

The "Dingo (Canis Lupus Dingo or Canis Familiaris Dingo)", conservation by integration as a domestic Pet.



LINK TO: OWNING A DINGO

[written by Mr. Samuel A Marchant 25/05/2008 – 12/12/2008] { <http://www.nicephotog-jsp.net/Dingone.doc> }
{ supplemental information ZIP approx. 2Mbytes <http://www.nicephotog-jsp.net/dingo-pets-legislation.zip> }

[Close relatives of Canis Lupus Dingo: "Canis Lupus Pallipes" , "Papua New Guinea Singing Dog" , "South East Asian Dingo"
"canis lupus familiaris" All canid are believed descendant of the species Grey Wolf]

Note: "Canis Lupus Pallipes" is suffering a mildly worse situation in India than the "Canis Lupus Dingo".

==index=====

--forward--

--Introduction of the species--

-Why build a work dog(wolf ultimately) from domestic dog genetics

-The Dingo must be, and is, valuable, but how? By domestication for use: as a pet or some mechanically suitable activity.

-If you do that, thats what occurs, and thus... (pest classification systems for Agriculture www.feral.org.au)

- Dangerous, vicious, Canid Taming
- Real directives to address for Preservation
- No actual measurable success of preservation/Conservation (Domestication is a Fail-Safe alike the PNG Singer dog)
- What the ecosystem really has available
- Foreign Country activities Wolf and Wolf-Dog Hybrids Keeping as Pets RE: CITES DAFF AQIS DEWHA
- wildlife and Livestock international transport regulation legislation
- other links

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Anubus(1986) a black Dingo, not quite pure, I have few photos of him, most are instamatic where he is in view, his work dog chain collar and local government plastic registration tag for the breed of the shotgun cannot(actually, he was a very nice dog,



he committed very few bites, dingos are scary because they are extremely territorial and possessive, *I have seen much worse continually from breeds of Australian Heeler cattle dog, do not ever approach anyones dog on a chain or in their pen or its your fault if anything horrific occurs upon you*) be seen in this photo(above left) South West slopes of NSW to Bondo – Red Hill (Northern Kosciusco National Park) across to Young NSW [Most if not all Dingos hybrid or pure have been exterminated from those RLPB areas now for the past two decades]. **Totally Identical(exact same Physical characteristics , size , shape, build, ears, face)** Fraser Island Comparison to Anubus but has the typical yellow and white colour scheme, a true clone of him! (above right) [Picture found from a Flickr.com users account].

Another *identical to Anubus* of the yellow and white colour scheme fur(below left) [<http://abc.net.au> article picture].

A typified example of the yellow and white with longer ears and slimmer build from which the my black one came from(below right) [picture taken off from the site <http://www.australianfauna.com/dingo.php>]

National Geographic has the below(link) picture that will show you they do have bigger and longer ears(near an inch more) than

is often their appearance. Dingo colour schemes for pure are black and tan or yellow and white. Anubus had for most a mixture of white in for most black fur around the points on his tail, feet, muzzle and body where it is distinct in Dingos as his conformance to its colouring.

http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/enlarge/dingo_image.html

--forward--

As someone whom cannot resist this blasphemistic challenge of advertising and promotion (topically by its present and current context), I find this vermin a wonderful challenge to sell, and in some situations downright perfect for the age old practice of performing a feast of consumer temptations to its finally obtained/acquired envisaged receipt with either litanny or graphique'.

Moreover ,with, the availed use of, contentious illicit advertising techniques relating the formation of the consumers' minds receptions of temptation and empathetically driven concepts, I find that the standard abilities to use or incorporate "emotional(istic) blackmail" and "subversion(ism)" (of, an undefinable to legal requirement by deliberate vaguerised and filtered uncoherent commission of the subjects' representation, that has as such, definitive legal contention by its constituents directness and wordings unconciseness) an absolute delight " f wo' ".

--Introduction of the species--

So with no further hesitation to mention for our "Dingo (Canis Lupus Dingo)" up front, we must when reading this remember our proud "Australian iconic association" of our heritage and history emblemically/iconically and trade-marks relating our actions and success protecting and conserving the "Tasmanian Tiger". Also all the History of the United Kingdom and the "UK Grey Wolf"(Extinct from the United Kingdom) and its commonwealth countries, South Africas "African Wild Dog"(severely threatened), the "Ethiopian Wolf [Simian Jackal]"(now Almost Extinct), Indias' Canis Lupus Pallipes(threatened).

The perpetual problem to these animals is monetized economics; monetized economics in the context of management of them directly (range , population and parks personnel) , or monetized economics in terms of supporting artificial means of keeping in synthetic zoo habitats.[Note here that the immense economic requirement is why it best be researched for at least "personal pet keeping" (exotic context at least and not necessarily a companion animal but drive to that attempt of knowledge for people to learn)].

For the while, the Dingos threat is listed as the Domestic dog interbreeding with them, but as any traversal that can occur by animals that are designed to travel that has not been an issue until recent. Raise the adult population of people in a country you raise the quantity of pet owners and thus strays or abandonments, so too from the subsequent mass of areas instated for domestic use to the effect of new independent towns.

http://www.publish.csiro.au/?act=view_file&file_id=EC118p10.pdf

While any animal can gain a status somehow as a Pet not Pest with people or government, it is interesting that an "Icon" of Australia cannot gain protection value and pet for some sets of or intricated reasons (Dingo).

