

Protecting our beautiful environment  
**NEW ZEALAND  
DETECTOR DOG PROGRAMME**

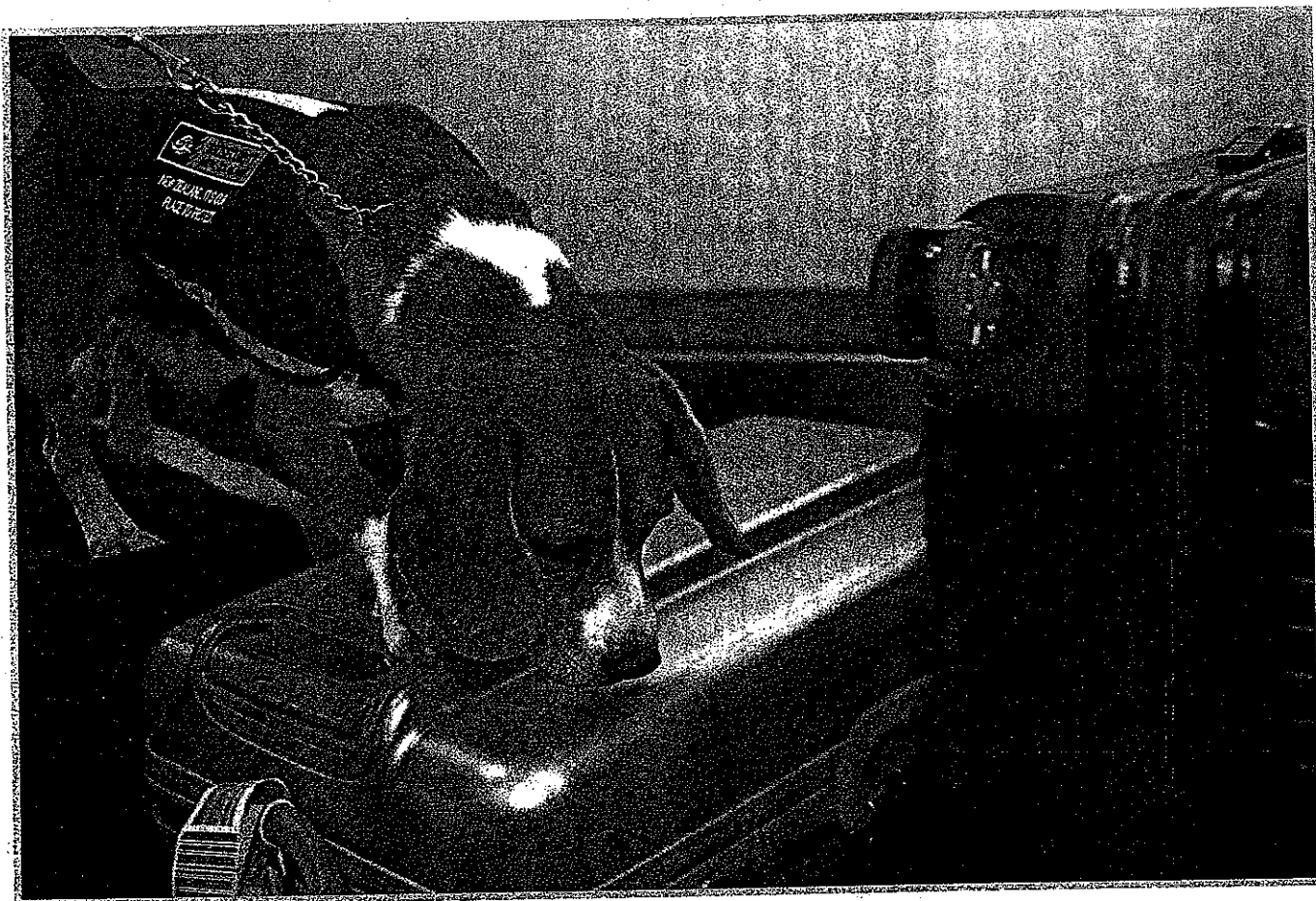


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NEW ZEALAND. IT'S OUR  
PLACE TO PROTECT.



# THE BEAGLES – OUR PASSIVE RESPONSE DOGS



A passive response dog is one trained to sniff out prohibited meat, plant material, live animals, animal products, fruit and vegetables in the baggage and hand luggage of passengers arriving from overseas. They sit beside the bag while the handler investigates. They're rewarded with a small dog biscuit.

Beagles are small, non-threatening dogs with natural scenting ability – perfect for the job. They're a familiar sight at international terminals around the country. Their powerful noses, high food drive and natural curiosity, form the basis of all their training.

There are passive response dog and handler teams based in International Airports and ports in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. Each dog has its own handler.

Our beagles have a working life of 8-9 years and usually go home with their handlers when they retire, although there is no shortage of families wanting to adopt them.

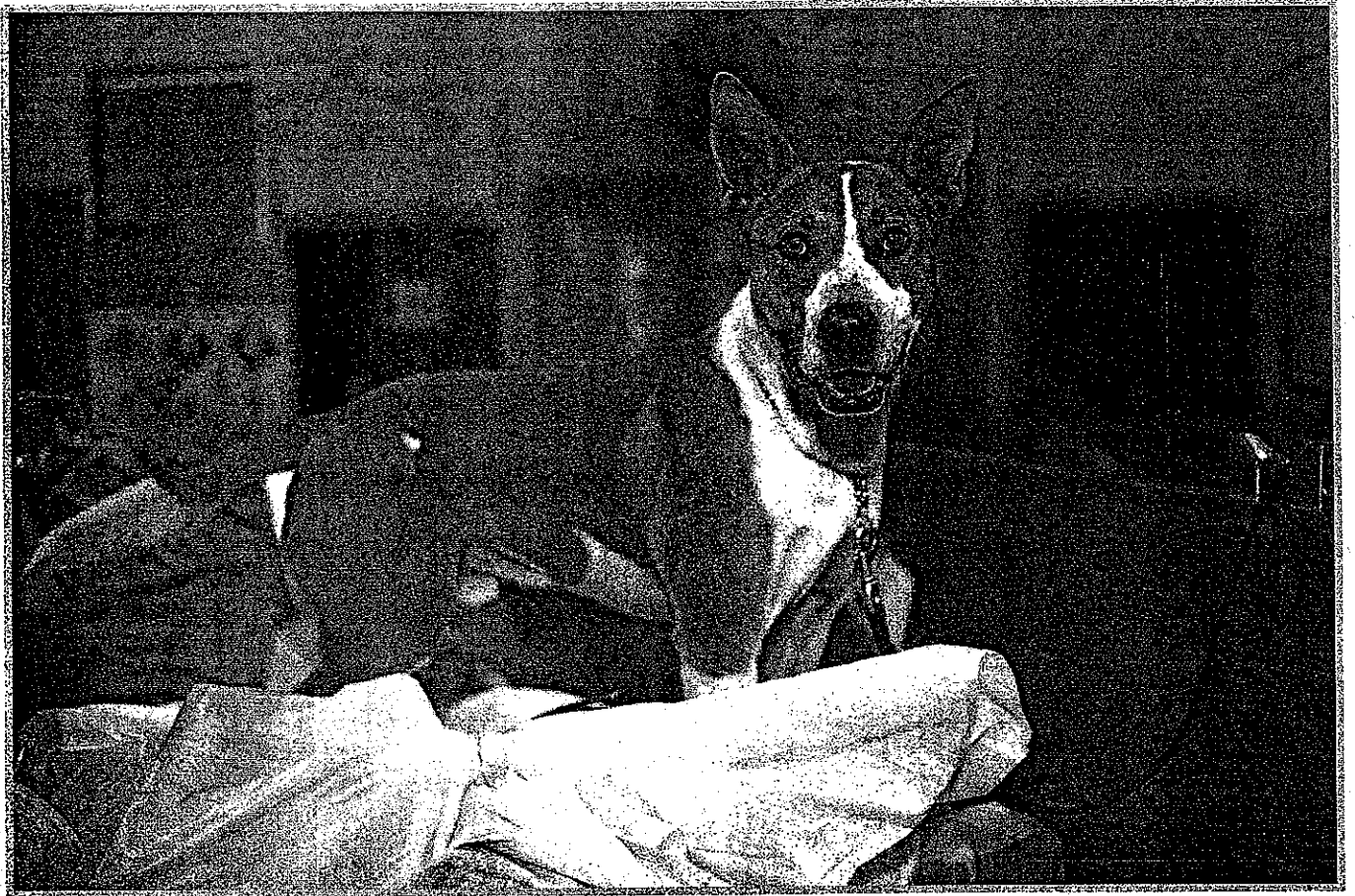
Beagles are ready for the team when they're one year old, so until then we need volunteers to rear and do early socialisation for each puppy.



**JIMMY**

Jimmy is one of the hardworking passive response dogs at Auckland International Airport. He likes to sniff out plant material and has such a powerful nose he once discovered a flower pressed into a book.

# OUR ACTIVE RESPONSE DOGS



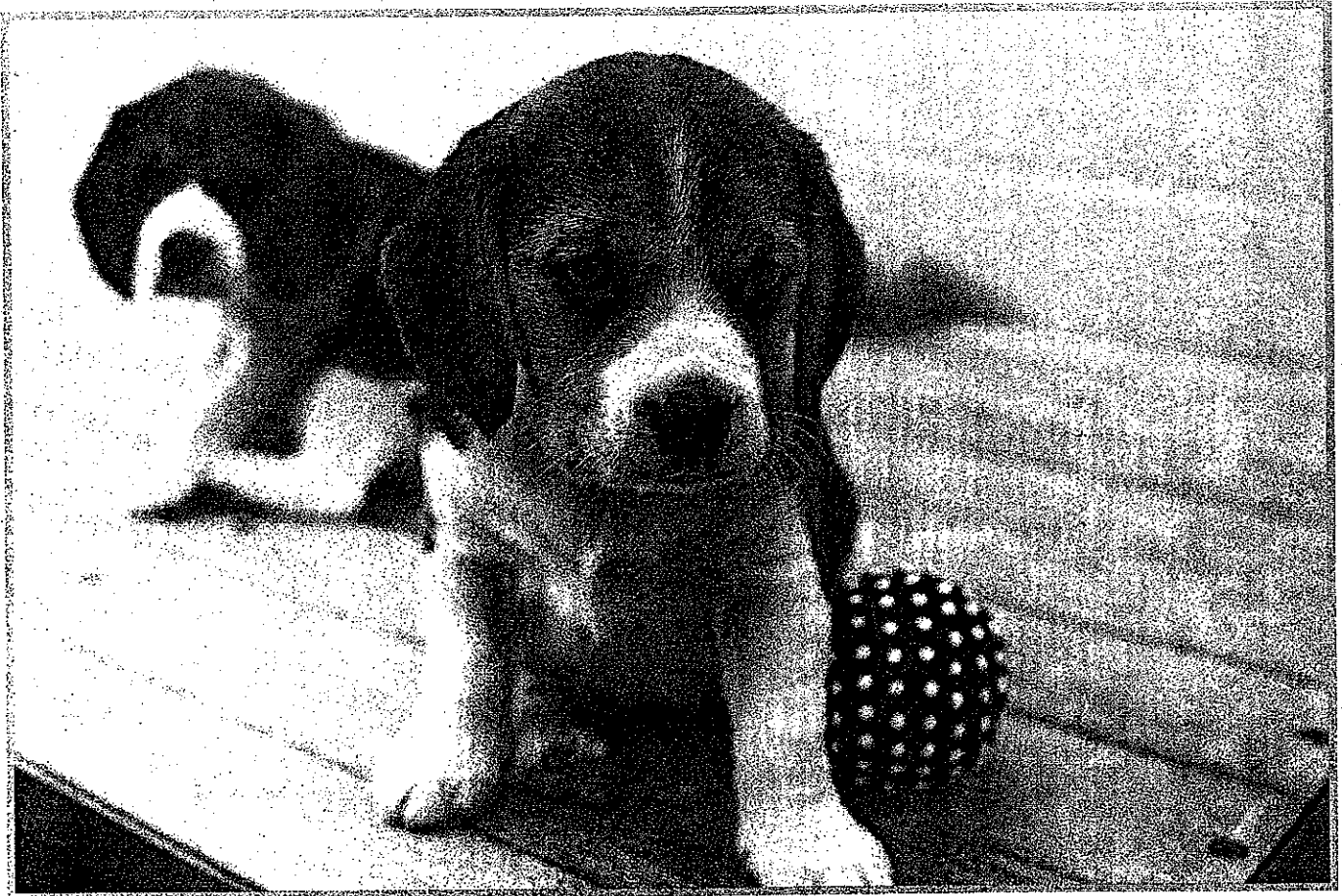
While a passive response dog is trained to sit and wait when it discovers a risk item, the active response dogs are trained to scratch, bite or bark to let its handler know it has found something. They work behind the scenes at the International Mail Centre in Auckland, air cargo companies and at ports around the country.

Active response dogs are a variety of breeds, selected for the high play and retrieve drive. They mostly check letters and parcels arriving from overseas, working on a conveyor belt searching parcels and envelopes for fruit, meat, seeds and other plant material. When they find a risk item they're rewarded with a game with a favourite toy. Active response dogs are very fit and agile so are well suited to search in cargo holds and other unusual areas. These dogs are also trained to detect live animals, such as snakes.

The active response dog and handler teams are based in Auckland. Handlers each have their own dog, which they are responsible for training and working.

The working life of an active response dog is 6-7 years and almost all handlers take their dog home to retire or they are re-homed with families.

# OUR BREEDING PROGRAMME



Our breeding programme for both passive dogs (beagles) and active dogs is well-known around the world, and has sent dogs as far away as Argentina, Canada, Hawaii, and Australia.

Brood bitches used specifically for the breeding programme don't work, although they have been trained. They stay permanently with a family until they are needed for breeding.

After a litter is born, the puppies are fostered at eight-ten weeks old to puppy walkers. These are families who kindly donate their time and effort to help raise our future detector dogs.

When the dogs are 12 months old, they are put through an eight-week training course at the Detector Dog Training Centre in Auckland, where they are taught to search bags and find risk goods like fruit, meat, plants and animals. Any dog that proves unsuitable to work as a detector dog is either taken back by its foster family or adopted out to a new home.

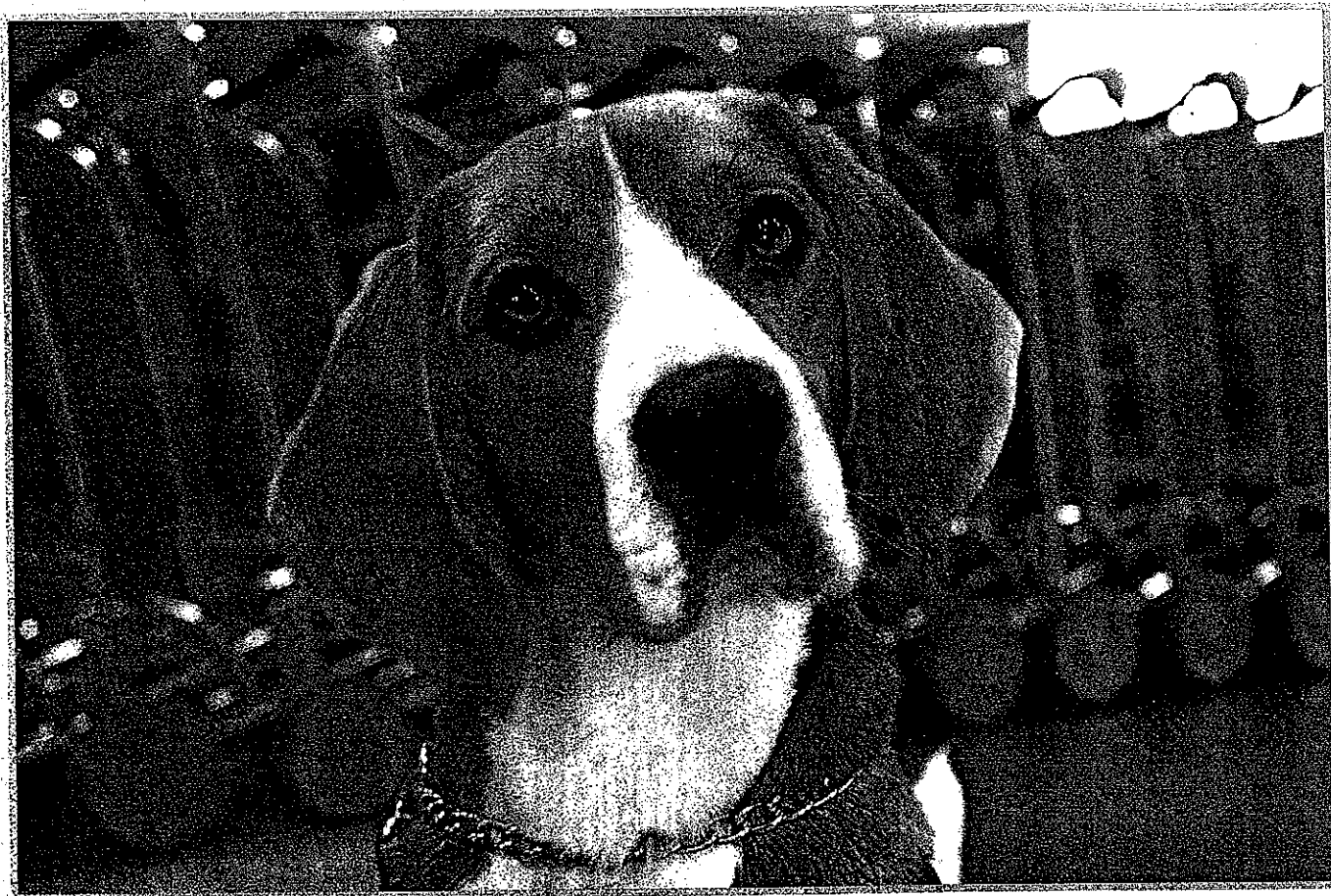
If you'd like to know more about our puppy walking programme, please contact us.



HEADING HOME

After a big day of protecting our country, these detector dogs can't wait to get back to the centre for their well-deserved dinner and some playtime.

# THE DETECTOR DOG PROGRAMME



Thanks to our geographical isolation and small population, New Zealand is free of many pests and diseases that are present in other parts of the world. This means we have a unique natural environment.

We want to keep it that way.

It is New Zealand law that any fruit, meat, plant material, seeds, eggs, animal products and live animals and reptiles must be declared at our borders. It would only take one mango infected with fruit fly, one jar of honey containing bacteria or one container of meat infected with foot and mouth disease to create a potential disaster for our country.

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand is the first line of defence against these pests and diseases.

In 1995 our first detector dog programme was started and in April 1996 the first two dog teams started work at Auckland International Airport.

In 2001, this was stepped up when the foot and mouth outbreak hit Britain. There are now dog teams working in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, as well as kennel staff who look after the dogs. They include passive response teams, which are the beagles operating at international passenger terminals, and active response dogs; a mix of breeds working at international mail and cargo centres.

Our detector dogs are famous worldwide for their work protecting borders.

They work with Biosecurity Inspectors 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.



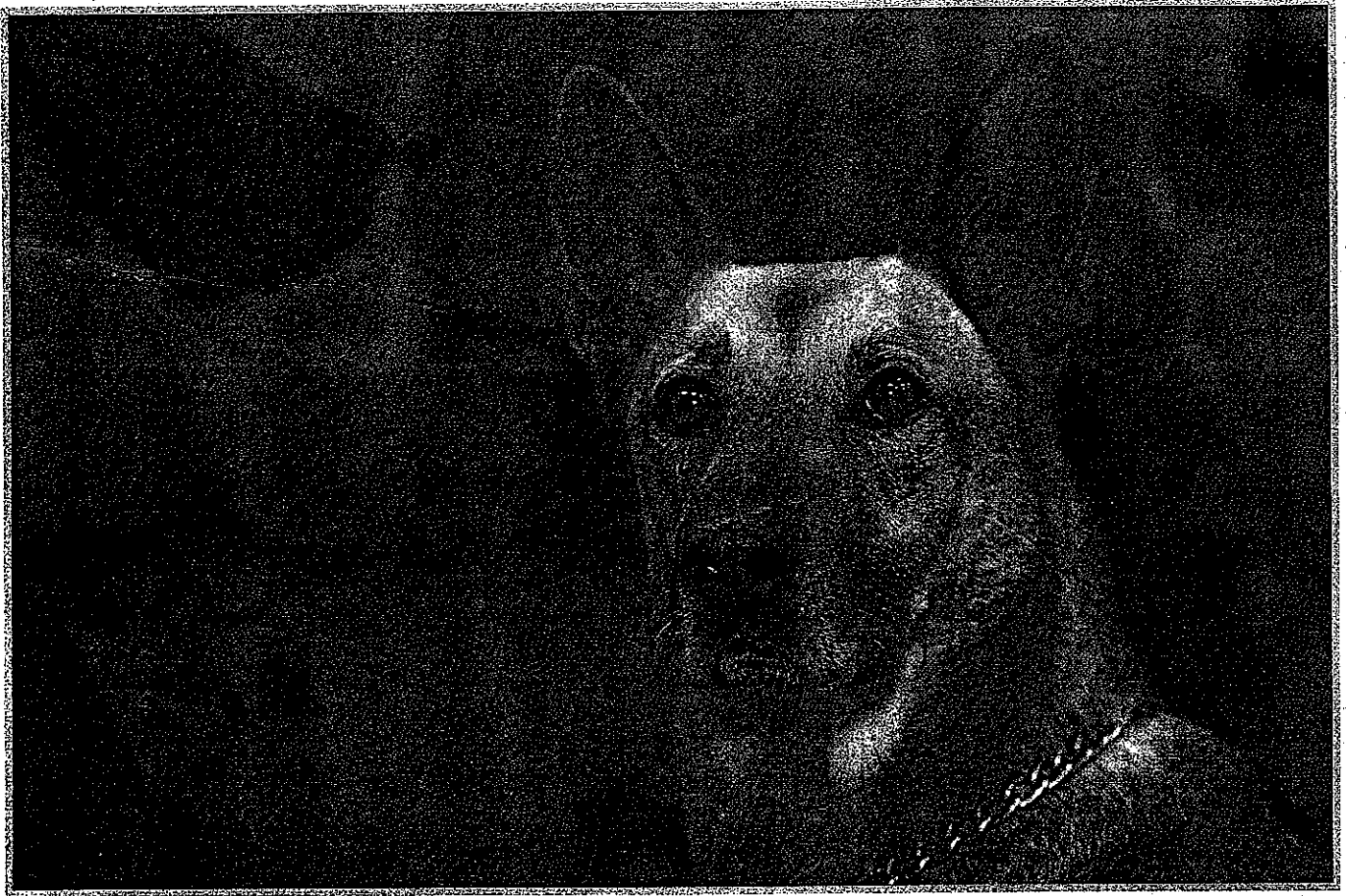
## BECOMING A DOG HANDLER

Most of our detector dog handlers have a background of training and working with dogs or other animals. They also need:

- A good knowledge of canine motivations, dog psychology, behaviour patterns, olfactory perceptions and abilities.
- The ability to interact well with dogs.
- A very good standard of fitness and co-ordination.
- The ability to analyse problems and develop solutions in the working environment.

