

In Isaac Regional Council's rangers' day to day activities, often come across lost or stray dogs. Any roaming dog is able to be impounded.

If you have lost your pet, check the notice boards in your town and contact Council's Regulatory Services department to see how much it will cost you to be re-united with your pet.

If your dog is currently registered with Council, and is microchipped, in the first instance it will be released for free. For any further impounds after this it will cost the current impoundment fee for release.

If your dog is not registered, nor microchipped it will cost the registration fee and the impoundment fee to release as well as the cost of microchipping with the vet.

Unclaimed registered animals are kept for a minimum period of 5 days before advertising for rehoming can be approved.

Unregistered animals need only be kept for a period of 3 days before advertising.

The fees Council charges for impounding go toward maintaining a pet database, re-uniting lost pets with their owners and pound operating costs.

Dog registration is an important investment in your pet, providing safety and security as well as assisting Council to identify you in case your pet is lost, injured or involved in an incident.

Many residents become concerned when they hear about animals in the pound.

It is more beneficial for the animal to be

in the pound, than risking injury to themselves and others by roaming and becoming possible traffic hazards.

And more importantly, there is a common misconception that animals that have been impounded will be euthanised or 'put down'.

This is rarely the case, as Isaac Regional Council strives very hard to re-home any impounded animals in our care.

Having your pet microchipped as per Animal Management (Dogs and Cats) Act 2008 and registered to Council, will ensure your pet can be reunited to you in a safe, timely manner.

Your local veterinary clinic can assist with any concerns in regards to voluntary euthanising.





Wandering animals have a negative impact on the community, who have the right to walk in public places without fear of being attacked. A dog is considered to be wandering at large if it enters another person's property or is in a public place without a person exercising effective control over the dog.

## Why do animals wander?

- Animals are social creatures dependent on their 'pack' for company, leadership and guidance. A pet that is left alone for extended periods and not exercised or socialised with the family may seek out the company of others.
- Whole animals (not de-sexed) wander to seek out a partner
- Some animals may wander in search for food
- Some animals wander because they are bored or anxious about being alone

## What's the problem if my dog wanders?

Behaviour - Wandering promotes antisocial behaviour by encouraging and strengthening the animal's instinct to fight for dominance. An animal that is used to having freedom, and then expected to be confined is likely to protest. The animal will act independently and generally be disobedient and uncontrollable at home. This can be displayed with destructive behaviour such as digging holes, agitation and excessive noise.

Hormones - Whole animals (not desexed) that wander will seek out a partner, which in turn, increases the number of unwanted pregnancies. The pregnant animal and their litters then cause additional costs and care for their owners and in some situations become unwanted and abandoned. This causes pressure on council to control stray animals, increase the number of animals at pounds or shelters and consequently leads to increased euthanasia numbers and costs.

Aggression - Wandering animals can also develop territories in public places. This can cause the animal to be highly agitated and aggressive. The dog may dominate their territory, seek the attention of females and fight other animals in the area, which can result in injury or even death. The animal may also attack people walking by or trying to move them along.

Predators - Wandering promotes anti-social behaviour by encouraging and strengthening the animal's natural instinct to chase. The animal may pursue people, other animals or even vehicles and bicycles. If in search of food, the animal may scavenge through bins in public places or attack livestock and wildlife.

## Liability of pet owners - wandering/traffic/ injuries

A dog who attacks may be liable to be Declared under the Animal Management (Cats & Dogs) Act **2008.** People who own animals (including dogs) are under a duty to take reasonable care to see that their animals do not cause any damage by straying onto a highway (or roadway). If reasonable care is not taken and damage results, the owner (may) be liable to prosecution and will have to pay compensation.

## PAWS FROM THE POUND



If your furry best friend is lost or missing check our impounded dogs page on Council's website. Visit isaac.qld.gov.au to see current dogs.









