

Australian Capital Territory

# Animal Welfare (Keeping and Breeding of Racing Greyhounds in the ACT) Mandatory Code of Practice 2018 (No 1)

Disallowable instrument DI2018–76

made under the

**Animal Welfare Act 1992, Section 23 (Mandatory code of practice)**

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**1 Name of instrument**

This instrument is the *Animal Welfare (Keeping and Breeding of Racing Greyhounds in the ACT) Mandatory Code of Practice 2018 (No 1)*.

**2 Commencement**

This instrument commences on 30 April 2018.

**3 Approval**

I approve the Code of Practice for the Keeping and Breeding of Racing Greyhounds in the ACT, attached to this instrument, as a mandatory code of practice under the *Animal Welfare Act 1992*.

Meegan Fitzharris MLA  
Minister for Transport and City Services

27 April 2018

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## **Introduction**

### ***Name of Code***

This Code is the *Code of Practice for Keeping and Breeding Racing Greyhounds in the ACT (2018)*.

### ***Review of Code***

This Code will be reviewed within 12 months of taking effect.

### ***Purpose of Code***

From 30 April 2018, greyhound racing and trialling is prohibited in the ACT. ACT residents can still own, keep, breed and train greyhounds in the ACT for racing elsewhere but must comply with the animal welfare standards included in this Code.

Under the *Domestic Animals Act 2000* (the DA Act), a racing greyhound is a greyhound that is *'used or intended to be used'* for greyhound racing. Any greyhound in the ACT that is over the age of six months is presumed to be a racing greyhound, unless the registered owner of the greyhound makes a written declaration to the Registrar of Domestic Animals that their greyhound will not be involved in racing.

This Code has been prepared to provide standards for maintaining the welfare of racing greyhounds that are kept in the ACT. It is approved as a mandatory code under section 23 of the *Animal Welfare Act 1992* (the AW Act) and as such is mandatory for anybody who has day-to-day control of a racing greyhound.

The DA Act also makes a racing greyhound controller licence conditional on compliance with this Code. That means that if a person with day-to-day control of a racing greyhound fails to comply with this Code, their racing greyhound controller licence may be cancelled.

### ***Overall objective of Code***

The overall objective of this Code is that racing greyhounds that are kept in the ACT are provided with care that maximises their long term health and well-being; and are protected from pain, distress, danger, illness and injury. Additionally, this Code aims to prevent the euthanasia of unwanted racing greyhounds.

### ***Scope of Code***

This Code provides standards for people who own, keep, train or breed racing greyhounds in the ACT. It recognises that animals are sentient beings and a greyhound's welfare is impacted by its physiological and behavioural state, which is influenced by its environment and the care provided to it by the responsible people.

This Code applies to all racing greyhounds that are kept in the ACT. Greyhounds that are owned by ACT residents but are housed and trained outside the ACT are not subject to this Code, but are governed by the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction they reside in.

This Code does not perform the same function as the Racing Rules in force in other jurisdictions because greyhound racing is not permitted in the ACT and consequently there is no controlling body for greyhound racing in the ACT. Where an ACT based greyhound is racing or trialling outside the ACT, it is the responsibility of the individual racing greyhound controller to ensure that they comply with the Greyhound Racing Rules that are in force in that jurisdiction.

The ACT has the ability to share information and co-operate on investigations with relevant authorities in other jurisdictions for both animal welfare and racing integrity matters.

Any concerns about the welfare or registration of a racing greyhound should be reported to Domestic Animal Services by calling 13 22 81.

### ***Legislative requirements***

Welfare requirements regarding animals generally, including greyhounds, are set out in the AW Act and other Codes of Practice or standards.

Greyhounds, whether racing or not, are subject to the same requirements as all other dogs in the ACT. The DA Act and the associated *Domestic Animals Regulation 2001* (DA Regulation) contain particular management or control requirements regarding greyhounds and dogs more broadly. These requirements include, for example, registration, identification by microchip, de-sexing and permits for breeding or keeping multiple dogs. Racing greyhounds are subject to additional requirements as outlined in this Code.

The AW Act defines conduct that is considered cruel or otherwise harmful to the health and welfare of animals. It also specifies that a person responsible for an animal has a duty to care for that animal as set out below:

### ***6B Duty to care for animal***

- 1) A person in charge of an animal has a duty to care for the animal.
- 2) A person in charge of an animal commits an offence if the person:
  - a) fails to take reasonable steps to provide the animal with appropriate
    - i. food and water; or
    - ii. shelter or accommodation; or
    - iii. opportunity to display behaviour that is normal for the animal; or
    - iv. treatment for illness, disease, and injury; or
    - v. abandons the animal.
- 3) In this section:
  - i. *appropriate* means suitable for the needs of the animal having regard to the environment and circumstances of the animal.
  - ii. *steps* means the steps a reasonable person would be expected to take having regard to all the circumstances.
  - iii. *treatment* includes veterinary treatment if a reasonable person would expect veterinary treatment to be sought in the circumstances.

This Code elaborates on the requirements listed under section 6B.

Where there is inconsistency between this Code, any animal welfare code of practice in force in the ACT or any other requirements relating to the care of racing greyhounds (for example, the Racing Rules applicable in any jurisdiction that a greyhound may race in), this Code prevails to the extent of any inconsistency.

## **Structure of Code**

Each Part in this Code, apart from this Introduction, is set out under a heading, followed by objectives and standards. The elements are described as follows:

**Objective:** The intended outcome(s).

**Standards:** The practices to achieve the intended animal welfare outcomes. Standards are mandatory and non-compliance can constitute an offence under law.

**Additional Information:** Supporting information that provides guidance on how the standards should be met, but are not mandatory.

## **Compliance with Code**

The Code is made under section 23 of the AW Act, which allows the Minister to approve a Code of Practice, part or all of which has mandatory force. Failing to comply with the mandatory elements of this Code is an offence. It is also an offence to fail to follow a direction to comply with this Code. Sections 24A, 24B and 24C of the AW Act outline these offences and their penalties.

Compliance with this Code is included in the conditions for the special licences required in the ACT for the day-to-day control of a racing greyhound and the breeding of greyhounds. Compliance with this Code is referred to in sections 39I (2) (c), 39J (1) (a) and 72E (2) (b) of the DA Act.

This Code also provides standards for the care of racing greyhounds and could be used to assess whether a keeper has fulfilled their duty to care as required under section 6B of the AW Act.

For further information please contact:

The Animal Welfare Authority  
GPO Box 158  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

**If you have any concerns about the welfare of a greyhound, or if you have information about a greyhound that is not properly registered, please contact Domestic Animal Services by calling Access Canberra on 13 22 81.**

## **Legal obligations specific to racing greyhounds in the ACT**

### ***Registration of racing greyhounds***

Racing greyhounds must be registered specifically as ‘racing greyhounds’ in the ACT. An owner of a greyhound that will be used for racing must apply for racing greyhound registration for that dog from the age of six months.

If a racing greyhound that is kept in the ACT is owned by a syndicate, the syndicate must nominate a representative for the purposes of registration, and each other member of the syndicate must be identified through the registration process.