To find out more contact [detector.dog@maf.govt.nz](mailto:detector.dog@maf.govt.nz)

# FAMOUS WORLDWIDE



**Our detector dogs are famous worldwide for their work protecting borders and upholding New Zealand law.**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Detector Dog Programme  
PO Box 53066  
Auckland International Airport  
[detector.dog@maf.govt.nz](mailto:detector.dog@maf.govt.nz)



# Puppy Walking Information

## LOOKING AFTER YOUR PUPPY

Because everything will be strange to the puppy when it first arrives, careful treatment and understanding are essential to help it adjust to the new environment, however, it should not be over protected or coddled. At the time of your puppy's arrival it may not have been house trained or taught to walk on a leash. The Breeding & Kennel Manager will provide you with all the necessary equipment to raise the puppy and will show you how to use the leash and collar properly and will also guide you on how to "house break" your puppy.

You should allow your puppy to investigate its new surroundings and verbally encourage and reassure it if there are signs of uncertainty. You should begin using the puppy's name immediately and praise your pup when it comes to you. Encourage the puppy to spend time each day in its crate or bed as this will build up confidence and will be a form of security. The crate will provide a private place or den for the puppy to be away from commotion when it desires and will also condition the puppy to being left alone in the house or at night while the family sleeps.

Remember that while your puppy is very young it will need to relieve itself after each meal, after sleep and after a play session. First thing each morning the puppy should be put outside to relieve itself and every 2 hours or so throughout the day until the puppy develops the required control. Taking the puppy to the same spot in the yard will help elicit the desired behaviours. Initially using a command each time the puppy relieves itself such as "be quick" when the puppy is conditioned you can then use the command to your advantage. Faeces should be picked up as soon as possible after elimination.

## HOUSE TRAINING

One of the advantages of raising a puppy in a home is that it learns not to soil the area at an early age. MAF BNZ Detector Dogs work inside so it is imperative that they learn good habits early on.

One of the easiest ways to house break a puppy is through use of a crate. Often times families allow the puppy free roam of the house. At such an early age puppies cannot possibly prevent elimination through the night. Dogs are naturally clean not wanting to soil their den or sleeping area. All dogs are den animals, consequently they naturally seek out spots for rest that are sheltered and secure.

This is why dogs often lie under dining room tables, or underneath desks or beds, they are simply following their instinctual den seeking behaviours.

By using a crate, you provide your puppy with their own den and capitalise on their innate tendency to keep this area clean. This is why crate training is so sensible. By crating puppies at night, or at other times when the family is away for short periods the puppy learns control. While crated puppies will generally whine when

they need to eliminate to prevent soiling their den. This is your signal to let them out.

At first rather than allowing them to walk on their own you should pick them up, otherwise they may eliminate in the house on the way to the garden. Remember to take them to the same spot in the garden where the smells will help elicit elimination and reinforce this behaviour. Over a period of weeks your puppy will gain the necessary control and will learn to sleep through the night.

Another advantage of using a crate is if the puppy cannot be closely supervised it will minimise damage to your personal belongings. Its use when you are distracted or away for short periods will prevent the pup from chewing your favourite slippers or your valued furniture.

You should not leave articles lying about the house as these would be tempting objects to a puppy. Should undesired chewing occur you should verbally correct your puppy with "no" and substitute a chew toy, but remember **NEVER** correct your puppy unless you catch them in the act. Now when the puppy's attention is on the chew toy praise and/or pat them as you say "good dog". Using this approach in a consistent manner while remembering not to be overly harsh in your corrections will reinforce for the puppy what is right and wrong.

## **HOUSE-TRAINING & FEEDING SCHEDULE**

Dogs are creatures of habit and accordingly you should plan on feeding your puppy 3 times daily ( until approximately 5 months of age, then twice daily until 7-8 months of age then once daily ), at the same time each day. We provide an excellent commercially prepared diet available from puppy hood through adult stages of a dog's life. Allow your puppy 15 minutes to finish their meal (this ensures that they don't graze, when the food is down they eat otherwise they must wait until the next meal time), fresh water should be available at all times, and take them to the garden to toilet, use the words "be quick" while the puppy is toileting. Food not eaten within the 15minute time frame should be picked up. This type of schedule should become a ritual with your puppy especially early on in their training until your puppy has learned not to eliminate in the house. Once your puppy has relieved itself outside it is a good idea to have a brief play session inside the house.

### **EARLY MORNING**

Feed pup and offer a drink of water.  
Half an hour after meal walk pup and/or play session inside.

### **MIDMORNING**

Take pup outside to toilet, brief play session,  
or take pup on walk.

### **12 NOON - 1 PM**

Feed pup and offer a drink of water.  
Half an hour after meal play session and walk.



MIDAFTERNOON	Offer water, pup outside to toilet, play session.
6:00 - 7:00 PM	Feed pup, offer water. Half an hour after meal walk pup briefly and return home for play session with other family members.
BEFORE BED	Pup to be let out to garden to toilet before crated for the night.

Water should be available at all times except when in the crate at night

For the first 4 to 6 months your puppy should be fed 3 times daily. Eventually they should be able to consume more food in a feeding and can be cut back to twice daily. Your puppy will give you signs when it is time, by leaving food, or otherwise showing less interest in a particular meal time, usually the mid day meal.

During the house training period, plan on taking your puppy outside every hour and a half to two hours. By keeping to this type of schedule your puppy will soon learn to hold themselves for longer periods of time. Some puppy accidents will happen. Remember to clean up after your puppy; otherwise the smell will attract them back to the same area. A solution of one part white vinegar to four parts water works well. When accidents do occur it is of the up most importance to deal with them correctly.

Care should be taken to not over correct with your puppy for house-soiling and to correct only when they are caught in the act. **DO NOT rub your pups nose in the soiled area**, which will achieve nothing. Dogs live entirely in the moment. That is why it is important to have your puppy with you or confined in some way to not allow the puppy to wander throughout the house unsupervised.

For a correction to be meaningful, you must catch your puppy in the act. If you see your pup starting to eliminate in the house, quickly raise your voice sufficiently to stop this undesired behaviour saying "No". Then pick your puppy up and quickly take them outside. Remember to use the command of "be quick" and wait for the puppy to eliminate remembering to praise your pup when they do. This way you will reinforce the right and wrong responses in close succession which will aid in your puppy's house training.

**Remember dogs live in the moment so don't hold a grudge toward your puppy for its mistakes. Your puppy will naturally want to please you and will soon learn right from wrong with correct handling on your part.**

## THE CRATE

All MAFBNZ puppies start to use crates at 3weeks of age. Crates are used to help toilet train the puppy, be a secure place for the puppy to sleep at night and during the

day and be a hide away for when things get a little bit much.

- Once the puppy has toileted at night it is placed into it's crate with the door shut. It will not toilet in it's crate but will cry to be let out.
- Place the puppy into the crate a few times a day for 5 – 10 minutes. This is important as adult working dogs spend parts of their working day crated.
- Leave the crate door open during the day so the pup can come and go as it please. Ensure that children do not disturb the puppy while it is in its crate; this is the puppy's space.

## **LEAVING THE PUPPY HOME ALONE**

When the puppy has settled into its new home and routine, it should begin to experience being left home on its own. This should be accomplished gradually to prevent separation anxiety.

1. Leave the puppy in its crate with the door shut for 5-10 minutes a couple of times a day.
2. leave the puppy in the back yard with toys / raw shank or brisket bone
3. gradually increase the time the puppy spends by itself
4. ensure the puppy has been exercised prior to being left alone

## **PLAY TIME**

Puppies enjoy playing all sorts of games but there are some that should not be permitted. Rough housing such as growling and biting hands, or chasing children, cats or other animals should be discouraged. Many dogs enjoy playing with balls or sticks but care should be taken to use only balls large enough that they cannot be swallowed. Sticks have been known to puncture the back of a dog's throat, piercing the windpipe. If stick type objects are preferred an old garden hose cut to about 25 cm in length is ideal. It is also easier on a puppy's teeth than sticks or even tennis balls which are quite abrasive to teeth enamel.

Your puppy should be encouraged to play with children, however, you should first ask yourself are the children good with dogs, many are not. Children and dogs need to learn what appropriate behaviour around others is. Many dogs have been put off children because children have frightened or hurt them. A good meeting place is a visit to your local school as children are entering or leaving for the day, however, care must be taken not to let the children overwhelm your puppy.

## **GROOMING**

Grooming your puppy should become part of their daily or weekly routine. At first your puppy will find it difficult to stand still during grooming, but when they do you should praise them. Gradually, your puppy will learn to stand for longer periods of time if the timing of your praise is correct. They will learn through praise that they

are pleasing you and it will become a more pleasant experience for both of you. However, if you are tentative in your actions and attitude your pup will sense this and never stand still. Remember, you are the boss so be firm, fair and consistent and you will achieve good results.

## **TRAVELLING**

It is important that a puppy is taught to travel sensibly in motor cars, trains, buses, etc. Take it with you as much as you can. Having the puppy on the front floor-well of the car, under the passengers feet, is the best place. Dogs have had their legs broken and have been the cause of accidents when travelling on the back seat of cars without dog grilles. Do not feed your puppy before a long journey, as it may get car sick, and ensure your puppy gets frequent rest breaks. Always take water with you for the puppy to drink and never leave a puppy alone in a vehicle.

## **OTHER DOGS**

This topic is one of the most important skills a puppy walker can develop. It is a good idea for your puppy to meet with other dogs. Initially you should be highly selective as to which dog you choose to allow your puppy to meet. A young puppy attacked at a tender age can be irreversibly damaged and distracted by other dogs the rest of its life and subsequently rejected from the programme.

If your puppy is anxious about other dogs and submits or in fact urinates, don't worry but inform the Breeding & Kennel Manager and note the reaction in your monthly reports. Closely supervise this situation ensuring the other dog is not aggressive or unnecessarily dominates your puppy.

Play should be restricted with older dogs so they do not overly tire or dominate your puppy. The raising and preservation of your puppy's self confidence is vital to becoming a successful detector dog. If your puppy's confidence is repeatedly beaten down by other dogs it may result in their rejection during the training phase.

All early dog introductions must be on leash. As they get older say 5-7 months, a short time to free run together in the back yard is another step in the right direction. When your puppy meets other dogs it is important to practice proper leash control. Do not allow the leash to become tight as this may cause tension between dogs. Do not shorten the lead or pull your puppy away from meeting new dogs. Selectively allow your puppy to make friends but only if the other dog is friendly. A bad experience at an early age could have lasting negative effects on your puppy.

When it is time to depart, in no uncertain terms command your puppy "let's go" and be on your way. If necessary pop the leash (do not pull) in the direction you are going. Do not let your puppy rule you, you set the pace and make the decision when its time to go. Remember to praise your puppy as it follows.

After your puppy becomes accustomed to meeting new dogs you will want to pass

by other dogs on the foot path. Use of the command "let's go" as before, popping the leash in the direction of travel while not breaking stride is a good method when passing other dogs. Always praise your puppy when you get the desired results. If done correctly you will soon see your puppy responding to your voice with little or no use of the lead. Should you encounter dogs that appear aggressive take care and stay clear by crossing to the other side to the street if necessary.

If you are visiting friends who have a dog, look at it from the host dogs point of view. You are going on to its territory it is quite likely the host dog is feeling a little unsure of how much it wants to share or protect its territory. Always introduce the dogs a few houses away so territorial aggression is not activated. Let the dogs get acquainted for a few minutes then walk them on leash back to the home you are visiting and go straight to the back yard. Let your puppy off leash first while the host dog watches still on lead. Then the host dog can be let off after 5 minutes or so, providing no aggression is evident. Never just go inside the visitor's home, introducing the dogs inside. This often causes significant problems.

## **GENERAL PUPPY HANDLING**

The Breeding & Kennel Manager will show you how to start collar and leading training at the second home visit.

Controlling and handling a potential detector dog puppy effectively is important to ensure that the standards are maintained and thereby ensuring that the puppy understands regardless of the person handling them they must follow certain ground rules. In this section it will cover, obedience, noise control, off lead handling (Labradors only), recall, and social behaviour. You will also have assistance from the Breeding & Kennel Manager in these areas.

Respect – maintaining an appropriate level of respect is essential, this does not mean being "heavy handed" or overly dominant, respect is earned not given automatically. Respect covers the following:

1. being consistent
2. making sure that the puppy knows you mean what you say
3. giving an appearance that you are well in control and positive in your actions
4. showing leadership and guidance
5. being one step ahead and anticipating the puppy's next action

Patient, care and relaxed handling – maintain an approach and demeanour that is calm and relaxed as panicking and overexcited handling will result in confusion, anxiety and internalised frustration from the puppy. Often it will take several repetitions for a puppy to learn a task, have patience and do not take the easy option of giving in as it will only reinforce difficult behaviours.

Use of voice – The manner and tone of verbal communication will greatly influence the way in which the puppy responds to you. Volume and tone are important and should both be pitched at a level to best suit the desired and undesired behaviour. Do not over use your voice by "chattering" to your puppy, as your voice will become boring and loss it's effectiveness.

## BASIC OBEDIENCE

The purpose and value of basic obedience

1. assists in gaining respect / control of the puppy
2. it is the building block on which all training is based
3. is it required for social and work situations
4. effective control helps minimise the nuisance or embarrassment factor
5. reduces stress on the handler and the puppy
6. sets appropriate boundaries of behaviour

Initially the environment to practice basic obedience should be free of distractions, a hall way or garage with the doors shut is excellent for a puppy. This will enable the puppy to direct its attention on you. Sessions should be approximately 5-10 minutes and always end on a positive note. Rewards should be something of value such as food, use puppy biscuits from the puppy's daily ration.

Remember the puppy has no idea what the command mean until it has been taught and rewarded. What ever behaviour you reward for the puppy will display again.

Commands should be given in a clear voice but not threatening or loud. To maintain consistency and avoid confusion for the puppy, commands should be kept the same. Always use the puppy's name first to get its attention then the command.

### Commands

At MAFBNZ we use the following commands;

- Sit:** when wanting the puppy to place it's rear end on the ground
- Leave it:** used as a correction to canine aggression. Used while behavior is building (not when it has already "exploded"), combined with a lead correction if required.
- Easy:** use to slow the puppy down if he/she is pulling on the lead, combined with a little tap on the lead
- Be Quick:** use as a command to initiate toileting when on grass and then praise with the words "good puppy" once the puppy has started to toilet
- This Way:** use as a command when about to change direction
- Wait:** use as a command when wanting the dog to stay still, e.g. wait whilst you go through at gate / door. Also used when feeding the puppy. It is to wait before starting to eat.
- OK:** use as a release command e.g. when feeding the puppy you ask the puppy to sit and wait while putting the food on the ground then say OK so the puppy knows it can then approach the bowl to eat.

Come: use to call the puppy to you

Good: when rewarding the puppy for good behavior.

Once the puppy understands and performs these commands well they can then be used in other environments e.g. sitting before crossing the road, at the park for recall. At this point the puppy does not need to be rewarded with biscuits all of the time, a pat will also suffice as reward. The Breeding & Kennel Manager will advise you on reward schedules and help you with obedience and commands.

## EXERCISE AND SOCIALISATION

Exercise and socialisation are critical to properly develop the puppy's temperament. No matter how good the genetic stock if socialisation of the pup is taken for granted the puppy will never achieve their full potential. Freedom in the garden or home is excellent, but the puppy will also need exposure outside the home. Giving your puppy an enriched environment and different experiences is important to personality development.

If the puppy knows only the backyard then they should be taken on walks out front, in a field, to a school yard, or to a friend's or neighbour's home.

It is important to remember that a puppy goes through a fearful stage at around 8 weeks of age so they should not be taken to places with loud noises and confusion during that period.

Without a variety of experiences before 12 weeks of age your puppy may not gain the basic temperament necessary to perform detector dog work when fully grown. **Your puppy should be exposed to AT LEAST 3 different places between 8 and 12 weeks of age.** Long visits aren't necessary. Twenty minutes is usually sufficient for each new visit. Taking the pup for walks to different places is a good way for them to learn to accept new experiences. Excursions to parks, shopping centres, and public gatherings on a regular basis both before and after 12 weeks of age are vital. The Breeding & Kennel Manager will show you how to socialise your puppy appropriately. Your puppy should learn to walk on a loose leash. Do not allow the puppy to drag you down the street for a walk. Proper leash control means teaching your puppy not to pull into the lead. Walking on a tight lead only encourages your dog to pull even more, thereby compounding the problem. As your puppy starts to forge out front just before the lead goes tight you should pop the lead back in your direction and say "Easy". If the lead is already tight your corrections will be ineffective. To avoid this turn slightly to allow slack in the lead while simultaneously popping the lead in the direction of travel. The correction will have to be quick and sudden--surprise is important. Nagging corrections are as ineffective as no corrections. Corrections must be consistent and strong enough to stop the undesired behaviour. When changing directions say "this way". The Breeding & Kennel Manager will show you correct leash control at the 9 week home visit.

Remember a young puppy tires easily and too much exercise can be harmful at an early age. Adjust the amount of exercise to the size and age of the pup. Do not allow the puppy to exhaust itself in play with older dogs or children and try to avoid walking in the heat of the day. Supervision of the puppy during these times is important and **never let the dog off lead**. The only exception to this are Labrador puppies in the Active dog Programme; the Breeding & Kennel Manager will advise the puppy walkers of these puppies what to do.

## **FREE RUNNING / OFF LEAD – LABRADORS ONLY**

Once the puppy has a recall at home and on the long line at the park it can then be allowed to free run. Free running should only be done once the following has been considered:

1. Recall response – the puppy is consistently responding when required to the command at home and while on the long line in the park
2. Safety – is the area you want to free run in safe from traffic, broken glass, barbed wire, debris, steep banks, water, etc
3. Legal – are dogs allowed to free run in this area? Is there access to livestock? Is the puppy wearing its registration tag
4. Necessary equipment – collar, lead, registration, biscuit rewards (just in case)
5. Distraction – is the area relatively free of other dogs, food, litter, etc?
6. Nuisance – will the puppy cause nuisance to the general public, e.g. picnickers, footballers, etc?
7. Health – is the lapsed time since feeding sufficient to avoid bloat? 1 hour before feeding and 1 ½ hour after feeding.

Initially the puppy's insecurity will prevent it from straying to far from you and this combined with the continued recall practice in the home environment, should ensure the response is maintain. However, as the puppy matures and develops independence, it may become generally less responsive to you and this attitude may transfer to the free run / recall situation. On lead recall exercise will help with this, advice the Breeding & Kennel Manager if you are having problems.

## **INTRODUCTION TO TOWN CONDITIONS**

It is very important that your puppy become accustomed to the sights and sounds of city life at an early age. Even so, care should be taken not to put your puppy into overwhelming situations that may frighten them and possibly cause permanent phobias. Some puppies will be bolder than others. Less outgoing and softer puppies will require a more careful approach and introduction to the commotion of the city. The Breeding & Kennel Manager will advise you according to the nature of your puppy and when the time is right for you and your puppy to venture into the city.

The puppy should be introduced gradually to shops, stairways-closed and open backed, swinging doors, grates, bridges, bus depots, railway stations, elevators, and even construction and industrial areas. Heavy noisy machinery should initially be viewed from a distance but as the puppy matures gradually approach to within close proximity so your puppy will realise it will not harm them. Do not force your puppy if it is frightened of strange objects. Try to think of it from the puppy's perspective, from down at their level.

If your puppy is attempting to back away from an object do not restrain them as this will cause more fear, but act confidently and reassuringly giving the puppy its full leash. Try to guide the puppy in a gentle but firm way while being careful not to praise the puppy for any fear responses. Often it is better to go on about your business, or move away from the area without acknowledging the puppy's fear, **never coddle the puppy during times of fright.** This only reinforces their fear. **Your puppy needs to learn to deal with stresses by confident handling on your part.**

Socialisation is very important for our puppies however unlike assistance dogs our puppies can be refused entry into public areas e.g. shopping malls. Once your puppy is placed with you the Breeding & Kennel Manager will ask you to fill in a form indicating the areas that you are most likely to walk your puppy. A letter will then be sent to this business for approval.



## **GENERAL FIRST AID**

### Insect Bites:

First aid includes removing the insect and/or its stinger, applying cold compresses (or wet compresses of sodium bicarbonate paste, soothing lotion, etc.). In severe reactions, apply ice packs to the affected area. If any swelling of the face occurs contact the Breeding & Kennel Manager immediately.

### Cuts:

When superficial, treat with a pad of cotton wool and diluted Detol and if required bandage. If cut appears serious get in touch with the Breeding & Kennel Manager.

### Poisoning:

Treatment for poison depends on the toxin ingested. Generally, if the poison was not caustic, induce vomiting by administering orally washing soda crystals. If the toxin was caustic or corrosive, do not induce vomiting but dilute it with milk or vegetable oil mixed with activated charcoal or kaolin. If it was a known acid, administer antacids such as baking soda. If it was a known alkali (base), administer vinegar or lemon juice. First aid is primarily aimed at reducing the amount of ingested poison absorbed by the body. Transport your puppy immediately to a Veterinarian giving them prior notice of your arrival and details of poison.

### Foreign Bodies:

Should your puppy swallow any foreign bodies, contact the Breeding & Kennel Manager immediately. Common items swallowed – socks, tampons, food items from rubbish bins / compost e.g. corn cobs, child's Lego and similar toys, plastic wrap from food.

### Diarrhoea:

Generally, if the diarrhoea lasts only a day or two and the puppy is still happy in itself, restricting or curtailing food intake for a period of 24 hours followed by a bland diet of chicken, cottage cheese with rice will bring it under control, usually it is something they have eaten that has upset their stomach. In all other cases contact the Breeding & Kennel Manager.

### Poisonous Plants

Pant poisoning is not that common in dogs (compared with farm animals and horses) but a number of plants are toxic and they may be consumed experimentally or out of greed. Generally they irritate the digestive tract, cause vomiting and diarrhoea but some also or only produce nervous signs.