Interestingly again, is that some conservationists wish that they do not have domesticated installment to society and thus a remission of their being for such as their wild and time-locked instinctive hunting behaviors.

This is ludicrous, because unfortunately, at some time, and by proxy their mechanical dimensions propagative resultants, with, ecologically supplied apparatus,it is required that its mechanics syncs such behavioral patterns and actions as are to that being, such that there is no remorse for their enactments upon that they seek for food in their survival(as fact to

that end).

A number of simplified problems exist to it, are said to be:

1. It is a wolf, a wild creature, and thus reputable by known general temperament for distrust of such charges as domestic sociality, by damage, destructive and endangering activity.
2. It has proven itself to be such nuisance and of scant regard to the value of economic plyances of productivity in agricultural areas that it has no remission able per se – ence as to leaving it unchecked and unwatched for attempt of removal from the said complainants physical bounds and proprietary valuables.

Another massively important facet of why these animals are disappearing is the same either for hybridisation or habitat loss, and that being the power of economic corruption, legal economic project priority, destructive forces of human interference at either physical or management level (the political or development project machines) and/or callous ignorance has.

It is neither sensible nor fair from conservationists to assume all responsibility for conservation can be successfully achieved by zoos or wild life park management for these creatures(dingos) because of many of the above reasons and if they are not learned by personal keeping as they can easily be, then age old assumptive ignorant nursery rhyme and story clich'es attitudes as well will destroy wolves at any level or type of society and wolf management activity input.

In short, wolves are not domestic dogs but *not far enough removed from the ability to be domesticated dogs* as good as particularly because many domestic dog breeds do not have the feature of killing being accidental that wolves easily can have(and really because that was poor handling and acclimatisation to other persons presence e.g. children), and cannot be attested even reasonably the point to bother to wonder if it were an accident if someone were killed.

Annoyingly in this argument however for point of accuracy by generalisation of an ecologically evolved carnivorous hunter,
Is a wolf a wolf if it kills a human or is it a domestic dog when it kills a human?

Making matters worse, statistically there is invariance in the danger of being killed by keeping any Canid variety and breed as a pet, not a wild animal, because they all effectively have human domestic situation records for their breeds relating killing humans down to absolute absurdities of size and apparent personal nature (wonder why? Hmmmmmmm).

<http://www.petfinder.com/journal/index.cgi?article=809>

A large portion of serious attacks upon children (particularly those children of the owner) and other people can easily be prevented by generalising into the mind of the animal a small quantity of handling of the animal (particularly by its collar or on a lead) by non household members, regularly(e.g. Once a day) as deliberate up-bringing , if thats not suitable then also handling during inside the house by visitors.

For this point to be of real success to insert to its character it should be performed regularly as a puppy to adulthood.

Definitely do not allow non-householders to feed it.

*One of the most dangerous situations for children is when the dog(either growing as a pup or has been aquired into the family as an adult) will develop its fondness for the adult member that is the carer, exactly alike "Oedipus" or "Electra" complex in human children. You will need to take that opportunity to be extremely careful in its presence with children for some weeks and to be able to lock it away in a childproof area. Punishment for growling at children at that time should be extremely light so to not disturb its feelings to any full level of decision of **punishment being treachery.***

To teach a dog to not be aggressive (by point of learning to behave not as a modification of its personality) is extremely careful,

plotted and physically interactive. It is also part of the animal learning its place in the household.

One particular feature of canis' carnivorous prey kill instinct is the method by that a Wolf brings down prey. There are two intrinsic, one is the throat, the second is a little unusual to find, it is swinging its razor sharp carnivores across the stomach of the prey to tear the intestines out that then catch on branches or tangles in the preys feet and legs as the prey attempts to escape.

The latter appears to be a learned method but *among wolves and domestic dogs they have common to attack the throat of prey* and is thus why it is a target in their play and a disciplinary tool in the nurture of their pups of *it leaves throat attack more suspectable as learned than instinct*(*more a conditioned variety of chase instinct*, an artistic akin metaphorically to semi – voluntary muscle movement).

Since however *it is not actually direct as a total blood-thirsty point to lunge for the throat*(as is proven by pup nurture, and is why i remain alive from bringing that particular neck-tie (i named Anubus) home one day) when a throat is present, *"the main problem you will find is the crushing pressure force a dogs jaws can operate"*.

It can be extrapolated from this that whether wolf or domestic dog it is *perfectly possible to pronounce a high level offence always upon any dog during up-bringing and training that uses clamping or biting*(of the mouth is effectively their only high accuracy tool for mechanical dexterous modifications of their surrounding environment).

At one time in nature around 50 Million years back, dogs had 4 less molar teeth and ate much as wild wolves do today, by eating the whole prey, but more by a system of bone crushing the prey whole.

Inside the front of a dogs mouth are a set of eight well honed pre bronze age flint tools of which you require to realise have a large quantity of the danger in cutting ability *and crushing ability*.



The rear front pairs that curve back with a barbing effect are also for prey hide cutting and the front pairs are for picking and pin point knife stripping.

But also you must realise that the jaw on a dog is a little like the extraordinary power of an ants jaws, that being

excessive in its grip and crushing ability for that you would suspect of its size. So, it is wise to immediately learn here the separate words/phrases "*clamped*"/"*holding(locking down)*" and "*biting*" rather than disseminate and derogate the meaning and context of the word *bite*.

In cases where small children have been killed (6 years and below) including the use of fangs, it is purely a matter of the force by which the canis has committed *an attempt to hold onto the child* as easily as deliberate biting.

