Cowering or overly fearful Growling Baring teeth, snap or bite Assertive approach - tail up and stiff, hackles up, direct threatening eye contact
<div>Comments</div> <div>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Assessor's Initials .....</div>		

## Part B) - Response to unusual behaviour

### Test Description:

Assessor now behaves in a different manner if they feel it is safe to do so. To test for arousal the assessor behaves in an excited/exuberant manner, either running or moving quickly then stopping, or jumping up and down.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Mild fear response followed by quick recovery  Quick startle response  Moves towards assessor in a friendly manner  Tail relaxed or wagging  Body language friendly  Dog solicits interaction  If aroused/excited calms quickly	Moderate fear response with slow recovery (>60 seconds)  Moderate Startle response  Retreats from assessor  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Tail clamped down and tight  Dog becomes highly aroused/over excited and does not calm down quickly	Severe fear response with no recovery  Cowering  Hiding  Growling  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Assertive response to approach - tail up and stiff, hackles up, direct threatening eye contact  High arousal with mouthing or inappropriate body contact with assessor
Comments <div style="text-align: right;"> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>  Reassess <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> Assessor's Initials ..... </div>		

Part C) - Response to mildly threatening behaviour

Test Description:

Assessor now walks towards the greyhound in a mildly threatening way (as if you are angry) - direct body language, walking purposefully towards the greyhound, gesturing with arm raised whilst making direct eye contact.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<p>Mild fear response followed by quick recovery</p> <p>Quick startle response</p> <p>Moves towards assessor in a friendly manner</p> <p>Tail relaxed or wagging</p> <p>Body language friendly</p> <p>Dog solicits interaction</p> <p>If aroused/excited calms quickly</p>	<p>Moderate fear response with slow recovery (&gt;60 seconds)</p> <p>Moderate startle response</p> <p>Retreats from assessor</p> <p>Lowered head &amp;/or body</p> <p>Ears back</p> <p>Licking lips</p> <p>Tail Clamped down and tight</p> <p>Dog becomes highly aroused/over excited and does not calm down quickly</p>	<p>Severe fear response with no recovery</p> <p>Cowering</p> <p>Hiding</p> <p>Growling</p> <p>Baring teeth, snap or bite</p> <p>Assertive response to approach - tail up and stiff, hackles up, direct threatening eye contact</p> <p>High arousal with mouthing or inappropriate body contact with assessor</p>
<p>Comments</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Assessor's Initials .....</p>		



## TEST 6 - Physical Examination +/- Veterinary Examination

### Test Description:

Please note that this physical examination does not replace a thorough examination by a veterinarian. It is recommended that ALL greyhounds are subject to a full veterinary exam prior to adoption.

The Greyhound is examined all over whilst standing on the ground (i.e. not on a raised platform or table}, including assessment of the eyes in good light, assessment of ears, teeth, and bite. The examiner runs their hands over the top of the dog's head, along their back and sides, and down the legs. Each foot is picked up and examined. The tail is lifted and the area under the tail is examined. The face and muzzle area is touched and held using one or two hands. The mouth is held gently closed for a count of three then released.

This test is not only looking for signs of injury or health problems, but also testing the dog's acceptance of general handling. At no time should the greyhound be thrown off balance or frightened by the examination, although handling can and should be confident and firm.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
No Health Issues Noted  Dog accepts handling in all areas  Relaxed body language  Little or no resistance even when feet lifted  Tail relaxed or wagging	Health Problems detected that require a veterinary examination to determine suitability for adoption i.e. mild lameness, evidence of prior injury, dental disease, ear infection, possible early pannus  Dog fidgets or resists some aspects of examination but no aggression shown  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Tail Clamped down and tight	Signs of chronic disease detected (i.e. obvious pannus)  Other serious health problem detected  Moves away from Assessor or very difficult to examine Cowering or overly fearful  Growling  Baring teeth, snap or bite
<div>Comments</div> <div><div>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Assessor's Initials .....</div></div>		

## TEST 7 - Prey Drive Test - Small Dog

### Part A) - Approach and first sight of small dog

#### Test Description:

Greyhound (on leash and securely muzzled) is walked towards the testing area where a small dog is present. The small dog should be on leash and calm. For the safety of the small dog, it is to be held on a leash behind a fence where the greyhound can see it clearly, but cannot get close. The greyhound's behaviour on first seeing the small dog is noted.

The small dog should ideally be an active, long- or wire-coated breed, less than 10 kg body weight. Small terriers or terrier mixes are ideal. Dogs with a light coloured coat are preferable.

The prey drive test should occur in an outside area that is securely fenced. The area needs to be large enough for the dogs to move about, but not so large that it could become impossible to catch the dogs should they get loose. An area of about 150 square metres (10m x 15m) is close to ideal.

At all times during the prey drive testing, a minimum of two people must be present.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tail relaxed or wagging  Body language relaxed and friendly  Greyhound shows friendly interest in small dog  Dog solicits polite interaction  Dog easily distracted by handler	Cautious approach or no approach  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Hackles up  Tail clamped down and tight  Dog becomes excited and is difficult to distract  Greyhound ignores small dog	Signs of high prey drive - shaking, trembling, fixed stare, lunges towards small dog, barking, tense body, salivating  Cowering or overly fearful  Growling  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Cannot be distracted despite multiple attempts
<div>Comments</div> <div>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Assessor's Initials .....</div>		

## Part B) - On Leash Reaction

### Test Description:

Greyhound (on leash and securely muzzled) is walked into the testing area where a small dog is present. The small dog should be on leash and calm. The two dogs are walked around the area for a minute before allowing them to greet each other calmly. The two dogs should be walked around the periphery of the testing area as far from each other as possible initially, before gradually moving closer. If it is felt that it is safe for them to meet and greet they should not be walked directly towards each other, rather the approach should be a curved one, with each dog making an arc towards the other.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tail relaxed or wagging  Body language relaxed and friendly  Greyhound shows friendly interest in small dog  Dog solicits polite interaction  Dog easily distracted by handler  Interaction is polite and calm	Cautious approach or no approach  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Hackles up  Tail clamped down and tight  Dog becomes excited and is difficult to distract  Greyhound ignores small dog  Greyhound rough with small dog - places paw on small dog, hard bunting with nose  Mild growl in context – i.e. small dog is 'rude', rushes at greyhound or jumps or paws at greyhound	Signs of high prey drive - shaking, trembling, fixed stare, lunges towards small dog, barking, tense body, salivating  Cowering or overly fearful  Prolonged growling with other signs of aggression, no provocation  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Cannot be distracted despite multiple attempts  Greyhound deemed unsafe to meet small dog
Comments <div style="text-align: right;"> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>  Reassess <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> Assessor's Initials ..... </div>		

Part C) - Reaction to small dog off leash and moving quickly

Test Description:

The greyhound's reaction to observing a small dog running around is to be tested. The greyhound (on leash and securely muzzled) is held so that it can observe the small dog through a fence/barrier. The small dog is allowed to move about off leash, initially at its own pace then the small dog is encouraged to chase a ball or toy.

Ideally the small dog needs to be trained to have a reliable recall and a reliable retrieve. In this way it is possible to have the small dog run enthusiastically on cue, and means it can be quickly called away from the area where the greyhound is. The greyhound's response to the small dog running is noted.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tail relaxed or wagging  Body language relaxed and friendly  Greyhound shows friendly interest in small dog  Dog solicits polite interaction through barrier fence  Dog easily distracted by handler	Greyhound frightened by small dog moving but recovers  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Hackles up  Tail clamped down and tight  Dog becomes excited and is difficult to distract  Greyhound ignores small dog  Mild growl in context- i.e. small dog is 'rude', rushes at greyhound or jumps or paws at greyhound through barrier	Signs of high prey drive - shaking, trembling, fixed stare, lunges towards small dog, barking, tense body, salivating  Cowering or overly fearful  Prolonged growling with other signs of aggression - no provocation  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Cannot be distracted despite multiple attempts
Comments <div style="text-align: right;"> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>  Reassess <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> Assessor's Initials ..... </div>		

## TEST 8 - Reaction to novelty

### Reaction to Loud Noises

#### Test Description:

Greyhound can either be loose in the testing area, or on leash. If on leash, then noise needs to be generated by a second person a minimum of 5 metres away. When dog is mildly distracted a sudden loud noise is made (i.e. bang a metal object (not a food bowl}, clapping, clipboard spring noise or similar). The dog's reaction to the noise is noted.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Mild fear response followed by quick recovery  Quick startle response  Moves towards assessor in a friendly manner  Tail relaxed or wagging  Body language friendly  Dog solicits interaction  If aroused/excited calms quickly	Moderate fear response with slow recovery  Moderate startle response  Retreats from assessor  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Tail Clamped down and tight	Severe fear response with no recovery  Cowering  Hiding  Growling  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Assertive response to noise - tail up and stiff, hackles up, direct threatening eye contact
<div>Comments</div> <div>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Assessor's Initials .....</div>		

## TEST 9 - Resource Guarding

### Part A) - Toy

#### Test Description:

Greyhound is tethered during this test - either to a wall of fence, to ensure that the assessor can safely withdraw from the dog. If the greyhound is not relaxed when tethered and becomes distressed, the testing can occur with the greyhound in its kennel or run, using the door or gate as protection for the assessor.

The testing uses an artificial hand/arm to ensure the assessor is not at risk of being bitten.

The greyhound is offered a toy or other play item. The dog is allowed a number of seconds to begin interacting with the toy. If the dog shows interest in the toy, the assessor strokes the dogs back and neck with an artificial hand. If the dog allows this, then the assessor can attempt to remove the toy with the artificial hand.

Toys may include balls, squeaky toys or stuffed toys, or rope toys. If the greyhound shows no interest in a particular toy, the test may be repeated with an alternate type of toy.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tail Relaxed or wagging  Body language friendly - no tensing  Eye contact relaxed  Dog allows petting and removal of toy  Dog easily distracted from toy	Dog not interested in toy  Dog initially tenses or freezes, but allows petting or removal of toy  Ears back  Licking lips  Tail clamped down and tight  Dog unsure of artificial hand & shows fear	Growling  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Freeze and stare  Assessor cannot retrieve toy  Dog lunges at assessor
<div>Comments</div> <div><div>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Assessor's Initials .....</div></div>		

## Part B) – Normal Food

### Test Description:

Greyhound is tethered during this test – either to a wall or fence, to ensure that the assessor can safely withdraw from the dog. If the greyhound is not relaxed when tethered and becomes distressed, the testing can occur with the greyhound in its kennel or run, using the door or gate as protection for the assessor.

The greyhound is to be preferably hungry (i.e. not fed in the last 3-4 hours) prior to this test.

The testing uses an artificial hand/arm to ensure the assessor is not at risk of being bitten.

The greyhound is offered a bowl containing regular food (mix of dry and meat/canned). The dog is allowed a number of seconds to begin eating the food. Once the dog is actively eating, the assessor strokes the dogs back and neck with the artificial hand. If the dog allows this, then the assessor can attempt to place the hand in and around the bowl before attempting to remove the bowl with the artificial hand.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tail Relaxed or wagging  Body language friendly - no tensing  Eye contact relaxed  Dog allows petting and removal of bowl  Dog easily distracted from food	Dog not interested in food  Dog initially tenses but allows petting or removal of bowl  Tail clamped down and tight  Dog unsure of artificial hand & shows fear  Hackles up	Growling  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Freeze and stare  Assessor cannot retrieve bowl  Dog lunges at assessor
<div>Comments</div> <div><div>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Assessor's Initials .....</div></div>		

## Part C ) – High Ranking Food

### Test Description:

Greyhound is tethered during this test – either to a wall or fence, to ensure that the assessor can safely withdraw from the dog. If the greyhound is not relaxed when tethered and becomes distressed, the testing can occur with the greyhound in its kennel or run, using the door or gate as protection for the assessor.

The greyhound is to be preferably hungry (i.e. not fed in the last 3-4 hours) prior to this test.

The testing uses an artificial hand/arm to ensure the assessor is not at risk of being bitten.