- Azalea
- Berries of holly and mistletoe
- Leaves and flowers of delphinium
- Hydrangea
- Clematis
- Lily-of-the-valley
- Bird of paradise
- Bulbs of Lily and Iris families – toxic
- Buttercup
- Crocus
- Cherry, almond and apricot pips – if eaten in large quantities can cause cyanide poisoning
- Daffodil – spring bulbs
- Foxglove
- Ivy
- Mushrooms and toadstools
- Sweet pea
- Oleander – this common plant can be deadly. Never throw your dog an oleander stick, a single bite could be fatal
- Privet
- Rhododendron
- Tulip
- Tomato vines, raisins, grapes,
- Wandering dew, paspalum, rye grass – are common causes of allergic reactions in dogs, usually resulting in itchy feet and stomach rashes
- Wisteria

### Other common house hold poisons

- Antifreeze
- Any house hold cleaning products
- Rat / slug baits
- Chocolate, coffee and many other foods
- Alcohol
- Insect control products e.g. ant poison
- Human medications
- Home decorating e.g. paints
- Christmas presents as you don't know what is in them until the puppy rips it open

If you are concerned at all regarding the health of the puppy contact the Breeding & Kennel Manager.

## **FEMALE PUPPIES IN SEASON**

A female puppy may come into season at any time after six months, however, it generally occurs between 8 and 12 months of age, a letter will be sent to you around this time as a reminder and advising you of signs to look out for. Thereafter the heat or oestrous cycle occurs approximately every 6 months. At the onset and during oestrous you will most likely note an increase in the puppy's activities in the form of general restlessness, and a discharge of blood from the vulva. **The Breeding & Kennel Manager must be informed when your Bitch comes in season.** The puppy is then brought to the kennels for boarding for the duration of the season, 21 days.

## **BOARDING PUPPIES WHILE YOU GO AWAY**

At any stage you can call the Breeding & Kennel Manager to arrange boarding at the Detector Dog Kennels. We would ask that you give us at least 1 days notice and provide us with the time of drop off / pick up.

The kennels are open for pick up and drop off during the following times –

Monday to Friday – 9am to 4pm

Saturday, Sunday and Statutory Holidays – 9am to 12noon

## **BAD HABITS**

Your puppy must learn not to jump on people or sleep on furniture. When you catch your puppy attempting to do this quickly put the puppy down while saying "no". Consistency while using the appropriate level of correction is necessary otherwise your puppy will not respect you and/or will become confused. Over correcting a puppy can cause serious problems that may never be overcome in training. If problem behaviours appear to be developing and you are having difficulty in gaining control of your puppy call the Breeding & Kennel Manager. A special session can be arranged to help sort out problem behaviours.

Do not allow your puppy to bark at visitors who come to the house. Instead encourage your puppy to be friendly to everyone and not to be suspicious of people. Efforts should be made to have friends and family visit periodically so your puppy gains new friends and experiences. Do not allow people to pat the puppy if it rolls onto its back and exposes its tummy. This is a submissive gesture and should not be encouraged. Walk away from the puppy without talking and ignore it until it sits up.

**DO NOT** feed your puppy from the table or allow it to beg or whine. This may be another time when the crate comes in handy or you may want to consider putting your puppy outdoors. It is your responsibility to not allow nuisance behaviour to develop. Snacks or titbits between your puppy's meals should not be permitted. This develops bad eating habits and often leads to obesity.

## **COMMON PROBLEMS ANSWERED**

Please contact the Breeding & Kennel Manager for further advice.

### **Submissive Urination**

This is an involuntary and perfectly normal reaction to the presence of a more dominant animal.

- Most puppies will grow out of it
- Do – not acknowledge the puppy e.g. patting its tummy, talking to it. Rather ignore the puppy and walk away.

### **Mouthing**

This is a natural behaviour and allows the puppy to learn bite inhibition.

- Discourage the behaviour by giving the puppy something else to bite and play with
- Do not over excite the puppy
- At the same time the puppy bites you pinch the lip or roll the lip onto its K9 and squeeze at the same time say a firm "No". As soon as the puppy releases praise the puppy, then give it something else to play with
- Do-not play tug of war with a nippy puppy
- "time out" outside so the puppy can calm down

### **Mounting**

Both male and female puppies will display this behaviour and it usually occurs with the on set of puberty. This will generally be directed at less dominant person's in the house like child.

- Physically remove the puppy and firmly say "No"
- Place the puppy outside until it calms down

### **Food Aggression / Aggression towards family members**

This is generally over a bone, food, object or person. The Breeding & Kennel Manager should be notified immediately if this behaviour occurs and advice on a course of action will be given. A home visit / kennel stay may be required.

### **Destructiveness**

Can be caused by boredom, teething, attention seeking.

- Ensure the puppy is getting enough exercise and has specific play times with the family
- If teething, the puppy can have a rawhide chew, raw shank or raw brisket bone. This may help alleviate the pain.
- If the puppy is chewing plants or objects e.g. furniture then citronella oil or Vicks vapour rub can be applied to deter the chewing
- Ensure that children keep their bedroom doors closed to avoid toys being

stolen and chewed

- Give the puppy something it can chew up such as an old cardboard box, an old sock with newspaper scrunched up inside it.

### **Digging**

A natural behaviour

- Give the puppy a specific area that it can dig, such as an old sandpit. Hide food / toys in this area and make a game out of it.
- If caught in the act of digging vocally correct the puppy at the same time squirt it with a hose or water pistol
- Bury your puppy's faeces in the hole and cover with dirt
- Give the puppy something else to do such as hide treats in the garden to look for, a toy to play with or even a cardboard box to chew up.

### **Barking**

Dogs bark for a reason e.g. stranger danger, something they can not see but can hear cats and other dogs. Before discouraging this behaviour try to find out what is causing the barking first.

- Verbally reprimand "No"
- Call the puppy inside and distract with a toy or game
- Squirt the puppy with water at the same time a firm "No"

### **Chasing the cat**

Unfortunately if the cat runs the puppy will chase, it is a natural behaviour.

- Verbally reprimand the puppy "No"
- Call the puppy inside and distract with a toy or game
- Squirt the puppy with water at the same time a firm "No"

### **Toilet training**

The puppy will toilet as soon as it wakes up, after a meal and after play. Take the puppy out at these times – use the command "be quick" and reward the puppy when it has toileted. If under 3-4 months old take the puppy out at regular intervals during the day.

- If the puppy is over 3 months of age and is still waking up during the night to toilet then feed the puppy earlier at night and take away access to water 2 hours prior to going to bed. Ensure that the puppy has had an opportunity to go outside to toilet prior to being out into the crate.
- If the puppy is over 3 months of age and still toilets inside, go back to basics and even put the puppy on a lead to ensure it does go outside
- To remove urine odour from carpets mix 1 part vinegar to 3 parts water and keep in a handy spray bottle

***Remember it is not the puppy's fault when it toilets inside, do not hit the puppy or rub the puppy's nose in its faeces or urine.***

## **Leading**

If the puppy is pulling on lead

- Pop the lead rather than dragging and pulling the lead. Use a happy voice with the command "this way"
- Every time the puppy pulls stop or turn and walk the other way
- Teach the puppy to sit at intersections, before going through gates and doors. Reward the puppy with verbal praise and a pat. A few of the puppy's biscuits can be used as a reward but these must be limited.

Chews on the lead while walking

- Use the same technique as for biting or you can put a little Tea tree oil, Vicks vapour rub or citronella oil on the lead to discourage chewing

**Jacket problems** – ensure you are putting the jacket on the way the Breeding & Kennel Manager has shown you

Runs away when it sees the jacket, chews the jacket

- Make the process fun, encourage the puppy with a few of its biscuits, don't pull the jacket over the puppy's head rather place it onto the puppy then do up
- If the puppy runs off do not chase the puppy

## **Running away with items / stealing**

The puppy only wants you to play and chase them, do not turn this into a game

- Encourage the puppy to come back to you by using some of their biscuits or another toy – call them by their name using a happy tone to your voice e.g. "Buster come". Once the puppy comes to you praise and swap the items.

## **Scratching and crying at the door to come in**

This is an undesirable behaviour

- Ignore the behaviour and do not let the puppy inside. Close curtains if needed.
- If behaviour persists a firm "No" and a bowl of water

## **Over excited and jumping up on visitors**

Very natural for a puppy however an undesirable behaviour

- Get the puppy to sit before being patted ( may need to put the puppy on lead )
- If the puppy jumps up a firm "No off" at the same time step forward. This will off balance the puppy making it an uncomfortable experience
- If very over excited put outside to settle down

A good way to teach the puppy not to become over excited when you or the

children come home is to ignore the puppy for the first 20 minutes that you are home. Then when the puppy is calm you can interact. The puppy will learn that interaction only happens when they are quite and calm.

**ANY ISSUES THAT CAN NOT BE RESOLVED IN A FEW DAYS MUST BE DIRECTED TO THE BREEDING & KENNEL MANAGER. IF ISSUES ARE LEFT UNRESOLVED THIS MAY AFFECT THE PUPPY'S SUITABILITY FOR DETECTION WORK**

### **NON NEGOTIABLE RULES FOR YOU AND YOUR PUPPY**

1. No puppy is to be off lead outside of their property unless it is a Labrador who has had recall and free running training.
2. No puppy is to sleep on beds, sit on furniture, sit on person's laps at any time
3. Puppies are given 15 minutes to eat their meal then it is removed and they must wait until the next meal time.
4. No extra treats are to be given unless advised by the Breeding & Kennel Manager. A raw beef bone from the butcher may be given once a week. DO NOT feed cooked bones, these splinters and may cause serious harm.
5. No puppy is to leave the Auckland area unless you have authorisation from the Breeding & Kennel Manager
6. All health and behaviour issues are to be reported to the Breeding & Kennel Manager as soon as possible.
7. If your puppy escapes the Breeding & Kennel Manager must be informed immediately and if not found within an hour the local pound, SPCA and animal shelters are to be contacted and advised.
8. The Breeding & Kennel Manager must be informed immediately if the puppy bites or growls at a person and / or dog especially if it is the general public.
9. The puppy is only to be handled by the caregivers in the puppy walking household. No child under the age of 16 yrs is to be left to supervise the puppy off the property e.g. taking it for a walk by them selves.
10. The puppy must be secured in the vehicle with either a dog harness / crated / lead shut in the door / dog barrier.
11. While MAF BNZ will pay for and send out your Council dog registration tag and replace any lost or damaged tags it is the puppy walker's responsibility to ensure they are aware of the dog by laws in their council area. Any breaches of these by laws by puppy walkers which incur a fine will not be paid for by MAF BNZ.

## **PUPPY SCHEDULE FOR NEXT 12 MONTHS**

### Week of 1<sup>st</sup> December – 8 weeks old

Placement of the puppy at 8 of age in home. The puppy is NOT to leave the Property. This first week is a time for the puppy to get use to the household, day to Day routines, crate and toilet training. A collar will be worn by the puppy

### Week of 8<sup>th</sup> December – 9 weeks old

First home visit by Breeding & Kennel Manager (BKM). They will advise on Socialisation needed for the week which will involve – car rides, lead training and Walks around the neighbourhood. During these walks the puppy will need to be carried at ALL times. Basic obedience and commands will also be shown. 2nd vaccination will be organised by the BKM.

### Week 15<sup>th</sup> December – 10 weeks old

2nd Home visit by BKM. They will advise on socialisation needed for the week which will involve jacket training and arrange a time and date for the first social walk in public. Generally this is at a shopping centre however due to Christmas shopping centres will be avoided and a quieter area used e.g. local shops.

### Week of 22<sup>nd</sup> December – 11 weeks old

First social walk

### Week of 29<sup>th</sup> December – 12 weeks

3rd vaccination will be organised by the BKM. Puppy can then be taken on lead to Parks etc

**If at any stage the puppy requires boarding at the kennels over the Christmas / New Year period please contact the BKM. Kennel hours during the weekends for pick up and drop off are restricted to Saturdays and Sundays 9am to 12noon. Monday to Friday kennel hours are 9am – 4pm**

### Week of the 10<sup>th</sup> January

First shopping centre visit with BKM. On this visit you will be shown how to socialise your puppy correctly in this environment.

### Week of 24<sup>th</sup> January

BKM will pick up the puppy from your home for drive training at a local park; you



are not required to come. The puppy will be away from home for approximately 1 hour.

Week of 14<sup>th</sup> February  
Shopping centre visit.

Week of 28<sup>th</sup> February

BKM will pick up the puppy from your home for drive training at a local park; you are not required to come. The puppy will be away from home for approximately 1 hour.

13<sup>th</sup> March – Puppy Walk in the Park

4pm meet at Cornwall Park in the Puhutukawa Drive car park. This walk will be clockwise around the base of the hill. It will take approximately 45mins. All puppies must be on their short "business" lead NOT long lines. Please bring "poo" bags.

Week of 21<sup>st</sup> March

BKM will pick up the puppy from your home for drive training at a local park; you are not required to come. The puppy will be away from home for approximately 1 hour.

April – compulsory stay at kennels for 7 days

Please advise the BKM drop of and pick up dates and times

Week of 16<sup>th</sup> May

Shopping centre visit

Week of 13<sup>th</sup> June

BKM will pick up the puppy from your home for drive training at a local park; you are not required to come. The puppy will be away from home for approximately 1 hour.

Week of 4<sup>th</sup> July

Shopping centre visit

Week of 25<sup>th</sup> July

BKM will pick up the puppy from your home for drive training at a local park; you are not required to come. The puppy will be away from home for approximately 1 hour.

Week of 15<sup>th</sup> August

Shopping centre visit

Week of 5<sup>th</sup> September

BKM will pick up the puppy from your home for drive training at a local park; you are not required to come. The puppy will be away from home for approximately 1 hour.

Week of 26<sup>th</sup> September

BKM will do a home visit

We will notify you in September as to when the puppy will return to the kennels in October for training.

## Contact numbers

Kirsty Ansell – MAF BNZDDP

Breeding & Kennel Manager

Wk - 09 9098577, mobile text – 0299098577

Home – 09 232 8211

[kirsty.ansell@maf.govt.nz](mailto:kirsty.ansell@maf.govt.nz)

## MAF DDP – Puppy Walker Interview Guideline

### Property Inspection

1. Enter property, take mental note of entrance / how busy the roads are / fencing
2. Introduce yourself and give business card. Ask to inspect property first. If there is a dog / children present keep an eye on their behaviour towards you and how the owner / parent talks & disciplines them during your inspection
3. Property Inspection – (Explain that you are looking for any areas that a puppy can get over / under / thru and point out any issues) Fencing needs to be a minimum of 140cm in height, approx 10sq mt in area with adequate grass / is the vege garden fenced off, do they use poisons, can the pup get under the house, tidiness (junk lying around), wandering dew plant, does the pup have direct access to the house from the yard. Can you see a beagle puppy safely living in this environment? ( gut feeling also )
4. If property is not up to standard application is declined, if they are not happy with your decision, say that you will consult with your manager who will make the final decision and she will contact them. They are welcome to fix areas etc but this will need to be re inspection before an interview takes place and they may still be declined.
5. If property is up to standard (can include fixing “minor” issues e.g. blocking smaller areas under fences / wire across gateways) proceed to interview.

### Things to keep in mind.....

- Is the garden too nice
- How much grass is there
- Is the garden full of junk.....?
- Is there a dog next door
- What if it rains and no-ones home, is there shelter outside
- Can the pup get under any building e.g. house
- If there is a dog in the home where does it sleep

### Interview

1. Explain that first you need to ask them a series of questions which will help us determine their suitability for our Puppy walking programme. Once you have finish with the questions you will then tell them about our programme and answer any questions. (If there is a dog / children present keep an eye on

MAF DETECTOR DOG PROGRAMME

Puppy Walkers interview Guidelines

Authorised – K Ansell – Breeding & Kennel Manager

their behaviour towards you and how the owner / parent talks & disciplines them during your interview )

Ask question on sheet (may have to skip some e.g. if they don't have a dog)

2. Show brochure (leave with them) and explain Passive vs. Active dogs. Breeding programme for both. Then follow the format below

#### Why do we need puppy walkers / what are their responsibilities

- To look after pups from approx. 9wks to 14 months of age.
- To look after the day to day care of the puppy e.g. feeding, grooming, exercising and just to let the puppy be a puppy
- To socialise the puppy at malls / school events / other areas where they can become familiar with all sorts of sites, sounds & people. NOT food areas e.g. food town & restaurants. We do not come under the same law as Guide dogs; we are not allowed to go where ever we please. If you are asked to leave an area you must do so e.g. store however most malls are pro active and will allow us in.
- If at any stage you feel that things are getting too much or circumstances change the puppy is returned to us, we can also remove a puppy if we feel it is not developing in the way it should.
- To contact the BKM when ANY problems arise both health & behaviour ASAP so we can sort it out before it becomes too big.

#### MAF DDP responsibilities

- To provide all equipment for the puppy e.g. crate / food / medical care / collar & leads / registration BUT we will not pay for damage done to property
- To provide training & feed back to the puppy walker & puppy by meeting regularly approx. 3 wkly at various sites in Auckland. Home visits will also be arranged and can be done sooner if required.
- To provide boarding at our kennel facilities for the puppy when the family goes away on holiday or wants time without the puppy. At 6mths a compulsory 1 week stay is required for puppy assessments and if you have a female she will board with us when in season (approx. 6mth old) for 3 weeks.
- To be contactable 7 days a week 24hrs a day for advise.
- We have a school programme so can visit your child's school
- If at any stage during the puppy walking process the puppy is removed from the programme ( lack of food drive, health, fear etc etc ) and is found suitable for homing as a pet then the puppy walkers are offered first refusal. MAF BNZ DDP will pay for desexing.

MAF DETECTOR DOG PROGRAMME

Puppy Walkers interview Guidelines

Authorised – K Ansell – Breeding & Kennel Manager

Version 1

## About beagle puppies

- They are unlike any other puppy you would have ever dealt with.
- Pushy, inquisitive, dominating, hyper active
- Like most puppies they may chew, dig, steal, when bored they will destroy things (we can help you with any problem but you first MUST tell us you are having problems....)
- They will not take any 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> time. There MUST be black & white in their training no gray areas e.g. not allowed on couch but kids sneak onto couch when parents aren't looking. They will constantly push boundaries.
- At no stage is the puppy to be let off lead outside your property, they are a scent hound and will pick up a scent and run with it. If a puppy does escape we must be notified immediately
- You can not leave food sitting around e.g. defrosting or kids sitting on floor eating lunch. Our beagles LOVE anything that smells or looks like food. (Use the instance – we had a 5mth old beagle puppy eat an entire chicken casserole made for a family of 4 and then stole some choc. Chip muffins from the cupboard....)

Our beagle puppies make the best working dogs but not so great as pets

Extras.....

### Things to keep in mind.....

- Is the house too ..... nice or too "messy"
- Do they come across as genuine, are they doing this for the right reasons
- What is your gut feeling
- Did they really listen to you or did they think they knew more than they really did.....
- Do they understand what you are saying and did they ask appropriate questions
- Did they make an effort to tidy up for you or did they just leave kids toys lying around, rubbish on the floor etc etc.
- Is the cat food sitting around
- Are they going to be a good ambassador for MAF DDP

MAF DETECTOR DOG PROGRAMME

Puppy Walkers interview Guidelines

Authorised – K Ansell – Breeding & Kennel Manager

OVER THE PHONE INTERVIEW / ON SITE INSPECTION OF  
PROSPECTIVE PUPPYWALKERS

Date : \_\_\_\_\_ Interviewer : \_\_\_\_\_

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Ph. Home : \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile : \_\_\_\_\_ Work : \_\_\_\_\_

Email address ; \_\_\_\_\_

Children ( ages ) : \_\_\_\_\_

**Why have you applied to the programme ?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Are there any Children that visit your house hold** Yes                      No  
**how often** \_\_\_\_\_ **how old are they** \_\_\_\_\_

**Is anyone in the house allergic to dogs**                      Yes                      No

**Are there any other persons that may come into contact with the dog e.g.**  
**lawn mower man / meter reader / house cleaner**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Do you own your own home**                      Yes                      No  
If the home is a rental then written consent from the home owner must be  
obtained prior to acceptance to the programme  
**Approval letter received ( attach )**                      Yes                      No

**Will you be moving home in the 12 months**                      Yes                      No

**Work – how many hours are you away from home during the day & what  
type of employment is it**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**FENCING**

**Please explain the outside area that the puppy would be in**

**Fencing type & area size :** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Height of fencing ( not less that 1.2m ) :** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Do you have a vegetable garden / compost area / swimming pool etc are these fenced off**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**ON SITE INSPECTION OF PROPERTY comments**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Property**

**Accepted**

**Declined**

**PETS**

**Do you currently have a dog in your home** Yes No

**If yes – age \_\_\_\_\_ sex male / female desexed Yes No**

**Does your council allow more than one dog on the property** Yes No

**What experience has your dog had with puppies?**

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<b><u>ON-SITE ASSESSMENT</u></b>	
<b>Viewed vaccination certificates</b>	Yes No
<b>Dog last wormed _____</b>	<b>Flea treatment _____</b>
<b>Temperament of dog</b>	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
<b>If your dog showed aggression towards the puppy what would you do?</b>	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
<b>How would you ensure that your dog got enough attention and care while the puppy is around?</b>	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
<b>Comments</b>	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	



**SOCIALISATION**

Are you prepared to socialise the puppy at various places such as shopping malls / industrial areas / school events at least twice a week Yes No

Do you have a vehicle that the puppy can safely travel in Yes No

Comments

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**IN THE HOME**

The puppy is required access to the family home and during the initial toilet training stage may urinate and defecate inside your home. Are you prepared to have the puppy in your home and follow the toilet training procedures as outlined by MAF. Yes No

Comments

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The puppy sleeps in a crate at night with the door shut, where in the house would this crate be

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**GENERAL QUESTIONS TO ASK AT ONSITE INSPECTION**

If the puppy was to toilet inside what would you do? \_\_\_\_\_

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If the puppy nipped one of the children while playing what would you do? \_\_\_\_\_

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If you were at the park with the puppy and a dog ran up to you that was off lead what would you do? \_\_\_\_\_

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**If the puppy jumped on the couch what would you do?**

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**If you child or another person s child hit / kicked the puppy what would you do?**

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**Availability – are there any upcoming holidays that you are unable to take the puppy e.g a big trip over seas**      Yes      No

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Over the phone interview completed      date : \_\_\_\_\_ Initial : \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments by interviewer

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On site inspection / assessment completed      date : \_\_\_\_\_ Initial : \_\_\_\_\_