This particular sequence of survival and topical point surrounding throats *is the ultimate reason why wild dogs are often not considered keepable as pets* and "***Listen to anything telling you to not tame one***", its exactly true, *and should only be done by experienced canid handlers (e.g. multiple working dog handlers) , not mere experienced pet owners* (maybe pending their dedication to comprehending what that requires and that they do not require to commit care, emergency or temporary care of any children , particularly if you got the alpha and needed to reassure around 150 more sitting in your back yard that everything is alright/ok as they chaperon the situation).

With my dogs, every once in a long while there was a huge noise of snarling and savage barking from the dog pen and the final resultant sight on arrival often was one dog on its back curled/hunched into a tight ball looking up at the winner of the argument that with lips curled showing teeth and tail flagged high was motionlessly staring directly down onto the loser straight into its eyes. The actions that commonly put the loser there into that position occasioned both loud aggressive noise and sharp solid force on the shoulder over the back region and then on neck of the loser to pin it to the ground before the staring eye to eye was occurring.

After a dog has learned this belittling treatment by force and emotional expressionism at the top level of punishment/discipline it is extremely useful for using as mid level punishment/discipline also. It does not have the smack or strike in it at mid level but of essence the belittling and finger-tip tap smack to the cheek near the eye or upon the fangs(if it lip curled at someone or nipped at them) while the trip over dump onto the floor has had the effect of some type of curling that has occasioned expression of angry emotion in its recognisable audible form for the task of its' discipline.

For use on pups until 9 months, its only the dump, pinning, and staring concurrently (for around thirty seconds with pinning on neck and shoulders) with the recognisable(so to speak/write) noise.

A dog, Canis , is simply a carnivorous hunter. Through time Canis has been found both with social and physically assistive attributes to mankind that have given way to being a domesticated wild dog, to a work dog, then to a pet(either companion or loyal friend) that barks at the door of the masters dwelling.

It is now best to think in terms of "Canis" in favor of "Dingo" because it is not required to be explicit for much to commit extrapolation by the general name(Dingo or Canis) in context of its requirements of definition for our purpose here, "this being to comprehend what it is that both makes a dog and makes a pet whether it is domestic or a wolf" but finally for this instance of the creature, "a valuable itself"(Pure DNA tested Dingos) that is neglected.

This will finally propose that for the Canis Lupus Dingo it is as good as any other Canidae and alike any sub species of Canidae to be a pet for anyone willing to take and uphold the legal responsibility.

Canis Lupus Dingo as a pet comparatively against other Canidae's credibilities and limitations for that purpose are finally able to gain us great benefit and show that it can gain better more accepted and stable conservation by domestication for an associate to wild conservation management system.

The little difference comparatively between Canis Lupus and Canis Familiaris genetically for danger and trust (and as applied of Lupus in Britain's Commonwealth personal keeping law) simply means not enough is known how to carry a lupus through its life living with humans, again as much, not enough experienced independent keepers and good information exists to train independent personal keepers.

Canis Familiaris (the domestic dog breeds) tends to make a joke of the feared Canis Lupus (Wild Wolves) relating incidences of attacks upon humans the world around until the people are too poor to keep pets canidae within their living space. The rise of Mankind to civilisations did not create Canis Familiaris, it is simply a wild canid that is not in the direct classification of a Lupus / wolf. A domestic dog is no different in requirements to obtaining food than any other of its alike and some beyond the bound of Canid, and is evidenced in the hybrid wild wolves or feral dogs when observed.

<http://www.wolfpark.org/wolfdogs/guidelines.html>

"[1.... a. ...] Wolves and high-content wolf hybrids should never be regarded as pets. If kept in captivity, whether...."

This statement is interesting at this point "...never be regarded as pets..." from knowledge of how working dogs are managed (Kelpies, Cattle Dogs) in Australia by their keeping routines, along with the problems also associated an "ordinary pet canid and its lifestyle" with human interaction, there are close similarities to both humanised management (relationship bond with keeper or owner) reasons that couple again to what makes effectively a safe (for lack of better expression) domestic dog [The safe one that tears little children to pieces and owns your fridge].

Firstly, for care and the conditioning psychological of an animal's self recognition during development from baby to adult as a living being in the environment it resides (domestic context / with humans) there need be no distinguishment and separation to follow the terms of [1. (a. and b.)] "for a domestic pet too" and work dogs.

There is nothing "new" to apply from the statements for a safer happier healthier pet and no surprise trouble can arise from a pet that knows nothing of other dogs and has not at least been raised shielded from an adult dog in proximity.

Why for a pet you would ask! the answer to that is to watch the work of a non hybrid domestic dog (feral dog) on wildlife to feed itself at any size, ultimately they all operate the same psychologically built from instinct psychological reserves of an action to survive.

This suggests the real answer to danger to humans from Wolves *is purely the human handlers ability (ultimately)* and their relationship bond strength with the animal (secondary) as absolutely identical to that of a domestic dog Familiaris or any other canidae extensively from the base family group of alike e.g. fox, coyote, jackal.

