



RE-HOMING GUIDE  
**INFORMATION FOR  
NEW OWNERS**

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# RE-HOMING GUIDE

## INFORMATION FOR NEW OWNER OF RETIRED GREYHOUND

### GREYHOUND DETAILS

NAME	EARBRAND:			
MICROCHIP NO:	DOB:			
SEX:	DE SEXED:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28-DAY WINDOWN COMPLETE*
COLOUR:	YES	NO	YES	NO

\*28-day wind-down means that the greyhound has had a period of at least 28-days away from any racing related activities before being re-homed. This only applies to greyhounds that have raced or been involved in racing activities.

### HOUSING, FEEDING AND EXERCISE

This section provides details about the greyhound's housing, feeding and exercise regime for the past 3-4 weeks:

#### HOUSING

THE GREYHOUND'S LIVING/SLEEPING ENVIRONMENT DURING THE DAY AND NIGHT: (e.g. for the past four weeks the greyhound has been spending its day in a backyard or inside a home, and has been sleeping outside in a kennel)

#### FEEDING

THE GREYHOUND IS CURRENTLY BEING FED (FOOD TYPE): (e.g. brand and type)

FREQUENCY: (e.g. twice per day, 7.00am and 6.00pm)

#### EXERCISE

THE GREYHOUND'S EXERCISE REGIME CURRENTLY INCLUDES (TYPE AND FREQUENCY): (e.g. a 15-minute walk three times a week, normal exercise within a backyard each day)

#### PET TRAINING

THE GREYHOUND HAS UNDERTAKEN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AS PART OF THE WIND-DOWN PERIOD TO PREPARE IT FOR LIFE AS A PET

(e.g. walking on lead and muzzled in park, greeting small dogs, time spent inside the house with family):

**Note:** If the greyhound has not undertaken the 28-day wind-down period from racing/racing activities, the greyhound may need pet training in its new home to help it adjust to life as a pet.

### HEALTH AND BEHAVIOUR

This section provides details about the health and behaviour of the greyhound at the time of re-homing:

#### CURRENT ILLNESS OR INJURY

ILLNESS OR INJURY AND TREATMENT (include details of any medications):

### PREVIOUS ILLNESS OR INJURY

DATE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, TYPE AND TREATMENT PROVIDED:

### OTHER COMMENTS

PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS OF ANY OTHER HEALTH CONCERNS:

### LAST VACCINATION AND PARASITE TREATMENT

DETAILS OF LAST VACCINATION, DATE ADMINISTERED, TYPE (attach vaccination certificate if available):

DETAILS OF PARASITE TREATMENT, DATE ADMINISTERED, TYPE:

### DENTAL

DATE OF MOST RECENT DENTAL CHECK-UP (date and any treatment and/or issues found):

### BEHAVIOUR

DESCRIBE THE GREYHOUND'S GENERAL TEMPERAMENT:

HAS THE GREYHOUND UNDERTAKEN ANY PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT ASSESSMENTS

(i.e. via the Greyhound Adoption Program)?

YES NO

DETAILS (e.g. pass/fail, areas for improvement):

HAS THE GREYHOUND DISPLAYED ANY CONCERNING BEHAVIOUR?

(e.g. predatory behaviour, aggression towards other dogs or people, anxiety, excessive barking, destructive behaviour or escaping)

YES NO

DETAILS

HAS THE GREYHOUND BEEN EXPOSED TO SMALLER DOGS?

YES  NO

Details such as for how long and how the greyhound reacted:

HAS THE GREYHOUND BEEN EXPOSED TO CATS?

YES  NO

Details such as for how long and how the greyhound reacted:

HAS THE GREYHOUND BEEN EXPOSED TO OTHER SMALL ANIMALS I.E. CHICKENS?

YES  NO

Details such as for how long and how the greyhound reacted:

DOES THE GREYHOUND DISPLAY ANY PREDATORY BEHAVIOUR?