In order to track the welfare of very young greyhounds, all breeders are required to notify the Registrar of Domestic Animals the details of any greyhound litters whelped in the ACT within seven days of their birth.

Owners of pet or retired greyhounds that will not be involved in racing, training or breeding are required to make a declaration (in writing to the Registrar of Domestic Animals) to this effect by the time the dog is six months old, or within 28 days of the dog coming into their care, to avoid liability for additional registration requirements. Racing greyhound registration is an option as part of a standard dog registration process.

### ***Racing greyhound controller licence***

Any person who has control of a racing greyhound (for training, handling or rearing purposes) must obtain a racing greyhound controller licence.

The holder of a racing greyhound controller licence is responsible for the welfare of the greyhound registered on their licence, regardless of whether the greyhound is owned by that person, owned by a syndicate, or kept under a leasing arrangement.

### ***Breeders***

Racing greyhounds are automatically exempt from de-sexing requirements under the DA Act but the breeding of greyhounds in the ACT is specifically prohibited unless an ACT breeding licence is held.

Owners of racing greyhounds who wish to breed from their own greyhounds must therefore apply for a standard breeding licence under the DA Act. As part of the application process it is taken into consideration that the greyhound is registered as a racing greyhound.

A person will require a breeding licence from Domestic Animal Services in order to undertake the following activities:

- Arrange for the service or artificial insemination of a female greyhound
- Care for a female greyhound and her litter during whelping and rearing

### ***Notification of location of greyhound***

If a greyhound is to be kept at the premises of any person other than the registered owner for more than 28 days, then the registered owner must advise the Registrar of Domestic Animals in writing of the new location of the greyhound, and the length of time it is to be kept there. This requirement includes if a greyhound is leased to another person for any period of time.

### ***Notification of exotic or endemic diseases***

In accordance with the *Animal Diseases Act 2005*, the controller of a racing greyhound that has been diagnosed with, or is suspected of having, an exotic or endemic disease must advise the Registrar of Domestic Animals in writing immediately.

### ***Identification of racing greyhound by a controlling body***

If a greyhound is registered with a controlling body in another jurisdiction, the Racing Rules that apply in that jurisdiction will specify identification and registration requirements for that greyhound. Any requirements specified in the Racing Rules are additional to, and do not replace, the requirements to register and identify a racing greyhound in the ACT through the Registrar of Domestic Animals.



## 1: Nutrition

**Objective: Greyhounds are provided with adequate and appropriate food and water to maintain their good health and comfort.**

***Standards:***

1. Adult greyhounds and greyhounds over six months of age must be fed appropriate canine food of sufficient quality and quantity to meet the individual dog's daily requirements.
2. Pregnant and lactating greyhounds require more food and must be fed multiple times daily, in a way that meets the requirements of that dog.
3. Fully weaned puppies less than 16 weeks of age must be fed multiple times daily, in a way that meets their requirements.
4. Greyhounds between four and six months of age must be fed multiple times daily, in a way that meets their requirements.
5. Food must be stored appropriately in sealed, vermin-proof containers, and fresh meat stored at less than 4°C.
6. Food must not be allowed to become rancid, decayed or insect/pest infested.
7. Food storage and preparation areas must be kept clean and disinfected.
8. Dogs must not be fed raw offal due to the risk of hydatids, a potentially serious human disease. Dogs having access to carcasses must be treated with an effective compound against hydatid tapeworm as recommended by a veterinary surgeon.
9. Fresh, clean drinking water must be available at all times and in sufficient volumes.

***Additional information***

Greyhounds require a healthy, well-balanced diet. As greyhounds come in various sizes and shapes and are undergoing various training regimes, their individual requirements will vary and as such their food must be supplied to maintain an appropriate body score as per the Body Score Condition Chart in the Appendix to this Code. If uncertain about quantities and types of food to feed, veterinary advice should be sought.

Adult greyhounds may require a special 'active' formula of dog food.

Food for puppies from three weeks of age to weaning should be provided in shallow food receptacles. From 16 weeks of age, greyhounds should be provided with their own food container.

Food and water containers should be non-tippable, and non-chewable, of a design that can be easily cleaned and must not cause any injury to the animals. Containers should also be rinsed daily and washed in hot soapy water once a week. Food containers and treat balls should be cleaned of previously uneaten food before a fresh meal is provided.

At any time, a minimum of five days' food supply that is sufficient to feed all greyhounds housed at the premises, should be available at the premises. This ensures food is available in the case of an emergency event such as illness, accident or large scale emergency.

Greyhounds require approximately 50 millilitres of water per kilogram of body weight, per day, and may require more depending on their health, environment, the amount of exercise they are getting, and whether or not they are lactating.

## 2: Health Management

**Objective: The good health of greyhounds is maintained proactively and with a holistic approach that includes their mental wellbeing.**

### **Standards**

#### **Vaccinations**

1. Except where a veterinary surgeon advises otherwise, puppies under 12 weeks of age must be vaccinated against and treated for;
  - a. Canine Distemper
  - b. Infectious Canine Hepatitis
  - c. Canine Parvovirus
  - d. Canine Cough (parainfluenza (Type II) and Bordetella bronchiseptica); and
  - e. Internal and external parasites (for example worms, fleas and ticks).
2. The first treatment/vaccine must not be given before 10 days of age; puppy vaccinations must begin at 6-8 weeks and then repeated at 10-12 weeks and 14-16 weeks. Further vaccinations will be required as advised by a veterinary surgeon.
3. After 16 weeks of age, greyhounds must be vaccinated annually or as prescribed by a veterinary surgeon. They must have current vaccination against and treatment for;
  - a. Canine Distemper
  - b. Infectious Canine Hepatitis
  - c. Canine Parvovirus
  - d. Canine Cough (parainfluenza (Type II) and Bordetella bronchiseptica)
  - e. Heartworm; and
  - f. Internal and external parasites (for example worms, fleas and ticks).
4. Greyhounds must be placed on a safe and proven effective worming prevention and flea program. A gastrointestinal worm control program must be carried out, with puppies treated each fortnight up to 12 weeks of age, then monthly until six months, then as prescribed on the medication instructions.
5. Vaccination certificates, including dates of next treatment, details of the treatment required and a record of who administered the treatment, must be signed by a veterinary surgeon at each vaccination and kept by the registered owner for a minimum of five years.

#### **Regular health assessments**

6. Keepers must closely monitor greyhounds daily to ensure they are eating and drinking normally, are able to defecate and urinate normally, are able to move about freely and without pain, and that their skin, teeth and coat are in a normal condition.
7. Veterinary advice must be sought if a dog is showing signs of ill health, including lethargy and change of behaviour, repeated sneezing or abnormal coughing, vomiting or diarrhoea, lameness or inability to stand or walk, bleeding or swelling of body parts, weight loss or lack of appetite, apparent pain, fits or staggering, wounds, irritations or inflammations, significant or unusual hair loss, or repeated scratching and shaking of the head.
8. All greyhounds must have a general health check, including a dental check, by a veterinary surgeon at least once per year, or more regularly as directed by a veterinary surgeon.
9. Greyhounds must be provided with hard chews or alternatively must have teeth brushed at least twice a week using a special canine toothpaste.
10. Greyhounds diagnosed with a clinical dental disease must receive dental treatment as directed by a veterinary surgeon.