A second note here on these lines, "a work dog is constructed to function alike a wolf" in its activities and actions and in watching them all my life I have never known why they constructed them after you learn of wolves behavior (though, note that wild totally genetically "familiaris" also operate as packs [better for the point also, the breeds mixed among it (pack) are quite different]). The greatest difference between wolves and domestic dogs is intelligence quota. They are both awfully dangerous if you are not boss/ alpha!. but that then becomes a better distinction for that point when a person is in near proximity to sets of work dogs, if your not boss they may not move out of your way in the middle of the street pavement whether with their pack or alone. They could not care any less if someone is there or attempting some type of socialistic contact for any purpose except the reasoning your larger than they are, neither again do they care if you attempt to interact with them if boss invites you e.g. patting them. While these appear to be conditioning they are a standard product of pack hierarchy psychology of which "the top dog" could simply bite you whether boss is there or not, and in blocking access is likely to

not move unless physically prompted.

So why construct a work dog breed when wolf IQ (ten times higher than a domestic dog) is the main need but is also a threat from coupling with instinct that is standard across them all(Canidae) and when you could bag some various Lupus pups from a forest, when by reason raising and conditioning work dogs from puppy stage "is a critical part of the process of making a proper work dog" and "no less avoidable" or "authoritatively enforced" to be "part of the legal routine requirement of its creation" metaphorically (Meaning, you cannot build a work dog if you did not do all of that at the level they want legally for wolves).

Why build a work dog(wolf ultimately) from domestic dog genetics

Answering some points of pre historic domestication by valid inference and simple documented history can at least make that more clear [Why build a work dog(wolf ultimately) from domestic dog genetics].

History does show points in time at which dogs were in use by communities from as primitive as a forest tribe of hunter gatherers in Alaska or Canada and Australia to complete civilisations that kept records before the iron age alike the Egyptians , Greeks or Romans.

Almost any form of canid keeping at any time until modern times(to previous 150 years) was at least for hunting and, if not, then, either or also as a pack animal.

However, one important main activity or action that "is a side effect of domestication(tamed for usage context)" is not seriously mentioned in its context outside an excessively deliberate documentation of occurrence that is continual and useful by dogs, that being "security" and "guarding" utilising their senses. These actions by instinct from canids or large cats would be recognised only after living with the creature and would be learned by any pre historic people by direct experience more than teaching or writ.

After obtaining a dog it would be evident that its' simple noises were related to times when particular senses were triggered and could be read as their unique canid behavioral noises and isms. The ancient Roman, Greek armies and perhaps the ancient Egyptian army took all of that one step further and used them as messengers aside to battle but both involved the use of dogs gnashing their teeth.

The underlying point of this is that any animal compulsorily required to be kept and not stray or wish to leave the new enforced or propagated human master/alpha relationship bond and home "must itself require the cooperative to human living situation dependently to their human master/alpha".

So if we remember the point that any canid whether part Felidae such as Foxes or Lupus of the wolf type or Familiaris of the domestic type of genetics "all have the same tools for independent survival in the wild", we find they do not need anything from any humans, at most if anything, environmental and spiritual ethic of whether to cooperate or be enemy ([arbitrary] commits an extremely interesting point of an action of taming and control [is an animal unethical to harm or kill a human is easy for most sensible people to answer]).

If a dogs senses, education from puppy-hood and comprehension of others(Canid) alike it are good enough to be independent it could easily not remain in its home and only mercenaryism would be a dangerous but successful method if it did.

What was obviously needed were less dangerous more docile slothful lazy useless nervously intellectually confused dogs and requires finding the worst of the worst performers in the wild of were volunteered the canids that scavenged human food garbage and was too stupid to be particularly frightened of humans(the perfect house guard dog in prehistory).

[Reference links to domestication and pre history can be found at the bottom of this article]

So why build a work dog the weight of a wolfs instinct and emotivations?

I suppose no people ever tried to build work dogs from the use of keeping Wolves taken as pups from the wild, but if you know work dog packs (a hint of warning, be some type friend of the human boss) they are more aggressive and more confident(silent and less flightful) together as a pack.

The Dingo must be, and is, valuable, but how? By domestication for use: as a pet or some mechanically suitable activity.

I propose here that it is unfair on the Dingo to not hold (by its genetic direct family line in economised (money / currency) stud breeding: there are serious valuability reasons–regulations) a status of value by being a citizens designated property, particularly given it can only have one major direct source of unique originality and that being it is effectively "the Australian native dog". While Canis Lupus Pallipes is a closest relative, the difference is obvious and the genetic source to gain a true Dingo has a distinct absoluteness that cannot be created, much of that impossibility is the 5000 years associate its evolution or re–breeding whichever you choose to take for that at this level of debate or opinion this is. The Dingo is in all effect as intelligent and mechanised metabolically and physically the same as Canis Familiaris and need not be deprived such a socio–economic and nationally encultured/nurtured order of "valuable domestic Canis" by dog breed registration with entrepreneurs of pets or specialist handlers as it presently aimlessly has that of...e.g. "vermin".

The driving force behind protection of a being or substance is for most its economic value in a context of preservation, protection and caring.

As usual it appears "Iconic" or "sacred" value does once again not apply to the substantiation of the dingos' "value"(in a general poly–definitive context of "value"), but worse, this mismatch more comes from perception of the words "pest" and "vermin" handed upon it in the alike of an advertising psychologists campaign for a product sales, this final metaphorical resultant product is a legally declared pest.

If you do that, thats what occurs, and thus... (pest classification systems for Agriculture)

Quite subtly though, the blame does not actually belong to the landholders or government agricultural area managers, the problem i believe is that it is not recognised as purposeful to be like "Canis familiaris" the domestic dog and thus now holds no other value than can be argued by elite conservationists and scientists(when it should be at least in some areas an alternative household appliance) by its staple argument that in 6000 or suchlike years of time it is integrated to Australias' ecosystem.