YES  NO

Details on what occurred::

If yes - new owner should carefully consider the information provided on page 12 "Managing Prey Drive"



# GRV MICROCHIP REGISTRY

## CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP (RETIRED GREYHOUND)

This form is to notify the GRV Microchip Registry if the ownership of a retired (pet) greyhound changes, to ensure that the current owner of the greyhound can be easily identified by a local council, pound or shelter should the greyhound become lost (particularly if found without its collar and council tags).

This form may be completed by the previous or the new owner but must be signed by both parties. Please complete the below information to update your contact details on the GRV Microchip Registry and return to GRV, 46-50 Chetwynd Street, West Melbourne, VIC, 3003 or by email to retirements@grv.org.au.

### GREYHOUND DETAILS

NAME	MICROCHIP NUMBER: 95600000 _ _ _ _ _			
EAR BRAND:	SEX:	DE-SEXED:		
COLOUR:	FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	MALE <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

### PREVIOUS OWNER

FIRST NAME:	SURNAME:	DATE OF BIRTH:
STREET ADDRESS:		
TOWN/SUBURB:	POSTCODE:	
EMAIL ADDRESS:		
PHONE NUMBER: (HOME)	(WORK)	(MOBILE)

### NEW OWNER

FIRST NAME:	SURNAME:	DATE OF BIRTH:
STREET ADDRESS:		
TOWN/SUBURB:	POSTCODE:	
EMAIL ADDRESS:		
PHONE NUMBER: (HOME)	(WORK)	(MOBILE)
SECONDARY CONTACT PERSON NAME:	PHONE NUMBER:	

DATE OF OWNERSHIP CHANGE:	/	/
PREVIOUS OWNER NAME:	NEW OWNER:	
SIGNATURE:	SIGNATURE:	
DATE:	DATE:	

PLEASE CUT OUT ALONG THE DASHED LINE





# **PET GREYHOUND POST ADOPTION CARE GUIDE**

# Post Adoption Care Guide

This guide provides important information about owning a pet greyhound and some helpful hints about settling the greyhound into your home.



## Bringing your greyhound home

Bringing your new greyhound home for the first time is an exciting and rewarding experience. It can however be a stressful time for a greyhound and it is important that you take the time to help your greyhound feel safe and comfortable in its new surroundings. Greyhounds love routine, so be clear, consistent, and patient; they will soon come to understand what is expected.

### PREPARATION

Before bringing your greyhound home you will need to create a designated area for them to retreat to, with comfortable bedding and non-spillable water bowl. This can be:

-  an enclosed garden or outside area with shelter;
-  a dog run with a kennel;
-  a laundry or small room with a child gate so the dog can see out but other animals and children cannot gain access; or
-  a crate (not all greyhounds will be comfortable in a crate and may require crate training).

You may wish to provide a combination of the above. In households with young children, it is very important the greyhound has a 'time out' area that cannot be accessed by the children. It is also important to teach your children to respect the

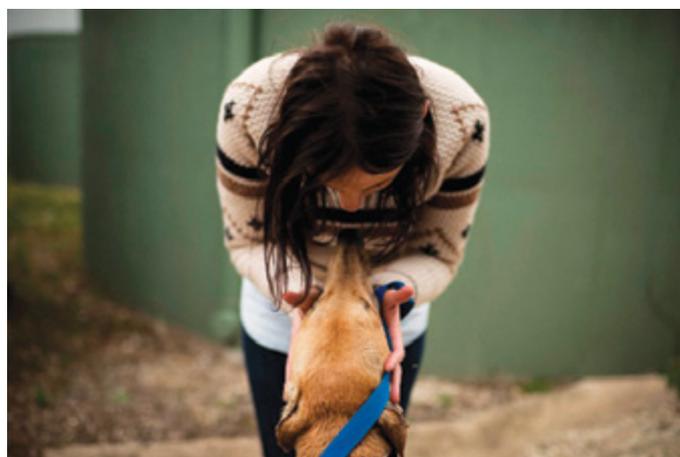
dog's space around food and bedding (additional information about greyhounds and children is provided later in this guide).

Your greyhound is most likely accustomed to an outdoor environment. 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.