### **Stress and anxiety**

11. The behaviours listed below, where they are excessive, repeated or abnormal for that dog, may indicate that a greyhound is stressed or anxious. Where these behaviours are observed, the racing greyhound controller must identify the trigger or cause of the stress or anxiety, then either remove the greyhound from the situation or remove the trigger or cause.
- a. Cowering/shaking/shivering/trembling
  - b. Tucked tail
  - c. Ears back
  - d. Avoidance
  - e. Disengaging/ loss of focus
  - f. Freezing in response to stimulus
  - g. Hypervigilance
  - h. Muscle tension
  - i. Excessive panting
  - j. Yawning
  - k. Teeth chattering
  - l. Lip smacking
  - m. Lip licking
  - n. Cheek puffing
  - o. Unresponsive dilated pupils
  - p. Pacing
  - q. Salivation
12. Behaviours that occur out of a normal context and/or become abnormal in frequency, duration or intensity, indicate that the greyhound is suffering from a stereotypical or compulsive behaviour, and may develop stereotypic behaviour. If the keeper notices any serious signs of suffering or welfare problems, they must seek veterinary help – early intervention is the key to preventing the development of stereotypies. Examples of stereotypic behaviour include:
- a. Repetitive behaviour such as excessive licking (environment, self, other greyhounds)
  - b. Bobbing
  - c. Pacing / circling / spinning (worn pads)
  - d. Weaving
  - e. Destructive behaviour such as chewing wire, beds or bowls
  - f. Persistent barking / howling

### **Grooming**

13. Greyhounds must be groomed by brushing or bathing regularly enough to maintain coats in a good, clean condition.
14. Greyhounds must have their toenails checked and trimmed regularly enough to prevent overgrowth.

### **Supplements and injectable substances**

15. All supplements and injectable substance regimes, including dosages, must be approved annually by a veterinary surgeon.
16. Any supplements and injectable substances must be clearly and individually labelled and kept in their original container or packaging. Any damaged containers and/or labels must be retained and kept with de-canted or re-stored product

17. All expired supplements and injectable substances must be stored and disposed of according to relevant legislative requirements.
18. The racing greyhound controller must keep records of all supplements and injectable substances provided to each greyhound, and these records must be signed off at least annually by a veterinary surgeon.

#### **Prohibited substances**

19. Greyhounds must be kept free of prohibited substances.
20. A racing greyhound controller is responsible for ensuring that all greyhounds in their care are not administered with any substance that is prohibited under the Racing Rules of any jurisdiction.

#### ***Additional information***

Helping greyhounds learn to spend time alone can be useful in preventing the development of separation anxiety. Any time they spend alone should be experienced as positive and relaxing to make this successful; for example, by providing a desirable long lasting food item or toy. If the greyhound is stressed and doesn't settle within five minutes then the carer should end the session and in the next session, the greyhound should be left alone for a shorter time, so they do not become anxious.

Greyhounds are susceptible to Gastro-Dilatation-Volvulus (also known as bloat). Feeding smaller, more frequent meals may assist in avoiding this. Greyhounds should also be fed from a raised food receptacle and the dog should not be exercised immediately after eating.

Dogs should be provided with hard chews to help prevent dental disease. Alternatively, the teeth can be brushed at least twice a week using special canine toothpaste to prevent the build-up of tartar. Racing greyhound controllers should ensure they are aware of the ingredients in the hard chews and canine toothpastes used, to ensure they do not contain any prohibited substances

The ACT has the ability to share information and co-operate on investigations with relevant authorities in other jurisdictions to ensure that people involved in the administration of any prohibited substances may be prosecuted.

### 3: Housing and environment

**Objective: Greyhounds are provided with appropriate housing, including adequate space, shelter and comfort.**

#### **Standards**

##### **Space requirements**

1. Housing must be appropriate for the greyhound's age, anatomy and behavioural patterns.
2. The minimum enclosure size for a single greyhound is 3m<sup>2</sup>.
3. If two dogs are housed together, the minimum enclosure size is 6m<sup>2</sup>.
4. If a greyhound is being kept in an enclosure of the minimum size, it must have no less than five 15-minute breaks each day for toileting and exercise, including a minimum of 30 minutes exercise per day.
5. Enclosures must always provide at least enough space for each greyhound to feed, sleep, sit, stand, lie with limbs extended, stretch and move about.
6. Greyhounds being housed in minimum enclosure sizes and showing signs of ongoing stress or behavioural stereotypies must be assessed by a veterinary surgeon and management plans implemented.
7. Breeding greyhounds must have access to 20m<sup>2</sup> exercise area for a minimum of five hours per day.

##### **Housing pens and yards**

8. Greyhound pens and yards must be designed, constructed and maintained in a way that ensures the well-being of the greyhounds as well as preventing escape of greyhounds or injury to humans.
9. Housing pens and yards must provide adequate protection from rain, wind, direct sunlight and extremes of temperature.
10. Sleeping areas must include a raised bed or wooden pallet so that the dog is not forced to sleep on concrete or the ground. Bedding material in sufficient volumes must be provided to ensure thermal and musculoskeletal comfort.
11. Beds must be large enough for the greyhound to lay down completely stretched out.
12. All outdoor housing pens and yards must provide adequate shade as well as 3m<sup>2</sup> of weather proof area per greyhound over 16 weeks of age.
13. Indoors housing areas must provide comfortable conditions of temperature, humidity and ventilation to prevent dampness, noxious odours and draughts at all times.
14. Puppies from the same litter must be housed together with their mother until the puppies are 12 weeks of age, provided they are of compatible temperament.
15. From 12 weeks to 9 months, up to three greyhounds may be housed together provided they are of compatible temperament.
16. Over the age of nine months, up to two greyhounds may be housed together, provided they are of compatible temperament.
17. Female greyhounds near or in season must not be housed with entire male greyhounds nine months or older.
18. Female greyhounds within seven days of whelping and female greyhounds with litters under eight weeks of age must be housed in pens apart from other adult greyhounds, with a minimum area of 15m<sup>2</sup>.
19. Kennel pens must be divided by a solid opaque partition between all adjoining pens.

### **Fencing**

20. Perimeter fencing must be constructed around the housing and exercise areas at the establishment, in a manner so as to provide a barrier for escape but also to provide protection from entry by unwanted people or animals.

### **Cleanliness**

21. Each greyhound's environment must be maintained in a clean, hygienic and safe state at all times.
22. Pens and kennels must be cleaned out at least once per day, or more often as required, by hosing or other appropriate means. Where hosing is the preferred method of cleaning, greyhounds must be removed from the housing prior to hosing and then returned to the housing once cleaning is complete.

### **Small animals**

23. Small animals (such as rabbits, hares, mice, possums, guinea pigs, cats etc.) must not be housed on premises where racing greyhounds are kept.