The greyhound is offered a high ranking food item such as a fresh bone or pig's ear. The dog is allowed a number of seconds to begin eating the food/chewing the item. Once the dog is actively eating, the assessor strokes the dog's back and neck with an artificial hand. If the dog allows this, then the assessor can attempt to remove the item with the artificial hand.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<p>Tail Relaxed or wagging</p> <p>Body language friendly - no tensing</p> <p>Eye contact relaxed</p> <p>Dog allows petting and removal of item</p> <p>Dog easily distracted from food</p>	<p>Dog not interested in item</p> <p>Dog initially tenses or freezes, but allows petting or removal of bowl/item</p> <p>Ears back</p> <p>Tail clamped down and tight</p> <p>Dog unsure of artificial hand &amp; shows fear</p> <p>Hackles up</p>	<p>Growling</p> <p>Baring teeth, snap or bite</p> <p>Freeze and stare</p> <p>Assessor cannot retrieve item</p> <p>Dog lunges at assessor</p>
<p>Comments</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Assessor's Initials .....</p>		



## TEST 10 - Prey Drive Test – Cat (This is a Tasmanian only adopted test)

N.B. This test is not compulsory to be passed for suitability for rehoming. It is designed to provide an assessment of the suitability of a greyhound into a home and living with cats.

Part A) - Approach and first sight of cat

Test Description:

Greyhound (on leash and securely muzzled) is walked towards the testing area where a cat is present. The cat should be calm. For the safety of the cat, it is to be held behind a fence where the greyhound can see it clearly, but cannot get close.

The greyhound's behaviour on first seeing the cat is noted.

There is no preferred type of cat – provided it is one that is not afraid of dogs.

The prey drive test should occur in a room/enclosure with limited obstacles so as not to hinder catching should anything not go to plan. The area needs to be large enough for both animals to move about, but not so large that it could become impossible to catch the animals should they get loose. An area of about 150 square metres (10m x 15m) is close to ideal.

At all times during the prey drive testing, a minimum of two people must be present.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tail relaxed or wagging  Body language relaxed and friendly  Greyhound shows friendly interest in cat  Dog solicits polite interaction  Dog easily distracted by handler	Cautious approach or no approach  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Hackles up  Tail clamped down and tight  Dog becomes excited and is difficult to distract  Greyhound ignores cat	Signs of high prey drive - shaking, trembling, fixed stare, lunges towards cat, barking, tense body, salivating  Cowering or overly fearful  Growling  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Cannot be distracted despite multiple attempts
<div>Comments</div> <div><div>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Reassess <input type="checkbox"/></div><div>Assessor's Initials .....</div></div>		

## Part B) - On Leash Reaction

### Test Description:

Greyhound (on leash and securely muzzled) is walked into the testing area where a cat is present. The cat should be calm. The animals are walked around the area for a minute before allowing them to greet each other calmly. The animals should be walked around the periphery of the testing area as far from each other as possible initially, before gradually moving closer. If it is felt that it is safe for them to meet and greet they should not be walked directly towards each other, rather the approach should be a curved one, with each animal making an arc towards the other.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tail relaxed or wagging  Body language relaxed and friendly  Greyhound shows friendly interest in cat  Dog solicits polite interaction through barrier fence  Dog easily distracted by handler  Interaction is polite and calm	Cautious approach or no approach  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Hackles up  Tail clamped down and tight  Dog becomes excited and is difficult to distract  Greyhound ignores cat  Greyhound rough with cat - places paw on cat, hard bunting with nose  Mild growl in context – i.e. cat is 'rude', rushes at greyhound or jumps or paws at greyhound	Signs of high prey drive - shaking, trembling, fixed stare, lunges towards cat, barking, tense body, salivating  Cowering or overly fearful  Prolonged growling with other signs of aggression, no provocation  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Cannot be distracted despite multiple attempts  Greyhound deemed unsafe to meet cat
Comments <div style="text-align: right;"> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>  Reassess <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> Assessor's Initials ..... </div>		

## Part C) - Reaction to cat moving quickly

### Test Description:

The greyhound's reaction to observing a cat running around is to be tested. The greyhound (on leash and securely muzzled) is held so that it can observe the cat through a fence/barrier. The cat is allowed to move about, initially at its own pace then the cat is encouraged to chase a ball or toy.

Ideally the cat needs to be trained to chase a ball or a toy. In this way it is possible to have the cat run enthusiastically on cue

The greyhound's response to the cat running is noted.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tail relaxed or wagging  Body language relaxed and friendly  Greyhound shows friendly interest in cat  Dog solicits polite interaction through barrier fence  Dog easily distracted by handler	Greyhound frightened by cat moving but recovers  Lowered head &/or body  Ears back  Licking lips  Hackles up  Tail clamped down and tight  Dog becomes excited and is difficult to distract  Greyhound ignores cat  Mild growl in context- i.e. cat is 'rude', rushes at greyhound or jumps or paws at greyhound through barrier	Signs of high prey drive - shaking, trembling, fixed stare, lunges towards cat, barking, tense body, salivating  Cowering or overly fearful  Prolonged growling with other signs of aggression - no provocation  Baring teeth, snap or bite  Cannot be distracted despite multiple attempts
Comments <div style="text-align: right;"> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>  Reassess <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> Assessor's Initials ..... </div>		



# APPENDIX F

GREYHOUND ADOPTION PROGRAM



*Tasmania*

# Lucy







## Adoption Contract

First name: \_\_\_\_\_ Surname: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Suburb: \_\_\_\_\_ Post code: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: (Home) \_\_\_\_\_ (Work) \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILS OF ADOPTED GREYHOUND

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Earbrands: \_\_\_\_\_  
Colour: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Dog No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date adopted: \_\_\_\_\_ Collar No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Microchip \_\_\_\_\_

### PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

I, ....., the purchaser of the Greyhound detailed above and recorded in the GAP Register, hereby agree to accept the animal with all faults, blemishes or imperfections, and exonerate the Management of the Program, and Tasracing Pty Ltd from any responsibility in respect to the said Greyhound. Furthermore, I understand and will comply with the following conditions of adoption:

I agree to adopt the Greyhound and will pay the Program the adoption fee upon receipt of the greyhound.

The Program will reclaim any healthy adopted Greyhound for a full refund of the adoption fee within four weeks, after adoption. After this time, no refund will be made but the Greyhound shall be transferred back into the possession of the Program.

Should the Greyhound become ill within fourteen days after adoption, the Program Management will take all reasonable steps to treat or replace the animal – as deemed appropriate to the situation. This will generally be by appointment at a veterinary clinic chosen by The Program's Management with no cost to me. I understand that all other treatments, during the life of the Greyhound are my financial responsibility.

I will, at my cost, look after the Greyhound properly and will provide the necessary food, water, shelter and health care during the life of the Greyhound and allow access for inspection by the Program Management (or appointed delegate) at any time should this be requested.

I will take full responsibility for the Greyhound, including responsibility for any damage or injury caused by the Greyhound.

I will reimburse the Program expenses incurred by them relating to the Greyhound while it is in my care or possession.

I am aware of the laws in Tasmania regarding greyhounds and agree to abide by them, I will ensure that, at all times, the Greyhound wears the collar which is required and approved by Tasracing and will ensure that at any time the Greyhound is taken into any public place, including leash free dog parks, it will always be appropriately leashed, muzzled and controlled by me or a person authorised by me.

I will never have more than two Greyhounds under my control when those greyhounds are taken into public places.

I will ensure, at my cost, that the Greyhound is registered (and remains registered) with all appropriate authorities, as required by law or regulation, including the relevant municipal authority in which I reside.

The Greyhound will not be used for experimental or research purposes of any description, and I am not a dealer, nor the agent of a dealer.

**I agree to return this greyhound to the Greyhound Adoption Program should I decide I no longer wish to remain owner of the dog.**

.....  
PURCHASER SIGNATURE

.....  
GAP COORDINATOR SIGNATURE



*Tasmania*

**Name:** Lucy

**Race Name:** Bobby's Spell

**Date of Birth:** 9<sup>th</sup> January 2013

**Race Career:** 1 Start 0 wins 0 places

**Ear Brand:** VCBGM

**Microchip:** 956000008655134

**Green Collar:** 181

## NEUTERING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the animal identified on this card  
was neutered at  
EASTERN SHORE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

Veterinary surgeon	<u>Alger</u>
Date	<u>13/3/15</u>

This certificate should be retained as it confirms your en-  
tlement to a reduced council registration fee in some  
municipalities.

## MICROCHIP

956000008655134

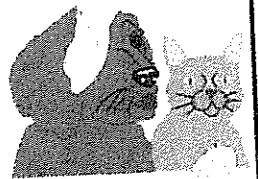
## VACCINATION CERTIFICATE

EASTERN SHORE VETERINARY HOSPITAL  
58 Bligh Street Rosny Park Tas 7018

**62 44 33 66**

### CONSULTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT

Mon-Fri	7.45am - 7.30pm
Sat	8.30am - 12.30pm 5.00 - 6.00pm
Sun & Hol	10.00 - 11.00am 5.00 - 6.00pm



Name	<u>Lucy</u>	
Species	<u>Canine</u>	Sex <u>fs</u>
Breed	<u>Greyhound</u>	
Date of birth	<u>9/01/13</u>	
Owner	_____	
Address	_____	

This card should be retained as proof of current vaccina-  
tion status (eg for boarding kennels, shows and obedi-  
ence classes) and should be presented to your veterinary  
surgeon when boosters are due.




**FASTTRACK**
**BOBBY'S SPELL (BITCH)**

Colour:	Black
Whelped:	09/01/2013
Breeder:	TODD O'NEILL (PEARCE DALE)

Career:	1 Start. 0-0-0
Prize:	(AUD) \$10
Group:	0

**BOBBY BOUCHEAU (DOG)**

Colour:	Black
Whelped:	01/05/2008
Breeder:	RAYMOND FORBES (CARRUM DOWNS)

**SPELL BOOK (BITCH)**

Colour:	Black
Whelped:	25/10/2007
Breeder:	PAUL WESTERVELD (DEVON MEADOWS)

**BOMBASTIC SHIRAZ (DOG)**

Colour:	Black
Whelped:	18/03/2001
Breeder:	COOL COUNTRY (SYN) (LAL LAL)

**DALLAS GYPSY (BITCH)**

Colour:	Fawn and White
Whelped:	25/02/2002
Breeder:	JOSEFINA JOLLY (CAMPBELLS FOREST)

**PURE OCTANE (DOG)**

Colour:	Fawn
Whelped:	02/01/2003
Breeder:	P DAVIS (CANTERBURY)

**WITCH MAGIC (BITCH)**

Colour:	Black
Whelped:	30/11/2003
Breeder:	PAUL WESTERVELD (DEVON MEADOWS)


**FASTTRACK**
**BOBBY'S SPELL**

**Dog Form**

<b>Dog Name</b>	BOBBY'S SPELL ;	<b>Colour</b>	Black
<b>Trainer</b>	-	<b>Sex</b>	Bitch
<b>Career</b>	1 Start. 0-0-0	<b>Whelped</b>	09/01/2013
<b>Prizemoney</b>	\$10	<b>Sire</b>	<a href="#">BOBBY BOUCHEAU</a>
<b>Ranking</b>	400	<b>Dam</b>	<a href="#">SPELL BOOK</a>
<b>Tier 3</b>	No		

Pl	Bx	Wght	Dist	Trk	Race	Date	Time	BON	M'gin	1st/2nd Time	Split1	PIR	Comment
S	-	-	461	HOB	R5	16/01/2015	-	26.22	-	JULIE'S JET (27.16)	-	-	-
8	5	27.1	461	HOB	R1	11/12/2014	27.34	25.90	15.75	HALF CENTURY (26.35)	-	0	BUMP(2) CK(2) INJ SD (7)



## **Current Diet:**

**Breakfast** - 1 cup Taste of the Wild dry food or 1 4x2 biscuit

**Tea**- 500g chicken and beef mince , 1 cup of Taste of the Wild dry feed wet down with warm water

**Treats** - Any of the below can be given as treats if you choose

- \* raw chicken frame
- \* raw chicken neck
- \* pigs ear
- \* schmacks

**Always ensure plenty of fresh water is available to drink**



## GREYHOUNDS AND THE LAW



### Tasmanian Consolidated Acts

---

#### DOG CONTROL ACT 2000 - SECT 18

##### 18. Greyhounds

(1) The owner or person in charge of a greyhound must ensure that the greyhound, while in a public place, is –

**(a) muzzled; and**

**(b) secured and restrained by means of a lead not exceeding 2 metres long held by hand by a person of sufficient age and strength to control the dog.**

Penalty:

Fine not exceeding 5 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply if the greyhound is engaged in racing, trialing or showing.





## **Taking your greyhound home**

---

Thank you for offering your home to a retired greyhound! These pages contain a few helpful hints which will make the integration of your new dog into the family as stress-free as possible.