Suitable bedding options include a folded doona or blankets or a large dog bed from a pet shop. If the greyhound's bed is to be outside, it is important that it is raised off the ground to ensure the bedding remains warm and dry. Hammock beds with a blanket on top may be a good option for outside. Many greyhounds will enjoy spending time close to their owners, so you may choose to have bedding in a space near the couch or TV for the greyhound to lay on.

Remember, if your greyhound is sleeping outside during cooler weather, it may also need a warm rug. Greyhounds have a short coat and a relatively thin skin, so they feel the cold. Your greyhound's bed should also be placed undercover where it has protection from the weather, particularly wind and rain, but also sun in the hotter months.

### ARRIVING HOME



It is important to keep your initial arrival home as calm as possible and try not to overwhelm your greyhound. Ensure that you and your family give your greyhound some space to begin with. Allow them to come to you when they are ready and do not shower them with attention or try and cuddle them.

When you first arrive home, allow your greyhound time to explore their new surroundings. Keeping the greyhound on leash, visit all of the areas the greyhound will have access to and introduce him/her to their safe space and bedding.

As your greyhound will not know where you expect them to toilet, when you think the greyhound is nearly ready to go, physically take the greyhound to the area that you expect them to use and then reinforce successful toileting in that place with lots of praise and/or treats. Your greyhound will be unsettled and unsure of its new surroundings, so 'accidents' in the first couple of days may happen. If this occurs, you should not punish the greyhound (i.e. do not shout or rub his/her nose in it), this may make the problem worse. Instead, clean the area thoroughly and immediately take the greyhound outside to its toileting area. Praise the greyhound when it does the right thing.

Avoid inviting too many people over to meet your greyhound in the first week or so. Let him or her settle in and begin to know their family before they are required to learn about other new people.

If you already have other pets, it is important to control the introduction. If you own another dog, it is recommended the initial introduction take place in an open and neutral space without any other dogs present. A quiet sporting oval or street is ideal. Both dogs must be leashed, and your greyhound must be muzzled. Allow the dogs to calmly greet while both on leash and smell each other, if there is too much excitement, move them apart until they settle.

When at home, ensure you always feed the dogs separately and that you carefully supervise the dogs' interactions in the first two weeks. If you are unable to supervise the dogs during this period, you should keep them physically separated. Information about greyhounds and cats can be found later in this document.

Have a discussion with your children, particularly young children, about allowing the greyhound to have a special space. When the greyhound is in their special place, children and adults leave the greyhound undisturbed. More information about managing children around greyhounds is provided later in this document; however, it is important the whole family chooses an appropriate place for their greyhound's special place and everyone respects that space.

## FEEDING



Greyhounds are generally most content when fed twice per day in roughly equal amounts. It is recommended that you feed your greyhound in the morning and in the evening. Your greyhound may still be in 'racing condition' at the time of adoption and may need to gain some weight. Ideally you should be able to feel your greyhound's ribs but not see them.

Complete foods are often an effective and efficient way of feeding, and ensure your greyhound gets all the nutrients, vitamins, and minerals required to be healthy. Look for a premium brand that contains around 26% protein and a minimum of 15% fat, and lists meat as the first ingredient (cheaper brands tend to have cereals as the main ingredient, while 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, but adjust the amount based on your greyhound's condition. Often greyhounds find dry food easier to swallow if it has been soaked in some warm water.

Most dogs also love fresh meat. This can be fed either raw or cooked. Beef pet mince can be mixed with pasta, bread, kibble or rice and vegetables. Raw chicken carcasses are wonderful for helping to keep their teeth clean and most greyhounds love them. Greyhounds should NEVER be fed cooked bones as these can splinter and cause serious health issues.

Canned dog foods are generally not recommended as they tend not to agree with the greyhound digestive system and often result in diarrhea and/or flatulence.

Fresh water should be available for the greyhound at all times. Never leave your greyhound without water. Some greyhounds 'play' with their water dishes and might tip them over, so make sure that bowls are of a non-tip design.