### **Security**

24. Greyhounds must be secured within the property, as well as protected from entry of unwanted animals or people.
25. Each individual kennel, cage, or pen must be fitted with a secure closing device that can only be opened by humans, and kennel areas must be able to be securely locked.
26. All security methods must allow for ready access to greyhounds and exit of people and animals from the establishment in the event of an emergency.

### ***Additional information***

Where greyhounds are housed in a larger enclosure (such as double the minimum enclosure size or more), they may require fewer daily breaks for toileting and exercise. However, greyhounds must still receive no less than minimum handling, socialisation, exercise, training and enrichment as set out in this Code.

Materials for greyhound pens and yards should be selected for ease of maintenance and cleaning, durability and non-toxicity. Flooring should be impervious to liquids to assist with cleaning and drainage, and should have solid walls and not be constructed of wire.

Walls, partitions and perimeter fenceings around all pens and yards should be a minimum of 1.5m high and soundly constructed. Pens should be separated by solid partitions, galvanised chain wire or weld mesh wire dividers and should prevent contact between greyhounds in neighbouring pens.

Beds should not be constructed of concrete or metal and should be designed and positioned to be protected from the weather and vermin. Bedding should be made from soft, warm, non-toxic materials that are easy to clean, and should be kept dry and changed weekly or more often as required. Outdoor enclosures should also provide raised sleeping areas that are protected from the weather. Bedding should be washed weekly, or more often if soiled. Bedding should also be washed

when a greyhound is moved to a new pen, and should always be completely dry before a greyhound is returned to the pen.

If forced ventilation is the only form of air for indoor greyhound housing, air recirculation units should incorporate filtration to ensure the removal of infectious organisms and chemicals. A back-up and alarm system should also be maintained in case of power failures or breakdown.

The internal surfaces of the external walls of kennel buildings should be constructed of impervious, solid, washable materials to facilitate cleaning and disinfection.

Premises should have separate toileting and exercise yards from normal housing, except where housing pens incorporate additional space for exercise. Toileting yards should be a minimum of 15m<sup>2</sup> with a minimum width of 1.5m. No more than two greyhounds should be toileted in a 15m<sup>2</sup> yard. Exercise yards should be a minimum of 20m<sup>2</sup> with a minimum width of 5m. Each greyhound being exercised in an exercise yard should have access to a minimum area of 20m<sup>2</sup>. Where the toileting or exercise yard is not attached to the normal housing area, it should be supervised at all times when greyhounds are in the yard.

The floor of the toileting and exercise yards should be easily cleanable, be drained to prevent pooling of liquids, and be cleaned of all faeces immediately after the removal of a greyhound/s from the area and before new greyhounds are introduced to the area.

Grassed or landscaped sections may form part of large outdoor runs but should be adequately maintained to reduce the risk of parasites and disease.

While the kennel environment should be regularly and comprehensively cleaned and kept dry, excessive use of disinfectants should be avoided.

Disinfection of pens, using hospital or veterinary grade disinfectants, should be carried out:

- after an outbreak of an infectious disease
- prior to the introduction of a new greyhound
- prior to whelping; and
- upon the removal of puppies.

Watering and feeding containers should be disinfected if the greyhound using them is diagnosed with a disease or internal parasite infection. Following disinfection, the containers should be thoroughly rinsed.

Equipment and appliances should be cleaned and disinfected weekly, including hydrobaths and leads. Enrichment toys should also be washed in hot soapy water at least once a week, or more often if soiled, and disinfected when moved between litters.

Dishwashers are suitable for disinfection of water and feeding containers, and washable toys at a temperature of 65°C or above using an appropriate dishwashing detergent.

Pests including fleas, ticks, flies, mosquitoes and rodents should be effectively controlled at the premises. Chemicals used for pest control should be commercially available and registered by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, and should be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Material Safety Data Sheets for all chemicals used at the premises should be kept on site. Any pest trapping devices should meet the requirements, and be used in accordance with, the AW Act.

Isolation housing for greyhounds diagnosed with or suspected of having an infectious disease should be available either at the premises where the greyhounds are kept or at veterinary premises. Isolation housing should be physically separated by an impervious barrier or a distance of at least 10 metres from other greyhound housing areas at the premises. Items such as bedding materials, food and water containers and toys from isolation areas should remain solely for use in isolation areas and not be used in other areas of the premises.

Greyhounds with illnesses that are not infectious or injuries should be separated, but not necessarily isolated, from other greyhounds where separation reduces stress in the greyhound.

Visitors to the premises should be provided with access to hot and cold water hand washing facilities with soap or hand sanitising stations. Foot baths and/or boot covers should be provided for visitors entering the premises who have been in contact with other animals.

Efforts should be made to exclude possums by humane, non-lethal measures from premises where racing greyhounds are kept.

The copy of the identification card for each greyhound housed in each pen should be clearly displayed on the pen, as well as an indication if the greyhound in that pen is currently under veterinary care.

There should be a minimum of two physical barriers between greyhounds and escape. Where greyhounds are housed in kennels, the door of a greyhound's pen is considered the first barrier to escape.

Emergency evacuation procedures must be displayed in multiple locations in and near greyhound housing areas. This may be near the front door of a place of residence or near the kennel areas. Facilities must also have appropriate fire extinguishers or other fire protection. Commercial and/or large premises are required to be designed and constructed to a standard that incorporates appropriate fire and emergency responses and controls.



## 4: Exercise, socialisation and enrichment

**Objective: Greyhounds are provided with sufficient exercise, socialisation and enrichment opportunities for their physical and mental wellbeing and to optimise their suitability to be rehomed.**

### **Standards**

27. Greyhounds must be provided with no less than the minimum amount of daily exercise, socialisation and enrichment as outlined below:

| <b>Age</b>                | <b>Minimum requirement for exercise / socialisation / interaction</b>   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Puppies<br>0 – 4 weeks    | Normal movement within the whelping box and mother's pen area, with a variety of different surface textures. Exposure to humans through daily handling (5 minutes per day).   |
| Puppies<br>4 – 8 weeks    | Increase daily handling by humans to 30 minutes per litter per day. Introduce interactive play using a variety of toys.   |
| Puppies<br>8 – 16 weeks   | At least 20 minutes run or play time daily within a secure area outside of the primary housing area, with a variety of different surface textures and a variety of toys. Begin training to wear a collar and walk on a lead. Increase daily handling by humans to 30 minutes per puppy per day. Introduce exposure to a variety of other healthy, vaccinated dogs that are socially compatible and are not part of the puppy's own littermates, where practical. Socialisation must occur in a controlled, hygienic environment. May isolate from humans and other greyhounds and provide a treat ball or another reward to play with, twice a week, building from 5 to 30 minutes. |
| Rearing<br>16 weeks +     | At least 5 hours of exercise in an area of 20m <sup>2</sup> , as well as 15 minutes of training, each day. Introduce food-dispensing toys that encourage foraging. Walk on a lead at least 2-4 times each week. May isolate twice a month for 30 minutes to an hour. Groom by brushing or bathing in warm water and towel dry at least once per month.  |
| Pre-training and training | At least 15 minutes of exercise twice daily in the form of training, free play exercise or walking on a lead. Continue to provide a variety of toys and enrichment activities, and opportunities for socialisation.   |

### **Additional information**

For greyhounds who are injured, ill, or recovering from ailment or surgery, these activities should be carried out with the advice of a veterinary surgeon.