This last point i hate to say is a truth(no value to general society beyond some specialist involvement) conjunct to one point if you wish to find Canis Lupus Dingo elsewhere, "is because it is visibly totally genetically unique to Australia whether a Wolf of the Canidae family or not", or related to genes from the dawn of time elsewhere too. For purposes of time, we are looking at shortly before the beginning of first set of Pharaohs of Egypt(4000 B.C. – 3000 B.C. "Dynasty O[zero]") for time of ecological effect relating mankind when referencing as much as we know about when the Dingo became noticeable

in Australia (Before ruler "Scorpion" and the "Horus" names of the Egyptian Kings/Queens that built ceremonial tombs and pyramids).

The Dingos' recognition of its abstract behaviors'(by people generally) – "being its own character" is not represented by anything except the implicit labels of "wild" and "wolf", when effectively domesticated lives of them require documenting [note: you cannot produce a "domestic animal" unless it has started its life from pure and absolute dependency upon a human master as a baby (aberrant radical example: Cattle in a paddock are actually "wild")].

Dangerous, vicious, Canid Taming



(above) Standard behavior of zest, gusto and relish they have inside or outside the house [picture taken from http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/about_the_epa/public_reporting/epa_bulletin/issue_5_7_december_2004/?]

Unfortunately, this transplant system requires greater disruption against nature to commit than simply removal as puppy, it requires removal at around 3 weeks old (((((IMPORTANT NOTE: Since most people "cannot" commit that level of effort and continual time[presence and direct physical contact nurture {context}] the LAW under ***Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979.*** stipulates that legally before removal from their mother... "Puppies must be a minimum of eight weeks of age".)))) and properly continually surrogate caring – re-bonding at that size with dropper/bottle feeding. The dwelling it should be kept should also be physically stable(locality) as much socially stable. As if that is not heavy enough a slog on time and care responsibility, the basics of the raising job of a puppy are; its legs are too short for its first six months of life such that it can akin them to children if you must travel, this last has little relationship to a puppies yo-yo-ing in weight from normalish to obese at points, and with no doubt, the ranking placement in family (from puppy to Dog) with discipline consistencies, and, jealousy bonds assurances and demonstrative sorting of emotional turns e.t.c. . Since i have said too much here, and you require that relationship to be "sensible" and correctly bind, I'll tell you some extra information.

Firstly, the puppy must not be alone from its(singular, this instance) carer 24hours a day for the first month (and if 8 weeks of age (Animal welfare laws) at least one month from date of aquirement), If their are two(plural), then at least a share of the load of "all valuable carer actions" must be committed by each to the same level of value compensatory on point of assistance to the pup. It is ok to leave to do something for up to 10 minutes or so at a time up to 3 times a day, but the result should be after the first few days the pup in the box will set up an absolute raucous (yapping) until you return in sight/senses range effectively. This before mentioned box should go to your bedroom when it comes time for you to sleep, of to quiet it you could require to lie on your back and dangle your hand and arm with a soft but tooth proof sleeve and glove taped on, or it won't shut up. That box should be later (when the puppy is able to hold

up its own weight on its legs reasonably well) be given a house brick in a corner to prevent the box from being pushed over, a bigger box that leaves room for both a food and water dish requiring two bricks either side is more favorable. A quick associate point to know of dogs, is they are partially nocturnal. However, their body clock through life can be assisted to sync with human activity. My dogs after nights of too much disturbance (because they had a pen at the outer edge of the house boundary) whether causing them howling or something kept them stirred and awake, and alike sheepdogs on remote properties, would not chase a tennis ball or play next morning. In instances of that they would tell me if that was a real problem by curling up in front of me (to the compacted sleeping position dogs often have in a basket) after being given an order to do some specific action such as jump or enticement to play.

Food for dogs and puppies is "a piece of wisdom" that pet owners usually learn after losing their first pet to human food-stuffs. For dogs, untreated meat e.g. from the butcher shop is the best it can get outside of canned pet food meat. There are many substances that are either poisonous or fatal to dogs that we as humans eat. One such substance is any confectionery. Confectionery is often treated with various chemicals for preservation or flavoring as are other savory foods. Unfortunately you are "living with it" (loss of your animal) when you feed your animal scraps from such meals of treated food. Many pet stores though, do have for puppies and dogs, effective dry foods or soft dry foods and that which we need here that is "calcium rich" for puppies, a special powdered milk mix (whether designated for puppies or for grown dogs). The pup will need to cut its teeth on a real bone, and only, solid, non splintering bones, are allowed. No chicken or chop bones because they fragment and splinter easily.

One final point, never fall asleep with the puppy while nursing it, they have extremely sharp teeth as a problem for you, also you would not wish to accidentally crush it.

A strange but real point to add here: (since it is often not properly foreseen by unexperienced people) is that of placing your pup on a chain for the first time.

WARNING, oddly but quite simply, this can lead to accidental death unless you are patient and careful! If you must use a chain to teach your pup to normalise to being tied/fastened, you "will need to use a quantity of time intensely to wean it" to being on the chain.

Bring the pup to the extent of the chain and "crouch outside the chain extent limit" with your hand on its head and your thumb near the corner of its jaw almost inserted into its mouth. You should find it will attempt to fight the chain by tug of war to move beyond the extent of the chain. When it opens its mouth to bite the chain you will "immediately!" require to insert your thumb or finger into the pivot of its jaw and mouth to "instantly prevent it biting the chain" and probably also require to turn it to face you again, then re attempt its interest in being present but calm at the extent.