### **Overview**

In the initial stages of taking a greyhound into a new home, some dogs will show signs of stress such as heavy panting, listlessness, lack of interest in food etc – these are all signs of fear. While your new dog will have spent time with foster carers, life in a domestic environment is still a relatively new experience for him. Stairs, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, large areas of glass etc are new to your dog and can cause initial worries.

Spend time with your dog and take him on a daily walk. Don't let your greyhound off lead at all except for on private property, and do so only then when it is safe and you are sure your dog will return to you when called. Training greyhounds to "recall" and respond to other obedience commands is not difficult but it is often best done in conjunction with a training class.

### **Transporting your greyhound home**

Greyhounds generally are excellent car travellers, as they're used to being taken to race meetings all over the state. Please keep in mind that greyhounds are big dogs and as such they need to be transported in either the rear cargo section of a station wagon or the back seat of a sedan, hatch or wagon. They **should not** be transported on the front seat of a car or in the back of a ute. A dog harness/seat belt is also not a good idea as they can get tangled in it and get distressed.

### **Upon arriving home**

When you get home, take your greyhound straight into the garden or designated toilet spot and wait until he relieves himself and then praise him profusely. Do this before you take him inside and it will help to prevent him from having an "accident". On entering your garden and before you let your dog off leash, check that other animals such as neighbour's cats etc are given adequate chance to retreat.

### **Feeding your greyhound & ideal body weight**

Your greyhound may go off his food for a few days after the adoption. This is nothing to worry about & is usually as a result of stress. It should pass fairly quickly as the dog settles into your home. Don't worry, your dog will eat when he's ready & he definitely won't starve himself! Your dog also may have slight diarrhea if he is stressed.

Keeping track of your greyhound's ideal weight is easy. At their ideal weight, you should be able to feel the dog's ribs but not see them. If you can see your dog's ribs at all, then the greyhound is too thin. If you can't feel the ribs, then he needs to go on a diet! Greyhounds tend to have a higher metabolism than other breeds & therefore they must have fat in their diet to maintain their condition, particularly in winter. Adding a few

tablespoons of lard, dripping, fat trimmings from meat, peanut butter, cheese or vegetable/fish oils are all recommended to maintain a healthy weight.

### **The "10 minute" rule**

A lot of people make the mistake of leaving a bowl of food out for their dog to graze on all day, or if the dog refuses to eat their regular food, they cook them yummiier, often human alternatives to try and tempt them to eat. Usually this only leads to creating finicky eaters.

The best way to cure this is to impose the "10 minute rule". The dog's regular food is put down for 10 minutes. Whatever isn't eaten in that time is taken away. The dog doesn't get fed again until the next meal is due and you **only** feed the dog's regular food –no treats, tidbits or cooked, special foods. Soon the dog will realise that's all the food he's getting and if he doesn't hurry up and eat, he'll go hungry. His brain will not allow him to starve and he will soon eat. Sometimes it can take a few days but this method does work and it will save you hassles later. Often people worry if their dog misses a meal but in the wild a dog would not get a regular meal each day, so their bodies are designed to cope with this.

Listed below are a number of guidelines which should keep your dog fit and healthy.

### **Water**

Clean, fresh water should be available at all times. Never leave your dog without water.

### **Canned foods**

GAP do not recommend feeding your greyhound canned foods. Canned foods tend to not agree with their digestive system & often result in diarrhea and/or flatulence.

### **Complete foods**

Complete foods are often the most effective, economical and efficient way of feeding your dog and ensuring he gets all the vitamins and minerals he needs. Look for a brand that contains around 26% protein & a minimum of 15% fat. We suggest feeding working or active dog varieties of dry foods. You should also look for a brand that lists meat as the first ingredient. Cheaper brands tend to have cereals as the main ingredient, whilst mid range brands have meat by-products as the main ingredient. Follow the feeding instructions on the packaging according to the weight of your dog. Often greyhounds find dry foods easier to swallow if they are mixed with some warm water, stock or gravy.

### **Fresh meat**

Most dogs love fresh meat. This can be fed either raw or cooked. Beef pet mince can be purchased relatively inexpensively and when mixed with pasta, bread, kibble or rice and vegetables, it becomes a much-relished food for the greyhounds. Raw chicken carcasses are also wonderful for helping to keep the teeth clean and most greyhounds love them. They can have one every second day.

### **Chews & bones**

Rawhide chews & marrow or brisket bones are excellent for helping to keep teeth clean and healthy. Ensure that any bones fed are raw & NEVER feed cooked bones of any kind. Feed bones once per week.

**Additional**

A tablespoon of lard or vegetable or flaxseed oil added to the main meal each day will help keep your greyhound's coat glossy. Oily fish, such as tinned tuna, sardines and salmon, will achieve the same thing and can be fed once or twice a week. Small amounts of cheese, either crumbled on top of the food or as a lump as a treat is fine.

**Introducing your greyhound to an existing dog**

If you already have a dog, it is recommended that you arrange the initial meeting between the two in a neutral area, such as a local park or on the street. Allow them to smell each other on loose, relaxed leads. Go for a walk with the dogs until they are relaxed together, then take them back to the house and into the garden. Firmly reprimand the dogs by growling at them in a low, deep voice followed by a stern NO if either of the dogs exhibit anti-social behaviour such as snarling etc. Often in the initial stages there may be a little growling as the dogs sort out their "pecking order". As long as this doesn't go as far as a fight, it's best to let the dogs sort things out for themselves.

**Introducing your greyhound to an existing cat**

Ensure that initial introductions are undertaken inside the house, with the greyhound on lead and the cat on the floor (not in your arms). Before you begin, arm yourself with a spray bottle (set onto a strong squirt setting, not a mist) or a water pistol. Allow the greyhound to approach the cat and gently sniff it. If the greyhound lunges for the cat, or attempts to bite at it, reprimand the dog with a firm NO followed up by a squirt in the face with your spray bottle. When the dog behaves correctly and shows no interest in the cat, profusely praise the dog.

Please note that even if the greyhound completely ignores the cat inside, outside is often another matter and even the most cat-safe dog may chase cats in the backyard.

Take care to closely monitor the greyhound when it is around the cat during the first few weeks. If you are concerned at any time, GAP can supply you with a muzzle for your dog.

**House training**

While your greyhound would have begun his house training while in foster care, this needs to be continued by you and should begin as soon as your new dog arrives home. House training in greyhounds is generally not a problem. After the greyhounds initial visit to the garden, regularly take them to the area outside that you wish them to use as a toilet. Put them on lead to do this if necessary. When they go to the toilet in this area, praise them profusely. They'll soon learn that this is the area that they're to use as their toileting spot. If taken outside regularly enough, it is unlikely that the greyhound will have had a chance to have an accident inside and he will be thoroughly familiar with the idea that any "toilets" are to be done outside.

If your dog does have an "accident" indoors bear in mind that punishment does not work and can actually make matters worse. Anticipate when your dog needs to go and take him outside and praise him when he does what is expected of him. Any accidents inside the home should be washed thoroughly in a solution of biological washing liquid as this will take the smell away. Take him to the toilet immediately after food, when he gets up, and before he goes to bed and, of course, in between.

Pacing up and down, whining, scratching at the door or circling are all signs that your greyhound may need to go to the toilet. Greyhounds are generally very clean animals and they learn quickly, so housetraining is rarely an issue.

## **Health issues**

Make inquiries at your local vet to establish their knowledge of treating and dealing with greyhounds. Greyhounds react differently to anesthetics to other dog breeds and it is very important that your vet is aware of this. Greyhounds also have different "normal" levels for blood and urine tests to domestic dog breeds. Your greyhound will come to you wormed and vaccinated. Continue with a worming program and worm your greyhound every three months, on the first day of each new season. Vaccination boosters are required every twelve months.

## **Teeth**

Risks, dog chews, large raw bones, raw chicken necks and frames, and dry food help to maintain good dental hygiene. Bad dental health is indicated by bad breath, rotting and tartar covered teeth. While all GAP greyhounds have their teeth cleaned before adoption, tartar can build up quickly if dental hygiene is not maintained. A considerable build-up of tartar should be removed by your veterinarian.

## **Gastric Dilation and Volvulus (bloat)**

GDV is a very serious, life threatening condition that all deep chested dog breeds can be prone to. To help lessen the risk of your dog getting bloat, it is **very** important to not allow the dog to exercise for at least 1 to 2 hours before **or** after eating a meal. You can also feed your dog 2 smaller meals per day to aid digestion, rather than 1 large meal.

## **Coat**

Your pet should be washed as needed (no more than once per month) in dog shampoo. Human shampoos are too drying to use on dogs.

## **Fleas**

Check your dog regularly for fleas, especially where cats share the same household. GAP recommends the use of Advantage or Advocate to control fleas.

## **Worming**

Regular worming benefits the health of both your dog and yourself as some worms can be transmitted to humans by animals. All dogs are wormed with Advocate while with GAP.

## **Nails**

All GAP greyhounds have their nails trimmed before being adopted. Nails should not be allowed to grow too long and should be clipped regularly. If you're a bit nervous about cutting the dog's nails, you can instead buy a bastard file from the hardware store and file the dog's nails once a week. A good guide to see if your dog's nails are too long is to stand him on concrete and see if you can slide a piece of paper between his nails and the ground. If you can't, his nails are too long and need cutting!

## **Vaccinations**

Your new greyhound will have been vaccinated with the C5 vaccine and will require yearly booster shots.

## **Muzzles**

Under State law, all greyhounds are required to be muzzled in public.

## **Bedding**

Your greyhound will appreciate having his own bed. Due to their lack of body fat, greyhounds require plenty of soft bedding to make them comfortable. A folded doona complete with cover is an inexpensive and easy to maintain bed. A warm kennel or the kitchen or living room is the best place for your new dog to sleep.



It is recommended that greyhounds, and other dogs, be not allowed to sleep on human beds. This is confusing for the greyhound and encourages it to consider itself higher in the "pack" hierarchy than it should be.

### **Contacting your greyhound's previous owner/trainer**

At the top of the second page of your greyhound's foster summary booklet, there is a section which, if they've given us permission to give it out, contains the name, phone number & email address of the person who used to own your greyhound. This may have been the dog's racing trainer, owner or both. If there is a name listed here, **PLEASE** do get in touch with this person. We cannot stress how important it is to the overall acceptance of GAP in the racing industry that the trainers receive feedback on the dogs they have entrusted into our care. Contrary to what you may think, racing trainers & owners love their dogs dearly & wait many months before there is a spot available for GAP to take them. We often have trainers in tears when they hand their dogs over! The reason they give their dogs to GAP is so that the dog can have a better life.

When a trainer hears from an adoptive family, it helps to give them closure to know that the dog has found a loving home. It also gives them confidence to place more dogs with GAP when they hear what wonderful homes their previous dog/s have found. It doesn't mean they want to be your best friend for life or expect constant updates, just one call or email is all they hope to receive. Some of the comments we've had from trainers are:

"The people who adopted Jake rang me before Christmas. Do you know it was the best Christmas present I've ever had"

"I got a photo from Cilla's family. It made my day. I'm so relieved to know that she's found such a lovely home. Thank you for all your great work. Can I put 2 more dogs into GAP?"

"I've never heard from anyone that's adopted any of my dogs. I'm so disappointed. All I want to know is that they've found a nice home & are loved. Why won't the people contact me?"

If you don't feel comfortable speaking to your greyhound's previous owner but would like to let them know how the dog is going, you are most welcome to send a letter or photos to GAP & we can forward them onto the trainer for you. Due to privacy laws, GAP will not provide your details to the trainer or foster carer.

### **I think my greyhound has been abused by his previous owner!**

We hear this one quite often. Thankfully, you can rest assured that this is simply not true. Greyhounds by nature are a very soft, gentle breed. People often assume, just because when they raise their voice or hand and the greyhound cowers or ducks, that it **must** have been beaten. This couldn't be further from the truth. Racing greyhounds are supreme athletes and are treated as such by their trainers. You can't expect a dog to be neglected and mistreated and then run fast and win races can you? Olympic athletes receive the best of everything to perform at their best and a racing greyhound is much the same.

### **Obedience training**

Greyhounds are relatively soft, gentle dogs & are very easy to manage. If your greyhound displays any sort of undesirable behavior (eg barking, whining, jumping on the bench to get food) they must be corrected so that they learn that this sort of behavior is not acceptable. The easiest & most effective way to do this is by using a plastic squirt bottle filled with water. Have it on the "stream" setting (not the fine mist). When the dog behaves inappropriately, give him a good squirt in the face with the water & say "AAH" or "NO" in a stern, deep, growly voice. Some people find that adding some vinegar to the water makes it even more effective. This is a very gentle, humane & effective method of

correcting any unwanted behavior. Of course, when your dog behaves appropriately, it is important to praise him so that he learns right from wrong.