For greyhounds who are well, safe opportunities to participate in high intensity exercise should be offered.

## 5: Breeding

**Objective: That greyhounds are bred in a responsible and safe manner, resulting in good welfare of all dogs and puppies.**

### **Standards**

1. Breeding greyhounds must not be closely related to one another, such as first-degree relationships like father-daughter, mother-son, brother-sister or second degree relationships like grandfather-granddaughter.
2. Both male and female greyhounds must be at least 18 months of age prior to their first service, and must have a general health check by a veterinary surgeon prior to first service to assess whether they are suitable and physically mature enough to breed.
3. Veterinary surgeons must provide a certificate to state that, at the time of examination, the greyhound is suitable to breed.
4. A veterinary surgeon must provide a general health check for the female greyhound within 4 weeks prior to all subsequent seasons in which the keeper intends to service the female and within 8 weeks of giving birth, or at least annually (whichever is more frequent).
5. A female greyhound must have no more than four litters in her lifetime, and must only be mated once in any 18-month period.
6. A female greyhound used for breeding must not be over six years of age.
7. A male greyhound must not be put with more than one female at any one time for natural mating purposes.
8. Female greyhounds that are in season must be kept separate from sexually mature male greyhounds where breeding is not planned for.
9. A greyhound in season must not be trialed or raced.

### **Mating**

10. Natural mating pairs must be physically separated from other greyhounds and must be monitored.
11. Dog breeding stands must not be used in mating.
12. If the female greyhound is being unduly harassed by the male greyhound, she must be removed and the advice of a veterinary surgeon sought.
13. During mating, greyhounds must be provided with an area physically isolated from all other greyhounds.
14. After mating, both greyhounds must be physically separated (that is, placed back in their home pens or other accommodation), assessed for signs of injury, and treatment provided where necessary.
15. If artificial insemination is required, it must be conducted by a veterinary surgeon.
16. Surgical artificial insemination can only be done under general anaesthetic and appropriate pain relief must be used during and post-surgery.
17. Following surgical artificial insemination, a veterinary surgeon must provide written advice regarding greyhound after-care including exercise post-surgery and during pregnancy.

### **Whelping**

18. By seven days prior to her due date, a pregnant greyhound must be moved to a specific whelping housing area or provided with private accommodation containing a whelping box. The area must be clean, safe and quiet, and separate from other greyhounds.

19. The whelping box must be large enough for the mother to lie comfortably while whelping and to accommodate the mother and her puppies for the first four weeks after whelping.
20. Areas where mothers are nursing their pups must contain a fully screened bedding area to allow the mother physical separation from her puppies, to allow her to rest.
21. As soon as the greyhound shows signs of whelping, fresh bedding material must be provided and the female greyhound continually monitored until whelping is complete.
22. If there are any abnormalities observed or concerns for the welfare of the female greyhound or puppies during the whelping process, the advice of a veterinary surgeon must be immediately sought.
23. Oxytocin must only be administered by a veterinary surgeon and must not be used unless at least one pup has been delivered.
24. After whelping is complete, the female greyhound and her puppies must be monitored every two - three hours in the first 48 hours, and six hourly thereafter until the puppies are feeding and maternal acceptance has been firmly established.
25. The whelping area must be completely cleaned and all bedding material changed within 24 hours of the completion of whelping.
26. Bedding must be safe for the puppies and not create a risk of suffocation or becoming squashed under multiple layers.
27. In the event that a caesarean section is required, it must only be performed by a veterinary surgeon, and must be performed under general anaesthetic unless the attending veterinary surgeon believes it is in the mother or puppies' best interest. Appropriate pain relief must be administered during and post-surgery.
28. Appropriate care, as directed by a veterinary surgeon, must be provided for greyhounds post-surgery.
29. Puppies must have a health check by a carer within 12 hours of whelping.
30. Daily handling of puppies must begin within seven days of whelping.
31. The details of every litter must be notified to the Registrar of Domestic Animals within seven days of whelping.

### **Lactating**

32. Lactating greyhounds must be monitored carefully to ensure the greyhound is lactating, the puppies are feeding and any caesarean wounds are healing properly.
33. If puppies do not gain weight, the racing greyhound controller must seek the advice of a veterinary surgeon.
34. For the first week post-whelp, greyhounds must be examined twice daily for mastitis and veterinary attention provided immediately upon suspicion of disease.
35. Lactating greyhounds must have a post-partum health check within eight weeks of whelping.

### **Rearing**

36. During rearing, greyhounds must be actively monitored when housed together and if fighting, bullying or other adverse welfare outcomes are identified, they must be separated.
37. Puppies must not be muzzled at any time during rearing, except:
  - a. as part of the education process where a correctly fitted greyhound specific muzzle may be used in the presence of the carer; or
  - b. under the direction of a veterinary surgeon during treatment for an injury or illness.

### **Heritable defects**

38. If a greyhound has been diagnosed by a veterinary surgeon as having a heritable disease or defect, or its owner is provided with reasonable evidence of a heritable disease or defect in the greyhound, the owner must stop breeding from that greyhound, as well as the parents of the greyhound until the following have been completed:
  - a. the parents have been tested for the heritable disease or defect, if they are still used for breeding and an acceptable test is available. If an acceptable test is not available, the parents must be assessed by a veterinary surgeon for the heritable disease or defect; and
  - b. existing offspring of those parents who are able to be tested have been tested for the heritable disease or defect, where an acceptable test is available.
39. Any parents found to have heritable defects must not continue to be bred from.
40. If any offspring have the heritable defect, a de-sexing and sale or re-homing plan must be developed in conjunction with a veterinary surgeon and all details about the heritable defect and likely outcomes for the greyhounds must be fully disclosed to their owners and any prospective purchasers.
41. Any greyhounds in the establishment who carry recessive genes for any heritable defect that causes a disease or defect must not be bred together.

### ***Additional information***

A male greyhound should not be used for service more than 14 times per month, including natural mating, insemination and semen extraction.

The area provided for mating greyhounds should be no less than 15m<sup>2</sup>. Both greyhounds should be returned to their home pens every evening even if mating has not yet occurred.

The whelping box should have solid sides that can be easily disinfected, and must be of a height that allows the mother to exit readily but prevents puppies under 4 weeks from falling out.

Newborn puppies may require an additional heat source (such as a heat lamp with a 25 watt globe) to maintain their body heat, particularly during cooler weather. When the weather is warm, it is important to provide an alternative cooler area, so that an appropriate body temperature can be maintained for the mother.

Sleeping areas should be raised off the floor to prevent draughts, but not be of such a height that puppies could fall out and become injured or stranded. The bedding should be soft, absorbent and easily cleaned.

Exercise, socialisation, enrichment and handling of a female greyhound during late pregnancy should remain the same as during earlier stages of pregnancy, provided their health and physical condition allow for this.

Clean bedding material should be provided on a daily basis during lactation.