"Such a method is extremely unfavourable" because of the danger to its teeth.

However the real danger is ultimately its neck being damaged or broken if it commits the ultimate level of frustrated fighting to extend its range of the chain or break from it.

Any method requires "weaning" them to the chain, but you should use a "long" piece of strong synthetic rope of around 10 meters at least for a puppy or 5 meters for a grown average size dog.

The principle of this is to allow shock absorbing stretch to occur by using the synthetic ropes properties during its insistant fight and to prevent tooth damage.

Anyhow, for the first ten lessons, the pup or dog should be totally supervised and taken to the extent of the rope before sitting down with a book or cup of coffee and supervising its fight, because it could require (and probably for the first 3

lessons) allowing it free when the noise and the desperacy becomes immense with screeching and flipping(of which is why you supervise and for you to assist prevention of it reaching excessive levels).

As each periodic lesson is passed, you will require to be further away and less responsive to its insistance to be let free to the effect that some time during such a later period (e.g. around lesson ten) you will be out of sight to the animal.

Other appropriate information relevent to this section:

<http://www.costhelper.com/cost/pets/dog-vaccination.html>

up to \$150 [3 periodic treatments during growth]

Canine Parvovirus

Canine Distemper

Canine Hepatitis

Kennel (canine) Cough

Canine Leptospirosis*(should)

Heartworm [various preventions/treatments]

Worming [standard during lifetime]

microchipping around \$50

Registration up to (generally) \$50

Real directives to address for Preservation

Once again, however, i stress the Dingo has been handed a perception of it to carry, and the real nuts and bolts or true success of preservation achieved, will be to "use it for a pet or worker purpose", and as a "valuable"(economic), probably with less national iconics associate(certainly more PET), but most by caring to learn it (alike learning a musical instrument) for its behavior instinct and abilities (to use, and as much as Canis Familiaris) and by ensuring through Biochemistry DNA testing that the main pure varieties "outback", "Alpine" and "Eastern" are discerned and kept as "registered breeds" culled in captivity decisively to attain their best.

No greater apology or assistance can be given the Dingo other than integration to the family of breeds,and the family home as many have often found from its behavior of remaining around the property when it has met someone sometime(rare).

For a last more obvious point to it, "Dingo is a dog whether wolf or not" in genetics and as other domestic(often purposefully bred) dogs have abstractly manifest inbuilt absolute instinctive actions that cause behavioral difficulty of their integral management and keeping, the Dingo is abused to that end of care and respect by us to its existence as a breed and Canis particularly. It can do no harm to adjust to its instinctive en actions of social being as most lesser lifeforms do in human presence whether we blame any problems with them or ourselves related their handling and interaction.

The "pure genetic" Dingo "can never be saved unless value is attained for it" by credible documented comprehension of its

domestic raising and handling as a DNA test verified "Canis Familiaris(Domestic dog)" and the vet knows his wallet's OK for knowing it in Uni as a partial subject [re: the first episode of "The League of Gentlemen BBC" where the result is he puts his own wallet down(Lets just say from what occurred, You could need to know higher British, more than higher English to know what that said figuratively/metaphorically. Its unclear exactly the extent of the quantity written into that one for translation, but you could have required a lilac point for that one first)Some time I'll be able to get up off the floor from laughing! turns of phrase clue: "he's put his hunting weapon down" = "he's not going after her" (metaphorical image of)].

No actual measurable success of preservation/Conservation (Domestication is a Fail-Safe alike the PNG Singer dog)

A population control strategy or lobbied obligatory compliance to heritage protection by legislation for such a range extensible and human seeking animal is not in my opinion a safe or effective action against extinction for it or economically efficient protection. Population control by use of 1080 "is hit and miss" too much, shooters alike are always on a contract basis, not visible point recognisers beyond the appearance of the beast(not technical animal assistant to a scientist or a biological scientist) when firing upon dingos, and will as easily cease fire at their designated number leaving hybrids and having taken down pure Dingos.

On the flip-side, by legislative heritage protection of National Parks, National Parks were never calculated physically as much for dingos (extensible ranging), inclusive by cover inside a "Dingo range pattern" of topography with water. Where water exists (fragmented and smaller National Parks). As this last point danger upon them of extensible ranging decrees they can be compared with European and other world wide stories of "pseudo domestication of wolves" by favoring some particular peoples/persons presence alike any Canis.

It is a point to note of dogs all through time in archeology that their(Canis) remains often appear around humans burial remains, giving way to a "more fastening" proposition that Canis is "mans best friend".

The greatest proof of which is ancient civilisations and burial areas are associate(proximity), but further, that "any" civilisation that existed including that of the Australian Aborigines suggests that if there are any level of civilisation developing anthropologically there will be dogs associate for domesticated (use by humans directly with some assistive training) use, of which the Dingo as a domestic dog, and is directly a wolf, is no exception.

Finally the previous can be summarised by excessivising the point that whenever a civilisation occurs dogs become domestic, in that being the word "civilising" associates directly occurrence of "domestication of a wild dog breed". Furthermore, that breed will probably be the smaller of the wild dogs because of food supply in reference to ancient domestication (inference).

I do not believe the points (relating the Dingo as/for domestication) are properly comprehended by those whom are conservationists and well wishers that want to see that domestication occurs as little as possible and Dingos only remain managed in the wild as a wild animal.