Be firm, fair & consistent with your greyhound. By being soft, and allowing undesirable behavior to continue, you are confusing the dog and increasing the likelihood of further problems. By being patient, fair and firm, you are giving the dog the rules & boundaries he needs to make him happy, and you are helping him be a well-mannered dog that is a pleasure to be around.

Obedience classes are extremely beneficial to both you and your dog. They help to cement your relationship and reinforce to the dog who's boss. If you wish to join a local club, check them out first. If they use choker or check chains, DO NOT attend their classes. Chokers cause irreparable damage to a greyhound's neck. These collars should NEVER be worn by greyhounds.

### **Separation Anxiety**

While separation anxiety can occur in greyhounds, it only does so rarely. Don't change your normal routine or take extra time off work when you bring your new dog home – this will only serve to confuse the dog once you go back to work. It is important that your greyhound must spend time alone outside, particularly when you're home – do this as much as possible over the first few weeks. It's better to get them used to your usual workday right from the start. If you have your new dog with you constantly when you're home, then lock him outside all alone when you go out, this will only serve to escalate the separation anxiety.

It is a good idea to give your dog time to settle into your home **outside** before bringing them inside the house. They have so many new experiences to deal with that it can sometimes lead to an "information overload", leaving the dog feeling quite overwhelmed. Introduce them to new things gradually, not all at once

### Whining or barking to come inside:

Sometimes the greyhound will bark, whine, scratch or jump at the door to be let inside. This sort of behavior is most undesirable & must be stopped. Keep a plastic squirt bottle or a couple of small jugs filled with water by the door. When the dog behaves inappropriately, correct them with a stern "AAHH" or "NO" & a good spray in the face with the water. Then shut the door & walk away. Only let the dog inside once it has quietened down, not before.

If you feel your greyhound is exhibiting signs of separation anxiety, please contact GAP for further assistance. What follows is an article written for Animal Watch magazine that provides more information about this disorder:

### Companion Lines: Don't Leave Me This Way

Supposedly, absence makes the heart grow fonder. However, the absence of an owner sends some dogs into keen wailing and barking, frequent house soiling and self-destructive behaviours. These are all signs that a dog is suffering from separation anxiety.

The canines most likely to fall victim are second-hand dogs. Whether from a shelter, rescue group or greyhound-track adoption program, dogs re-homed in adolescence or older are at greater risk of suffering separation anxiety than puppies. This is probably because it is more difficult for these dogs to accept changes in their routine and environment. They cling to their new pack leader and panic when that leader leaves home to go about his or her daily business. For similar reasons, unemployed companion animal owners or those who take lengthy at-home vacations or recuperations may find that their dog becomes disoriented when they return to work. These distressed pets need help.

### **Love hangover**

Separation anxiety is often a problem of over-bonding. It is not healthy for a dog to follow his caretakers' every step, to be constantly in the same room, sharing the same piece of furniture, being in close contact all the time. Promote independence by teaching the dog to stay on his own bed while you go out of sight. Start with a few seconds, then build up to a length of time the dog can tolerate. Put up a gate and eventually close a door between the two of you. And get family members involved in dispensing the "good stuff" to the dog.

Walks, play sessions and feedings should not be provided by only one person, for that person's absence means the end of all that is good in the world to the dog. Panic can ensue. If you live alone, perhaps a neighbour or relative will share the duties, or hire a pet-care professional to assist you.

The worst of a dog's hysteria is often during the first hour after departure. Diffuse the emotion of your leave-taking by heartily exercising the dog right after you wake up. Then, after feeding him, scale back your attention to the point of ignoring him during the last 15 minutes before you leave. Turn off the lights and turn on the television, radio or white noise machine -- whatever you play most when you are home. And, with no more than a whispered "Be Good," leave the house.

Some dogs will read the signs of imminent departure and begin to work themselves into a frenzy. If putting on make-up, packing a lunch or shuffling papers in your briefcase distresses the dog, desensitize him to these or other actions by doing them frequently and at other times (such as before mealtime) so they lose their direct connection to the dreaded departure. Presenting a toy stuffed with goodies can draw the focus of less seriously afflicted canines toward cleaning out the item and away from your leaving. Buster cubes, Kong toys, Goodie balls/ships work well as canine diversions. The seriously afflicted dog, however, will not give the toy a second look until his pack is together again.

Luckily, the majority of dogs - if the earlier suggestions are followed -- in no time will be howling "I Will Survive."

### **Babies and small children**

As with any breed of dog, it is essential that young children are never left unsupervised when with your greyhound. Children should be educated to be calm and gentle with the dog and to have respect for its needs and its bed (a "time-out" place is a good idea so that when the dog has had enough he can retreat to his own space for a rest). Any tendency for the greyhound to exhibit dominance posturing towards a child or growling/snapping should be corrected **immediately**. Please remember that a growl is one step away from a bite & should never be tolerated towards any humans. The greyhound should be corrected with a firm 'AAH' or 'NO' & sent outside if he growls at a human.

### **Setting clear rules and boundaries**

It is not uncommon, a couple of weeks after adoption, for a dog to begin to start feeling a little too comfortable in their new home. This can be when teething problems, particularly with small children, may occur. Sometimes the dog will try and push boundaries to see what he can get away with and move up the family pecking order. Dogs are opportunists and they will usually pick the smallest, weakest or quietest/most timid member of the family to muscle in on. Most times it is the smallest child or someone who is a bit nervous of dogs that the dog may growl at when near his bedding or food. It is **extremely important** to correct the dog **immediately** if this sort of behavior is shown. Don't ever let it go or make excuses for it. The greyhound should be corrected with a firm 'AAH' or 'NO' & sent outside. If possible, squirt him with a spray bottle containing half water and half vinegar.

Greyhounds are very soft dogs who are very easy to correct. This sort of problem is very quickly and easily fixed if you nip it in the bud. Allowing growling to continue will only serve to escalate the problem. It's very important to let the greyhound know that you won't tolerate that sort of behavior in your house.

Of course it is also equally important to praise the dog when he behaves appropriately. Get the person who the dog growls at to feed him treats each time they go near his bedding or food (you can throw treats on the ground if this involves very young children). If possible, get the person to feed and/or walk the dog. That way the dog will see this person not as a threat or negative experience but rather a provider of all positive things (ie food) in his life. If you are at all nervous about this, then you may want to use your muzzle.

### **Power play**

All dogs are pack animals and have strict hierarchies within the pack. The Alpha, or dominant dog, is the top animal in the pack. The Alpha dog always gets to eat first, gets the best bed, gets to go outside first etc. Dogs perceive their human families as being part of the pack and it is important to ensure that people are always seen to be higher in the pecking order than the dog.

Imagine for a moment you are a dog with a new bone. Would you give up your bone to another dog? If you did, you would seem to be weaker and lower in status. Your dog perceives you as another dog, so if you are eating a piece of toast, and you hand some over to your dog, you will be conveying a signal that can be interpreted as a submissive gesture. This inclines your dog to see you as a subordinate. This can also lead to the dog trying to put you in your place in other circumstances.

Generally, the more socially climbing the dog, the fewer subordinate signals it needs. The worst cases can eventually result in someone being bitten. Almost every dog of any variety has the capacity to develop problematical dominant behaviour, even if they are not innately inclined to be real leaders.

### Who's boss

A dog's dominant demeanor does not necessarily result in aggression. In fact, in most cases it doesn't. Instead a dog's sense of high status can lead it to be reluctant to come when called and to obey other commands. It can result in an excessive level of attention-seeking behavior, and over-developed tendency to defend territory and even excessive pulling on the lead, to name just a few.

Dogs that do develop dominance aggression may display it, for example, when the owners try to wipe their paws after a walk, when they are told to get off the furniture, when the owner ignores it to answer the telephone, when their owner gets out of the car first, or even when they put on their coat to go out. A dominant dog may also show aggression over items it has stolen, such as tissues or underwear, or when it's being stroked and has had enough. The list of ways in which a dominant dog may manifest its sense of high status is as extensive as the problem itself.

With a little bit of thought and some understanding of the dog's way of looking at things, it is easy to correct and prevent dominant behavior. Think again about eating that piece of toast. If you don't hand any over you'll convey to the dog your higher status. This can be enhanced further if you say, "Go away, it's mine!"

### Best policy

Give the wrong signals often enough and the chances are that sooner or later the dog will get the wrong idea about its status and become a problem. Sadly, it's the dog who normally gets the blame and is either re-homed or euthanased, while the owners trot off to get another dog and repeat their mistakes all over again. To prevent this sad state of



affairs, follow these simple guidelines as an insurance against the development of dominance aggression.

#### Asserting your dominance and status in the "pack"

- Don't feed your dog food that you are eating – only subordinates willingly give up their food.
- Always feed your dog after you have eaten – dominant pack members always eat first.
- Don't let your dog into the bedroom – regard this area as your private den.
- Sometimes stand in your dog's bed or anywhere else he likes to lie – you have to right to go anywhere.
- Don't let your dog sit on the furniture or on your lap – the most dominant dogs occupy the highest level.
- Do not let your dog mouth or bite in play – say NO sharply, then stop the game. This teaches your dog that it should not use its teeth in play and how far to go in real life.
- Don't allow your dog to demand attention. Give him affection on your initiative. Call your dog to you, don't go to it – dominant pack members need to be aloof to unsolicited approaches made by subordinates.
- Make sure your dog gives way to you at doors and gates – dominant pack members precede subordinates.
- Don't step over or walk around your dog – make him move – subordinates make way to dominant pack members.

#### **Providing a safe home for your greyhound**

**Please note that it is both illegal and extremely unsafe to allow your greyhound off-leash in any public area, including off leash dog parks.**

Greyhounds run at speeds in excess of 60kph and have extremely poor recall skills. They often won't come when called, particularly if they see something that takes their attention. We have received many heartbreaking, horror stories of greyhounds being killed after being hit by a car, breaking a shoulder, neck or leg or being impaled by sticks or poles after mishaps when they've been allowed to run off lead. Should your greyhound be off lead & become involved in an incident with another dog, not only will you be fined by your council, you may also be liable for any injuries or vet bills incurred by the other party, which can easily mount to thousands of dollars.

We are all working very hard to change the public's perception about greyhounds and negative publicity from incidents where greyhounds have been allowed off lead & have attacked or rushed at a small dog can very quickly bring years of good work undone.

It is also important to note that your greyhound has only been GAP assessed and passed as small dog friendly with small, fluffy dogs **on lead**. The temptation to chase a small dog racing around the park off lead can often be too much for any breed of dog, let alone a greyhound that can run at more than 60kph & easily catch & possibly hurt a small dog.



**Please, do not under any circumstances place your greyhound in what could become a life threatening situation by allowing them to run off lead.**

### **Exercise**

Although greyhounds are the fastest breed of dog, they achieve their incredible speed in one all out sprint and do not have a lot of endurance. Because of this, the greyhound actually requires less exercise than most dogs. Greyhounds are generally very content being a "couch potato" and spend most of the day sleeping. They enjoy a short walk (20-30 minutes) each day. If you intend to walk your dog for longer periods, you will need to start at 20 minutes & gradually build up their stamina.

### **Lost greyhounds**

Ensure you have a collar with identification tags on your greyhound at all times. If your greyhound gets lost, first advise GAP as most animal shelters will call us if a greyhound is handed in to them. Then contact your local shelter personally on a daily basis.

Also call all local veterinary surgeries, your local council, neighbours, schools, and shopping centers.