Puppies should not be permanently separated from their mother before eight weeks of age, unless a veterinary surgeon advises otherwise.

The obligations in this Code are additional to the obligations imposed in the Greyhound Australasia Racing Rules with respect to breeding racing greyhounds, and additional registration as a breeder

may be required by a controlling body in another Australian jurisdiction. This does not change the requirement to be licenced as a breeder and a racing greyhound controller in the ACT.

## 6: Education and training

**Objective: That greyhounds are trained in a manner that is appropriately graduated, is not aversive and supports their health and wellbeing.**

### ***Standards***

1. During education and pre-training, greyhounds must receive a minimum of twice weekly exposure to 30 to 60 minutes of isolation from other greyhounds and humans. This can be part of race crate training or other training activities.
2. Greyhounds must not be muzzled in their housing environment except under the direction of a veterinary surgeon, when a veterinary examination or treatment is being administered.
3. Greyhounds must be monitored regularly throughout the day for signs of stress, poor acclimatisation, and the development of behavioural stereotypies.
4. If signs of stress, poor acclimatisation or development of behavioural stereotypies are observed, the possible source of stress must be identified and action taken to alleviate the stress and reduce the risk of the development of long term behavioural stereotypies. This may include consultation with a veterinary surgeon.
5. Live animals, and parts of deceased animals, must not be used in the training of racing greyhounds.
6. Lures used to train greyhounds must be made of a synthetic material only.
7. Greyhounds must not be muzzled in housing pens. Basket muzzling during toileting, socialisation and group exercise is acceptable as a means of acclimatising greyhounds to muzzles for racing. However, greyhounds must not be muzzled for more than 30 minutes at a time during these activities.
8. Barking muzzles must not be used. Barking muzzles prevent drinking and panting which are essential for hydration and temperature regulation.

### ***Additional information***

Throughout its life, the greyhound should regularly be provided with positive reinforcement, ongoing socialisation (including human handling and exposure to other dogs and animals as appropriate) and enrichment such as toys, bones or other activities.

Education is the period of management during which a greyhound transitions to training within the industry. This period is sometimes referred to as 'breaking-in'.

Pre-training is the period of training before the greyhound progresses to full time training.

Consideration should be given to the dog's physical development when designing education and pre-training activities, to ensure proper formation of bones and to prevent injury.

From three months before a greyhound moves to pre-training, greyhounds should be provided with increased exposure to housing equivalent in size and design to a range of common racing kennels for periods of time which increase gradually from zero to six hours per day by the end of the three month period. The greyhound should also be provided with toilet breaks every two to three hours to help build familiarity with race kennel routine.

## 7: Transport

**Objective: That greyhounds are transported in a safe and secure manner, with sufficient opportunities for exercise, feeding and companionship during long journeys.**

### ***Standards***

1. Greyhounds must be transported at all times in a way not to cause injury, escape or undue stress, and in the shortest practicable time.
2. Compartments and cages must be weatherproof, have adequate ventilation and be at a comfortable temperature and level of humidity for greyhounds.
3. Other than in cases of exceptional circumstances or emergency, greyhounds must be physically separated and individually restrained during transport, or transported in separate compartments or cages.
4. Compartments/cages must be kept clean, securely fixed to the vehicle, and must not pose a risk to the welfare of the greyhound.
5. Compartments/cages must provide enough space for the greyhound to sit, lie down and stand in a natural position without making contact with overhead structures.
6. Greyhounds must not be housed in a transport vehicle or transport cage for more than 24 hours.
7. All greyhounds housed in transport cages must be removed from the cage every two hours during daylight hours to exercise and toilet.
8. All greyhounds housed in transport cages must be exercised at least four times within a 12 hour period during daylight hours for at least 20 minutes at each exercise interval.
9. Confinement in a transport cage under any other circumstances outside of these standards must be under the direction of a veterinary surgeon.
10. Food must be offered to the greyhound at least twice every 24 hours.
11. Water must be offered to the greyhound at every exercise/toileting break.
12. A registered owner of an ACT based greyhound that is to be exported from Australia must obtain a greyhound passport through Greyhounds Australasia and must comply with all relevant Australian Government export controls.

### ***Additional information***

A break should consist of being let out of the vehicle or cage for at least 10 minutes and provided with drinking water. Water should be offered more frequently during warm weather.

All transport vehicles should be maintained at a temperature of between 10°C and 32°C at all times.

Any ACT based greyhound that is intended for export from Australia is also subject to the obligations relating to racing greyhounds.

A person who has control of a greyhound who will be exported for racing outside Australia must hold a valid racing greyhound controller licence.

The registered owner is responsible for meeting the requirements under the Greyhound Australasia Racing Rules relating to greyhound passports, and for complying with Commonwealth laws and regulations relating to the export of greyhounds. The export of greyhounds to countries with poor or non-existent animal welfare laws should not occur.

## 8: Temporary suspension of participation in racing

**Objective: That greyhounds who are temporarily unable to race for reasons related to their welfare are able to recover fully before resuming racing.**

### ***Standards***

1. When a greyhound is injured in a racing event in another jurisdiction, and an official (such as a steward or veterinary surgeon) has imposed a period of incapacitation, the racing greyhound controller must not allow the greyhound to participate in any racing or trialing event for at least the period of incapacitation specified by that official, unless the greyhound subsequently sees a veterinary surgeon and is cleared as fit for racing.
2. When a greyhound has whelped a litter, she must not participate in any racing or trialing event for at least 10 weeks after the date she has whelped her litter.
3. When a greyhound has performed a stud service (whether naturally or through withdrawal of semen) he must not participate in any racing or trialing event for at least 48 hours after doing so.
4. If a greyhound has not raced for more than six months for any reason, they must be checked and cleared by a veterinary surgeon before participating in any racing or trialing event.
5. Where the relevant controlling body has found that a greyhound has tested positive for a substance that is prohibited under the Racing Rules of that jurisdiction, the greyhound must not be raced or trialed until its period of disqualification has passed.

### ***Additional information***

Consistent with the Greyhound Australasia Racing Rules, there are some situations when a greyhound must not be allowed to compete in a greyhound racing event (including a trial) for reasons related to its health and welfare.



## 9: Preparation for retirement and re-homing

**Objective: That greyhounds no longer intended for racing are retired in a manner which results in good welfare, with sufficient preparation time.**

### **Standards**

1. When a greyhound is no longer considered suitable for racing or breeding, at any stage of its life, the registered owner must make all reasonable efforts to rehome that greyhound to an appropriate home.
2. If a greyhound has been deemed unsuitable for racing or breeding, at any stage of its life, the registered owner is responsible for taking all reasonable efforts to prepare the greyhound for re-homing, including undertaking appropriate socialisation and behavioural training with a certified, suitably qualified, trainer.
3. If a greyhound is re-homed before completing a preparation program, the registered owner must provide information to the greyhound's new owner or temporary carer about the health and behaviour of the greyhound at the time of adoption and details of the attempts made to prepare the dog for re-homing.
4. All retired greyhounds must be:
  - a. rehomed to a suitable home — where the health and temperament of the greyhound have been assessed as suitable for rehoming; or
  - b. surrendered to a registered pound or shelter, a rescue group, community foster care network or a private party; or
  - c. kept as a pet.
5. Greyhounds being rehomed to a member of the public or a re-homing organisation/community foster care network, must be de-sexed, or the new owner must hold a sexually entire permit for that dog, prior to moving to their new home.
6. All retired racing greyhounds being sold, given away or transferred must be accompanied with a health and management statement. Details of any known physical abnormality (including injury) at the time of sale or transfer, any treatment the greyhound is receiving or requires, how that abnormality may affect the short and long term health and welfare of the greyhound, and their vaccination certificates must be included.