Comments by interviewer

**Are the applicants :**      **physically fit**      Yes      No

**Listen well**      Yes      No

**Time Available**      Yes      No

**Attitude towards dogs**      Firm      Average      Soft

**Comments**

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**Letter sent to Applicant**

date : \_\_\_\_\_

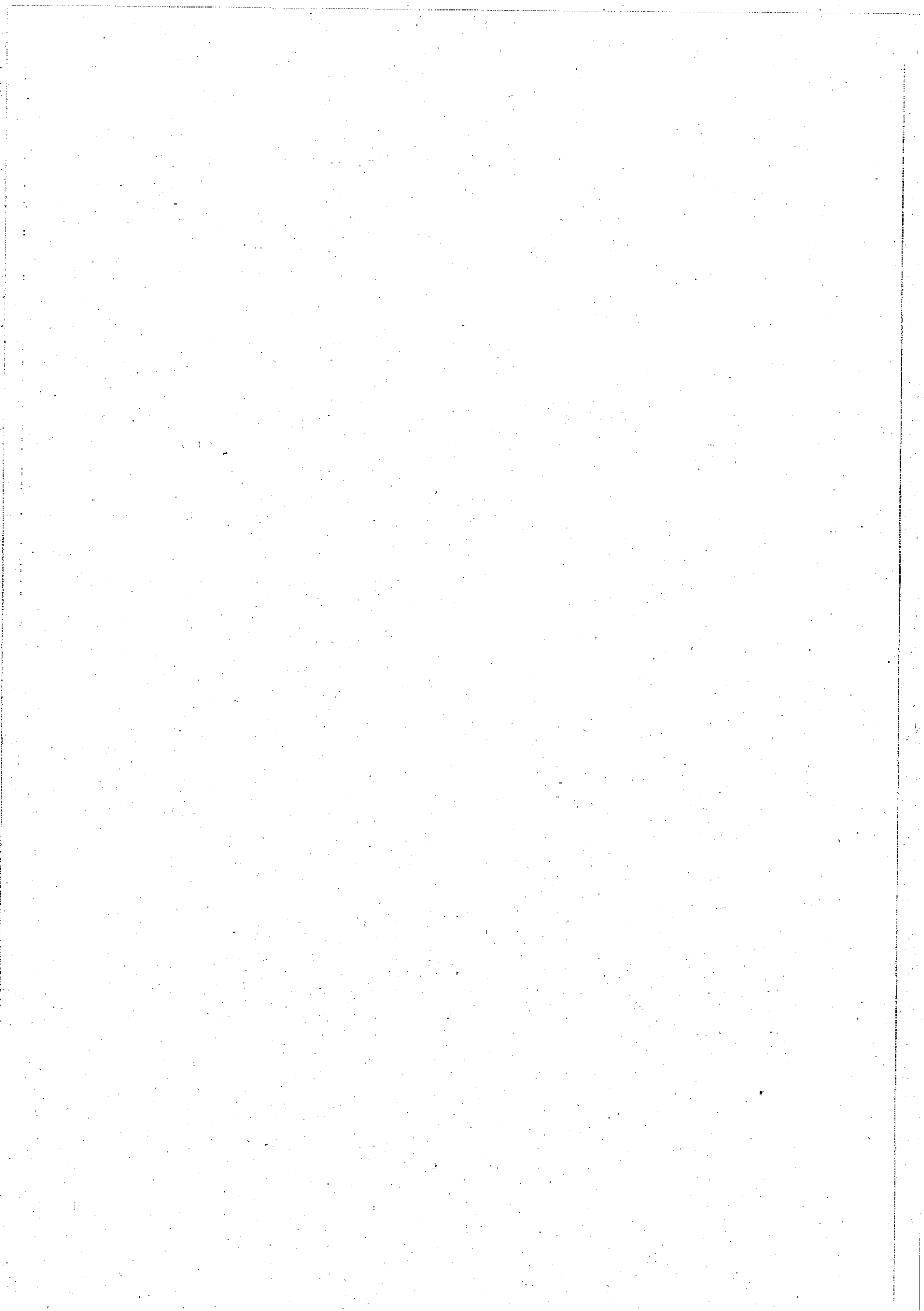
**ACCEPTED – Beagle litter**

**Labrador litter**

**DECLINED – comments on why**

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Kirsty Ansell  
Breeding & Kennel Manager  
MAF DDP**



21st November 2010

\*\*\*\*\* Family

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

AUCKLAND

Dear \*\*\*\*\* Family

**Congratulations** on your selection to the MAF Detector Dog Puppy Walking Programme. We hope you enjoyed your orientation day and the demonstrations by our handler and Detector Dogs.

Please find enclosed information regarding your role as a MAF Detector Dog Puppy Walker and important information on the care and training of the puppy. Please ensure that the whole family reads and understands the information prior to placement of the puppy. Further information will be given on the day of your puppy placement.

On the day of your puppy placement I would ask that you allow one hour for us to sit down and go through the relevant information, answer any questions and then introduce the puppy into the home environment.

Date of Puppy Placement: 1st December 2010

Time: 10am

Please confirm the date / time by email [kirsty.ansell@maf.govt.nz](mailto:kirsty.ansell@maf.govt.nz)

The staff at the MAF BNZ Detector Dog Programme look forward to having your family in our Puppy Walking Programme.

Yours sincerely

Kristy Ansell  
Breeding & Kennel Manager  
MAF Detector Dog Programme



**AN AGREEMENT** between THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE NEW ZEALAND (herein called MAFBNZ) of the one part, and \*\*\*\*\* (herein called the CUSTODIAN) of the other part. **WHEREAS** MAF the owner of a **LABRADOR PUPPY dog named: ELVIS** and will remain the property of MAF BNZ until otherwise stated (i.e. the dog is no longer required for training as a detector dog or for use as breeding stock.)

**IT IS HEREBY AGREED THAT:**

1. THE CUSTODIAN will keep the dog at his/her home - \*\*\*\*\* **Auckland**, and will feed, exercise, and care for the dog until required by MAFBNZ, and upon request he/she will release the dog in good order and condition to MAFBNZ.
2. If the dog shall become ill the CUSTODIAN will **immediately** notify MAF, and if required take the dog to a Veterinary Surgeon.
3. The CUSTODIAN will provide the dog with food and treatment as stated by MAF, and will faithfully carry out the instructions of MAF in the care, feeding and socialisation training of the dog while it is in the possession of the CUSTODIAN.
4. The CUSTODIAN will be prepared to have regular contact with MAF in his/her home or local shopping centres for walks etc and/or at the MAF Detector Dog Training Centre.
5. If the CUSTODIAN has taken all reasonable care of the dog and it becomes lost or injured, no liability shall be attached to the CUSTODIAN providing he/she **immediately** reports the facts to MAF, and, where the dog is lost, takes all reasonable steps for its recovery.
6. MAF will not be liable for any damage caused by the dog while it is in the care of the CUSTODIAN.
7. MAF reserves the right to place the dog in whichever environment it deems suitable prior to the dog being offered back to the CUSTODIAN, if the dog is withdrawn from the MAF programme.
8. MAFBNZ reserves the right to ensure the dog is spayed/neutered if the dog is withdrawn from the MAF programme.
9. The CUSTODIAN will not permit the dog to be used for breeding purposes without prior permission from MAF.
10. The following costs will be borne by MAF until such time as the dog is withdrawn from the MAF programme.
  - 1) Registration with the local and Manukau City Council.
  - 2) Vet visitations and regular worming / flea treatment
  - 3) All necessary food and equipment needed to keep the dog as stated in the provided Puppy Walking Kit.
  - 4) Access to bathing and boarding facilities at the Dog Training Centre.
11. MAF reserves the right to terminate this Agreement at any time whereby the CUSTODIAN will release the dog to MAF. At that time an explanation will be provided to the CUSTODIAN by MAF e.g. insufficient care.

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

(Custodian)

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE Kirsty Ansell

Breeding & Kennel Manager

DATE: 29/11/10



# PUPPY WALKER TEAM APPLICATION FORM

I would like to become a puppy walker

I would like to become a breeding stock holder

**1** Are you employed outside your home (if no, will you be looking for employment?) Allowed up to 20 hours a week.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** Details of household members (age of children etc).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3** Have you owned a dog before?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4** Other family pets?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5** Do you have a car in which the puppy may travel?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**6** Is the section adequately fenced (dog proof)?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



IF YOU'D LIKE TO HELP RAISE A FUTURE HERO OF THE NEW ZEALAND BORDER, PLEASE COMPLETE THE APPLICATION FORM ATTACHED AND RETURN IT TO:

Puppy Walker Team

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

Detector Dog Programme

PO Box 53066

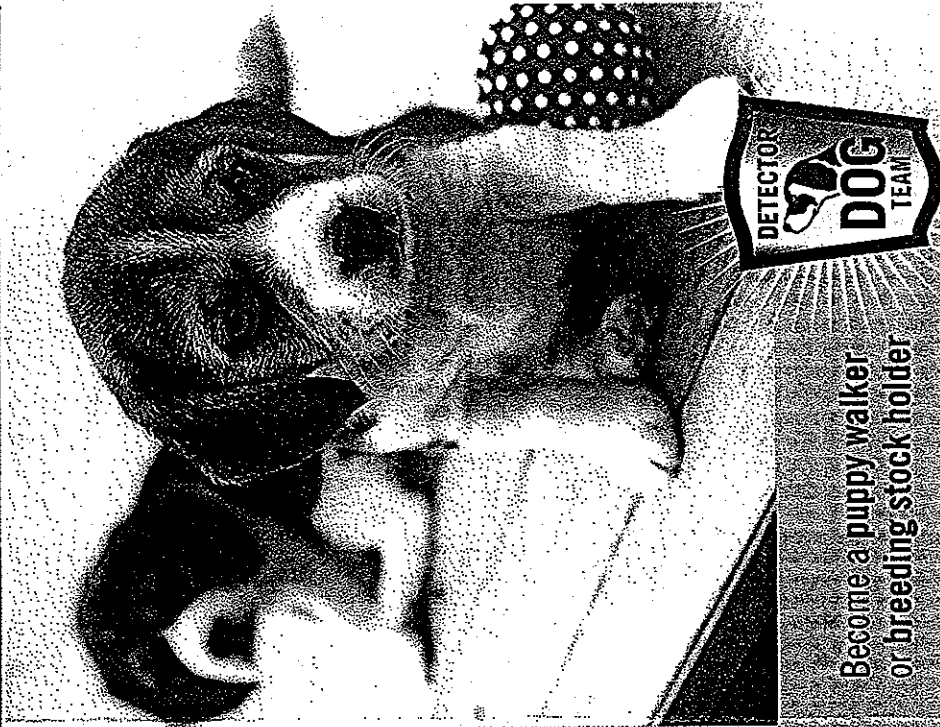
AUCKLAND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

[detector.dog@maf.govt.nz](mailto:detector.dog@maf.govt.nz)

New Zealand Government



# HELP BUILD THE TEAM

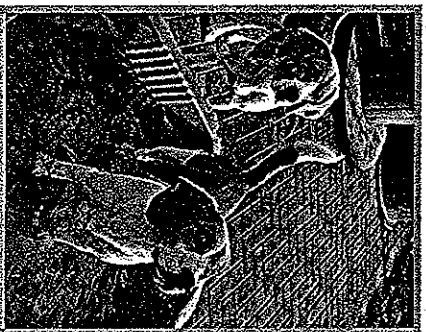


Become a puppy walker  
or breeding stock holder

NEW ZEALAND. IT'S OUR  
PLACE TO PROTECT.



# OUR DETECTOR DOGS ARE FAMOUS WORLDWIDE FOR THEIR WORK PROTECTING BORDERS AND UPHOLDING NEW ZEALAND LAW. WE NEED PEOPLE LIKE YOU TO HELP RAISE THE NEXT GENERATION.



It would only take one mango infested with fruit fly, one jar of honey containing bacteria or one container of meat infested with foot and mouth disease to create a potential disaster for our country. With their powerful noses, our beagles are trained to sniff out prohibited meat, plant material and fruit and vegetables in the baggage of passengers arriving from overseas. They work with Biosecurity Inspectors 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

## Help us breed and raise the detector dog team of the future.

Beagles were originally trained to follow scents as hunting dogs. They are small, non-threatening and naturally inquisitive – perfect for work as detector dogs. Beagles are ready for the team when they're one year old, so until then we need volunteers to rear, socialise and do early training for each puppy.

## How does it work?

Someone from our MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Detector Dog programme will come to your home to talk to you and make sure your property is suitable for a puppy. It is essential for the puppy to have company throughout the day, suitable fencing, a back yard to run around in and access to the family home. They'll also talk to you about what's involved in bringing up a puppy.

## Who pays for everything the puppy needs?

All food, shampoo, equipment like collars, bowl, flea treatments, puppy identification coats, brush, leash, service record book, toys and all veterinary costs are covered by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand.

## Will we have ongoing contact with MAF Biosecurity New Zealand?

Once a puppy is placed with you, we'll organise regular home visits and walks in shopping centres and other places so we can check on progress, answer questions, and provide supplies. Our Breeding and Kennel Manager is only a phone call away, and is happy to sort out any problems that you may have, any time. If you decide to go away on holiday or would like a puppy-free weekend, we provide boarding at our training facilities.

## What happens at 12 months old?

The puppy comes back to the MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Detector Dog Training Centre to start its important work – scent association training. Not all puppies will stay in New Zealand; some may go to work as detector dogs in other countries.

## Is there any chance of keeping the dog permanently?

If the puppy doesn't qualify as a detector dog you may have the option of keeping it as a pet or another good home will be found. If a female puppy is selected as a breeding bitch then you may be asked if you would like to become a breeding stock holder. Likewise when a detector dog retires you may be given the option to take the dog.

## Is it okay to have other pets in the household?

Cats, birds and rabbits are okay. You can have one other dog but it must be over 12 months old. Your circumstances will be assessed at an interview.

**7** Can you devote time to walk the puppy in town conditions at least two times a week?

**8** Can you devote time to exercise and socialise the puppy?

**9** Are you aware of and prepared to cope with puppy behaviour e.g. barking, chewing, digging etc?

Name

Address

Telephone

Signature

Date

## PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO:

Puppy Walker Team  
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand  
Detector Dog Programme  
PO Box 53066  
AUCKLAND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT





## SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK

Once the puppy enters the kennels at approx. 12-14mths of age potential breeding stock are put through the MAF DDP Detector Dog Training Programme. A dog must pass the course for it to be considered as potential breeding stock.

Siblings of potential breeding stock in training give an idea of the potential of the line and can affirm sound and steady temperament.

Individuals from average litters maybe selected as potential breeding stock and are put through the training as entire individuals, as an insurance policy in the event other excellent prospects are rendered unsuitable after x-rays or health issues are discovered further down the track. Some average individuals can develop more potential while in training and prove to be an excellent candidate for breeding.

Penn HIP x-rays and physical examination are done, at this stage some potential breeding stock are no longer breeding options depending on scores.

If a male is chosen as a potential stud dog a semen sample is collected and an assessment made on his fertility. If he is accepted as a stud dog then semen collections will be done for freezing to be used later for AI.

At the completion of the selection process all qualified breeding males will continue to work as Detector Dogs, however the handler must be aware of canine male behaviour that they may encounter e.g. dominance / aggression especially with other male dogs such as Customs, urine marking. Bitches that are accepted as breeding stock will work until their first litter; they will then be retire from work and be placed into a Breeding Stock Gaudian's home. These families go through the same selection process as a Puppy Walking family. They will care for the bitch when in anoestrus, when the bitch comes into season she will enter the breeding facility and a decision will be made whether to mate her or not. Two weeks before whelping she will enter the breeding centre again and will stay until her pups are weaned.

## CARE OF THE PREGNANT BROOD BITCH

### *Information for Breeding stock holders*

Saint had her ultrasound on the 9<sup>th</sup> May and she is confirmed as pregnant, she has just approximately 6 puppies. Saint will be due approximately on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2011

Please read the following information and contact Kirsty if you have any questions or concerns.

#### *Weight*

The bitch should not weigh more than her normal average weight, looking down on the bitch she should still have a waist but the abdomen should look enlarged particularly the underside. The ribs can still be felt and the backbone should be well covered.

The most accurate method of assessing whether the bitch is not receiving enough food is to feel along the backbone and some incidences the breast area. If the backbone is raised and very easily felt or the breast area has a decrease in fat surrounding the area the bitch requires a larger increase in food immediately.

In the early stages of pregnancy (4-6 weeks) the bitch would normally gain approximately 0.5-1 kilogram per week with the average being 0.5 kilograms.

A 6 weeks gestation the bitch should weigh a further 1 - 1.5 kilograms more than her average weight and if she is carrying a very large litter she may even weigh more.

If a bitch has gained no weight at 6 weeks gestation, she may have reabsorbed her litter or she is currently being under fed.

A pregnant bitch should never have her food reduced or be placed on a diet, if the pregnant brood bitch becomes overweight, it will have to wait until after she whelps before she can be placed on a diet. The demands of lactation on the bitch will assist with the removal of any excess weight gain.

#### *Diet*

At approx. 5 weeks ( 20<sup>th</sup> May 2011 ) gestation the bitch should already have her normal meal split into an am and p.m. meal with no increase unless previously discussed.

It is much easier to predict the food increase required after the bitch has had one week on split meals. If you split and increase the meals all at once it is difficult to judge whether the bitch just needed something to satisfy her appetite on a morning and does not necessarily require an increase in quantity. This is very important when maintaining the bitch at a suitable weight prior to the whelping. Over-weight bitches tend to have whelping difficulties and are lazy/tired during pregnancy.

On average the bitch should have her food intake increased by 30 - 50% at 6 weeks ( 27<sup>th</sup> May 2011 ) gestation and have started on a Puppy based food, this can be dependant on the number of puppies expected, breed and energy levels of the bitch.

A pregnant bitch requiring more food will behave quite differently, attempting to get food at any opportunity. The bitch will scavenge and behave in a way that is out of character for her; in the case of a Beagle, they too will become more desperate for food, waiting by the fridge, following her owner around and scavenging in rubbish bins. This indicates the bitch requires more food and her diet should be increased.

This is one time when we allow the bitch to dictate her needs in terms of food requirements, even if she is a Beagle, bitch' s have an instinctive way of managing their own nutritional needs during pregnancy and they should be listened to.

#### *Coat Condition*

Check the bitch' s skin and coat, it should look in perfect condition, full, shiny and not dry, patchy or balding.

The coat should be checked for fleas and other parasites. The rule of thumb regarding any applications internal or external is no treatments or preparations should be applied to the bitch during pregnancy if it can be avoided.

Many substances are absorbed through the skin but should be safe, obviously no treatment is preferred.

#### *Vulval Discharge*

Check the vulva daily and contact the Canine Breeding & Kennel Manager if there has been a coloured discharge (yellow, green, red or brown), or odour noted in the last 6 weeks. Should a coloured discharge be noted; the bitch should see the veterinary surgeon immediately for treatment and to preserve the litter.

It is normal for a clear or cloudy mucoid discharge to be present throughout the pregnancy; this indicates an open cervix.

### *Mammary Development*

Examine the bitch; check each gland and its corresponding nipple, check for lumps, inverted teats, deformed or damaged teats. The glands should look enlarged and the nipples firm; there may be the presence of a serous secretion from some or all nipples.

### *Exercise*

Fit, well-conditioned brood bitches are less likely to suffer whelping problems (Dystocia). Regular exercise during pregnancy is important in maintaining condition with brisk walking being the safest exercise for this purpose.

Significant mental or physical stress on the bitch can cause adrenaline secretion by the bitch that decreases blood flow to the uterus and placenta. This results in decreased foetal oxygen and can impair development and threaten survival. This suggests that the guardians and staff should keep the pregnant bitch's life as stress-free as possible.

Regular exercise has many benefits to the bitch, closer to the whelping ensure that she does not jump up or down off objects e.g. deck or play fetch and retrieve games. It has been well documented that pregnant bitches who receive adequate exercise whilst in whelp have less difficulties whelping, they don't tire easily, have stronger contractions and possess good stamina to last the duration of the whelping.

On average, a bitch should be able to exercise to the same capacity when pregnant as opposed to being non-pregnant, up to 6 weeks gestation and this should be encouraged. A minimum of 30 minutes and a maximum of 1-hour continuous exercise daily can be given. If the bitch wants more then extra walks can be split throughout the day – the bitch will let you know what she can tolerate and will set limits herself.

Let the bitch set her own limits within reason, if she begins to slow after 20 minutes of walking then the walks should be shortened to 20 minutes inclusive and no more.

If she is unable to handle very little exercise then this bitch needs to be given short walks 2-3 times a day.

It is not healthy for a pregnant bitch to be lazy and not exercise at all; she may require a health check from the veterinarian to see whether she is suffering from toxicity or anaemia problems.

Some bitches may exercise more some days and less other.

### *Behavioural Changes*

During pregnancy hormones control the bodily changes taking place in the bitch and her behaviour may change as follows:

1. Quiet and sleepy.
2. Strong bond and clingy behaviour towards owner.
3. Appetite varies from picky to ravenous.
4. Vomiting early in pregnancy (Morning sickness).
5. Increase in urination.
6. Increase in drinking water.
7. Nesting and burrowing behaviour.
8. Resting away from other animals and family members.

The majority of bitches become quieter and more sedate as pregnancy advances, but some individuals will persist in indulging in romps, hunting excursions and other physical feats quite unsuited to their condition. Such bitches should be restrained and controlled supervised exercise should be offered.

Bitches expecting their first litters are naturally more sensitive than more experienced ones, and should be treated with special consideration if subjected to any unusual or trying ordeals.

When lifting a bitch that is heavily in whelp, place one hand beneath the chest, and the other beneath the hind legs, so that she is raised in a comfortable, horizontal position. A bitch too large or heavy, to be lifted in this way, should be lifted by two people or if more convenient the fore paws may be raised to the higher position the

bitch is to occupy and the hind quarters then lifted. Care must be taken to make all movements gentle.

The above procedure should be adopted in these situations:

1. Lifting the pregnant bitch into and out of the dog bath.
2. Lifting the pregnant bitch in and out of vans.
3. Lifting the pregnant bitch on and off the veterinary examination table.
4. Lifting the pregnant bitch on and off the weighing scales.

### PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT

It is fascinating to learn what happens inside the bitch between the time she is bred and when she whelps. The following table summarizes those important events:

Average Day Post Breeding	Day of Diestrus	Stage of Development
1 -15/04/11	D-7	In estrus, pre-ovulation
2	D-6	Ovulation, primary oocyte
3	D-5	Primary oocytes have moved to distal portion of oviduct, meiosis is occurring.
4	D-4	Secondary oocytes ready for fertilisation
5	D-3	Fertilisation occurs
6	D-2	First cleavage division of ovum begins
7	D-1	Two-cell embryo in oviduct
8	D1	Four-cell embryo, bitch going off heat
9	D2	8-16 cells in cluster
10	D3	16-32 cells, a morula
11	D4	32-64 cells morula enters the uterus
12-18	D5-11	Blastocyst forms, floating free in uterus, become spaced along horns of uterus.
19	12 ✓	Implantation begins, uterine responds with a band like area around each embryo.
20	13	Embryo body begins to take form, thickening of cells – the primitive streak.
21	14	Primitive body segments begin to take form
22	15	Primitive brain and spinal cord growing, head portion of embryo bends forward.
23-25	16-18	Limb buds form, embryo grows in length 5 to 10 mm
26	19	Limb buds paddle-like, 11 mm, swellings along uterus at site of plantation may be large enough to palpate.
27	20	Eyes begin to have pigment in retina, body-taking form, and face beginning to take shape.
28	21	Facial features more defined, individual nipples are seen, 14-15 mm in length.
29	22	Toes take shape, whisker buds are visible, umbilical cord forms – 18 mm in length.
30-32	23-25	Facial features are definitely dog-like – 22 mm in length, 1 gram in weight.
33	26	Male/female sexual characteristics can be differentiated – 24 mm in length.
34	27	Digits and claws are differentiated, eyelids which are at first



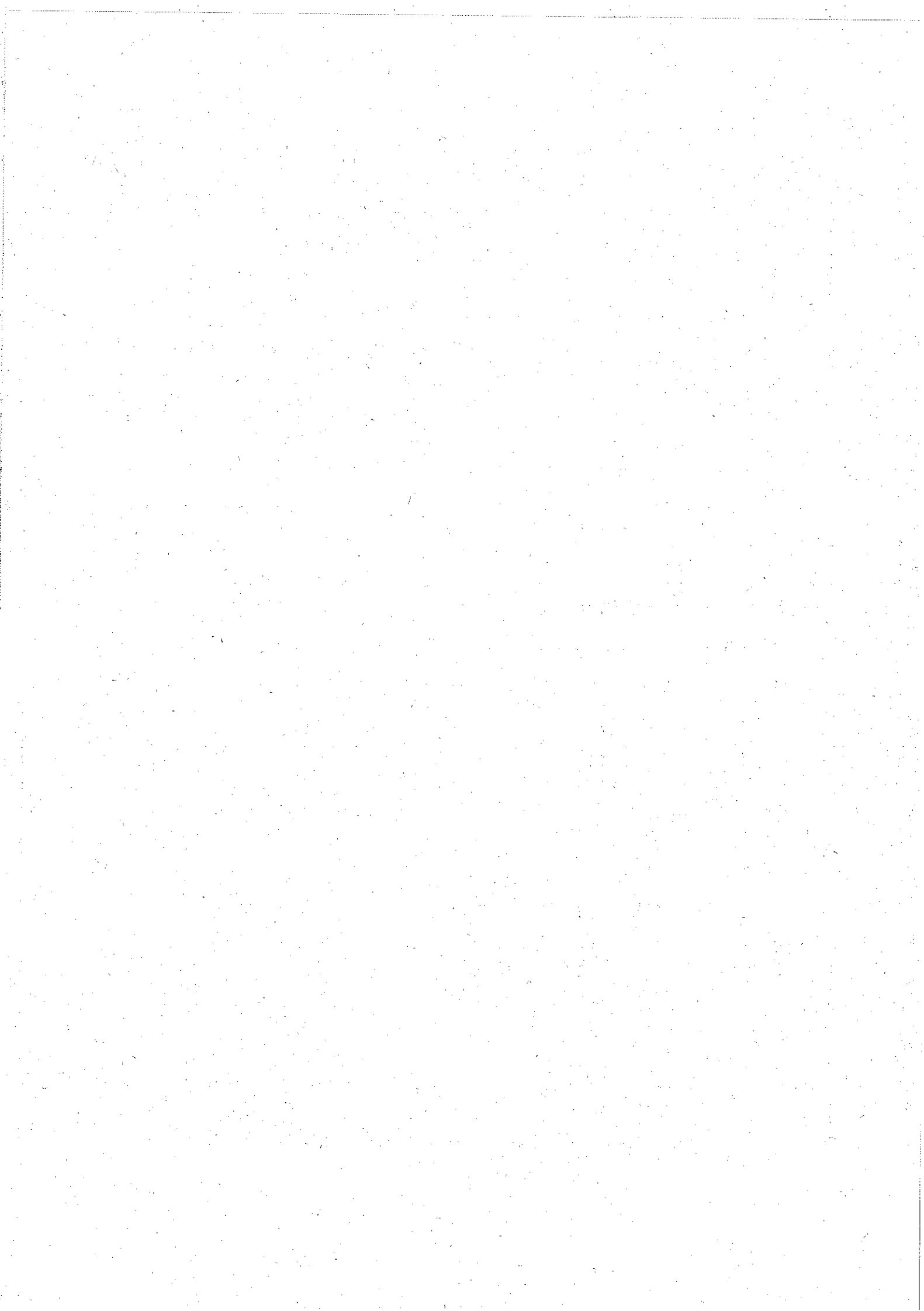
		open, close – 30 mm length, 2 grams in weight.
35-40	28-33	Growth and differentiation of external and internal details, reaches 45-mm length, 6 grams in weight, skin pigment begins to be visible.
41-63	34-58	Further growth and differentiation of the fetus

Saint has had an ultrasound approximately 28 days after her first mating to confirm pregnancy. It is estimated that Saint has 1-2 puppies ( a second ultrasound will confirm this in 2 weeks time ), an xray 1 week prior to whelping will also be done.

3<sup>rd</sup> June 2011 – Saint will need to come into the kennels to prepare for whelping.

Kirsty will contact you closer to this time to organise this.

If you have any questions or concerns please give me a call day or night.



## **Residual Odour and Reinforcement Schedules – How Does It Work?**

It is a basic truth of dog handling that you get what you reinforce – even if you don't mean to. A casual approach to reinforcement, or a lack of awareness of what is being reinforced, can have a seriously detrimental effect on a dog's performance. Understanding reinforcement schedules, then, and their application in the field, is vital to establishing, maintaining, and refining the dog's responses.

So how do we do that?

Let's start with the reinforcement schedules themselves. All handlers should be familiar with the concepts of continuous and differential, variable and fixed, ratio and interval. The trick is to understand these not only on a cognitive level (anyone can repeat information from a book parrot-fashion) but to apply them effectively in real live situations.

### **Definitions.**

#### **1. Continuous Reinforcement (CR)**

Under this schedule, the dog is rewarded after EVERY correct response. The dog sits: the dog gets a biscuit. This is probably the most commonly used (and easily applied) of the reinforcement schedules available to us.

Pros:

- Effective in establishing a response during the initial phase of the dog's learning cycle.
- Results in temporary increase in the frequency of behaviour.
- Easy to apply.

Cons:

- Does not maintain frequency of behaviour over the long term.
- Does not increase the QUALITY of behaviour. IE: if you reward a dog for EVERY correct response, approximately 50% of the time

you will be rewarding for above average responses and 50% for below average responses, with no means of differentiation between the two being made clear to the dog. Consequently the quality of response will not improve, as about half the time the dog will be being rewarded for below average responses.

- Behaviour will decrease in frequency and quality over time. Since the dog knows he will always be rewarded, even for sub-par responses, he will tend to get lazy and sloppy, responding in his own way and in his own time. If minimal effort in his part is rewarded to the same level as maximal effort, why work harder than you have to? In our dogs, this presents as sloppy, inconsistent sits, lack of urgency or commitment, and indistinct responses. Sound familiar?
- Difficult to phase out / reduce primary rewards. Response reliability becomes dependent on the continuous supply of primary reward; the moment that food is not forthcoming, the dog may get the sulks and go on strike.

Summary: Use of CR is best confined to the establishment of new behaviours in a controlled environment, with defined criteria maintained for the application of reward. In other words, know what you will reward before you start working, and stick to it. Once a behaviour has become established to levels of protocol (ten unassisted responses) it is time to look at shifting the schedule of reinforcement to maintain, strengthen and improve responses.

## 2. Fixed Ratio Reinforcement (FR)

Under this schedule, the dog is reinforced after a fixed number of responses. For example, a schedule of FR(3) would require the reinforcement of every third correct response.

Pros:

- This type of schedule is very good at effecting an initial increasing the frequency of responses of a learned behaviour, as more responses are required in order to obtain reward.

Cons:

- Performance quality often suffers as the dog rushes through the repetitions required to obtain the reward. In other words, on FR(3), the first two sits will become sloppy and low in commitment as, to the dog, only the third sit counts.
- If the ratio is stretched too much, requiring too many responses for a single reward, frequency of response and motivation are likely to decrease after being rewarded, as the dog knows it now has a long stretch of no rewards ahead of it.
- If the ratio is stretched beyond the point of connection, the dog may give up responding altogether – how hard would you work for one biscuit?

Summary: Fixed ratio schedules are of minimal use in dog training. They do not reliably increase either frequency or duration of behaviour. Neither do they increase quality. They do not specifically instruct the dog how to improve its performance. Performance quality under FR is usually inconsistent and decreases over time.

### 3. Variable Ratio Reinforcement (VR)

Under this schedule, the dog is rewarded after an unpredictable number of responses. For example, a schedule of VR(5), the dog is rewarded after varying numbers of sits that average out to be five responses per reward.

#### Pros:

- VR reinforcement is very good for maintaining high frequencies of behaviour for longer durations and for fewer rewards.
- VR makes it much easier to phase out food rewards because the dog gets used to offering an increasing number of repetitions without reward.
- Maintains motivated levels of responding over time.

#### Cons:

- Difficult to apply. It's very hard to do the math involved in determining averages and means when trying to work a dog at the same time. BUT! A VR schedule works just as well on a random ratio, provided the schedule is not stretched so far as to extinguish response (see FR, above).

- Does not improve the quality of performance, as the handler is still reinforcing just as many below average responses as above average responses.

Summary: A VR, especially a random VR, is best applied in the consolidation phase of the dog's learning cycle – the dog has learned the basic behaviour required, now he has to learn to continue to offer that behaviour over a duration. Use of VR schedules also desensitise dogs to handler error in providing appropriate rewards: if a reward is withheld by mistake, a dog that is accustomed to a VR schedule is less likely to lose confidence and motivation than one that is used to an FR(1), or continuous, schedule.

#### 4. Fixed Interval Reinforcement (FI)

Under an FI schedule, the dog is rewarded after a specific time. For example, on an FI(5), the dog would be rewarded after every five seconds maintaining a sit.

##### Pros:

- Increases the duration of offered behaviour. Eg Imagine a dog barking in its crate. After 3 minutes of barking, a handler comes in and speaks to the dog. The dog becomes quiet and is praised. The handler leaves and the dog begins to bark again. After another 3 minutes, the handler returns, tells the dog to be quiet, and praises him for stopping the behaviour of barking. This dog has now learned that to get attention and praise, you must bark for at least 3 minutes. Cool, huh?

##### Cons:

- FI schedules do not improve the quality of performance.
- FI schedules are associated with inconsistencies in the quality of behaviour, with performance quality dropping off markedly immediately after each reward, and improving again as the expected reward time comes closer.

Summary: FI schedules are of minimal use to us in establishing or refining operational performance in our dogs. However, we do sometimes use them unwittingly to reinforce unwanted behaviours in our dogs, as cited in the example of the barking dog above.

## 5. Variable Interval Reinforcement (VI)

Under VI schedules, the dog is rewarded after unpredictable length intervals. For example, for a VI(5), the dog is rewarded after varying intervals of maintaining a sit that average out to be five seconds.

### Pros:

- VI schedules are good at getting dogs to perform for increasing lengths of time with less primary reward. Due to the unpredictable nature of the timing of rewards, the dog's behaviour does not drop off immediately after each reward, as the next one may be a few seconds, or a few minutes away.

### Cons:

- Difficult to apply – we're meant to be training dogs, not doing a maths test. This is where a random interval application will help, as with the random variable.
- Variable Interval reinforcement does not improve the quality of performance.

## 6. Differential Reinforcement (DR)

Under a DR schedule, the dog is given different VALUED rewards that reflect the quality of the performance. For example, the handler only rewards the dog for above-average responses, giving better rewards for better responses and the BEST rewards for the BEST responses.

### Pros:

- DR continually and progressively increases the reliability of performance.
- Increases frequency of above average responses.
- Increases QUALITY of responses overall.

### Cons:

- Requires commitment from handlers to ASK MORE.
- Requires establishment of baseline levels of responding – ie handler must know what is an average response, a below average response, and an above average response, and plan to reward accordingly.

Summary: In DR schedules, the value of the reward varies according to the quantitative and qualitative aspects of performance. As a guideline, never give a dog that has advanced beyond the establishing behaviour phase of his learning cycle primary reward for more than 50% of correct responses. Approximately 50% of responses will be below average and there is no point in rewarding the dog for below average responses unless you want his behaviour to worsen.

Confused yet? You shouldn't be. The most important things to remember from the above schedules is

1. You get what you reward.
2. A **CONTINUOUS SCHEDULE** is best used when establishing a new behaviour.
3. A **VARIABLE RATIO SCHEDULE** is best used when consolidating a behaviour already established.
4. A **DIFFERENTIAL SCHEDULE** is best used when **REFINING AND IMPROVING RESPONSE.**

So how does this apply to residual odour?

Clearly, with the new parameters in which we have to work, time to determine the nature of responses is in short supply. We need our dogs to be indicating on fresh odour and making interceptions, not telling us about a week old residual scent in someone's handbag. We all know why the dogs respond to residual odour – because we have trained them to detect target odour and indicate on source of scent. When a dog indicates on residual odour, the dog is correct: this is not a false response. It is, though, time consuming.

Picture this. You are in a room with 4 different coloured buttons. One is green, one is blue, one is red, and one is yellow. If you press the green button, you will get \$5. If you press the blue button, you will get nothing. If you press the red button, you will hear an unpleasant high pitched alarm. If you press the yellow button, you will get \$5.

Pressing the red button is unpleasant, and pressing the white button is unrewarding. It is unlikely that you will press these buttons more than



once. However, pressing the green and yellow buttons is both pleasant and rewarding, and you will most likely repeat the behaviours of pressing these.

Now, which button is best? Green or yellow? They're the same, aren't they; we can assign no particular differential to these buttons. It makes no difference which one you press, you still get the money.

Now let's say that green represents an interception and yellow represents a positive indication on residual odour, and replace the \$5 notes with our dogs' primary reward. There is no difference. If the dog indicates on green, he gets a biscuit. If he indicates on yellow, he gets a biscuit. To the dog, there is no difference in benefit – either way, he gets a biscuit.

Using a differential schedule, however, will clarify this situation. Imagine now that instead of a \$5 note, pressing the green button will give you \$20, and the yellow button will now give you \$1. Clearly, the green button offers the best reward. In the case of our dogs, if an interception is rewarded with three or four biscuits in a handful, and an old residual is rewarded with a pat and mild verbal praise, the same thing becomes clear to the dog – to get the best rewards, you must find the interceptions.

In practice, the application of a differential reinforcement schedule might look like this;

1. The dog responds positively to a four day old residual with a nice sit and clear pinpointing. The handler offers secondary reward in the form of a quick pat and mild verbal praise.
2. The dog responds positively to a residual where the item was removed from the bag in the past few hours. The handler offers primary reward in the form of ONE biscuit.
3. The dog responds positively and an interception is made, but the sit is sloppy and the dog requires help to pinpoint. The handler offers primary reward in form of a biscuit, accompanied by secondary reward in the form of tactile and verbal praise.
4. The dog responds positively and an interception is made. The response is sharp, the dog is focussed and accurate. The handler offers primary reward in the form of a small handful of biscuits (three or four) and secondary reward in the form of tactile and verbal praise.

5. The responds and the response is deemed false. The handler does not reward, but simply tells the dog, "Let's go," and moves on with the search.

As you can see, at no point are we punishing the dog for less desirable responses – punishment is best left for situations where the behaviour is so undesirable that the handler never wants it to repeat eg snapping at other dogs, stealing items from bags. Instead, we are using a differential system to allow the dog to differentiate degrees of desired behaviour. Finding target scent is good. Finding fresh scent is better. Finding target items and pinpointing is best of all.

# DRIVE

## BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE

### *Definition*

*A state of internal tension that motivates an organism to behave in a way that reduces that tension. (Passer & Smith 2001)*

*To compel or urge to work or act. (Collins Dictionary)*

Willingness (to work)

Play

Prey

Retrieve

Food

Hunting

Social

Sexual

Instinct/Survival

### *Why is it important to our work*

Reward for the dog

Satisfaction

Success

Want of the reward

Drive is what we channel to motivate them to work

Trainability

### *How is drive displayed*

Chase, retrieve

Possession of the toy

Sight focused on toy and will not waiver when challenged

Tug of war

Does the dog display frustration by scratching, whining, biting, vocalizing when the toy is withheld

Attention/Intensity

Ideally the dog will have at least one of the following

POSSESSION, PLAY/TUG, RETRIEVE

If all three are present then the potential for successful training is greatly increased

*How do we select the active dogs*

#### Physical attributes

- size
- hips
- strength, soundness in body
- stamina vs fitness

#### Breeds

- Hunting
- Mutt
- Eyedogs
- Genetic defects
- Nature vs nurture

#### Height

- too tall for belt work
- too short for floor and cargo work

#### Age

- too old
- too young (?)
- Maximum 3 years

#### Weight

- Too heavy prone to injury
- Too light not strong enough to maintain work for period of time

#### Stability

- Environmentally stable or not flighty in unfamiliar environment
- Temperamentally stable and mature
- Bad dog / naughty dog nature vs nurture
- Recovery time
- Kennel Environment
- Handled by several people

### *Drive Building*

Allow more possession  
Let the dog win and have success  
NO negatives  
Build confidence in all environments  
Finish on a good note and be careful not to do too much  
Finish the game while the dog is still keen and not when the dog decides.  
Keep training simple and successful (stupid)  
Introduce distractions and potential distractions gradually  
Allow the dog to be in control/dominant by breaking eye contact, letting the dog win, lowering your body when the dog is on the belt.  
Successive Approximation  
Handler be aware of behavior

### *Drive maintenance*

**TRUST THE DOG!!!**  
Allow the dog focused freedom to search  
Let the dog take the initiative and follow through  
Ensure the dog is successful  
Ensure that reward schedules appropriate (eg: withhold reward to build intensity, timely, appropriate, intermittent)  
Use appropriate commands, presentations and perfect timing  
Ensure reward is meaningful (tactile, verbal, play) and timely  
Build a relationship with the dog  
Vary everything, environment, length of time, targets  
Carry out continuation training  
Be very self aware (if sick or in a bad mood, don't bother)  
Reward fits dog  
Realistic expectations

### *Drive Destroying*

Handler dog match  
Leaving toys with dogs  
Making the dummy unpleasant  
Negative experiences while working  
Pulling away from target odour  
Lack of trust  
Boredom  
Working dog with injury/illness  
Corrections  
Work / play balance  
Confidence crushing  
Over controlling or dominating the dog  
Self awareness  
Inappropriate or badly timed reward  
Creating confusion in dog by inconsistencies  
Lack of training  
Over doing it/ too much work

## 4.9 QDDP Validation Test Documentation

The following are samples of the QDDP Test documentation with the Test Results Sheet, Critical Element Ratings, Score Sheet and Test Blueprint.

QDDP Validation Test Results Sheet			
Date:...			
Handler: .....	Canine:.....		
Evaluation Reason: Basic Canine Officer Training/ Final Validation Test			
Test Personnel:	1		
	2		
	3		
Number of Targets in Test: 10			
Number of Non-Targets in Test: 5			
Total of Targets Correctly Detected:	/10	=	%
Total of Non-Targets Indicated:	/5	=	%
Total of False Responses (including non-targets):	/10	=	%
Handler Errors Resulting in Missed Target:	/10	=	%
Other Handler Errors:	/10	=	%
Result: PASS/FAIL			

---

Critical Elements	Rating 1-5
1. Leash Control	
2. Verbal Control	
3. Timing	
4. Presentations	
5. Rewards	
6. Search Pattern	
7. Ability to Read Canine Responses	
8. Avoiding Handler Cues	
9. Troubleshooting Problems	
10. Following Instructions	

Ratings:    1    Below Required Standard  
              2    Needs Improvement  
              3    Satisfactory  
              4    Good  
              5    Very Good

---

Instructor's Comments and Recommendations:

---

Instructors Signature: 1  
                                  2  
                                  3

Handlers Signature:



+ unassisted K9 response

e = handler error

i = incomplete search

⊕ handler assisted K9 response

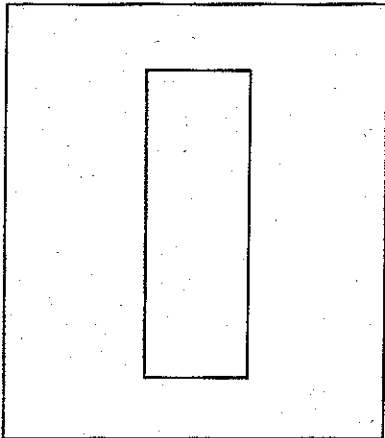
- non response from K9

⊖ handler prevented response

Number	Target Odour / Amount	Type of Container	Set Time	Ex.1	Ex.2	Ex.3	Ex.4	Ex.5	Ex.6
1	Chillies	Soft bag	16						
2	Plant	Folded large box	2						
3	Meat	Med taped box	18						
4	Seeds	Envelope	16						
5	Plant	Envelope	18.5						
6	Citrus	Small taped box With dummy	2						
7	Mixed Fruit	Small box folded	2						
8	Bulbs	Tube	18.5						
9	Meat	Hard suitcase	2						
10	Carrots	Small taped box With dummy	16						
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
Letter	Non-Target Odour	Type of Container	Set Time						
A	Coffee	Small box	14						
B	Chocolate	Handbag	14						
C	Lollies	Med box	14						
D	Fruit Juice	Big box	14						
E	Pretzels	Small box	14						
F									
G									
H									
I									
J									
xxxx	False Responses		xxxx						
xxxx	Handler Errors		xxxx						