### **And finally...**

- Your greyhound should always wear his GAP collar and an identification tag with your contact telephone number/s on it. This way anyone finding the dog should hopefully contact you rather than the local pound to ensure the dog's safe return.
- Should you need to contact GAP staff, our after hours emergency number is:  
  
Susan Gittus 0427045433
- Give your greyhound lots of patience, a chance to settle in and plenty of understanding.
- Let sleeping dogs lie! Greyhounds sleep very deeply, occasionally with their eyes open, and dislike being startled awake. They may let out a defensive growl, but unlike most breeds, are unlikely to bite. Try speaking to your dog or calling his name before touching him whilst asleep.
- Take care initially with your greyhound around anything small, fluffy and fast. While GAP greyhounds are used to small dogs and often cats in their foster homes, your home and pets are new to them. Take things slowly and use a muzzle if you are concerned.
- Don't expect your greyhound to respond to a name yet; most dogs are named when they enter the Program and become used to responding to the tone of their foster carers voice; remember, you're a totally new entity. Getting used to a name can take months – not a few days.
- Don't forget that you can call the GAP staff at any time should you have any queries or concerns.
- Enjoy owning this very special breed of dog – we look forward to catching up with you when you come back to adopt a second one



*Tasmania*

## Recommended Vets

### **Brighton Veterinary Services**

643 Briggs Rd Brighton 62681729

### **Eastern Shore Veterinary Hospital**

58 Bligh Street Rosny 62443366

### **Montrose Vet Centre**

488 Main Road Montrose 62723599

### **After Hours Veterinary Emergency Centre (AHVEC)**

273 Elizabeth St Hobart 1300 302 912

### **Launceston Veterinary Clinical Centre**

351 Wellington Street South Launceston 63444566

### **Mowbray Veterinary Clinic**

9 Pleasant Street Mowbray 63264900

### **Wynyard Vet Clinic**

126 Goldie Street Wynyard 64424242

### **Burnie Veterinary Centre**

250 Mount Street Upper Burnie 64 315875

### **Forbes St Vet**

21 Archer St Devonport 0364241675

### **Smithton Veterinary Service**

33 Nelson Street Smithton 0364 521054





# AAR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

PLEASE KEEP IN A SAFE PLACE

**Microchip Number: 956000008655134**


This animal has not been declared dangerous, menacing or a restricted breed.

## Owner

Name	MISS KATE JORDAN
Address	124 PAYNE STREET ACTON TAS 7320

## Registration Details

Name	LUCY
Species	DOG
Breed	
Sex	SPAYED
Colour	BLACK
Markings	
Year Born	09-01-2013
Tag Number	
Other Id	EAR TATTOO VCBGM
Day Phone	0409656554
After Hours Phone	
Mobile	0488057530
Alternate Contact	GAPTAS
Alternate Phone	0427045433
Alternate Mobile	0427045433



To update your details, please visit [www.aar.org.au](http://www.aar.org.au) or email [help@aar.org.au](mailto:help@aar.org.au)





# APPENDIX G



# Greyhound Animal Welfare Manual

(Effective from 30 April 2015)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.</b>	<b>TASRACING'S AIM .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>SCOPE.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>DEFINITIONS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>TASRACINGS'S PRINCIPLES .....</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1.	ANIMAL WELFARE DURING PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF ANIMALS FOR RACING.....	6
4.1.1.	<i>Good Management.....</i>	6
4.1.2.	<i>Training Methods.....</i>	6
4.1.3.	<i>Transport .....</i>	6
4.1.4.	<i>Rest Periods .....</i>	6
4.2.	CONDITION OF ANIMALS PRIOR TO COMPETING .....	7
4.2.1.	<i>Veterinary Inspections .....</i>	7
4.2.2.	<i>Immaturity.....</i>	7
4.2.3.	<i>Severe or Recurrent Clinical Conditions .....</i>	7
4.3.	RACE MEETING CONDITIONS .....	7
4.3.1.	<i>Surface Conditions.....</i>	7
4.3.2.	<i>Extreme Weather.....</i>	7
4.3.3.	<i>Medication .....</i>	7
4.3.4.	<i>Racecourse Accommodation .....</i>	8
4.4.	POST RACE CARE .....	8
4.4.1.	<i>Veterinary Treatment.....</i>	8
4.4.2.	<i>Racing Injuries.....</i>	8
4.4.3.	<i>Euthanasia .....</i>	8
4.4.4.	<i>Retirement.....</i>	8
<b>5.</b>	<b>STATE LEGISLATION .....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1.	ANIMAL WELFARE ACT 1993 .....	9
5.2.	ANIMAL HEALTH ACT 1995.....	9
5.3.	DOG CONTROL ACT 2000.....	9
<b>6.</b>	<b>RULES.....</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1.	GREYHOUNDS AUSTRALASIA RULES .....	10
6.2.	TASMANIAN GREYHOUND LOCAL RULES OF RACING .....	11
<b>7.</b>	<b>POLICIES .....</b>	<b>12</b>
7.1.	GREYHOUND ANIMAL WELFARE POLICIES .....	12
<b>8.</b>	<b>FAQ'S [FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS] .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES .....</b>	<b>16</b>
9.1.	INFORMATION ON BREEDING A LITTER OF GREYHOUNDS .....	16
9.2.	MANAGEMENT AND CARE FOR EACH STAGE IN THE LIFECYCLE OF A GREYHOUND.....	16
9.3.	RECOMMENDED STANDARDS FOR THE CARE OF GREYHOUNDS.....	16

### APPENDICES

### REFERENCE AND SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

## **1. TASRACING'S AIM**

**To protect and enhance the welfare of racing animals in Tasmania.**

### **The Greyhound Racing Industry**

Man and dogs have lived together, successfully, for the past 6000 years. There is a long history of racing greyhounds both in Australia and internationally.

The racing industry is a significant employer and economic entity. It is well regulated with both national and local rules.

It is an industry that necessarily involves the breeding, rearing and management of a significant numbers of animals.

It is recognised that a successful racing industry depends upon the animals being physically sound and psychologically happy. Australian racing authorities have an excellent reputation for acting to protect the welfare of their animals.

## **2. SCOPE**

Tasracing acknowledges that the greyhound racing industry, its promoters and regulators are collectively accountable for the welfare of all animals involved in greyhound racing in Australasia. Tasracing believes that this accountability covers the whole lifecycle of the greyhound from birth until the greyhound leaves the industry.

Tasracing also recognises the clubs and the owners and trainers of greyhounds each have distinct roles to play in relation to animal welfare. An effective animal welfare policy must recognise these respective roles and responsibilities.

### **Tasracing & Racing Services Tasmania**

Have the primary responsibility for the control of greyhound racing and animal welfare in Tasmania through the implementation of relevant policies, rules and regulations as well as information and education programs.

### **Greyhound Racing Clubs**

Tasracing expects all greyhound racing clubs to recognise the importance of animal and greyhound welfare in all aspects of their operations and adhere to all applicable state policies and regulations in this regard.

### **Greyhound Racing Participants**

Tasracing expects every individual greyhound owner to take personal responsibility for the welfare of their greyhounds including ensuring that any trainers or other persons in control of their management strictly adhere to all animal welfare policies and regulations.

### 3. DEFINITIONS

Word/Term	Definition
GAP	Greyhound Adoption Programme
GAR	Greyhounds Australasia Rules
LR	Local Rules
OTV	Official Track Veterinarian
RP&RSC	Racing Policy & Rules Sub-Committee
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
RST	Racing Services Tasmania

#### **4. TASRACINGS'S PRINCIPLES**

Tasracing encourages those involved in racing to act responsibly towards the animals engaged in the sport. At all times the welfare of the animal remains paramount and should never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences.

These principles are based on the International Group of Specialist Racing Veterinarians Guidelines adopted in April 1998 – Welfare Guidelines for Horse Racing (April 1998).

##### **4.1. Animal Welfare during Preparation and Presentation of Animals for Racing**

At all stages during the preparation and presentation of animals for racing their welfare should take precedence over all other demands.

###### **4.1.1. Good Management**

The housing, feeding and training of animals should be compatible with good management and must not compromise their welfare. Any practices which cause physical or mental suffering, whether in housing, training or racing, should not be tolerated.

###### **4.1.2. Training Methods**

Training methods which cause fear or impose undue restrictions on the normal behaviour of animals should not be used. Animals should only be given training schedules which match their physical capabilities and level of maturity. They should not be subjected to programmes for which they have not been properly prepared.

###### **4.1.3. Transport**

During transport to and from training grounds and racecourse, full attention should be paid to protecting animals against injuries and other health risks. Vehicles should be well ventilated and regularly maintained and disinfected.

###### **4.1.4. Rest Periods**

Long journeys should be planned carefully and animals allowed regular rest periods and access to fresh water.

## **4.2. Condition of Animals prior to Competing**

Animals should be in a fit and healthy condition before being allowed to compete.

### **4.2.1. Veterinary Inspections**

No animal showing symptoms of disease, lameness or other ailment should be raced when to do so would be against its best interests. Whenever there is any doubt, a veterinary inspection should be requested and this should be undertaken before the animal is allowed to race.

### **4.2.2. Immaturity**

Animals mature at widely different rates. Training and racing schedules should be carefully planned to minimise the risk of musculo-skeletal injuries.

### **4.2.3. Severe or Recurrent Clinical Conditions**

Animals with severe or recurrent clinical conditions should, on veterinary advice, be temporarily or permanently excluded from racing.

## **4.3. Race Meeting Conditions**

Conditions at race meetings should not prejudice animal welfare.

### **4.3.1. Surface Conditions**

Race tracks and racing surfaces should be designed and maintained to reduce risk factors which lead to injuries. Particular attention should be paid to uneven racing surfaces and extremes of surface quality.

### **4.3.2. Extreme Weather**

Common sense should be used when racing in extreme weather. Provision should be made to cool animals quickly after racing in hot and/or humid conditions.

### **4.3.3. Medication**

After any veterinary treatment, time should be allowed for full recovery before competitions. The main purpose of rules controlling the use of drugs should be to protect the welfare of the animal. Additionally, these rules should prevent unfair competition and the masking of defects which might be passed on at stud.



#### 4.3.4. Racecourse Accommodation

Racecourse accommodation should be safe, hygienic, comfortable and well ventilated.

### 4.4. Post Race Care

Every effort should be made to ensure that animals receive proper attention after they have raced, and that they are treated humanely when their racing careers are over.

#### 4.4.1. Veterinary Treatment

Veterinary expertise should always be available on the racecourse. If required the animal should be transported to the nearest referral centre for further assessment and therapy. Injured animals should be given full supportive treatment before transport.

#### 4.4.2. Racing Injuries

The incidence of injuries sustained in racing and training should be monitored. Track conditions, frequency of racing, immaturity, and any other risk factors, should be carefully examined to indicate ways to minimise severe injuries.

#### 4.4.3. Euthanasia

If injuries are sufficiently severe the animal may need to be euthanized on humane grounds. Euthanasia should be undertaken as soon as possible with the sole aim of minimising suffering.

Euthanasia of animals, for any other reason, should always be performed by a veterinarian.

#### 4.4.4. Retirement

Owners are to make every effort to ensure that their animals are sympathetically and humanely treated when they leave racing. Animals should be identifiable so that their welfare in retirement can be monitored.

## **5. STATE LEGISLATION**

### **5.1. Animal Welfare Act 1993**

[www.thelaw.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au)

### **5.2. Animal Health Act 1995**

[www.thelaw.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au)

### **5.3. Dog Control Act 2000**

[www.thelaw.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au)

## 6. RULES

### 6.1. Greyhounds Australasia Rules

[www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds](http://www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds)

**[RULES SPECIFIC TO ANIMAL WELFARE]**

Age of nomination of greyhound	21
Greyhound in season	24
Racing Facilities to be inspected for suitability	26
Control of greyhound on racecourse	27
Greyhound to be in proper condition for racing	32
Gear to be approved and application to use	35
Examination of greyhound for fitness, illness cleanliness or contagious condition	37
Weight variation	39
Kennelling procedure and security	41
Starting boxes	50
Postponement or abandonment of a race	57 (1)
Mar or failing to pursue	69
Unsatisfactory performance	71
Unsatisfactory behaviour (greyhound)	71 (A)
Greyhound suffering injury	73
Greyhound suffering central or peripheral nervous system or vision condition	74
Racing after whelping	76
Racing after stud service	77
Conduct of autopsy	78
Testing and Swabbing	79
Out of competition testing	79 (A)
Greyhound to be free of prohibited substances	83
Possession of prohibited substance	84
Notification of control and location of greyhound	105
Reportable Diseases	105 (A)
Proper care (welfare) of greyhounds	106
Retirement	106 (3)
Request for examination of greyhound	107
Prevention of greyhound straying	108
Control of greyhound in public place	109
Greyhound to be micro chipped	111 (A)
Transfer of ownership – named greyhound	117
Transfer of ownership – unnamed greyhound	118
Lease – Named Greyhound	119

## **6.2. Tasmanian Greyhound Local Rules of Racing**

[www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds](http://www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds)

### **[RULES SPECIFIC TO ANIMAL WELFARE]**

Training requirements	15
Operation of Greyhound Trial Tracks	16
Use of live animal or animal carcass	17.5
Participation of greyhounds in events	25
Racing appliances	33
Welfare of greyhounds	36
Prohibited substances	37
Swabbing and Testing	38

## 7. POLICIES

### 7.1. Greyhound Animal Welfare Policies - Refer APPENDIX

Policy Number	Policy Name
GPOL0065	Approved Lures
GPOL0016	Care during Training
GPOL0011	Euthanasia
GPOL0017	Food and Water
GPOL0018	Health and Veterinary Care
GPOL0023	Hot Weather
GPOL0019	Hygiene
GPOL0024	Hypoxia
GPOL0020	Kennels
GPOL0052	Microchip Implantation
GPOL0037	Muzzles
GPOL0066	Muzzles At Trials
GPOL0035	Muzzles In Kennels
GPOL0029	On Track Veterinary Protocols
GPOL0030	Post Mortem Examination (Autopsy)
GPOL0045	Prohibited Substances
GPOL0036	Retirement
GPOL0021	Transport
GPOL0042	Unclean or Contagious Condition
GPOL0022	Weight

## **8. FAQ's [Frequently Asked Questions]**

### **Why should racing people 'use' animals?**

Society permits people to eat cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens; wear animals – as leather; use animals for medical research, keep pets and race horses and greyhounds.