As with all large breeds of dogs, exercise, drinking excessive amounts of water and excessive excitement around meal times should be avoided to prevent a condition commonly called 'bloat' (gastric dilatation and volvulus, GDV or gastric torsion). This is a life-threatening condition which can result in death within a few hours if untreated. Symptoms include a swollen abdomen, gagging, restlessness, rapid pulse and breathing. If you suspect bloat, you must take your greyhound to a veterinarian immediately (day or night).

Prevention of bloat involves the following:

-  not feeding large amounts of food in one session; instead spread meals over two smaller meals;
-  not exercising your greyhound for at least ½ an hour before and 1½ hours after eating;

 ensuring that water is readily available at all times so the greyhound does not gulp down large amounts of water at one time; and

 purchasing special bowls which include obstacles to slow eating if your greyhound is a rapid eater.

## 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. For this reason, greyhounds require less exercise than most breeds of dogs and are generally happy with one or two short walks per day of around 15-20 minutes. If you intend to walk your greyhound for longer periods, you will need to start at 20 minutes and gradually build up their stamina.

Remember your greyhound must be kept on a leash at all times when in public. While there are off-leash dog parks in Victoria, Greyhound Racing Victoria (GRV) does not recommend taking greyhounds to them. If greyhounds are taken to off-leash parks they must remain leashed. Further information about leashing is provided later in this document.

## ENRICHMENT

All dogs need mental exercise as well as physical exercise to make them a happy and well-adjusted pet and to prevent any undesirable behaviours that manifest as a result of boredom, such as digging and barking. Your greyhound should be provided with toys to play with, this may include chew toys, rope toys or kongs (rubber dog toys in which food can be hidden). Other activities you may include are hiding small amounts of food around the outdoor area for the greyhound to find or freeze a treat in an ice block (water or stock) for the greyhound to lick and chew (also good for cooling in summer).

# Ongoing Care

**Teeth:** Tartar can build up quickly if dental hygiene is not maintained. Large raw bones, raw chicken frames and dog chews can help to maintain good dental hygiene. You should have your veterinarian check your greyhound's teeth at your first visit post adoption.

**Skin/Coat:** Your greyhound should be washed as needed (but no more than once a month) in dog shampoo or eucalyptus wool wash. Some greyhounds appear very relaxed and will wobble or fall over when washed in warm water. This is not unusual greyhound behaviour and the dogs recover quickly if you get them up and lead them around for a few minutes.

**Intestinal Worms, Heart Worms and Fleas:** Your greyhound will require regular worming and flea control in order to remain in good health and to prevent some types of worms being passed onto humans and their environment. There are multiple products on the market that control intestinal worms and/or heart worm as well as combination medications that in some cases also control fleas and mites. You should speak to your veterinarian about an appropriate parasite control protocol for your greyhound.

**Toe Nails:** You should not allow your greyhound's nails to grow too long as it can lead to problems with their toes. You should trim your greyhound's nails regularly or have your veterinarian do it for you if you are not sure. A good guide to see if your greyhound's nails are too long is to stand him/her on a hard-flat surface and see if you can slide a piece of paper between his nails and the ground. If you can not, then the nails are too long and need trimming.

**Vaccinations:** You should have been provided with details of your greyhound's vaccination history by the previous owner. Please speak to your veterinarian about an appropriate ongoing vaccination regime for your greyhound.

## Legal requirements for owning a greyhound

### LOCAL COUNCIL REGISTRATION

You will need to register your pet greyhound with your local council. Council registration and microchip registration (see next section below) are different types of registration. Please contact your

local council for information about how to register your greyhound with them. Your greyhound's microchip is already registered with GRV (see below).

Further information about dog ownership in Victoria including legal requirements can be found here: <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/pets/dogs>

## MICROCHIPPING

If you have previously owned a dog other than a greyhound or a cat, you may be familiar with your pet's microchip number being registered with a Microchip Registry, such as Central Animal Records (CAR) or Australasia Animal Register (AAR). Your greyhound is microchipped and registered on the GRV Microchip Registry (as greyhounds are not generally registered on other registries).