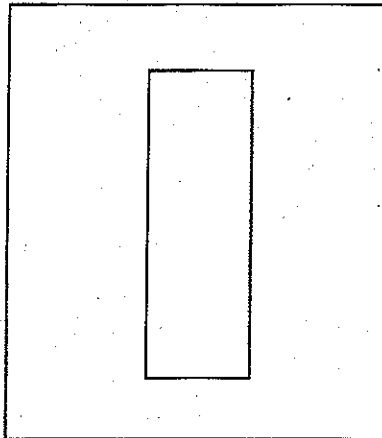
Validation Test Blueprint

Exercise 1



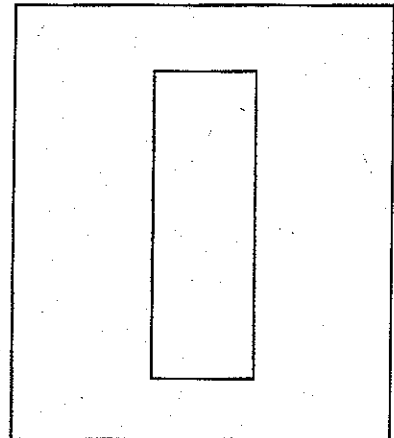
Targets: 1,2  
Non-Targets: A  
Floor

Exercise 2



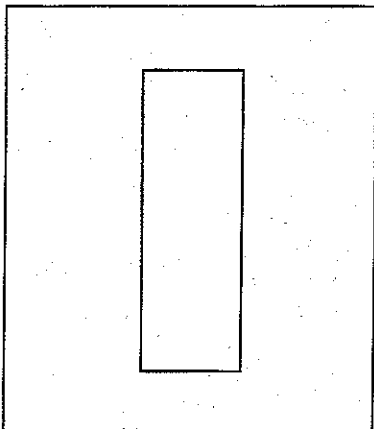
Targets: 3  
Non-Targets: B  
Belt

Exercise 3



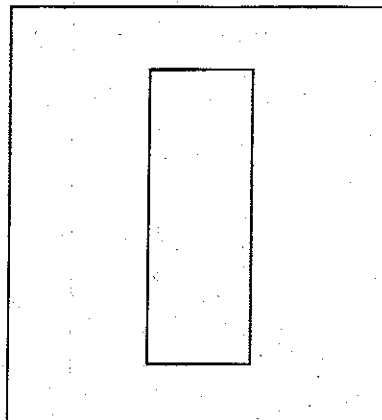
Targets: Blank  
Non-Targets: C  
Belt

Exercise 4



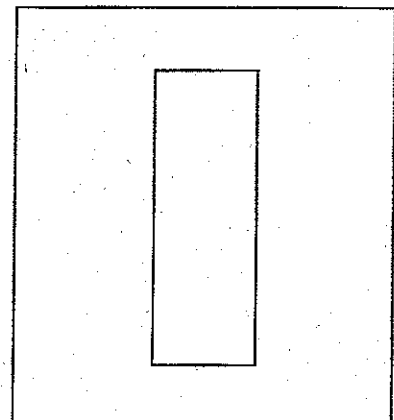
Targets: 4,5,6  
Non-Targets: D  
Belt

Exercise 5



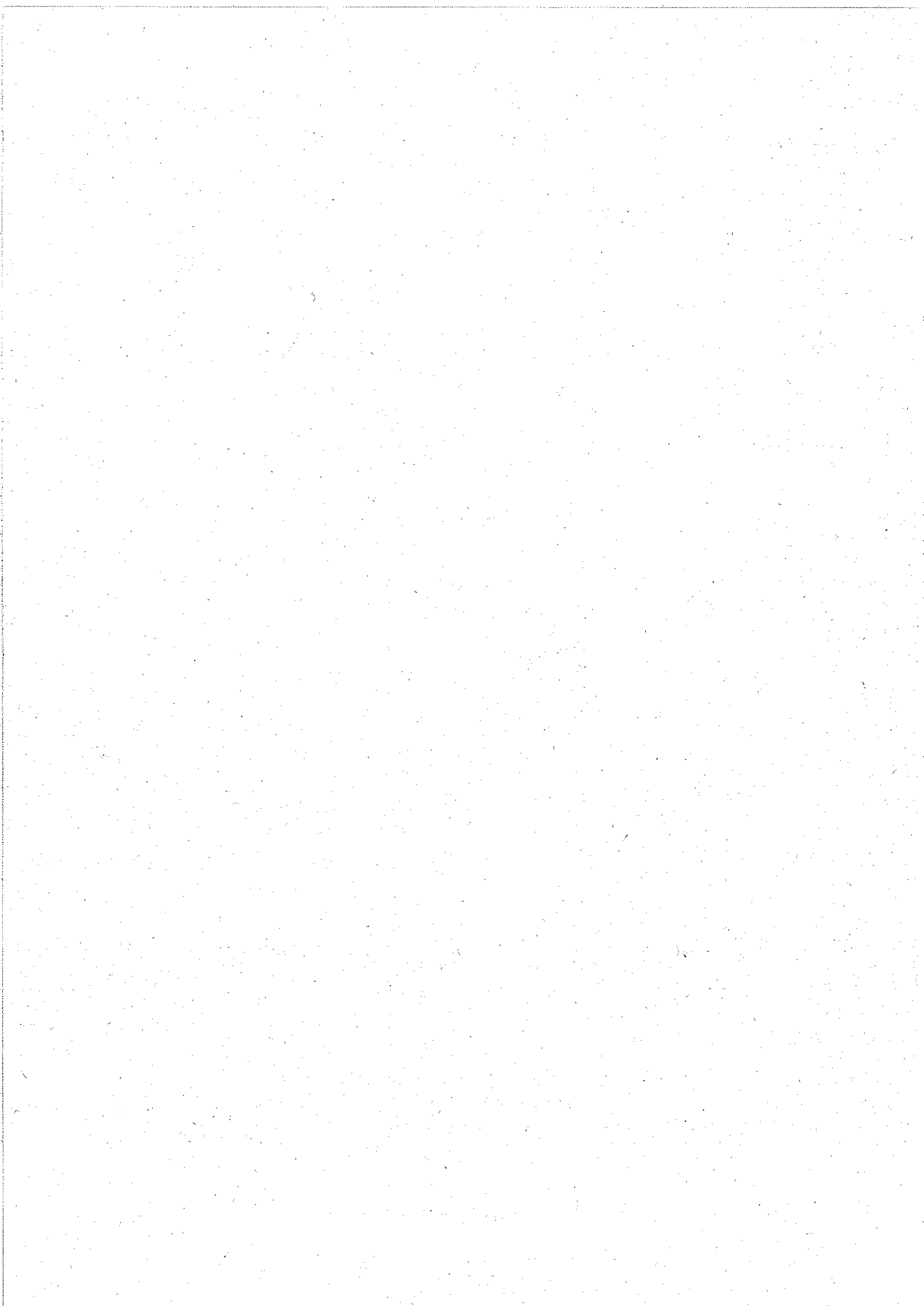
Targets: 7,8  
Non-Targets: E  
Belt

Exercise 6



Targets: 9,10  
Non-Targets: Nil  
Floor

Comments:



## Training Procedure for dogs being re-homed

From time to time dogs are no longer suitable for the program and are made available for re-homing. Whilst a suitable home is being found the dog will be assigned to a Kennel Assistant who will work with the dog and prepare him/her for their new life as a pet.

The dogs are only taught a few basic commands which will be useful in the home environment. It is up to the new owner to teach the dog extra commands. Most of the commands the dog should already be familiar with as we use them in the kennels. These commands will just be reinforced to ensure the dog understands what it is being asked to do.

Each dog is different, so what is taught may need to be adjusted slightly, but this will be discussed with the BKM prior to the training beginning. Ensure the BKM is advised immediately if at any point you encounter difficulties.

The aim is to home place a relatively well mannered dog so that the new owners can enjoy the new addition to their family.

The following things need to be covered.

- Sit on command
- Wait before being fed and going through gates/doors
- Walking on the lead without pulling
- Come when called
- How to travel on the back seat of a vehicle

**Sit**– The dog should already know this command as it is something we do in the kennels.

Getting a dog to sit is one of the simplest things to teach. With a biscuit in your hand, lift your hand up above the dogs head and back in the direction of the dog's tail, at the same time say sit. As your hand goes back over the dogs head the dog will look up at your hand. If he is looking up at your hand there is only one way for his bum to go and that's down into a sit. Verbally reward with a "good boy" and give the dog the biscuit.

**Wait** – Again the dog should already know that he/she needs to wait before eating their dinner and when going through gates or doors. This however, might need to be covered again as a refresher.

It is also important to teach the dog that wait also means stay in the spot you are put until you are released. This is partially important when it comes to vehicle travel. When the vehicle door is opened the dog needs to wait where it is until the handler gives the ok to move.

To teach a wait it is probably easier to start with the dog in a sit (as the dogs are used to this position), the lead **MUST** be on to start with. Give the dog the wait command and take one step away, if the dog moves go straight back to the dog put it back in the same spot it moved from and repeat the wait

command. When putting the dog back in place do this without saying anything, you will only talk again when you are telling the dog to wait. It is important to act immediately when the dog moves. If the dog did not move go back to the dog and reward. Once the dog is happy with you taking one step slowly increase the distance. It's more important to have a stable wait at a close distance than a mediocre wait from far. It is easy to build the distance as long as your foundation is strong.

**Leading** – Many of the dogs are in a bad habit of pulling on the lead when out on a walk. Ideally we would like to send a dog to a new home that is able to walk on a loose lead. If the dog pulls on the lead it should be corrected with a tapping on the lead in conjunction with the easy command. Ensure that the tapping movement is used and that you do not apply a constant pressure as this will just encourage the dog to pull.

**Come** – this is very important and is something our dogs are not taught. Always ensure a happy voice is used when calling the dog to you. You need to make yourself more interesting / exciting than the environment. When the dog gets to you make a big fuss and reward. The come command is to be taught in a dog yard and the dog is NEVER to be let off lead in an unfenced area. A long line may be useful when teaching this so if the dog does not come immediately you can guide them to you with the line. Think of a fish on the end of a line!

**Travelling** – Our dogs are used to travelling in the back of our Utes in cages. Realistically most of our dogs will go to homes where they are required to travel on the back seat of a car. It is important to get the dog used to getting onto the backseat and sitting still. Once the dog is in the vehicle and sitting the lead can be shut in the door so that the dog's movements are limited. The dog should always be restrained for safety reasons. When training this, start with two people so one can drive, whilst the other rewards the dog periodically for good behaviour and ensures the dog is safe at all times.

### Commands to be used

**Sit:** He needs to sit before... his collar is put on, a gate is opened or he is given dinner

**Off:** To get him off something or stop him jumping up.

**Wait:** Before dinner – can not eat food till told he can; whilst handler is doing something and he needs to sit still; before jumping out of a vehicle.

**Ok:** Command to end the wait.

**Leave it:** Anything he is trying to eat, a dog he may be barking at

**Dogs name come:** When you want him to come to you. Excited voice is a must!

**This way:** when walking him on lead and you are changing direction and you want him to come with you.

**Get up:** This is to jump up onto something or into a vehicle

## RE-HOMING

### INFORMATION GIVEN TO NEW FAMILIES

Congratulations on receiving a MAF beagle on a 2 week trial. In this document you will find useful information which will help you, help the dog integrated into your family better. You will also find information on the process from here on.

If at any point you are unsure or have a question please do not hesitate to contact the Breeding and Kennel Manager, Kirsty Ansell on ph.09 909 8577 or [kirsty.ansell@maf.govt.nz](mailto:kirsty.ansell@maf.govt.nz)

#### Feeding your dog

At MAFBNZ we feed our dogs Royal Canin. Most adult dogs are fed once a day in the evenings. If you are going to change their food (after the trial period) it is recommended that you do so over a 7 day period. Slowly start adding the new food in with the Royal Canin. This gradual change should reduce the chance of the dog getting an upset stomach.

If feeding a good quality dry food you will not need to add anything to the food as all the required nutrients will already be in the food. Table scraps give nothing to the dog nutritionally in comparison and only will lead to over weight dogs who beg.

Once a week we give the dogs a raw bone which helps to keep the dogs' teeth clean. Whilst the dog is chewing on the bone, they are scraping off the tartar build up on their teeth. Cannon bones are great as they are large and will keep your dog entertained for days. These can be bought from a butcher and can be cut to size if requested.

When feeding bones always remember:

No cooked bones – these will splinter and cause damage to your dog' s throat and digestive system.



Size of the bone – do not give your dog a small bone which it is able to swallow whole as this may cause a blockage in its digestive tract. This is very painful and may be life threatening.

#### **Worming treatment**

All adult dogs at MAFBNZ DDP are wormed every three months with Drontal. We recommend you follow this schedule once you have adopted a dog. There are different types of worming tablets on the market. When deciding which to use, ensure you note which worms they kill. Some of the brands do not kill all the worms. If you are not sure seek advise from your vet.

Having a regular worming program is very important for the health and wellbeing of both you and your dog. Dogs can pass worms onto you and your family if they are not treated regularly. The four primary types of worms found in dogs are hookworms, Roundworms, Tapeworms and Whipworms.

#### **Flea treatment**

Treating your dog with a product to prevent flea infestation is as important as having a good worming program. Many products offer protection for your dog against fleas and ticks. Each product lasts for a different length of time so when deciding which product to use, ensure you read the instructions carefully.

At MAFBNZ we use Frontline which is applied every 6 -8 weeks (depending on the season). Remember, washing the dog regularly will decrease the effectiveness of the product. Once again if you are unsure about which product to use, consult your vet.

#### **Vaccinations**

All MAFBNZ Canines are fully vaccinated. All adult dogs need a booster vaccination against Parvovirus, Hepatitis and Distemper and Leptospirosis 1 year after their final puppy vaccination. Thereafter an annual vaccination against leptospirosis is required and a vaccination against Parvovirus, Distemper and Hepatitis is given every 3 years dependant on the manufacturers recommendations. All vaccination records will be given to you once the final paper work has been signed.

Leptospirosis is a disease passed on by rats and is invariably fatal in dogs. It can also potentially be passed on to humans. Annual vaccination is therefore very important especially if you live on a farm or close to waterways.

#### **Kennel Cough Vaccination**

This vaccination is given to dogs which are going to be at high risk of exposure to kennel cough infection. If you are planning on sending your dog to kennels for boarding, you will need to vaccinate them against Kennel Cough.

#### **Microchips**

These are implanted between the shoulder blades for identification and are registered with the Australasian National Registry. Once the final paper work is completed we will supply the certificate which will show the unique microchip number.

#### **House Training**

All our dogs are house trained whilst out in their puppy walking homes but, they may need some reminding after being in the kennels for a long period. We use the command " be quick" when we want the dog to toilet. The easiest way to remind the dog about correct house manners is by taking it outside, giving him/her the command and praising them when they toilet outside. You may need to repeat this over the next few days to ensure the dog understands. If the dog does mess in the house, just clean it up and go back to taking the dog out regularly.

#### **Grooming and Massage**

Grooming your dog on a regular basis helps remove the dead hair and dirt from your dogs' coat.

Massage is a good way to bond with your dog. As like humans most dogs really enjoy a massage and benefit from regular massage sessions as it is relaxing and helps remove stress and tension from their muscles.

Grooming and Massaging also allows you to have a close look at your dog for any lumps, bumps or injuries it may have.

#### **Exercise, Socialisation and Mental Stimulation**

Beagles are a working breed and need regular exercise and stimulation in order to prevent them from becoming bored and destructive. We recommend that you

ensure your beagle receives a minimum of 1 hour of lead exercise per day. This involves getting the dog off your property so that it not only gets exercise, but also mental stimulation.

All our dogs know how to walk on a lead, but most will try their luck with their new owners. Do not allow the dog to drag you down the street for a walk. Proper leash control means ensuring that the dog knows that he/ she can not drag you. Walking on a tight lead only encourages your dog to pull even more, thereby compounding the problem. As the dog starts to forge out front and just before the lead goes tight you should pop the lead back in your direction and say " Easy" . If the lead is already tight your corrections will be ineffective. To avoid this, turn slightly to allow slack in the lead while simultaneously popping the lead in the direction of travel. The correction will have to be quick and sudden surprise is important. Nagging corrections are as ineffective as no corrections. Corrections must be consistent and strong enough to stop the undesired behaviour. All our dogs know the word ' easy' so they should not be pulling you along.

When meeting new dogs whilst out on a walk remain calm and ensure the lead is loose. If you are nervous and the lead is held tightly the dog will pick up on your anxiety and may react aggressively towards the other dog. If you remain calm and relaxed your dog should do the same. Try not to meet dogs head on as this is very intimidating for some dogs. Side on or nose to tail is usually the best way.

When you are not at home, ensure there are toys to keep the dog busy especially if it is a very high energy dog. If you are going out in the morning, you may want to scatter their breakfast over the lawn and let them hunt for their food, this will give them some mental stimulation as well as make their breakfast last a little longer.

### Commands

At MAF we use the following commands;

- Sit: when wanting the dog to place it rear end on the ground
- Leave it: used as a correction to canine aggression. Used while behaviour is building (not when it has already " exploded" ), combined with a lead correction if required.

- Easy:** use to slow the dog down if he/she is pulling on the lead, combined with a little tap on the lead
- Be Quick:** use as a command to initiate toileting when on grass and then praise with the words " good dog" once the dog has started to toilet
- This Way:** use as a command when about to change direction
- Wait:** use as a command when wanting the dog to stay still, eg wait whilst you go through at gate / door. Also used when feeding the dog. It is to wait before starting to eat.
- OK:** used as a release command e.g. when feeding the dog you ask the dog to sit and wait while putting the food on the ground then say OK so the dog knows it can then approach the bowl to eat.
- Good:** when rewarding the dog for good behaviour.

All dogs re-homed from MAF should know and understand these commands

#### **General First Aid**

- Insect Bites:** First aid includes removing the insect and/or its stinger, applying cold compresses (or wet compresses of sodium bicarbonate paste, soothing lotion, etc.). In severe reactions, apply ice packs to the affected area. If any swelling of the face occurs contact your vet.
- Cuts:** When superficial, treat with a pad of cotton wool and diluted Detol and if possible bandage. If cut appears serious seek veterinary advice.
- Poisoning:** Treatment for poison depends on the toxin ingested. Generally, if the poison was not caustic, induce vomiting by administering orally washing soda crystals. If the toxin was caustic or corrosive, do not induce vomiting but dilute it with milk or vegetable oil mixed with activated charcoal or kaolin. If it was a known acid, administer antacids such as baking soda. If it was a known alkali (base), administer vinegar or lemon juice. First aid is primarily aimed at reducing the amount of ingested poison

absorbed by the body. Transport your dog immediately to a Veterinarian giving them prior notice of your arrival and details.

Diarrhoea:

Generally, if the diarrhoea lasts only a day or two and the dog is still happy in itself, restricting or curtailing food intake for a period of 24 hours followed by a bland diet of chicken, cottage cheese with rice will bring it under control, usually it is something they have eaten that has upset their stomach. In all other cases contact your vet.

**Rules for two week trial and where to from here**

During your two week trial please ensure;

- the dog is NEVER let off a lead in public places
- that you contact the Breeding and Kennel Manager immediately should the dog require veterinary treatment
- that if the dog goes missing you contact the Breeding and Kennel Manager as soon as possible
- the dog is under control at all times whilst out in the public

All food will be supplied for the trial period.

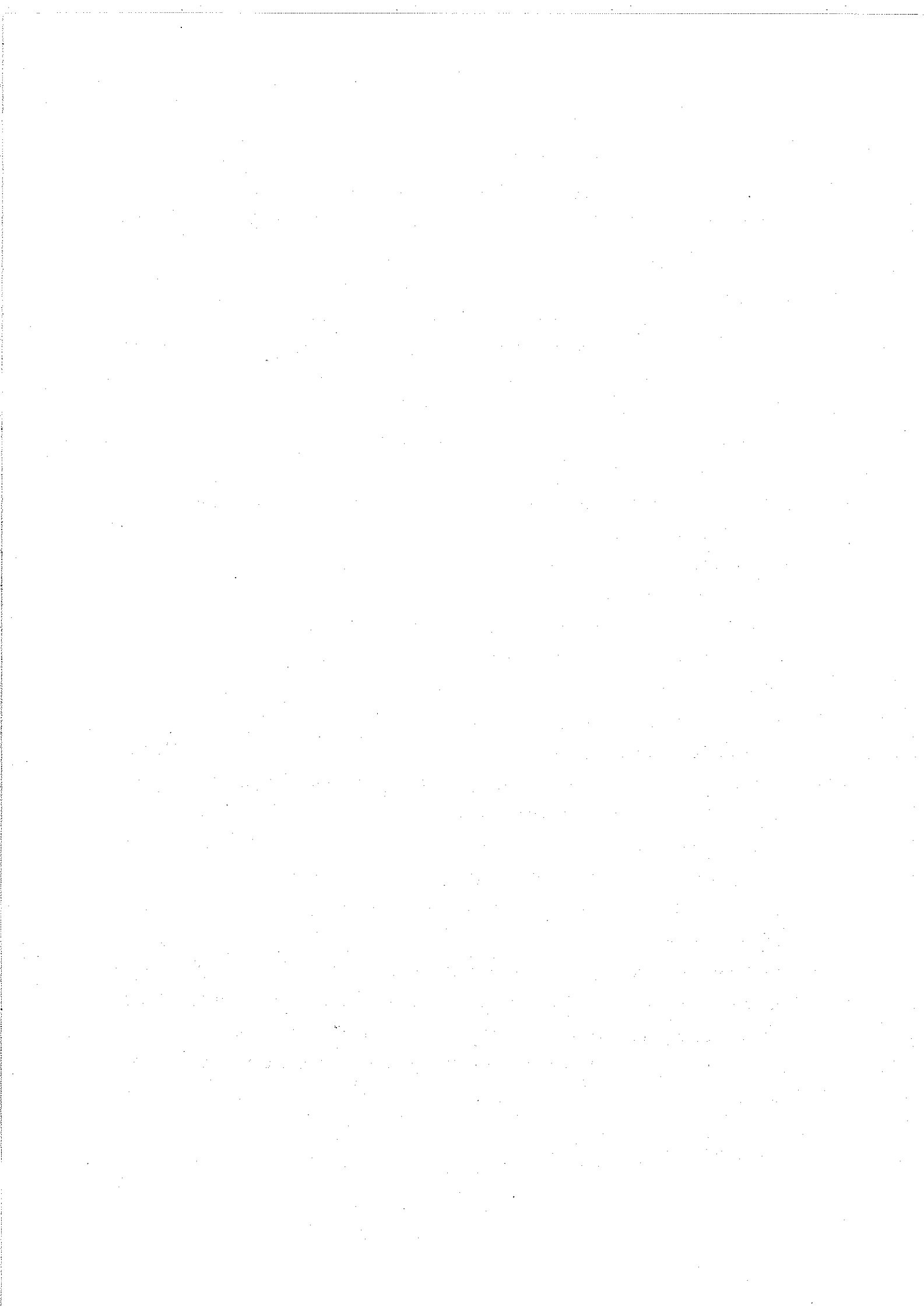
What happens once the two week trial is over?

If you want to keep the dog, contact the Breeding and Kennel Manager and advise her of this. She will then send out the relevant paper work which you will need to sign and send back to us. Once the paper work has been completed the dog is legally yours and all responsibility and costs fall on you as the owner.

You will then need to take the dogs' registration tag to your local council and arrange for the owner details to be changed. If you are outside of Manukau City Council area, your council will give you a new tag for the dog. There may be no cost for this change.

If you decide not to keep the dog it is returned to us, along with any equipment we gave you e.g. collar and lead. If the dog is returned due to a personality miss match you may be put back on the waiting list for another more suitable dog.

Again if you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact the Breeding and Kennel Manager.



## MAF DETECTOR DOG PROGRAMME

### CANINE SELECTION TESTING CRITERIA FOR ACTIVE RESPONSE DETECTOR DOGS

These testing criteria may be used to assess puppies in the Puppy Walking Programme at their 6 month assessment or potential external ( not bred by MAF ) adult dogs.