The role of animals in society is mentioned in the Bible – Genesis 1.28.

Society permits this use provided the animals are treated humanely.

### **Why should greyhounds be confined for long periods?**

Greyhounds are relaxed animals that demonstrate this behaviour no matter how confined. Whether in kennels, yards or runs they mainly eat and rest.

Regular exercise is required but not for long periods.

Their temperament differs markedly to 'working' dogs like kelpies or border collies.

### **What about drugs in racing?**

Australia has the toughest drug control rules in the world.

Since 2005 through to 2011 in Tasmania, there have been only 9 "positive" samples from almost 2,000 samples analysed, with only four of those being "positive" to a stimulant.

## **What happens to retired animals?**

Tasracing rules and policies ensure that owners take responsibility for the fate of their animals. If euthanasia is necessary (due to physical or psychological unsoundness) it is administered humanely, by a veterinarian.

*Tasracing manages and funds the Greyhound Adoption Program [GAP], Tasmania.*

The mission of GAP is to find responsible permanent loving homes for retired racing greyhounds, to provide for their health and welfare and to educate people about the availability and absolute suitability of greyhounds as pets.

Greyhounds become available for adoption each year and because the public are largely unaware of the magnificent, warm and affectionate nature of these dogs they don't consider them as an alternative for a pet.

By generating a more positive perception of the breed, GAP aims to find responsible, caring and loving permanent homes for these greyhounds who have truly earned their retirement.

All GAP greyhounds are Temperament Tested, Sterilised, C5 Vaccinated, Wormed, Micro Chipped and come with a lead, collar, muzzle and plenty of support from GAP.

Various other sponsors together with profits generated from the sale of merchandise further supplement GAP funding.

## **How many greyhounds are injured in racing?**

Like all sports involving elite athletes, greyhounds suffer from a range of injuries.

Tasracing records all injuries reported by the on track veterinarian and regularly reviews those statistics.

The track curators have a documented schedule for the preparation and maintenance of all tracks; however whenever the injury report suggests that the racing surface may be a contributor to the injuries, action is taken to correct any anomalies.

## **What action is taken upon evidence of cruelty?**

Tasracing and Racing Services Tasmania have a good cooperative relationship with the RSPCA.

Racing Services Tasmania Stewards treat all animal welfare issues seriously.

Acts of cruelty, neglect or abuse result in a prompt and thorough investigation with considerable penalties being applied to any person found guilty of a breach of any of a wide array of rules and policies.

Regular and unannounced inspections are conducted at properties of licensed persons, racecourses and training centres to ensure strict adherence to animal welfare requirements and regulations.

Records held by Racing Services Tasmania reveal considerable penalties to have been applied for breaches of the rules in relation to animal welfare. A number of people have been disqualified for lengthy periods. This means they cannot participate in the industry in any form.

Racing Services Tasmania officials will continue their vigilance in regard to the welfare of greyhounds and will act decisively when issues arise.

To enhance this commitment, Racing Services Tasmania has developed a professional and close working relationship with the RSPCA.

Racing Services Tasmania is ever mindful of its obligations and responsibilities in ensuring the promotion and welfare of animals involved within the racing industry and guarantees swift and decisive action will result should this expectation be compromised.



## **9. RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES**

### **9.1. Information on Breeding a Litter of Greyhounds**

[www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds](http://www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds)

### **9.2. Management and Care for each Stage in the Lifecycle of a Greyhound**

[www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds](http://www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds)

### **9.3. Recommended Standards for the Care of Greyhounds**

[www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds](http://www.tasracing.com.au/greyhounds)

## APPENDIX

## **1. OBJECTIVE:**

The objective of this policy is to detail the materials permitted to be used as an approved lure in connection with greyhound training, education or preparation to race, racing and trialling.

## **2. POLICY:**

- 2.1 No person shall use anything apart from a tanned and professionally processed sheep skin or a synthetic material as a lure in connection with greyhound training, education or preparation to race, racing and trialling
- 2.2 Tasracing shall provide the material to be used as a lure in races in Tasmania which shall be a tanned and professionally processed sheep skin or a synthetic material.
- 2.3 Clubs/Associations shall provide the material to be attached to the arm for run-on trials and normal trial sessions.
- 2.4 The material which clubs can attach to the arm and be/or be used as a lure at trials shall be either a tanned sheep skin provided by Tasracing or a synthetic material.
- 2.5 Each Club/Association shall provide a drag lure (used to drag pups into the catching pen) which shall be made from a tanned sheep skin provided by Tasracing or a synthetic material provided by the Club. This lure may be enhanced with the inclusion of a squeaker or rattle at the entire discretion of the club.
- 2.6 The only material permitted to be attached to the drag at straight tracks is a sheep skin provided by Tasracing or other item approved by Tasracing or a synthetic material provided by the Club/Association conducting the trials.
- 2.7 Trainers are not permitted to interfere with the material provided by the Club/Association as a lure in any way (including scenting the material).

## **1. OBJECTIVE**

- 1.1 The objective of this policy is to outline the recommended standards of care during training for greyhounds.

## **2. POLICY**

- 2.1. Exercise designed to prepare the greyhound for racing should be regular and incremental and not excessive.
- 2.2. A competent person should carefully examine greyhounds after fast exercise for any signs of injury or physical stress.
- 2.3. Public trialling should only be carried out at tracks licensed for the purpose.
- 2.4. Greyhounds found to be injured must not be exercised or galloped in a manner that may aggravate such injury.
- 2.5. Injury sustained through exercise shall be treated in accordance with accepted veterinary practice, which may include resting or spelling in order to facilitate recovery.
- 2.6. Prohibited substances as defined by the racing authority shall not be administered to a greyhound for any purpose unless by, or under the instructions of, a veterinary surgeon and only in accordance with the regulations relevant to racing.

The only acceptable method of euthanasia for racing and retired greyhounds is by an intravenous lethal injection of Pentobarbitone.

No other method of euthanasia is condoned.

All other methods of euthanasia have an inherent risk of not being carried out quickly and efficiently and so leaving the dog in a stressful and painful situation.

No other methods of euthanasia have any support based on current public and social standards.

This policy is consistent with Greyhounds Australasia's Rule 106 (3) regarding euthanasia of greyhounds.

This policy has the full support of the Australian Veterinary Association (AVA) and the Australian Greyhound Veterinary Association (AGVA).

## 1. OBJECTIVE

- 1.1 The objective of this policy is to outline the recommended standards for the food and water requirements for greyhounds.

## 2. POLICY

- 2.1. Greyhounds must receive appropriate and sufficient food and water at all times to maintain good health and growth, recognising the special needs of differing ages.
- 2.2. Food must be stored in a manner that best prevents its deterioration.
- 2.3. Feeding
- 2.3.1. All greyhounds must receive appropriate, uncontaminated and nutritionally adequate food according to the accepted requirements for their activity levels and age.
  - 2.3.2. A variety of foods should be supplied. Fresh meat and quality dry foods will form the staple diet in most cases.
  - 2.3.3. Food should be prepared hygienically
  - 2.3.4. Food should be stored appropriately, i.e. dry food kept in a rodent-free place and fresh meat kept refrigerated.
  - 2.3.5. One feeding container should be provided for each greyhound or puppy.
  - 2.3.6. Healthy mature greyhounds in race training must be fed at least once each day so as to provide adequate nutrition for their race training needs.
  - 2.3.7. Trainers should exercise extreme caution in feeding meat to racing greyhounds to ensure the meat is not contaminated. Meat from animals which have knowingly been treated with prohibited substances should not be fed under any circumstances.
  - 2.3.8. Puppies should be fed at least twice each day or more frequently.
  - 2.3.9. All healthy greyhounds should be fed at least once each day, or more frequently if pregnant or nursing puppies.
  - 2.3.10. Sick greyhounds should be fed in accordance with veterinary advice.
- 2.4. Containers
- 2.4.1. Food and water containers must be stable, non-toxic, and easily cleaned/disinfected. Containers should be readily accessible to greyhounds, and be positioned to avoid spillage or contamination by urine or faeces.
  - 2.4.2. Spoiled food must be removed.
  - 2.4.3. Fresh water must be available at all times.

## **1. OBJECTIVE**

- 1.1 The objective of this policy is to outline the recommended standards of health and veterinary care for greyhounds.

## **2. POLICY**

### **2.1. Health Checks**

- 2.1.1. All greyhounds should be inspected at least once daily to monitor their health and well-being.
- 2.1.2. The person checking greyhounds should note if each greyhound is:
- 2.1.2.1. Eating
  - 2.1.2.2. Drinking
  - 2.1.2.3. Defecating
  - 2.1.2.4. Urinating
  - 2.1.2.5. Behaving normally
  - 2.1.2.6. Showing any obvious signs of illness or distress
  - 2.1.2.7. Is free from injury and able to move about freely.
- 2.1.3. Any changes in health status must be promptly reported to the person responsible for appropriate action

### **2.2. Veterinary care**

- 2.2.1. The responsible registered person should establish liaison with a veterinary surgeon that is able to attend to greyhounds in his or her care, and is also able to advise on disease prevention measures.
- 2.2.2. The manager and staff should be familiar with the signs of common diseases and injury of the greyhound.
- 2.2.3. When signs of disease or injury are observed, action must be promptly taken to protect the well-being of individual greyhounds and prevent the spread of disease.
- 2.2.4. Appropriate veterinary care must be provided for sick greyhounds.
- 2.2.5. Greyhounds suspected of being injured or diseased should not be allowed to race, be overworked or offered for sale.
- 2.2.6. Sick or injured greyhounds should be kept isolated from healthy greyhounds.
- 2.2.7. Veterinary advice should be obtained in the event of unexplained illness or deaths.
- 2.2.8. Internal and external parasites should be controlled in accordance with veterinary advice.

GPOL0018

- 2.2.9. Under Local rule 36.9 medical records detailing all vaccinations, worming and medicinal treatment must be maintained on each greyhound and be produced for inspection when requested by the Stewards. The following illustration details an example of the minimum acceptable detail of records required to be kept.

MEDICATION LOG			
Date	Greyhound	Treatment (name, dose, route)	Administered by

### 2.3. Euthanasia

- 2.3.1. Where, as the result of injury or sickness or age, treatment to restore the health or physical wellbeing of a greyhound is impractical or unsuccessful, greyhounds must have the benefit of humane euthanasia.
- 2.3.2. Euthanasia must be performed in accordance with the Euthanasia policy (GPOL 0011).



Each morning during the period of daylight saving when a race meeting is scheduled, the Racing Operations Section of Racing Services Tasmania will log on to the Bureau of Meteorology website, which gives the most up-to-date temperature forecasts for each centre in the State.

The forecast temperature is then ascertained for the racing venue for that day.

Applications for scratchings without penalty due to the heat will only be approved if the official Bureau of Meteorology predicted temperature is 30° Celsius or above at the venue where the meeting is to be conducted and the journey required for reaching the track exceeds eighty kilometres one way.

The application must be made prior to the official scratching time for the meeting.

Trainers cannot pick and choose which greyhounds to scratch. If the Trainer applies to scratch a greyhound from a race meeting under this policy ALL of his/her greyhounds must be scratched from that race meeting.

The Stewards will maintain records of the Trainers applying to scratch and greyhounds scratched due to the heat.