The GRV Microchip Registry keeps a record of the current ownership details of the greyhound, which enables local council, shelters, and pounds to make swift contact with the current owner should the greyhound happen to wander from home. As such, it is very important that the contact details recorded on the GRV Microchip Registry are current and kept up to date.

When you adopt a greyhound, either you or the previous owner must submit a **Change of Ownership (Retired Greyhound)** form which will provide the GRV Microchip Registry with your contact details for the registry record. This form should be signed by both parties. You will also need to provide details of a secondary contact person that can be contacted if your greyhound is found and you are uncontactable.

You will need to ensure that your contact details remain up to date. If your address or phone number changes you can notify the GRV Microchip Registry by submitting a 'Change of Contact Details (Retired Greyhound)' form. If you re-home the greyhound to another person, you should ensure that a Change of Ownership (Retired Greyhound) form is submitted.

The GRV "Change of Ownership (Retired Greyhound)" form can be found on page 5 of this guide. All forms and further information about the GRV Microchip Registry can be found at:

<https://greyhoundcare.grv.org.au/grv-microchip-registry/>.

If you have any questions about the GRV Microchip Registry, please contact GRV on (03) 8329 1100.

## MUZZLES

It is recommended that all greyhounds are fitted with a muzzle when being introduced to other pets or small children for the first time, or if there are ever any concerns for safety of small animals (see page 12 "Managing Prey Drive").

In Victoria, by law, greyhounds are also currently required to wear a muzzle when in public. The only exception to this requirement is for greyhounds that have been adopted through the Victorian Greyhound Adoption Program (GAP) and are wearing a special GAP Green Collar that is unique to the program.

Greyhounds that are not re-homed through GAP, such as those re-homed privately, or through an animal shelter or re-homing group, will not be entitled to have a GAP Green Collar so must wear a muzzle when in public. However, if you would like your greyhound to be assessed for a Green Collar, please contact GAP on (03) 5799 0166.



## FROM 1 JANUARY 2019

From 1 January 2019, the legal requirement in Victoria for pet greyhounds to wear a muzzle in public will be removed. Please note that the requirement for greyhounds to be leashed at all times when in public remains in place.

While there will be no legal requirement for pet greyhounds to be muzzled in public, there may be times when a muzzle is required to ensure the safety of small animals (see page 12 "Managing Prey Drive").

## LEASH REQUIREMENTS

All greyhounds (including greyhounds with a GAP Green Collar) must be on leash and under effective control at all times when away from their home property. This applies to any public area, including off-leash dog parks. GRV does not recommend that greyhounds are taken to off-leash parks.

Greyhounds run at speeds in excess of 60km/h and many have poor recall skills. They often will not come when called if they see something that takes their attention. This means that there is a high risk of greyhounds being seriously injured or killed by running out in front of cars or injuring themselves on objects. Should your greyhound be off-leash and become involved in an incident with another dog, not only could you be fined by your council, but you may also be liable for any injuries or veterinary bills incurred by the other party. In addition, Victorian laws regarding dangerous dogs, may result in you being taken to court and your greyhound being declared dangerous. For more information on dangerous and menacing dogs please visit

<http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/pets/dogs/dog-attacks-dangerous-and-menacing-dog>



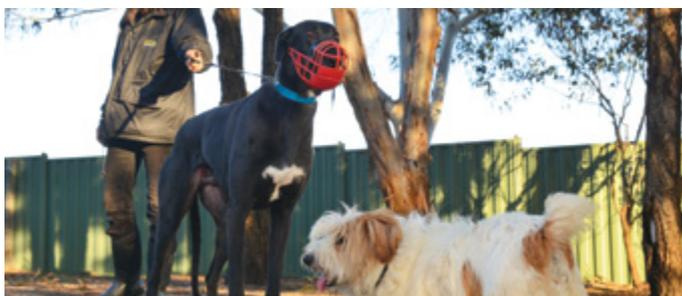
## MORE INFORMATION

The *Domestic Animals Act 1994* outlines the requirements for racing and pet greyhounds. You can view the entire act at <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/>.