They should realise the archaeological implications' point, the point of "final human responsibility for environment" is inexorable of mankind on the planet (mankind is the top order predator and the most extensible/powerful environment modifier) and that Canis Lupus Dingo are alike Canis Familiaris and these unlike any other quadruped (except perhaps giant Cats and

Felines of only giant cats have this last point) by size ,nuisanceless agility in confined spaces such as human dwellings, and human compatible cooperativeness from intellect. This is strong suggestive evidence Canis Lupus could be only domestic not "wild" and that relating the Canis Lupus to have "wild" as a label/being upon it is an offence of human environmental neglect, a neglect for the Canis Lupus Dingo, its relative Canis Lupus Pallipes, and all others(yes, i have read about clades and branches of the DNA chains for proofing species).

Other obscenities of this problem appear to be the Spotted Quoll. It happens to be a "Felidae" feline or Cat as commonly known, though it is visibly recognised as similar to a possum. Its problems are much the same and is said to be no real difference of danger to humans than a feline, while also being as easy to feed as opening a can of sardines or some generic canned cat food e.g. Dine. How much they eat like cats can be expressed by Ringtails and other standard possums around a house, by leaving cat food in a tray on the bench as my family has on a farmlet for most of life. After dark if you leave the house to where that tray is it is not uncommon to disturb possums eating the cat food if there is any left over.

Both the Dingo and the Spotted Quoll could in true sensibility potentially be supplied back to the environment as pure by being wandering strays or unwanted, though the country would appear a Flinstone cartoon for the pet antics.

What the ecosystem really has available

But the Ultimate shock to all would be my suggestions relating the Dingo for the non pet keeping system by point of its authenticity to the Australian pre-historic ecosystem. Since it is only inherent to the past 5000 years approximately and the extinction of the "Tasmanian Tiger"(TT) is a fundamental part of its' ecosystems' structural change there is a closer alternative to replace the "Tasmanian Tiger"(TT) that also has been introduced as a species to Australia. The TT is a marsupial that much of is genetically a canine but finally has a small quantity of Cat (Felis / Felidae) to its genetic structure. The common "English Red Fox" is such an animal but in final kill handling biometrics is around only half size to a TT but its tastes would probably closely match to that size. A dingo does not have more cat like taste to its kills and can only be credited the bigger kills for its survival as an effect on Australian environment ecosystem.

Foreign Country activities Wolf and Wolf-Dog Hybrids Keeping as Pets RE: CITES DAFF AQIS DEWHA

[Final note (of interest):

Of (unmentioned here) "Wolf-Dog hybrids" and Australian Importation laws.

The regulatory requirements of importation of wolf-dog hybrids from <http://www.daffa.gov.au>, states that such an animals genetic parentage cannot contain at most ("to the aberrative effect" by the documents writ) 1/5th "Canis Lupus" by point of re-breeding through at least 5 generations.

Legally that makes the animal to be imported if allowed, one of a type that are given lethal injections in the thousands of each year in Australia, is the best you can have of such a tout to its parentage of "Canis Lupus". They are legally kown as a "mongrel". Somehow the cashiers sitting in government booths expects people to select a mongrel when the process at this date 2008 by travel housing clearance and quarantine will cost at least \$4000(AUS) for the first or only animal in the batch. A true wolf-dog or wolf-dog-hybrid is effectively 50% Lupus and 50% Familiaris never really more disproportionate than

60% to 40% of either (The Canis Lupus and the Canis Familiaris) as input genetic parentage value or it is some type of non descript cross breed or a "mongrel(either effective breeds genetic levels means nothing and nothing real for value of the two breeds joined as a cross breed if only the wolf genetics and the single familiaris domestic breed genetics makes only two breed sets [e.g. 61% to 39% instantly becomes a mongrel, dependant, a 2 breed cross bred at best])".

Three Government Departments and one International body are involved in **wildlife and Livestock international transport regulation legislation**. These are:

AQIS (Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service)

<http://www.aqis.gov.au>

DAFF (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry)

<http://www.daff.gov.au/>

DEWHA Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

<http://www.environment.gov.au/>

and internationally

CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora

<http://www.cites.org>]

---**Links:**---

extinction of the dingo

<http://www.abc.net.au/science/news/stories/s1209705.htm>

<http://www.csiro.au/files/mediaRelease/mr1995/mr95068.htm>

How a Wolf Communicates through its Tail and Body Posture.

<http://www.timberwolfinformation.org/infodirectory/index.cfm?id=8&type=2>

Canine behavioral:

<http://www.behav.org/Kabai/handout/kp-vet-dog-99.html>

Basic Dingo Information and Dingo Supporters

<http://www.wadingo.com>

Simple about Dingos

http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/nature_conservation/wildlife/native_animals/living_with_wildlife/dingoes/

Dogs Wolves (...Pallipes) DNA archeology and species preservation

<http://www.wolf.org/wolves/news/iwmag/2004/summer/world.pdf>

Papua New Guinea Singing Dog

<http://www.canineworld.com/ngsdcs/bookexcerpts.pdf>

Dogs and History

http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?_r=1&res=9D00E2DE123FE233A25752C2A9649C946496D6CF&oref=slogin

classic domestication of wolves

<http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ab57>

Idiots information form wolf affection

<http://k9joy.com/dogtraining/treatbox.php>

<http://k9joy.com/peeingpost/PPintro07.html> (alpha)

Domestication (who so ever heard of a domesticated Diesel)

<http://www.libraryindex.com/pages/2147/History-Human-Animal-Interaction-HUMANS-DOMESTICATE-ANIMALS.html>

Archeological significance

<http://www.nwcreation.net/dogsandwolves.html>

Domestication generally – history (flight distance – conjob distance)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Origin_of_the_domestic_dog

Other archeology evidence (burial 18th century B.C. [1800 b.c.])