If the temperature at the venue reaches 33° Celsius during the course of the meeting, the Stewards may abandon the race meeting.

## 1. OBJECTIVE

- 1.1 The objective of this policy is to outline the recommended standards of hygiene for greyhound kennels and enclosures.

## 2. POLICY

### 2.1. Cleaning and disinfection

- 2.1.1. Greyhound enclosures, their surrounds and enclosed equipment must be kept clean to assist with disease prevention and to ensure the well being of greyhounds.
- 2.1.2. Greyhound enclosures should be managed to minimise the risk of cross-infection.
- 2.1.3. All internal greyhound enclosures should be treated with appropriate disinfectants once a week or more frequently as necessary.
- 2.1.4. Cleaning and disinfection chemicals and materials should be chosen on the basis of their suitability, safety and effectiveness. They must only be used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

### 2.2. Pest control

- 2.2.1. Pests, including external parasites and rodents, must be controlled.
- 2.2.2. Specialist advice should be sought before pest control operations are conducted, in order to protect the health and safety of the staff and the greyhounds.
- 2.2.3. Chemicals used for pest control should be registered under the Pesticides Act and only used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

### 2.3. Waste disposal

- 2.3.1. Droppings, bedding and food wastes must be disposed of promptly and hygienically, in accordance with the requirements of the local government authority.

## 1. OBJECTIVE

- 1.1 The objective of this policy is to outline the strategy of action for greyhounds that suffer hypoxic ataxia and collapse.

## 2. POLICY

- 2.1. A greyhound deemed by the On Track Veterinarian to have “mild” hypoxia, post race (i.e. Greyhound does not collapse), the Owner/Trainer/Attendant would be cautioned and this would subsequently be recorded in the Steward’s report and on the bandages list. Greyhounds continuously displaying symptoms shall be monitored visually, after each race, by the On Track Veterinarian.
- 2.2. Should a greyhound exhibit signs of a more serious state of hypoxia, post race (i.e. Defined as significant – greyhound collapsing or would collapse if not supported by handler), the greyhound shall be stood down for 6 days and placed on one satisfactory solo trial under GAR74 to be conducted in the presence of the On Track Veterinarian. At completion of the trial the greyhound shall be examined by On Track Veterinarian for any signs of hypoxia. Should the On Track Veterinarian report any signs of hypoxia being present then trial will not be considered to have been completed to the satisfaction of the Stewards.
- 2.3. Should the same greyhound be deemed by the On Track Veterinarian to have significant hypoxia, post race on a second occasion that greyhound shall be stood down for 14 days and placed on one satisfactory solo trial under GAR74 to be conducted in the presence of the On Track Veterinarian. At completion of the trial the greyhound shall be examined by On Track Veterinarian for any signs of hypoxia. Should the On Track Veterinarian report any signs of hypoxia being present then trial will not be considered to have been completed to the satisfaction of the Stewards.
- 2.4. Should the same greyhound be deemed by the On Track Veterinarian to have significant hypoxia, post race on a third occasion that greyhound shall be stood down for 21 days and placed on one satisfactory solo trial under GAR74 to be conducted in the presence of the On Track Veterinarian. At completion of the trial the greyhound shall be examined by On Track Veterinarian for any signs of hypoxia. Should the On Track Veterinarian report any signs of hypoxia being present then trial will not be considered to have been completed to the satisfaction of the Stewards.
- 2.5. Diagnosis by the On Track Veterinarian of a fourth post race, significant hypoxia, shall result in consideration as to the suitability of the greyhound’s racing future.

## **1 OBJECTIVE**

- 1.1.** The objective of this policy is to outline the recommended standards for kennels for greyhounds.

## **2 POLICY**

### **2.1 Location of kennels**

- 2.1.1.** Greyhound kennels should be located away from sources of excessive noise or pollution that could stress or injure greyhounds and positioned in a shaded area where possible.

### **2.2. Construction of kennels**

- 2.2.1.** Greyhound enclosures must be designed and maintained to minimise the risk of injury, disease, theft or escape.
- 2.2.2.** Greyhound enclosures should prevent interference to greyhounds by unauthorised people.
- 2.2.3.** Greyhound enclosures must be designed for ease of cleaning, feeding, watering and the regular inspection of greyhounds kept.
- 2.2.4.** All solid surfaces of greyhound enclosures must be impervious or painted, to facilitate cleaning and disinfection. Only non-toxic paint should be used in greyhound enclosures.

### **2.3. Temperature**

- 2.3.1.** Environmental temperature should be controlled to minimise distress to greyhounds. Heating or cooling should be provided for young greyhounds as necessary.
- 2.3.2.** Greyhound enclosures should have adequate shade when exposed to direct sunlight.
- 2.3.3.** Greyhound enclosures should be free from draughts.

### **2.4. Noise**

- 2.4.1.** Loud or sudden noise, which may distress greyhounds, should be avoided.

**2.5. Lighting**

- 2.5.1. The duration and intensity of internal lighting should be as close as possible to natural conditions.
- 2.5.2. Lighting must be sufficient to enable thorough inspection of greyhounds.
- 2.5.3. Care must be taken to ensure that lights do not generate excessive heat.

**2.6. Ventilation**

- 2.6.1. Ventilation must be sufficient to avoid excessive heat or cold, dampness and draughts, and minimise noxious odours.

**2.7. Security**

- 2.7.1. Premises must be secure. Outside greyhound enclosures must be fitted with secure doors or gates.
- 2.7.2. All external openings should be screened to prevent escape of greyhounds and where possible minimise the entry of insects.
- 2.7.3. All greyhound enclosures must be able to be securely fastened or locked.
- 2.7.4. Appropriate fire fighting equipment must be readily available and staff trained and practised in its use.
- 2.7.5. Emergency procedures should be developed for the safe evacuation of both humans and greyhounds from a kennel block in case of an emergency.

GAR 111A(1) states that a greyhound whelped on or after 1 January 2011 must be ear branded and micro-chipped in accordance with the requirements of the Controlling Body.

This policy outlines the procedures determined by Racing Services Tasmania (RST) (the integrity Controlling Body) as applicable to meeting the requirements of GAR 111A.

Litters whelped in Tasmania must be implanted in accordance with the following –

- Breeders must arrange to have their litters marked up and ear branded between 8 to 10 weeks of age by an RST Marking Official prior to having the pups micro-chipped.
- Pups must have an RST approved and supplied microchip implanted by an RST Approved Planter and this must occur between 10 to 16 weeks of age.
- Vaccination must also be completed in accordance with GAR 135(1)(b) between 10 to 16 weeks of age.
- A fully completed litter registration application must be submitted to RST within 4 months from the date of whelping, unless approval for an extension of this time is sought and granted by RST.

The Tasmanian Director of Racing has determined that all greyhounds which are used for breeding purposes in Tasmania must be micro-chipped in accordance with the following procedure.

- Racing Services Tasmania will provide the owners of stud dogs and breeding bitches with a letter of authority to allow the implantation of an RST supplied and approved microchip by an RST Approved Planter.
- This letter of authority will be issued following the receipt by RST of –
  - an application to register a stud sire; or
  - notification that a bitch has been served, if RST records indicate that the greyhound does not already have a microchip implanted.
- The implantation of stud dogs must be completed prior to the registration as a Stud Sire being approved.
- Breeding bitches should be implanted prior to whelping but must be implanted prior to the first resultant litter being registered.
- RST will maintain microchip records.

A greyhound which is not implanted in accordance with the above requirements will only be registered if exceptional circumstances are proven. Such exceptional circumstances will generally relate to matters outside the control of the breeder.

An approved type of muzzle is one that is of standard design, is of wire and includes a strap behind the ears and a nose band, and enables the greyhound to open its mouth without hindrance.

Trainers may make application to the Stewards to include a guard of clear plastic designed to prevent flying sand from entering the nose and mouth of the greyhound. Stewards will give consideration to approve once they have inspected the muzzle.

## 1. **OBJECTIVE:**

The objective of this policy is to detail the permissible removal of a muzzle when a greyhound is competing in a run-on trial.

## 2. **POLICY:**

- 2.1 A greyhound participating in a run-on trial may have its muzzle removed, however in all other trials a muzzle must be worn.



Providing a trainer has notified Stewards in advance the trainer can determine whether the greyhound will wear a muzzle while it is secured in the kennel bay, based on his or her knowledge of the manners of the individual greyhound. Pursuant to Greyhounds Australasia Rules before the greyhound is removed, for any reason from the kennel bays, the greyhound must be wearing a metal wire racing muzzle. *(Please note: Plastic muzzles will not suffice)*

The document titled “A Protocol for the Veterinary Surgeon Officiating at Greyhound Race Meetings” as published by the Australian Greyhound Veterinary Association and adopted by Tasracing shall form the On Track Veterinary Protocols.


The current version of the adopted document is April 2010.

This document shall be distributed to all Clubs, Stewards and Veterinary Surgeons officiating at greyhound race meetings.

This policy documents the procedure to be followed when the Stewards may request the On Track Veterinarian to conduct or organise an off track post mortem examination of a greyhound

- 1 Each Club shall purchase a body bag (cremation type) and store it in the Veterinary Room at the track. This is in addition to a body bag provided by the On Track Veterinarian as part of the “drugs and supplies” required to be provided by the On Track Veterinarian and shall only be used when an off track post mortem examination has been requested.
- 2 Clubs shall ensure the freezer contains an ample number of snap freeze packs that can be utilised for transport of the carcass to the laboratory if an off track post mortem examination is requested.
- 3 All off track post mortem examinations shall be carried out by the Mt. Pleasant Laboratory at Prospect or a Veterinarian approved by the Steward in charge of the meeting and the following details the procedures required:
- 4 A Laboratory Advice Note, completed as demonstrated below, shall accompany the carcass. On the “Test Required” section please reference any special or specific tests that are agreed upon by the Stewards in consultation with the On Track Veterinarian.
- 5 The carcass should be placed in a body bag together with freezer packs and the bag then sealed in the presence of the Trainer (or Owner), the On Track Veterinarian and Stewards in accordance with the drug sampling procedures.
- 6 The Seal Number is to be recorded on the Laboratory Advice Note.
- 7 Chain of custody is important in the case of any subsequent inquiry, and therefore the Stewards shall arrange for transport and delivery of the carcass to the laboratory or approved Veterinarian together with the Laboratory Advice Note at the earliest available opportunity.
- 8 If the carcass cannot be delivered on the same day, it should be kept chilled overnight. An “esky” type container into which the body bag containing the carcass can be placed and then filled with ice is suitable for this purpose.
- 9 The cost of an off track post mortem examination shall be borne by Racing Services Tasmania.
- 10 Guidelines for Requesting a Post Mortem Examination

If a greyhound dies, either before, during or after an Event and the cause of death cannot be determined by the On Track Veterinarian and/or the Stewards wish to verify the death is not related to external influences, they may order an autopsy to be conducted.