All external adult dogs are to be selection tested to standard as per Appendix I. External adult dogs passing temperament testing are to be medically tested for the following:

General health exam, eyes ears, skin conditions, etc. Palpitation of the hips for laxity and pain; blood work to include: CBC and Biochem profile.

Radiographs of the spine and hip are to accompany each animal with a MAF approved veterinary rating for hip diagnosis to a standard not more than grade 2 hip dysplasia as follows:

- Grade 0: No evidence of hip dysplasia (HD).
- Grade 1: The minimum deviation from normal allowing a diagnosis of HD.
- Grade 2: Obvious and marked deviation from normal.
- Grade 3: Subluxation of the joint due to dysplasia rather than to trauma.
- Grade 4: Flat acetabulum, without either elliptic or circular form and dislocation of the femoral head.

Grades 1 and 2 are probably OK for working given no clinical signs of HD are present. Grades 3 and 4 are to be rejecte

## Appendix I

### CANINE SELECTION SPECIFICATIONS/REQUIREMENTS

- External dogs or bitches 9 months to 3 years of age.
- Puppies in the Puppy walking programme due for their 6 Month Assessment
- All dogs tested are to be temperamentally sound, bold, curious, and possess an exceptional drive for a toy ( ball / dummy ).
- Dogs are not to be aggressive to people or other dogs. Dogs showing minimal signs of intra-species aggression may be acceptable if "habit patterns" with regard to same species aggression are not ingrained.
- Dogs are not to be shy of movements, strange objects or new unfamiliar surroundings.
- They are to be people friendly, one on one, and in small groups. They are to move freely ahead of the tester in-groups of a few hundred people.
- They should willing make body contact and not overly hesitate to place their feet on baggage or baggage carts.
- Dogs must be sound sure and not overly react with flight or fright to sudden loud auditory stimuli or noises. They should be medium sensitive in body and ear to touch and sound stimuli. Over sensitive dogs are not to be accepted. Dogs that are under sensitive (don't react) should be rejected on the basis of being hard to "reach".

### OTHER FACTORS TO CONSIDER:

How does the dog travel? Do they salivate or get carsick while travelling? Does the dog indicate signs of kennel or crate conflict--do they bark or otherwise object to being contained ("freedom reflex frustration").

Does the dog make eye contact? How responsive is the dog to the tester? Does the dog respond favourable to tactile or touch stimuli and verbal praise. Is the dog too reactive or easily overstimulated by petting, verbal praise and/or environmental stimuli. How does the dog react when the tester puts the dog into a sit position; will the dog remain seated (focused) without too much difficulty? Is the dog of a nature that it can be easily spoiled?

How does the dog react when the tester suddenly stomps the feet **behind them** while walking down a non-carpeted hall-way. If the dog shows signs of "flight" how strong is it--does the dog recover? Does the dog show signs of "passive defensive reflexes" or does the dog freeze when unsure or frighten?



Does the dog exhibit "active defensive reflexes" (ADR). Does the dog turn to bite or mouth the tester when the tail or foot is suddenly pulled? How does the dog react to leash corrections or being restrained on their back; to manipulation of the feet or corrections, etc? Does the dog take corrections personally? Are they soft in temperament?

Dogs are to be tested in the following areas and their reaction to said areas and "other factors" recorded on an approved canine selection testing form and submitted with each selected dog:

**Public Toilet or Rest Room.** Take the dog into a public bathroom. Wait a minute or so—is the dog confident and curious. Now clap your hands together sharply/loudly 3-4 times; slam doors; flush toilet; run water in hand basin; activate hand dryer; stomp your feet behind dog. Is the dog sound sensitive or sound sure? Will the dog retrieve toy thrown into corner of the toilet stall before and as the tester claps their hands and flushes toilet. Will dog retrieve toy placed under or near hand dryer while activated? Does the dog show signs of escape or avoidance behaviours?

**Open Semi-Steep Stairways (e.g. airside stairs to aircraft or similar).** Dogs willingness to climb stairs with visual disorientation. Does the dog have to be coaxed to the climb stairs. Will the dog take toy from the tester at the top of stairs and while climbing the stairs. Will dog climb stairs on it's own initiative without tester to get toy placed/held out 4-8 steps up with tester staying on ground level?

**Conveyor Belt.** How does the dog react to walking on moving conveyor belt? Will the dog accept the toy from testers hand and when placed on the belt itself as the dog is moving in the direction of the belt movement?

**Airport Baggage Carousel.** How does the dog react to the carousel while activated and with bags present; with people present? Will the dog accept/take the toy from tester held up to carousel or with toy placed on edge of the carousel while activated and bags going round?

**Baggage Trolleys or Carts.** Does the dog shy from moving loaded baggage carts? Will the dog surmount or jump over unloaded trolleys and other man-made and natural objects.

**Escalator.** Place dog at the foot or landing area of escalator to determine it's visual perception reaction to people holding objects or bags moving toward them from above. Now place toy on metal landing—does dog take the ball or is there any hesitation/trepidation/ ball refusal as passengers are coming down the escalator?

**Motor vehicles and Machinery.** Place the dog next to roadway. Will the dog remain in relative position without undue fright or flight due to fast moving vehicles? Place toy at edge of roadway just as vehicle is coming past. Does the dog notice the vehicle; will the dog reach for toy regardless? Find a stationary bus or similar vehicle (forklift machinery etc) with a diesel or noisy engine and place as close as possible to noise source. Will the dog take the toy?

**Toy Drive Reduction.** This is a critical area. All toy drive reactions should be recorded relative to specific areas in which dogs are assessed. The tester opinion should be recorded as to why and where ball refusal is noted.

**Additional tests that have proven beneficial:**

Get an assistant with a large colourful umbrella. Have the assistant stand stationary as you and the dog approach them. When the dogs attention is focused in the direction of the assistant and as the dog approaches within 2 meters (6-7 feet) of the assistant the umbrella is suddenly popped open on level with the dog while held in it's direction. How does the dog react? If startled does the dog overcome its fright and investigate?

Place a toy on a swivel chair with rollers wheels in the centre of an open room. The chair should be of a height that the dog has to place its feet on the chair to obtain the ball. Does the dog have enough focus and confidence to overcome the uncertainty of the chairs movements etc.

Find a dark room (broom closet or the like but not too small, with mops brooms, bucket etc). Throw a toy into the back of the room. Is the dog confident enough to retrieve the toy. If the dog is successful the first attempt does it refuse to retrieve the toy a second time as you stomp your feet or clap your hands just before the dog reach the toy? Does the dog overcome any startled reactions to obtain the toy?

Get a PVC or similar type pipe large enough so a dog can get their feet into it but small enough so they cannot reach the toy with their head. Place the toy just out of reach. How focused is the dog to obtain the toy?

Will the dog actively follow the tester 's hand from place to place with the toy in it? If the toy is offered in the hand but not easily released by the tester will the dog persistently try to take or obtain the toy?

Other dogs show signs of stress or "drive reduction" under given conditions and may even refuse the toy on occasion, but they are generally stable and truly keen possessing a real focus or drive for the toy.

Animals exhibiting conflicts between drives (i.e. hunger vs escape/avoidance) can be the hardest to assess. Careful assessment must be made as to the strength of each drive independently and then it's corresponding level should be assessed in relation to the competing drive. This will give the tester an indication of the relative strength of each drive and the dog's ability to overcome escape drives (if any) in relation to the incentive value of the ball drive or reward.

Some dogs start off well but as the test progresses they become bored with the toy or their stress levels rise and drive reduces accordingly.

**We need dogs that live to play and demonstrate strong and focused desire for the toy even when they are tired. We want dogs that will leap tall buildings in a single bound (so to speak) in an attempt to obtain the toy.**

We want dogs to be assessed on their "gut reactions" to new environments. We want dogs that will go into the airport work area showing no fear or hesitation the first time and those that are not afraid of areas where space is limited. Dogs should quickly overcome any startled reactions they may have toward environmental stimuli.

Take the dog to an area other than an airport. Take them for a walk down a busy street, or to a shopping centre or mall. Another excellent place is to a industrial building or complex. Observe the dog's general reactions. Are they bold, curious and confident, or do stand back, hesitate or startle in these uncertain surroundings?

Consistency is important. Humane nature is to favour or coax dogs that are fancied by the tester. It is important to treat every dog the same otherwise selection testing results are not accurate.

Your professional assessment rather than your emotional feelings is what is important with regard to the dog's suitability as a working animal.

# MAF DETECTOR DOG PROGRAMME

## CANINE SELECTION TEST FOR ACTIVE RESPONSE

### SIX MONTH PUPPY ASSESSMENT or EXTERNAL DOG ASSESSMENT

Evaluator(s): ..... Test date: ...../...../.....

Dog (name, sex, breed, colour):.....

Dog's age (DOB): ..... Dog's weight: ..... Ideal weight:.....

Is the dog spayed or neutered? YES NO Dog's owner (address):.....

..... Phone no.: .....

Accepted or Rejected Signed: ..... Dog renamed: .....

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#### GENERAL QUESTIONS (please answer each question and describe fully)

- 1) How is the dog's conformation (feet, pasterns, top line, free moving gait)? .....
- 2) How does the dog travel ( car sick, or salivate)?.....
- 3) Does the dog object to being crated/kennelled (barks, whines, licks wire)? .....
- 4) Does/will the dog readily make body contact with evaluator? ..... Does the dog make eye contact?.....
- 5) Does the dog struggle, mouth or bite when you pin it down, manipulate it's feet or pull it's tail?.....
- 6) Is the dog socially responsive--does he respond to his name or appear overly independent? .....
- 7) Is the dog sound sure (under, medium or over-sensitive)?.....
- 8) Will the dog SIT in position focused and stationary for any length of time? .....
- 9) Is the dog soft in temperament or emotionally sensitive? Is it of a nature to be easily spoiled? .....
- 10) Describe the dog's energy level (the speed & extent of movements) in terms of it's spontaneous activity to non-coercive external stimuli.  
.....
- 11) Does the dog become over stimulated by external stimuli at the: airport; construction/industrial areas; with groups of people or children?  
.....
- 12) How does the dog react in tight quarters? .....
- 13) Does the dog enter door-ways, climb stairs and move out confidently ahead of tester? .....
- 14) Will the dog surmount natural and man-made obstacles without undue coaxing? .....

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#### TEST

SCORE

- A) Sound Sureness/Hallway or Bldg. Walk the dog down a non-carpeted hallway (industrial bldg. will do). As the dog moves ahead of tester surprise the dog by stomping your feet 2 to 6 times with pauses between.
1. Dog unconcerned exhibiting little or no response.
  2. Dog notices sound, turns to investigate.
  3. Dog startled (scoots away from sound source) but recovers.
  4. Dog frightened exhibiting strong "flight" behaviours, dog appears shaken/nervous.

**SCORE**

B) Sound Sureness/Toilet. Walk the dog into a public toilet—observe the dog for 30-60 seconds. When the dog's attention is elsewhere clap your hands in quick succession twice, pause, clap again.

1. Dog unconcerned exhibiting little or no response.
2. Dog notices sound, turns to investigate source.
3. Dog startled, attempts to leave but will stay with minimal coaxing.
4. Dog frightened exhibits extreme escape/flight behaviours.

C) Toy Drive/Toilet. While in the toilet area throw the ball into the corner of the toilet stall and/or place the ball under the hand dryer while activated.

1. Dog indifferent.
2. No hesitation, very keen in obtaining ball
3. Dog cautious and hesitates but obtains ball
4. Dog fearful, obtains ball only with coaxing.
5. Dog fearful, does not obtain ball even with coaxing.

D) Toy Drive/Chair. Place the ball on the seat of a swivel chair with roller wheels in the centre of an open room. Does the dog have enough focus/confidence to overcome the uncertainty of the chairs movements to obtain the ball?

1. Dog indifferent.
2. Dog very keen, overcomes chair movements to obtain ball
3. Dog interested but lacks confidence to obtain ball.
4. Dog initially interested but loses focus when confronted with problem.

E) Toy Drive/Dark Room. Find a dark unlit room though not too small. Throw the ball into the back of the room. Does the dog possess focus and boldness to search and reach the ball

1. Dog indifferent.
2. Dog keen, enters room and obtains ball without losing focus.
3. Dog apparently keen enters room but lacks focus/boldness to obtain ball.

F) Movement, Shapes & Stimuli/Ball Drive. Walk the dog up to a baggage carousel, around moving machinery or other distracting stimuli (forklift, buses, trains, electric saws, etc). First observe the dogs reaction, then place or throw the ball within close proximity of the stimuli, it's movement, or under/near engine/machinery.

1. Dog unconcerned, ignores ball.
2. Dog is cautious but confident, obtains ball with strong intent.
3. Dog cautious and fearful, sometimes refusing ball.
4. Dog exhibits escape/flight behaviours, does not attempt to obtain ball.

G) Visual Orientation-Perception/Ball Drive. Climb open back stairs offering ball to the dog at the top. Climb down and again offer ball 4 to 8 stairs from ground level—do not climb the stairs with the dog on second offering.

1. Dog confidently climbs stairs, refuses ball.
2. Dog confidently climbs ahead of tester keenly accepting ball.
3. Dog climbs ahead of tester, takes ball with some concern.
4. Dog climbs slowly, refuses ball.
5. Dog refuses to climb stairs.

H) Conveyor Belt/Ball Drive. Together you and the dog jump onto a moving conveyor belt. Offer ball to dog from hand then place ball on the belt while moving with and against the movement of the belt.

1. Dog unconcerned—ignores ball.
2. Dog unconcerned, keenly takes ball.
3. Dog cautiously takes ball.
4. Dog fearful, sometimes leaving ball.
5. Dog repeatedly attempts to flee belt, ignores ball

I) Escalator/Food Drive. Place the dog at the landing area of an escalator. While people are present and moving down place ball on the landing.

1. Dog indifferent to escalator/ball.
2. Dog notices yet confidently obtains ball.
3. Dog exhibits avoidance behaviours, obtains ball with some coaxing.
4. Dog exhibits escape/flight behaviours ignores ball.

**COMMENTS:**

.....  
.....

**MAF QUARANTINE SERVICE  
DETECTOR DOG PROGRAMME**

**CANINE SELECTION TESTING CRITERIA FOR PASSIVE RESPONSE DETECTOR DOGS**

All dogs are to be selection tested to standard as per Appendix I. Dogs passing temperament testing are to be medically tested for the following:

General health exam, eyes ears, skin conditions, etc. Palpitation of the hips for laxity and pain; blood work to include: CBC and Biochem profile.

Radiographs of the spine and hip are to accompany each animal with a MAF approved veterinary rating for hip diagnosis to a standard not more than grade 2 hip dysplasia as follows:

- Grade 0: No evidence of hip dysplasia (HD).
- Grade 1: The minimum deviation from normal allowing a diagnosis of HD.
- Grade 2: Obvious and marked deviation from normal.
- Grade 3: Subluxation of the joint due to dysplasia rather than to trauma.
- Grade 4: Flat acetabulum, without either elliptic or circular form and dislocation of the femoral head.

Grades 0 and 1 are acceptable for Breeding stock, grades 1 and 2 are OK for working given no clinical signs of HD are present. Grades 3 and 4 are to be rejected.

Dogs are not to be spayed or neutered, however if an animal is already altered and meets specified standards they will be considered for acceptance.

**Appendix I**

**CANINE SELECTION SPECIFICATIONS/REQUIREMENTS**

- Beagles only--dogs or bitches 9 months to 3 years of age.
- Dogs are to be temperamental sound, bold, curious, and possess an exceptional high food drive.
- Dogs are not to be aggressive to people or other dogs. Dogs showing minimal signs of intra-species aggression may be acceptable if "habit patterns" with regard to same species aggression are not ingrained.
- Dogs are not to be shy of movements, strange objects or new unfamiliar surroundings.

- They are to be people friendly, one on one, and in small groups. They are to move freely ahead of the tester in groups of a few hundred people.
- They should willingly make body contact and not overly hesitate to place their feet on baggage or baggage carts.
- Dogs must be sound sure and not react with flight or fright to sudden loud auditory stimuli or noises. They should be medium sensitive in body and ear to touch and sound stimuli. Over sensitive dogs are not to be accepted. Dogs that are under sensitive (don't react) should be rejected on the basis of being hard to "reach".

#### **OTHER FACTORS TO CONSIDER:**

How does the dog travel?

Do they salivate or get carsick while travelling? Does the dog indicate signs of kennel or crate conflict—do they bark or otherwise object to being contained ("freedom reflex frustration").

Does the dog make eye contact?

How responsive is the dog to the tester? Does the dog respond favourably to tactile or touch stimuli and verbal praise. Is the dog too reactive or easily overstimulated by petting, verbal praise and/or environmental stimuli. How does the dog react when the tester puts the dog into a sit position; will the dog remain seated (focused) without too much difficulty? Is the dog of a nature that it can be easily spoiled?

How does the dog react when the tester suddenly stomps their feet behind them while walking down a non-carpeted hall-way. If the dog shows signs of "flight" how strong is it—does the dog recover? Does the dog show signs of "passive defensive reflexes" or does the dog freeze when unsure or frightened?

#### **Appendix I**

Does the dog exhibit "active defensive reflexes" (ADR). Does the dog turn to bite or mouth the tester when the tail or foot is suddenly pulled? How does the dog react to leash corrections or being restrained on their back; to manipulation of the feet or corrections, etc? Does the dog take corrections personally? Are they soft in temperament?

Dogs are to be tested in the following areas and their reaction to said areas and "other factors" recorded on an approved canine selection testing form and submitted with each selected dog:

#### **Public Toilet or Rest Room.**

Take the dog into a public bathroom. Wait a minute or so—is the dog confident and curious. Now clap your hands together sharply/loudly 3-4 times; slam doors; flush toilet; run water in hand basin; activate hand dryer; stomp your feet behind dog. Is the dog sound sensitive or sound sure? Will the dog retrieve food thrown into corner of the toilet stall before and as the tester claps their hands and flushes toilet. Will dog retrieve food placed under or near hand dryer while activated? Does the dog show signs of escape or avoidance behaviours?

**Open Semi-Steep Stairways (e.g. airside stairs to aircraft or similar).**

Dogs willingness to climb stairs with visual disorientation. Does the dog have to be coaxed to the climb stairs. Will the dog take food from the tester at the top of stairs and while climbing the stairs. Will dog climb stairs on it's own initiative without tester to get food placed/held out 4-8 steps up with tester staying on ground level?

**Conveyor Belt.**

How does the dog react to walking on moving conveyor belt? Will the dog accept food from tester hand and when placed on the belt itself as the dog is moving in the direction of the belt movement?

**Airport Baggage Carousel.**

How does the dog react to the carousel while activated and with bags present; with people present? Will the dog accept/take food from tester held up to carousel or with food placed on edge of the carousel while activated and bags going round?

**Baggage Trolleys or Carts.**

Does the dog shy from moving loaded baggage carts? Will the dog surmount or jump over unloaded trolleys and other man-made and natural objects.

**Escalator.**

Place dog at the foot or landing area of escalator to determine it's visual perception reaction to people holding objects or bags moving toward them from above. Now place food on metal landing--does dog take the food or is there any hesitation/trepidation or food refusal as passengers are coming down the escalator?

**Appendix I**

**Motor vehicles and Machinery.**

Place the dog next to roadway. Will the dog remain in relative position without undue fright or flight due to fast moving vehicles? Place food at edge of roadway just as vehicle is coming past. Does the dog notice the vehicle; will the dog reach for food regardless? Find a stationary bus or similar vehicle (forklift machinery etc) with a diesel or noisy engine and place food as close as possible to noise source. Will the dog take the food?

**Food Drive Reduction.**

This is a critical area. All food drive reactions should be recorded relative to specific areas in which dogs are assessed. The tester opinion should be recorded as to why and where food drive refusal is noted.

**Additional tests that have proven beneficial:**

Get an assistance with a large colourful umbrella. Have the assistant stand stationary as you and the dog approach them. When the dogs attention is focused in the direction of the assistant and as the dog approaches within 2 meters (6-7 feet) of the assistant the umbrella is suddenly popped open on level with the dog while held in it's direction. How does the dog react? If startled does the dog overcome its fright and investigate?



Place a piece of food on a swivel chair with rollers wheels in the centre of an open room. The chair should be of a height that the dog has to place it's feet on the chair to obtain the food. Does the dog have enough focus and confidence to overcome the uncertainty of the chairs movements etc.

Find a **dark room** (broom closet or the like but not too small, with mops brooms, bucket etc). Throw a piece of food into the back of the room. Is the dog confident enough to retrieve the food? If the dog is successful the first attempt do they refuse food a second time as you stomp your feet or clap your hands just before they reach the food? Does the dog overcome any startled reactions to obtain the food?

Get a PVC or similar type pipe large enough so a dog can get their feet into it but small enough so they cannot reach the food with their head. Place the food just out of reach. How focused is the dog to obtain the food?

Will the dog actively follow the testers hand from place to place with food in it? If food is offered in the hand but not easily released by the tester will the dog persistently try to take or obtain the food?

I have found some dogs will take food under all of the above circumstances indicating very sound temperament but they do not possess real gusto or drive for the food.

#### Appendix I

Other dogs show signs of stress or "food drive reduction" under given conditions and may even refuse food on occasion, but they are generally stable and truly keen possessing a real focus or drive for food.

Animals exhibiting conflicts between drives (ie. hunger vs escape/avoidance) can be the hardest to assess. Careful assessment must be made as to the strength of each drive independently and then it's corresponding level should be assessed in relation to the competing drive. This will give the tester an indication of the relative strength of each drive and the dog's ability to overcome escape drives (if any) in relation to the incentive value of the food drive or reward.

Some dogs start off well but as the test progresses they become bored with the food or their stress levels rise and food drive reduces accordingly.

We need dogs that live to eat and demonstrate strong and focused desire for food even when they are not hungry. We want dogs that will leap tall buildings in a single bound (so to speak) in an attempt to obtain food.

We want dogs to be assessed on their "gut reactions" to new environments. We want dogs that will go into the airport work area showing no fear or hesitation the first time and those that are not afraid of areas where space is limited. Dogs should quickly overcome any startled reactions they may have toward environmental stimuli.

Take the dog to an area other than an airport. Take them for a walk down a busy street, or to a shopping centre or mall. Another excellent place is to a industrial building or complex. Observe the dogs general reactions. Are they bold, curious and confident, or do stand back, hesitate or startle in these uncertain surroundings?

Consistency is important. Humane nature is to favour or coax dogs that are fancied by the tester. It is important to treat every dog the same otherwise selection testing results are not accurate.

Your professional assessment rather than your emotional feelings is what is important with regard to the dog's suitability as a working animal.

**MAF DETECTOR DOG PROGRAMME**

**CANINE SELECTION TEST FOR PASSIVE RESPONSE**

Evaluator(s): ..... Test date: ...../...../.....