### **Additional information**

Retirement and rehoming may occur at any stage during the greyhound's life – from puppy to adult greyhound. Each dog will have different needs to be met to successfully prepare them for their new home.

It is recommended that a seven-week program of preparation be designed to prepare the greyhound for retirement. As part of the seven-week preparation program, the greyhound should initially be spelled for at least four weeks. During this time, their diet should be adjusted to increase weight, their exercise regime should be slowly decreased and they should be transitioned to housing of at least 15m<sup>2</sup> in area. If a greyhound is deemed unsuitable for racing or breeding prior to education and pre-training, they are not required to complete the spelling period.

Once the four week spelling has concluded, greyhounds should then be moved to an outdoor pen or to within a home. Preferably, greyhounds should be housed in a family environment and kept in the backyard; however this may not be possible due to inadequate fencing or the presence of small dogs and children.

During weeks five and six, greyhounds should be walked for 20 minutes per day in public, on a lead at all times. They should also be provided with daily exposure to different flooring surfaces and people in a non-training or racing setting, and be provided with daily periods of isolation from other greyhounds and humans, starting with 30 minutes and gradually increasing to three to four hours in duration. During week six, the greyhound may be given exposure to larger dogs (not other greyhounds) on a lead in a public setting.

Exposure to new environments should begin in a less challenging manner (for example, walks in quiet streets) and as the greyhound becomes acclimatised, to gradually more challenging environments (such as busier public spaces).

From week seven onwards, greyhounds should continue to be walked for 20 minutes a day in public, on a lead. Opportunities for socialisation of the greyhound with other breeds is encouraged. The greyhound should be monitored for signs of fear, predatory or aggressive behaviour including barking, lunging, growling, snapping, stalking, shaking, cowering and freezing. If this occurs, the interaction should cease immediately.

When an adult greyhound is being trained for retirement, they may be isolated three times a week, building from 2-3 hours. Complementary enrichment techniques should be used to reduce the likelihood of stress arising from being left alone. If at any time the greyhound becomes stressed, the session should be ended and in the next session they should be left alone for a shorter time.

When transferring a retired racing greyhound to their new home, the registered owner should ensure that all necessary paperwork is completed to notify the Registrar of the change in ownership and to cancel that dog's racing greyhound registration within 28 days.

## 10: Euthanasia and death of greyhounds

**Objective: That greyhounds are euthanised in a humane manner, and only when this measure is necessary, and that the deaths of all racing greyhounds are accounted for.**

### **Standards**

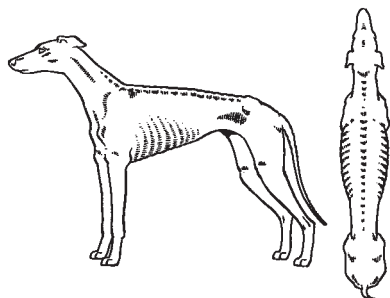
1. Euthanasia must only be performed on the advice of, and by a veterinary surgeon, and only when:
  - a. the greyhound's pain, distress or suffering is likely to exceed manageable levels,
  - b. when the health or welfare of the greyhound is irredeemably compromised, or
  - c. when the greyhound is found to be unsuitable for rehoming following temperament and behavioural testing conducted by a suitably qualified and trained assessor.
2. Euthanasia must only be performed by barbiturate overdose carried out by a veterinary surgeon.
3. Racing greyhound controllers must ensure they have access to a veterinary surgeon with access to barbiturate to perform this, 24 hours seven days a week in case emergency euthanasia is required.
4. Veterinary surgeons must provide the registered owner with a Euthanasia Certificate once a greyhound has been euthanised, and a copy of this certificate must be provided to the Registrar of Domestic Animals.
5. Euthanasia must be performed in an area that is separate from any greyhound housing area and must not be carried out in view of any other greyhounds, or in the view of the general public.
6. If a racing greyhound dies other than through euthanasia, the racing greyhound controller with responsibility for that greyhound must obtain an opinion from a veterinary surgeon to determine the cause of death, whether through examination or autopsy. This opinion must be provided to the Registrar of Domestic Animals with notification of the death of the greyhound, within 14 days of the death.

### **Additional information**

If a greyhound is registered with a controlling body in another jurisdiction, there may be additional requirements for registered owners and veterinary surgeons to seek consent or notify that controlling body about the euthanasia of that greyhound.

## Appendix: Body condition score chart

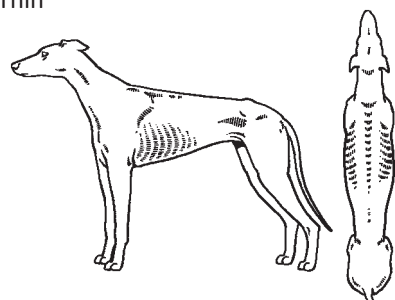
Emaciated



- Individual ribs, spine and pelvis prominent and evident from a distance.
- Lack of muscle mass.
- Little or no body fat.
- Rump hollow.
- Waist prominent when viewed from above.
- Abdomen obviously tucked up.
- Neck thin.
- No fat on tail.

**Veterinary advice must be sought.**

Thin



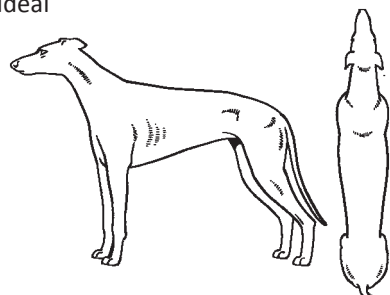
- Ribs, spine and pelvis bones visible and easily felt.
- Little body fat.
- Neck thin.
- Abdomen tucked up.
- Little fat on tail.

Obvious waist when viewed from above. Increase feeding and worm dog if not wormed recently (ensure all-wormer used – some products do not cover all worms).

**Seek veterinary advice if dog remains underweight or unsure of feeding or worming regime.**

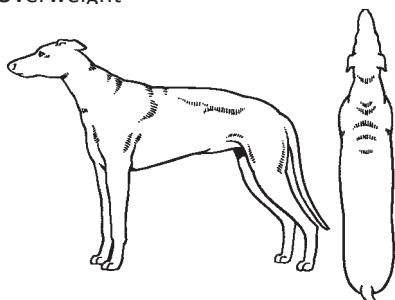
Racing greyhounds have a condition score half way between thin and ideal.

Ideal



- Ribs and spine can be felt, last few ribs may be visible.
- Dog should have a waist when viewed from above.
- Belly is tucked up when viewed from side.
- Good muscle mass.
- Rump well-muscled.