 <b>LABORATORY ADVICE NOTE</b> <b>ANIMAL HEALTH LABORATORY</b>		Accession No. Serial No. <b>114201</b> Case Manager														
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment 165 Westbury Road, PROSPECT 7250 Telephone: (03) 6336 5216		PO Box 46, KINGS MEADOWS 7249 Fax: (03) 6344 3085														
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Name &amp; Address for Reply <u>DR. S. J. KING</u></p> <p><u>LAWNESTON VETERINARY HOSPITAL</u></p> <p><u>421 WELINGTON ST LAWNESTON 7250</u></p> <p>Phone: <u>6344 4566</u> Fax: _____</p> <p>Urgent <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/> Post <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Date of Submission <u>01/01/09</u></p> <p>Date of Receipt at Laboratory _____</p> <p>Property Number <u>M</u> _____ Municipality _____</p> <p>Submitter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>P</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>O</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>A</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>L</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>N</u></p> <p style="font-size: small;">department practitioner owner abattoir Laboratory other</p> </div> </div>																
Submitter's Name/Area: <u>NAME of STWARD</u> Copy to: _____ Owner's Name: <u>OWNER'S NAME</u> Address: _____ Town: <u>OWNER'S TOWN</u>		<p>Breed/Type <u>GREYHOUND</u> Animal ID. <u>BARBANS</u></p> <p>Species</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: small;"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> B bovine</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> S ovine</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> P porcine</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> A avina</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> G caprine</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> H equine</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N other</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> C feline</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X canine</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> L lab</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> X experi-</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> W wildlife</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> F fish</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> M misc</td> </tr> </table> <p>Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>M</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>C</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>F</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>S</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>X</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>U</u></p> <p style="font-size: small;">male castrate female spay mixed unknown</p> <p>Age <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Y</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>M</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>W</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>D</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>X</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>U</u> <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="font-size: small;">years months weeks days mixed unknown foetal length</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> B bovine	<input type="checkbox"/> S ovine	<input type="checkbox"/> P porcine	<input type="checkbox"/> A avina	<input type="checkbox"/> G caprine	<input type="checkbox"/> H equine	<input type="checkbox"/> N other	<input type="checkbox"/> C feline	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X canine	<input type="checkbox"/> L lab	<input type="checkbox"/> X experi-	<input type="checkbox"/> W wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> F fish	<input type="checkbox"/> M misc
<input type="checkbox"/> B bovine	<input type="checkbox"/> S ovine	<input type="checkbox"/> P porcine	<input type="checkbox"/> A avina	<input type="checkbox"/> G caprine	<input type="checkbox"/> H equine	<input type="checkbox"/> N other										
<input type="checkbox"/> C feline	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X canine	<input type="checkbox"/> L lab	<input type="checkbox"/> X experi-	<input type="checkbox"/> W wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> F fish	<input type="checkbox"/> M misc										
No. Material Submitted <u>CAR CASES</u> Test Required <u>COLLECTION OF URINE, BLOOD &amp; SPINAL FLUID FOR ANALYSIS</u> <u>AUTOPSY</u> <u>SPECIAL / SPECIFIC TESTS</u>		<b>OFFICE USE ONLY</b> Presenting signs _____ Specimen _____ No. _____ Type of Exam _____ Charge Codes _____ Cost _____ Path. Bact. Para. Scro/Viro. Clin. Tox. Me/BI. Chem.														
No. in group <input type="checkbox"/> No ill <input type="checkbox"/> No. dead <input type="checkbox"/> Duration <input type="checkbox"/> CLINICAL HISTORY: <u>SEAL NUMBER - 12345</u>		<p style="font-size: 2em; transform: rotate(-15deg); color: magenta;">SAMPLE OF DOCUMENT COMPLETION</p>														
Phone/Fax _____ Signature: _____																

GPOL0045

---

**1. OBJECTIVE:**

To provide guidance to trainers in respect to treatments and medications for greyhounds

**2. BACKGROUND:**

All greyhound races in Tasmania are subject to the Greyhounds Australasia Rules (GAR) and the Tasmanian Greyhound Local Rules of Racing. Both sets of Rules are available from Tasracing or Racing Services Tasmania (RST) and may be downloaded from the websites at [www.tasracing.com.au](http://www.tasracing.com.au) or [www.dier.tas.gov.au/racing](http://www.dier.tas.gov.au/racing).

All participants in the industry do so subject to and take full responsibility for their compliance with the Rules which contain, amongst other things, regulations regarding prohibited substances and penalties for the greyhounds that have received them and the persons who administer them.

Prohibited substances are defined in GAR 1 under "Prohibited Substance".

Substances exempt from being prohibited substances are defined in GAR 1 under "Exempt Substance".

Permanently Banned Prohibited Substances are defined in GAR 79A (2).

**3. POLICY:**

Participants should also be aware that the detection times of many medications can be prolonged and are unpredictable when medications are administered concomitantly (concurrently) or given for an extended time. Detection times may also be prolonged by many factors including, but not limited to: dose rate, drug preparation, route of administration, training status and health status of the greyhound.

Herbal remedies and medicines, including those obtained over-the-counter, may contain prohibited substances. Participants are advised to avoid their use because the constituents of many of these preparations are unlisted or unknown.

Participants should be aware that any drug treatment could potentially cause contamination of kennel areas. Strategies to minimise the risk of contamination include:

- Secure storage of all therapeutic preparations
- Therapeutic preparations should be administered by a responsible person and should be recorded in the greyhound's medication record as required under Local Rule 36.9
- Personnel handling therapeutic substances should use disposable gloves and wash their hand between administrations

RST offers the service of pre-race elective sample testing which allows licensed Tasmanian trainers to determine the suitability for racing of greyhounds that have been treated with therapeutic medications. Information related to the format, timeframe and cost of the procedure is available from RST. All costs for the testing are the responsibility of the trainer.

GPOL0045

Trainers should be aware that advice that a sample for which pre-race elective testing was requested is clear of any substance(s) will not absolve trainers of their responsibility to present their greyhounds to race free of any prohibited or permanently banned prohibited substance(s).

The Local Rules require that the person in charge of a greyhound shall maintain records detailing all vaccinations, worming and medical treatments administered to a greyhound from the time the greyhound enters his/her care until the greyhound leaves his/her care and produce such records for inspection when requested by a Steward or authorised officer.

The following illustration details an example of the minimum acceptable detail of records required to be kept.

Illustration 1

MEDICATION LOG			
Date	Greyhound	Treatment (name, dose, route)	Administered by

**1. OBJECTIVE:**

To provide guidance and recommendations to owners on the permitted options for retirement of racing greyhounds.

**2. BACKGROUND:**

Greyhound racing is an industry which specifically breeds greyhounds for the purpose of racing which takes advantage of selective breeding and artificial breeding techniques to improve the stamina, speed, health and temperament of the racing stock.

There will always be a number of greyhounds that have finished their racing career, either through injury or age and are retired from racing. There are also animals that, for whatever reason, cannot meet the expectations or requirements of training and racing and are retired from the industry.

**3. POLICY**

The last registered owner of any racing greyhound is deemed responsible for the welfare of that greyhound until such time as they advise Racing Services Tasmania (RST) that the greyhound has:

- (a) been retired as a pet;
- (b) been surrendered to an approved adoption program;
- (c) been humanely euthanased; or
- (d) died for any other reason.

**4. GUIDELINES:**

The Rules provide options for the retirement of greyhounds including transfer to the Greyhound Adoption Program (GAP), sale as a pet or humane euthanasia by a registered veterinary surgeon.

Tasracing recognises that not all animals are suited to lives as a pet.

Some greyhounds may be suitable to be pets and it is for this reason Tasracing supports GAP which rehabilitates, assesses and re-homes greyhounds that are deemed suited to be part of the community.

GAP operates under strict guidelines and has adopted the National Testing Protocol for the assessment of greyhounds to go into the community. This Protocol has been developed by animal behaviourists for GAP and has been adopted by GAP nationwide. GAP is the only organisation to conduct this assessment.

In some States of Australia the National Testing Protocol allows GAP graduates to be granted special exemption from the Dog Control Act, allowing them to be walked on a leash in public without a muzzle, provided they are identified by their special numbered green GAP collar (at present this not the case in Tasmania).

The Dog Control Act requires that all other greyhounds must be muzzled and on a leash at all times while in a public place. This includes non-GAP pet greyhounds that have been adopted from the RSPCA, Lost Dog's Home or other animal shelters and those given away or sold as pets by their owners and trainers.

Tasracing urges all owners retiring greyhounds as pets to transfer them to Tasracing's GAP program for rehabilitation and assessment.

Owners are advised not to give away or sell a greyhound to any party that wants to introduce the greyhound into the community but is not registered as a GAP provider who adheres to the National Testing Protocol. These people and/or organisations usually have no responsibility to the industry and the greyhounds are very rarely temperament-matched to their new home and owners.

More details and information on GAP is available at [www.gaptas.org.au](http://www.gaptas.org.au) or contact the GAP Co-ordinator on 0427 045 433.



## 1. OBJECTIVE

- 1.1 The objective of this policy is to outline the recommended standards for the transport of greyhounds.

## 2. POLICY

- 2.1. Transport should only be in motor vehicles or containers or trailers suitable for the purpose of transporting animals of greyhound size.
- 2.2. All greyhounds transported within motor vehicles should be suitably restrained to ensure security and protection for the driver and passengers of the vehicle as well as that of the greyhound.
- 2.3. Motor vehicles and trailers must be clean, registered, secure and roadworthy. Containers must be clean and secure.
- 2.4. Internal areas in the mode of transport should permit a greyhound sufficient room to enable it to sit, lie down or stand in a natural position without restriction and also be of appropriate size to avoid trauma during transport.
- 2.5. Greyhounds must be protected from extremes of temperature and must be provided with adequate light and ventilation.
- 2.6. Greyhounds must be given regular opportunity to “empty out” outside the mode of transport and to consume food/fluids during long periods of transportation.
- 2.7. Greyhounds must not be left unattended in a vehicle, trailer or container for any extended period.
- 2.8. Transport by air should be conducted in accordance with International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulations as amended from time to time.  
([www.iata.org](http://www.iata.org))

If a greyhound is presented to the Stewards and found to have fleas (as opposed to being declared “infested”, “unclean” or “contagious”) then the handler/trainer is given one opportunity to remove the fleas. This will also apply to any greyhound that appears to have had an application of any flea preparation prior to entering the kennels.

- No flea sprays or treatments are to be applied to the greyhound.
- The Club’s Veterinary Surgeon will then re-inspect the greyhound before it is allowed to enter the kennels.
- Upon second examination if the Veterinary Surgeon is not satisfied that the greyhound is flea free then the Stewards will automatically withdraw the greyhound from its event in accordance with GAR 37(4).

For the purpose of clarity:

- Flea and flea infestations are determined by the presence of flea dirt and/or fleas.
- “Unclean” is a greyhound that is dirty or requires grooming and also includes a greyhound that has an offensive odour.
- All bedding brought into the kennel block must be clean and tidy and Stewards will also monitor this area.
- No trainer shall be granted permission to remove their greyhounds from the kennels for treatment with flea sprays and powders.
- No preparation shall be applied to any greyhound before entering the kennels.

Where a greyhound is brought to a track and upon presentation at the kennels the weight of a greyhound varies by more than 1 kilogram from the weight recorded in an Event or satisfactory weight trial in which it last performed the greyhound shall not be permitted to compete in the Event unless:

- Where a greyhound is presented for an Event and the greyhound has not competed in an Event for more than 28 days, the Stewards may, provided they have received notification in writing at the time of kennelling, and are satisfied with the reason stated, permit a variance of not more than 2 kilograms from the weight recorded at the greyhound's last Event.

There will not be any opportunity for a trainer to endeavour to amend the weight of the greyhound (ie emptying out or feeding) once the greyhound has been presented at the kennels.



# APPENDIX H

## Training units – Greyhounds/welfare

Training Package	Unit Code	Unit Title	Application of unit	Elements
ACM10 Animal care and management	ACMGAS301A	Maintain and monitor animal welfare	Animal care industry sectors, animals kept for long term in the workplace or being raised or prepared for sale, rehousing or release to their native habitat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Follow animal health management practices</li> <li>2. Monitor and maintain the physical wellbeing of animals</li> <li>3. Identify and report signs of ill health or injury in animals</li> <li>4. Administer and record animal treatments</li> </ol>
ACM10 Animal care and management	ACMSPE304A	Provide basic care of dogs	Animal care sector, where dogs are bred, reared, trained, cared for or housed (pet shelters, breeding or boarding kennels, training facilities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify commonly available dogs</li> <li>2. Identify and evaluate behavioural and housing needs</li> <li>3. Handle and restrain dogs</li> <li>4. Assist with health care needs</li> <li>5. Feed dogs</li> <li>6. Maintain records</li> </ol>
RGR08 Racing	RGRPSG302A	Assess health and provide first aid for greyhounds	Supports supervisor, trainers and others in greyhound racing industry responsible for assessing health of, and providing first aid for, racing greyhounds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess health and condition of greyhounds</li> <li>2. Respond to injuries, illnesses or distress in greyhounds</li> <li>3. Monitor greyhound health and welfare before and after exercise or races</li> </ol>
RGR08 Racing	RGRTRK402A	Relate animal welfare to track and environmental	Supports racetrack supervisor, stewards and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relate animal physiology to environmental conditions</li> </ol>

## Training units – Greyhounds/welfare

		conditions	industry personnel in identifying a range of racing animal welfare issues that may be related to track design and condition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Relate animal performance to common racing illnesses</li> <li>3. Relate animal injuries and performance to track design and surfaces</li> <li>4. Measure factors that may affect animal performance and discuss options for improving performance and safety</li> </ol>
RGR08 Racing	RGRPSG402A	Manage greyhound health and welfare	Supports supervisor, trainers and others in greyhound racing industry responsible managing greyhound health and welfare	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plan greyhound health and emergency care procedures</li> <li>2. Undertake health management programs for greyhounds</li> <li>3. Administer treatment and monitor greyhound's progress</li> </ol>