For more information about your legal responsibilities as a greyhound owner in Victoria please visit: <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/pets/dogs>

# Things you should know about greyhounds

## MANAGING PREY DRIVE



Prey drive refers to an animal's natural desire to chase and kill prey animals for food. This exists in many animals and all breeds of dogs, but is more evident in sighthounds (including greyhounds). It is also referred to as 'predatory behaviour' or 'predation', and mostly occurs when the dog is relaxed and in a positive mental state.

Prey drive is a very different behaviour to aggression which is usually anxiety or fear-based; aggression is in a negative mental state and a protective mechanism.

Some greyhounds may not have had much exposure to small dog breeds. If a greyhound does not recognise a small dog as a being a dog, it may mistake it for a prey animal and direct predatory behaviour towards it. Similarly, greyhounds (like many dogs) may display predatory behaviour towards other small animals such as cats or chickens. Greyhounds can be taught to recognise these animals as fellow pets and not prey, but this may take some time and require careful introductions using a muzzle. It is important to understand that your greyhound may be well behaved with your other pets that it knows well and has a bond with; but can show predatory behaviour towards other unfamiliar small animals in different environments, such as at the park.

Prey drive is not related to chase motivation, which is the desire to chase an object that is not an animal. Some greyhounds with strong chase motivation can be very safe with small dogs (i.e. low levels of predatory behaviour towards small dogs), while some quiet greyhounds, who do not chase the lure well, can show high levels of predatory behaviour towards small dogs.

To get more information about a greyhound's level of predatory behaviour, you can speak to the owner of the greyhound or re-homing group before you adopt. This will help you to understand whether that greyhound is suitable for your circumstances.

You may choose to have your greyhound assessed for its level of predatory behaviour. GAP (Victoria) provides short temperament assessments (called a PetCheck) which tests the greyhound's level of predatory behaviour towards small dogs. If the greyhound shows moderate or high levels of predatory behaviour, an experienced GAP Assessor will be able to provide you with information about further training and how to best manage the behaviour. For further information about the GAP assessments, please phone (03) 5799 0166.

Greyhounds with moderate to high prey drive can still make excellent pets in the right home. Owners of these greyhound must, however, be careful about how they manage the greyhound when in public or around small animals. If you have

any concerns about the greyhound's level of prey drive, you should fit the greyhound with a muzzle, regardless of whether it has a GAP Green Collar or is not legally required to wear one.

Most greyhounds are used to wearing a muzzle for racing, so they are not bothered by them. You can purchase a greyhound muzzle in pet stores or online.

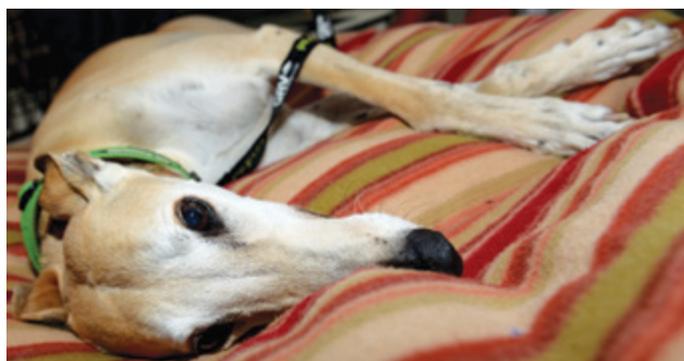
## GREYHOUNDS AND CATS



All dogs have a natural desire to chase prey animals and many will chase a cat if they have the chance. While greyhounds can be perfectly tolerant of cats, there are some greyhounds with moderate to high levels of predatory behaviour that may be unsafe for a home with cats. These greyhounds could be fine with a cat they come to know; however, if the cat were to run from a greyhound in an environment that could give rise to a chase, there may be danger.

New greyhound owners with cats should exercise caution when introducing the greyhound to the cat; they should ensure the greyhound is muzzled and held on a leash when this occurs. It is recommended that the greyhound and cat are not left unsupervised or in an environment where a chase is possible.