Dog (name, sex, breed, colour):.....

Dog's age (DOB): ..... Dog 's weight: ..... Ideal weight:.....

Is the dog spayed or neutered? YES NO Dog's owner (address):.....

..... Phone no.: .....

Accepted or Rejected Signed: ..... Dog renamed: .....

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**GENERAL QUESTIONS (please answer each question and describe fully)**

- 1) How is the dog's conformation (feet, pasterns, top line, free moving gait)? .....
- 2) How does the dog travel ( car sick, or salivate)?.....
- 3) Does the dog object to being crated/kennelled (barks, whines, licks wire)? .....
- 4) Does/will the dog readily make body contact with evaluator? ..... Does the dog make eye contact?.....
- 5) Does the dog struggle, mouth or bite when you pin it down, manipulate it's feet or pull it's tail?.....
- 6) Is the dog socially responsive--does he respond to his name or appear overly independent? .....
- 7) Is the dog sound sensitive ( ignores or over-sensitive)?.....
- 8) Will the dog SIT in position focused and stationary for any length of time? .....
- 9) Is the dog soft in temperament or emotionally sensitive? Is it of a nature to be easily spoiled? .....
- 10) Describe the dog's energy level (the speed & extent of movements).  
.....
- 11) Does the dog become over stimulated by external stimuli at the: airport; construction/industrial areas; with groups of people or children?  
.....
- 12) How does the dog react in tight quarters? .....
- 13) Does the dog enter door-ways, climb stairs and move out confidently ahead of tester? .....
- 14) Will the dog surmount natural and man-made obstacles without undue coaxing? .....

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**Please give the dog a rating for each test done according to the behaviour that it gives**

**TEST**

**RATING**

A) Sound Sureness/Hallway or Bldg. Walk the dog down a non-carpeted hallway (industrial bldg. will do). As the dog moves ahead of tester surprise the dog by stomping your feet 2 to 6 times with pauses between. ....

1. Dog notices sound, turns to investigate.
2. Dog startled (scoots away from sound source) but recovers.
3. Dog frightened exhibiting strong "flight" behaviours, dog appears shaken/nervous.
4. Dog unconcerned exhibiting little or no response

## RATING

B) Sound Sureness/Toilet. Walk the dog into a public toilet—observe the dog for 30-60 seconds. When the dog's attention is elsewhere clap your hands in quick succession twice, pause, clap again.

1. Dog notices sound, turns to investigate source.
2. Dog startled, attempts to leave but will stay with minimal coaxing.
3. Dog frightened, exhibits extreme escape/flight behaviours.
4. Dog unconcerned exhibiting little or no response.

C) Food Drive/Toilet. While in the toilet area throw a piece of food into the corner of the toilet stall and/or place a piece of food under the hand dryer while activated.

1. No hesitation, very keen in obtaining food
2. Dog cautious and hesitates but obtains food
3. Dog fearful, obtains food only with coaxing.
4. Dog fearful, does not obtain food even with coaxing.
5. Dog indifferent.

D) Food Drive/Chair. Place a piece of food on the seat of a swivel chair with roller wheels in the centre of an open room. Does the dog have enough focus/confidence to overcome the uncertainty of the chair's movements to obtain the food?

1. Dog very keen, overcomes chair movements to obtain food.
2. Dog interested but lacks confidence to obtain food.
3. Dog initially interested but loses focus when confronted with problem.

E) Food Drive/Dark Room. Find a dark unlit room though not too small. Throw a piece of food into the back of the room. Does the dog possess focus and boldness to search and reach the food?

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3. Dog apparently keen enters room but lacks focus/boldness to obtain food.
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F) Movement, Shapes & Stimuli/Food Drive. Walk the dog up to a baggage carousel, around moving machinery or other distracting stimuli (forklift, buses, trains, electric saws, etc). First observe the dog's reaction, then place or throw a piece of food within close proximity of the stimuli, its movement, or under/near engine/machinery.

1. Dog is cautious but confident, obtains food with strong intent.
2. Dog cautious and fearful, sometimes refusing food.
3. Dog exhibits escape/flight behaviours, does not attempt to obtain food.
4. Dog unconcerned, ignores food

G) Visual Orientation-Perception/Food Drive. Climb open back stairs offering food to the dog at the top. Climb down and again offer food 4 to 8 stairs from ground level—do not climb the stairs with the dog on second offering.

1. Dog confidently climbs ahead of tester keenly accepting food.
2. Dog climbs ahead of tester, takes food with some concern.
3. Dog climbs slowly, refuses food.
4. Dog refuses to climb stairs.
5. Dog confidently climbs stairs, refuses food.

H) Conveyor Belt/Food Drive. Together you and the dog jump onto a moving conveyor belt. Offer food to dog from hand then place food on the belt while moving with and against the movement of the belt.

1. Dog unconcerned, keenly takes food.
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3. Dog fearful, sometimes leaving food.
4. Dog repeatedly attempts to flee belt, ignores food.
5. Dog unconcerned—ignores food.

I) Escalator/Food Drive. Place the dog at the landing area of an escalator. While people are present and moving down place food on the landing.

1. Dog notices yet confidently obtains food.
2. Dog exhibits avoidance behaviours, obtains food with some coaxing.
3. Dog exhibits escape/flight behaviours ignores food.
4. Dog indifferent to escalator/food.

## COMMENTS:

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## PUPPY DEVELOPMENT

### Early Neurological Stimulation

The US military developed a method of stimulation for their canine programme to improve performance of dogs for military purposes, which was called "Bio Sensor".

Based on years of research, the military learned that early neurological stimulation exercises could have important and lasting effects. Their studies confirmed that there are specific time periods early in life when neurological stimulation has optimum results. The first period involves a window time frame that begins at the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of life and lasts until the 16<sup>th</sup> day. It is believed this interval of time is a period of rapid neurological growth and development, this is therefore of great importance to the individual.

The "Bio Sensor" programme utilizes exercises, which are designed to stimulate the neurological system. Each workout involves handling the puppies once a day, one at a time while performing a series of five exercises.

- Tactical Stimulation ( between the toes)

Holding the pup in one hand, the handler gently stimulates (tickles) the pup between the toes on any one - foot using a cotton bud. It is not necessary to see the pup feeling the tickle. Time of stimulation is 3-5 seconds

- Head held erect

Using both hands, the pup is held perpendicular to the ground, (straight up), so that its head is directly above its tail. This is an up-wards position. Time of stimulation is 3-5 seconds

- Head pointed down

Holding the pup firmly with both hands, the head is reversed and is pointed downward so that its head is directly above the tail. Time of stimulation is 3-5 seconds

- Supine position

Hold the pup so its back is resting in the palm of both hands with its muzzle facing the ceiling. The pup while on its back is allowed to sleep or struggle. Time of stimulation is 3-5 seconds

- Thermal stimulation

Use a damp towel that has been cooled in the fridge for at least five minutes. Place the pup on the towel, feet down. Do not restrain it from moving. Time of stimulation is 3-5 seconds

These five exercises provide neurological stimulation's, none of which naturally occur during this early period of life. Experience shows that sometimes pups will resist these exercises, others will appear unconcerned. Caution must be taken when performing these exercises

- Do not repeat the exercises more than once per day
- Do not extend the time of the exercises beyond the recommended 3-5 seconds.

Over stimulation of the neurological system can have adverse detrimental results. These exercises impact the neurological system by kicking it into action earlier than would be normally expected. The result being an increased capacity that later will help to make the difference in its performance.

Playing with the pups and routinely handling them should continue because neurological exercises are not substitutions for routine handling, play, socialization and bonding.

### The benefits of Neurological Stimulation

- Improved cardio vascular performance (heart rate)
- Stronger heart beats
- Stronger adrenal glands
- More tolerance to stress
- Greater resistance to disease

## WHAT DO WE DO WITH THE PUPS AT THE KENNELS

### Newborn Period - (0-2 weeks)

- Puppies will double their weight in the first 10 days, eyes open from 10-14 days old
- Neurological Stimulation Exercises start on day 3 and finish on day 16
- Handling of puppies by kennel staff during cleaning, daily health examinations and  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 1 hourly checks.
- Whelping box floor cover with newspaper

### Transitional Period (2-3 weeks)

- Puppies start to urinate / defecate on their own, newspaper put on have of whelping box area
- Puppies begin to investigate nesting box and become aware of their surroundings
- Puppies can be seen mouthing each other in play and vocalizing, ears begin to open and teeth start to appear. Puppies begin to walk.
- Kennel staff continue daily contact ( see 0-2 weeks)
- Toys are introduced to the whelping box during the day (removed in the evening) e.g. soft toys, toys with bells

### Socialization period (3-12 weeks)

- This is the most critical period in the developing puppy with many experiences affecting the individuals developing personality and temperament. During this time, appropriate experience with humans, other animals particularly dogs and the environment is essential if the puppy is to develop into a successful Detector Dog. This period can be divided into three stages.

### First Stage - (3-5 weeks)

- The puppy will react visibly to loud noises
- The front board of the whelping box is removed to allow the puppies to come and go
- Newspaper is scattered around the kennel to encourage pup to urinate / defecate on it.
- A crate is introduced to the kennel so pups can start with familiarization
- More toys are introduced

- Pups are taken out in pairs for up to 10 minutes at a time out onto the grass area by the lunchroom
- The bitch is taken away from the litter 2-3 times a day for up to an hour
- Bite inhibition is taught by the bitch and kennel staff

#### Second stage - (5-8weeks)

- Weaning begins
- Whelping box is removed, pups start to sleep in crates
- Pups start going home individually with staff for overnight stays
- Pups interact with the staff in the offices, lunchroom and kennels
- Pups are taken individually to the TTC offices, MAF training center, Airport and Mailcentre for socializing
- PR with visiting groups

#### Third stage - (8-12 weeks)

- Puppies placed into Puppy Walking homes
- The puppy will begin to assess it's position in the family in terms of Dominance and submissive relationships
- The puppy should be enjoying and experiencing a wide variety of situations and environments



## PUPPY DEVELOPMENT FOR MAF DDP

### Neonatal Period – 0-13 days

- Starting at day 3 to day 13 neurological stimulation is performed on all puppies individually. These exercises are performed for NO longer than 5 seconds each
- The puppies are introduced to the crate and are all placed into the crate with a hot water bottle while the kennel is being cleaned

### Transition Period – 14-21 days

Puppies ears & eyes start to open. Hearing is gained.

- Introduce one item to the whelping box e.g. soft toy, empty milk bottle, a toy with bells in it, ( remove at night )
- The puppies are removed from the box and placed on a mat together for a maximum of 5 minutes. The bitch is present.
- Introduce the "noises" cd at a low level, gradually increase as the puppies age.
- When the puppies are more agile the front of the box can be removed during the day ( place pups back in box with front on at night ). Introduce a crate with bedding ( usually in the outside area of the kennel )

### Awareness Period – 21-23 days

By this age the pups have use of all their senses & it is important not to overload them. Radical changes to the environment must be avoided.

- Take two at a time to a different floor surface for approximately 2 minutes. Introduce a new surface each day eg, concrete / carpet / wood / lino
- Introduce the "noises" cd at a higher level. Increase gradually & play at different times of the day

### Canine Socialisation Period – 21-49 days

The puppy learns that he is a "dog" and must be kept with it's litter mates & mother.

- Start supplement feeding in large round puppy bowl, can then use two bowls once pups are a bit bigger
- Front of the whelping box is removed permanently, at 5 weeks of age the whelping box is removed all together & 2 crates added, 1 inside & 1 outside.
- 2 at a time for car rides

- Increase noises eg, vacuum cleaner, dropping pots, TV ( house hold noises )
- From 5 weeks old pups can start regular visits to the staff offices
- Start brushing & handling the puppies
- Start placing them in the puppy pen with the dam, then once confident without the dame. Move items around & swap items daily
- Introduce to steps, tunnels
- At 7 weeks the aptitude test is done twice on different days during that week
- At 7 weeks pups start getting use to wearing collars ( supervised )
- Food games start

#### Critical Periods in Canine Development – Human socialisation period 50-84 days

- Puppies are taken out for daily socialisation at various locations – shopping centres, industrial areas, ITB, IMC
- Puppies place / Puppy walking homes
- Leading starts at 8 weeks
- Jacket training starts at 9 weeks
- Puppies can start going home with staff ( individually ).
- Continue with food games & start scenting work

#### Fear Impact Sub period – 8-10 weeks

Experiences a puppy perceives as traumatic during this time are generalized & may affect him all his life. A dog is most likely to develop an avoidance response if subjected to physical or psychological trauma during these four weeks. Puppies should not

- Be shipped during this period
- Have elective surgery until after the 12<sup>th</sup> week

#### Seniority Classification Period – 12-16 weeks

Known as the “age of cutting teeth & apron strings”. The puppy is trying to figure out who is boss. If still together there is intense competition between littermates. By 16 weeks the puppy’s emotional makeup is fully developed & cemented for life.

#### Flight Instinct Period – 4 to 8 months

There is a time during this period lasting 2-4 weeks when the pup will test his wings. They may become protective & territorial & attempt to dominate the puppy walkers. Teenage “flakiness” may occur.

Z Litter development plan D.O.B : 02/02/09

start finish / age

7/02/2009	18/02/2009	Neurological exercises
18/02/2009	16/03/2009	Tick sheets
16/02/2009	2 weeks	first worm
18/02/2009		touch conditioning ( massage )
23/02/2009	3 weeks	touch conditioning ( massage )
		introduce 1 toy to the whelping box daily remove at night
		Remove pups together from WB & place onto a mat for a max. of 5 mins. With bitch present
		start playing cd
		front of WB can be left open if pups are climbing out
		introduce newspaper to box
		may need to start supplement feeding
2/03/2009	4 weeks	second worm
		play cd
		WB front is opened
		toys / surfaces
		introduce the crate ( outside part of kennel )
		Take all 3 out to concrete pad, bitch present for 5 mins
		Introduce pups to pup pen with bitch
		solid meals ( mix puppy biscuits to a mash )
		touch conditioning ( massage )
9/03/2009	5 weeks	touch conditioning ( massage )
		play cd
		toys / surfaces
		pups to pup pen with bitch present for a short period then by themselves
		one at a time carry thru ABC
		start drive building - food games
16/03/2009	6 weeks	third worm / first vaccination
		play cd
		toys / surfaces
		pup pen alone
		drive building - food games
		one at a time carry thru ABC
		touch conditioning ( massage )
23/03/2009	7 weeks	Eye exam
		touch conditioning ( massage )
		play cd
		toys / surfaces
		pup pen alone
		drive building - food games
		car rides
		visits to shopping centres / ABC / Mailcentre
		place into crates individually for 15-30minutes
30/03/2009	8 weeks	fourth worm
		as for 7 weeks
6/04/2009	9 weeks	second vaccination
		as for 7 weeks
		place into homes
13/04/2009	10 weeks	fifth worm
27/04/2009	12 weeks	sixth worm / third vaccination
11/05/2009	14 weeks	seventh worm
25/05/2009	16 weeks	eighth worm

## PUPPY SELECTION

We not only breed our own dogs but we also buy in puppies from outside breeders. This helps us to increase the gene pool with potential future breeding stock and increases our profile within the "Beagle" community. However due to the popularity of the beagle breed, some breeders are now asking twice the price from 4 years ago. \$800-\$900.

We test the whole litter at 7 weeks of age to give us a better idea of what we are getting and also means that we don't get a breeder's "left overs" that they are having problems selling.

If possible view the parents of the litter to give you a better idea of what the puppies are potentially going to be like in temperament and physic. Most breeders will try to dazzle you with examples of how food driven the parents are and how the pups are from extremely successful show lines. While this information is nice, do not base your selection on what the breeder tells you. We want bold, outgoing, food driven healthy puppies.

### Selection of puppies

At seven weeks of age each puppy is given a "Puppy Aptitude test", this will asses the suitability of the puppy to the programme. EEG readings indicate that at 7 weeks of age neurological development has reached adult levels, and this allows a true reading of the puppy's behaviour tendencies. If the testing is done earlier than 7 weeks the results are inconclusive because neurological development is too immature. If the testing is left until later e.g. 8-10weeks of age, this puts the puppy into the "fear period" of its development and the testing of temperament is subject to serious misinterpretation.

The tests are conducted early in the morning when the puppies are at their liveliest before feeding or well after feeding. Each puppy is tested individually and it is best to test the puppy in an area that it has never been in.

The attached puppy Aptitude test sheet is filled out with each puppy that is tested. Preferably puppies need to get mostly 2's, 3's or 4's to be accepted into the programme.

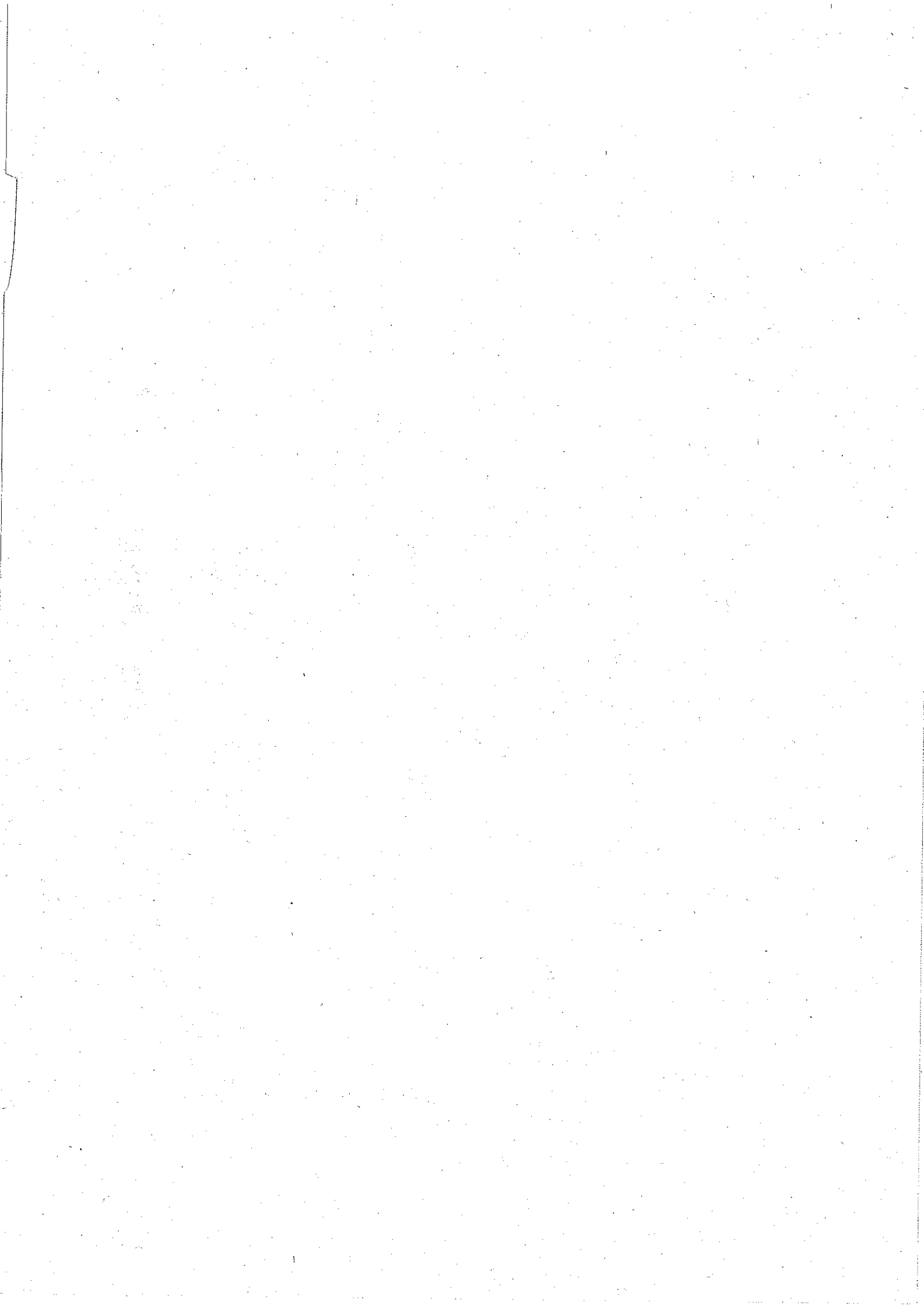
Once suitable puppies have been selected a health examination is done. Look for any abnormalities, jaw / teeth formation, eye conditions e.g. cherry eye, if a male, are both testes done, even gait and conformation, overall wellbeing.

Make sure that the puppy has been wormed regularly, had it's first vaccination, treated for external parasites and find out what the puppy is being fed and how often.

Also ask the breeder about any health issues the parents or pervious litters may have had.

### Socialisation of MAF DDP puppies by Kennel Assistants

- Puppies are to be socialised individually by one staff member, food is NOT to be used during outings.
- Maximum time for a puppy to be socialised is 20 minutes
- Any Flight behaviour / aggression is to be reported to Kirsty ASAP so a training plan can be put in place
- The general public are not to pat the puppies while out socialising
- Places to take puppies are – Manukau City shopping centre and associated areas / Manurewa main street and associated area
- Areas to walk are – stairs, hallways, escalators / travelators, main & side streets, construction areas, crowds, displays e.g. children's play areas, lifts, different surfaces, road sides / pedestrian crossings. Ensure that you change the route you take regularly so the puppy does not become conditioned
- Areas to avoid are – food halls, restaurants, food shops e.g. food town, areas that may put yourself or the puppy in danger
- If flight behaviour is seen
  1. allow the puppy look at the concerning object / area
  2. If the puppy wants to investigate / approach object / area allow it to at it's own pace, do not speak / touch the puppy during this time as you are rewarding the flight behaviour. You can however gradually take yourself closer to the concerning object / area kneel down. This will help to show the puppy that it is not all that scary (they will draw confidence from you). If pup comes close / leans on you ignore this behaviour, do not talk / touch the puppy.
  3. If the puppy does not recover within 20-30secs then remove the puppy from this area and take to a neutral area e.g. grass so that the pup can recover and have a pleasant experience. Do not return to the vehicle while the puppy is in flight mode as the puppy will learn when things get tough the vehicle is the safe place.
  4. Notify Kirsty of the situation, what the flight response was ( see the posture pics ), recovery time, what you think caused it, how you handled the situation
- Aggression – remove the puppy from the situation ASAP and return to the vehicle. Notify Kirsty ASAP
- Always carry paper towels & a plastic bag
- Allow the puppy to toilet prior to putting the jacket on
- Place the jacket onto the puppy then do the clips up, never pull the jacket over the puppy's head
- You must wear official MAF BNZ uniform (not green shirt/cargos) and have you MAF ID visible.
- Upon returning from socialising you must fill in a record form and place on Kirsty's desk.



行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局

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