<http://www.lb.aub.edu.lb/~webmgate/spring2006/article6.htm>

Ashkelon archeology evidence

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9B0DE0DD113FF937A2575BC0A961948260>

Burial of a dog (Egypt)

Sixth Dynasty (2423–2263 B.C.)

http://www.gizapyramids.org/pdf%20library/rowe_bulletin_rylands_library.pdf

[Before getting any further, i am not an absolute expert about dogs, but for many people i probably know much more than they ever

will as i grew up on a farmlet and had relatives whom had animals a far higher calibre than pets to ever be present with or handle,

i state again that what i say here is an opinion, and an experienced informed opinion]

This next PDF is the best to view (morphology of wolf behavior in domestication), I disagree with it , ...â??you see!

[thruh_in_advertising.mov] really! i'm too weak, and too stoopid to make a decisionâ??... (like any average intellect person,

re: consistency the key to good discipline)

I disagree with this PDF for most, but that is a truth about showing it you're Alpha(rank), but that's it with a domestic dog, as for taming, I have said before somewhere that a dog not bonded and raised from a tiny pup with an Alpha (often called BOHHHZZZZ!!!) is useless regardless their domesticity or wildness.

note: Many dogs are put down after their owners die, I think they don't know what they are doing really in the authors sourcing tests, they should try giving some wolves to higher intellect army officers, an intelligent arsehole usually can find enough to reason of behavioral manifestations and interact emotionally to the neurosistic patterns of a wolf just as for a lap dog (Mrs. Pumphreys lap dog "pookie woo" or "little swine" BBC).

Two important statements in this PDF ARE:

1. ..."wolves cannot be housebroken or to trained to respect the family furniture. They are relentlessly curious, a trait that enables them to survive in the wild but wreaks havoc in a home"...

So, you can get that from a lap dog anytime you want, the vast majority of domestic dogs are quite difficult to train(the last part of the PDF statement section quoted has the most importance ***"a trait that enables them to survive"***). But as instinct patterns

do govern survival traits of life they probably need to be reasoned with in a militaristic way as the described neurosis decrees.

2. ..."Punishment for what humans consider unacceptable behavior from a pet is counter-productive with wolves."...

I've noticed two points about pets and pet owners, they often attempt to sort through such training actions as though they are accidental when "using actual canine noises by emulating them personally at the level of emotion it is/requires is better to communicate than simply trying to make them "catch on", and that with that so called Alpha, you can tell a puppy its bad at eight weeks.You can also use some of their physical contact signals. Sounds silly? don't get yourself locked up as a nut, it could remain

a while to bicker it anyhow(anyway? catch on to what?! that sofa is f....n excelente'!!!).

A short lie by Mr. Samuel A Marchant: most people know me as a bit of a liar, but 12,000 years back i went out to the dump near my

dwelling to throw away some scraps and found a few pups, one ran away , another timidly but aggressively snapped some food i had offered it from my hand and another waddled over and sat on my foot [reference to flight distance theory and psychological trait selection and which puppy was wearing the same dress].

<http://www.kidsplanet.org/tt/wolf/reading/evolution.pdf>

Archeology wolves ancestors

http://hal_macgregor.tripod.com/kennel/wolves.html

http://www.nhm.org/exhibitions/dogs/evolution/canid_evolution.htm

basic science canidae types

<http://www.lioncrusher.com/family.asp?family=Canidae>

Chronology of wolf evolution (Time line)

<http://www.searchingwolf.com/wevolve.htm>

The "African Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus*)" (of SothEfferrikuh) has been immensely decimated as the "Ethiopian Wolf(Simian Jackal , *Canis simensis*)" has. It (African Wild Dog) has a reputation of being alike "Canis Familiaris" not "Canis Lupus" for handling and behavior after obtainance.

<http://www.save-the-african-wild-dog.com>

<http://www.ethiopianwolf.org>

Tomarctus and Amphicyonidae (archeologyarcheology -10 Million Years http://planetdinosaur.com/time_periods/index.htm)

<http://www.abc.net.au/beasts/factfiles/factfiles/amphicyonid.htm>

<http://www.infohub.com/forums/showthread.php?t=2544>

<http://www.paleodirect.com/lm43-001.htm>

<http://app.pan.pl/acta48/app48-293.pdf>

http://systbio.org/files/55.2/Finarelli_Flynn_Appendix.doc

science article [note: ONLY IF YOU ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED OF THE ARCHEOLOGY]

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa4067/is_200801/ai_n24393957/pg_1

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa4067/is_200501/ai_n9468212/pg_1

Written in memory of: Badger , Bungadoo , Anubis , Ben (Benevelence) , Heidi , and , Becky (good dogs).

Taken from an Egyptian tomb with the dog "Abutiya".

..."The performance of the prayer for the dead.?May [the god] Ptah-Seker-Osiris, lord of the tomb, who dwells in the Temple of Sety, increase the gifts for the kings of Upper and Lower Egypt?by King Sety I ; 1,000 loaves of bread, 1,000 barrels of beer, 1,000 cattle, etc."...