## GREYHOUNDS AND ANXIETY



Greyhounds, like any other breed of dog, can suffer from anxiety. When moving to a new home, greyhounds are exposed to a new people, new

environments, potentially other animals, and a range of new stimuli they may not be familiar with. Like people, greyhounds can find change stressful, and they may become anxious or nervous.

Signs that may indicate that your greyhound is becoming anxious include:

-  alert or uneasy appearance, unable to stand still or sit/lay in a relaxed posture;
-  pacing, scanning the environment;
-  shaking, cowering;
-  avoiding an object, animal or person;
-  withdrawn and reluctant to interact;
-  submissive body posture, tail between legs, clinging to your side;
-  excessive or unusual urination or defaecation;
-  increased vocalisation, (i.e. bark, whimper, whine or growl or some other type of distress signal); or
-  excessive salivation and/or panting.

This is not an extensive list. If your greyhound is showing these types of behaviours you may need to seek help from a dog trainer or animal/veterinary behaviourist. You may also contact GAP for further information.

### ***Isolation and Separation Anxiety***

Most greyhounds have lived their lives in the company of other greyhounds. This means that when they are adopted into a home as a pet, they can become anxious if suddenly left on their own. It can take time for a greyhound to become accustomed to the new living arrangements.

Before leaving your greyhound at home alone, you should practice some gradual periods of isolation. Initially, only leave the greyhound alone for a minute or so. Then slowly increase the length of time you are away so your greyhound learns how to spend time on their own and learns that you are going to return. Strategies to assist with managing separation or isolation anxiety are as follows:

-  take the greyhound out for a walk before you leave so they are tired and likely to sleep while you are out;
-  do not engage in long goodbyes as this may distress the greyhound, instead get up and casually leave;

 do not make your return exciting, just say hello to the dog and continue with your tasks. Five or ten minutes later you can calmly greet the dog in a low-key manner, only when the dog has settled;

 do not allow your greyhound to get accustomed to your undivided attention when you are at home. Allow the greyhound to spend time away from you (i.e. outside) while you are still there and provide them with things to occupy themselves with to make the experience positive and rewarding. Encouraging your greyhound to be your shadow will make him/her emotionally dependent on you. If he/she follows you around, ignore them and only give a pat once calm and settled; and

 when you leave the greyhound alone, ensure that they greyhound has some toys to play with and is warm and dry so that they are not distressed when you leave.

## GREYHOUNDS AND CHILDREN



As with any breed of dog, children must not be left unsupervised with your greyhound. Regardless of how long you have known the dog or how good either the dog or child is considered to be, they should never be left alone unsupervised. The biggest risk factor for dog bites (all breeds) is lack of parental supervision.

It is important to remember that many racing greyhounds will not have had much, if any, exposure to children before retirement and, therefore, may find children a little frightening at first. Children will not usually be able to tell a greyhound is scared or uncomfortable. Children should be educated to be calm and gentle with the greyhound and to have respect for his/her space and “time-out” area; i.e. the greyhound’s bed.

The whole family should abide by the following rules:

 do not hug the greyhound, especially around the neck;

 never kiss or put your face near the greyhound’s face;

 do not approach the greyhound when asleep. Call the greyhound over when awake. Greyhounds can sleep very deeply and sometimes with their eyes open. They may become frightened and react defensively if startled awake;

 do not approach the greyhound when eating or try to take away his/her food while eating;

 do not tease the greyhound or play roughly by pushing, grabbing, poking or climbing on the greyhound; and

 avoid yelling, screaming or making very loud noises around the greyhound.

It is important that parents understand the signs of the greyhound becoming uncomfortable or scared during an interaction with a child. If you notice the greyhound displaying any of the following behaviours, you should immediately separate the child from the greyhound:

 yawning;

 blinking excessively;

 lip licking;

 turning the head away;

 showing the white part of the eye;

 stiffened posture;

 ears pulled back;

 attempting to get away; or

 growling.



# CONGRATULATIONS ON BECOMING THE OWNER OF A PET GREYHOUND!

Should you have any questions about greyhounds  
as a breed or you experience any behavioural  
issues, you are welcome to contact GAP on  
**(03) 5799 0166** for information.