Overweight

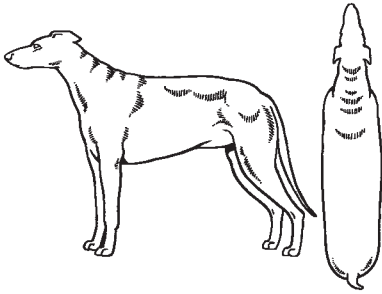


- Ribs and spine not visible but can be felt.
- Fat deposit on tail.
- Little or no waist when viewed from above, rounded appearance, back appears broadened.
- Dog squarish along back line when viewed from side.
- Abdomen not tucked up, may appear rounded underneath.

Reduce feed intake or provide lower calorie feed. Increase exercise.

**Seek veterinary advice if unsure of appropriate diet or concerns over exercise regime.**

Obese



- Ribs and spine not visible and difficult to feel.
- Tail has obvious fat deposit.
- No waist and back broadened when viewed from above.
- Belly obviously rounded and possibly distended.
- Dog square or rounded up along back line when viewed from side.

**Seek veterinary advice on diet and exercise regime.**

## Dictionary

These definitions are provided solely for the purpose of interpreting this Code.

**Artificial insemination:** Insemination of a female greyhound by any means other than natural mating.

**Bed:** An impervious structure, raised off the level of the floor, which is sufficiently large enough to allow the greyhound to comfortably lie down when housed. The main component of a bed must not be constructed from concrete or metal.

**Bedding material:** The material used to line a greyhound's bed to provide comfort and warmth.

**Carer:** For an animal at a particular time, means an individual over 18 years old who is in charge of the animal at that time.

**Controlling body:** The approved controlling authority or the legislated body having control of greyhound racing, or an aspect thereof, in jurisdictions other than the ACT.

**Dosages:** The amount, and frequency of application, of all supplements and injectable substances that are administered to a greyhound.

**Enclosure:** An area fully secured by fences or barriers designed to prevent the escape of greyhounds from within and entry of animals from outside the area.

**Enrichment:** Practices that provide situations or activities for greyhounds that are designed to meet their physical and psychological needs, including any enrichment requirements outlined in this Code.

**Exercise:** Practices and activities involving the physical activity and movement of greyhounds as appropriate to meet their behavioural and physical needs, including any exercise requirements outlined in this Code.

**General health check:** Physical examination to assess the health of a greyhound, including but not limited to assessments for:

- medical conditions;
- musculoskeletal injuries;
- infectious and zoonotic diseases;
- internal and external parasites;
- dental, eye, skin and ear issues;
- breed specific conditions and genetic abnormalities including heritable defects;
- age related conditions and ailments;
- body condition scoring; and
- behavioural health issues including signs of stress, aggression, and stereotypies.

**Greyhound:** For the purposes of this Code, a greyhound is a greyhound that is used or intended to be used for greyhound racing.

- **Adult greyhound:** A greyhound aged 9 months or older;
- **Pre-weaned greyhound puppy:** A greyhound aged less than 8 weeks
- **Weaned greyhound puppy:** A greyhound aged 8 to 16 weeks
- **Adolescent greyhound:** A greyhound aged between 16 weeks and 9 months

**Greyhound identification card:** A card issued by a controlling body that identifies a greyhound for the purposes of racing.

**Handling:** Activities including grooming, soft patting/stroking, lifting the greyhound, turning the greyhound over, providing exercise, enrichment and human socialisation for the greyhound and carrying out a physical health examination by inspecting the greyhound's paws, ears and teeth.

**Heritable defect:** A physical deformity, disease or disorder that is passed on genetically from one generation to the next.

**Humane euthanasia:** Euthanasia where the greyhound is rendered immediately unconscious and does not regain consciousness prior to death.

**Husbandry:** The care, management and breeding of greyhounds.

**Isolation housing:** Housing in a separate area to general greyhound housing and exercise areas, used specifically to house greyhounds diagnosed with or suspected of having an infectious disease.

**Kennel:** A structure designed to house greyhounds or puppies, also known as a pen.

**Keep (also, keeping, kept):** Includes any one or more of the following activities in respect of a racing greyhound:

- breeding;
- whelping;
- rearing;
- education;
- training;
- boarding; and
- any other activity that involves the care of a racing greyhound.

**Keeper:** A person who keeps the greyhound or has the greyhound in his or her care for the time being whether the greyhound is at large or in confinement.

**Litter:** All offspring born dead or alive from a single whelping.

**Monitor:** Observe and assess greyhounds on a regular basis, including but not limited to, during routine management activities.

**Muzzle:** A piece of equipment that is used to cover the nose and jaw area of a greyhound, which can include a wire cage muzzle, plastic muzzle, barking muzzle, basket muzzle or racing muzzle.

**Notifiable disease:** A disease identified by an Animal Diseases (Endemic Diseases) Declaration or Animal Diseases (Exotic Diseases) Declaration made under the *Animal Diseases Act 2005* (ACT).

**Pen:** A structure designed to house greyhounds or puppies, also known as a kennel.

**Prohibited substance:** A substance that is prohibited under the rules of greyhound racing in any jurisdiction (for example, the *Greyhound Racing NSW Racing Rules*).

**Puppy:** The offspring of two greyhounds.

**Racing:** To run swiftly or to compete in a race event.

**Rearing:** To raise a greyhound to maturity.

**Registered owner:** The person recorded by the Registrar of Domestic Animals as the owner of a greyhound in the ACT. In the case of syndicate ownership, the person nominated by the syndicate to represent the syndicate ownership for the purposes of registration.

**Sell (also, sold):** To barter or exchange and includes agreeing to sell, offering or exposing for sale.

**Service:** Physical mating or artificial insemination of a greyhound.

**Socialisation:** Preparing a greyhound to enjoy and be comfortable with other animals, people, places and activities. Socialisation should start during the sensitive period between 3 and 17 weeks of age, and continue to be reinforced throughout life.

**Spelling:** A period of rest.

**Stereotypical Behaviour:** Repetitive, invariant behaviour patterns with no obvious goal or function.

**Training:** To teach, educate, instruct, and/or discipline a greyhound.

**Transfer or Transferred:** The change in location of a greyhound including transfers related to the hiring out or leasing of a greyhound. Applicable changes in location exclude short distance movements of a greyhound associated with activities such as race or trial track attendance or attendance at a veterinary surgeon, among other things.

**Trialling:** Running greyhounds for the purpose of establishing an indication of performance.

**Veterinary Surgeon:** A veterinary surgeon registered in the jurisdiction where the greyhound is examined.

**Weaned:** A greyhound puppy that no longer receives a milk diet provided by its mother or an artificial source.

**Washable:** An impervious surface that is capable of being cleaned with liquids.

**Weatherproof:** Protection from the wind, rain and extreme temperatures to safeguard the welfare of greyhounds housed in an establishment.

**Whelping:** The process of giving birth to greyhound puppies or 'whelps'. The term 'whelp' refers to a newborn greyhound puppy which lacks the ability to see, hear, or regulate its body temperature. Puppies need to be nursed by their mother until they start weaning.