

Specific Requirements

1. Dogs

- Minimum tether radius of 10 feet allowing 20 feet of run.
- Puppies 4 months old and under should not be tethered.
- Female dogs, which are not spayed and/or in heat should not be tethered.
- Female dogs which are about to give birth should not be tethered.
- Dogs must have access to a kennel, dog-house, shed or other protection from the elements.
- Kennel must be of appropriate size for animal and not cause entanglement.
- Dogs should not be tethered adjacent to a fence or drop-off which can cause death by hanging.
- Dog must be exercised every day off of the tether.
- A running tether must have stops at either end to ensure the dog does not entangle itself.

2. Horses and Ponies

- Minimum tether radius of 25 feet.
- Animals under two years should not be tethered.
- If tethered for grazing purposes, site should be changed every 24 hours, otherwise supplemental feeding must be included.
- Area must have provision of shade.
- Mares in season and stallions must not be tethered near each other.

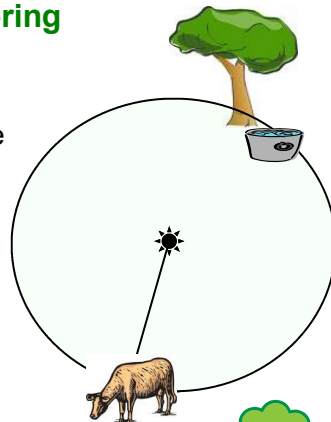
3. Cattle and Goats

- Minimum tether radius of 20 feet.
- Animals under 6 months old should not be tethered.
- Young animals may need to be kept on a longer tether.
- If tethered for grazing purposes, site should be changed every 24 hours, otherwise supplemental feeding must be included.
- Area must have provision of shade.

Examples of Tethering

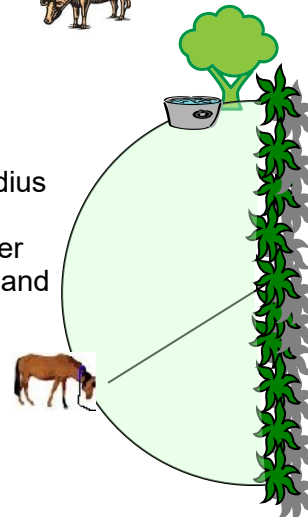
Full Radius:

- Center anchor
- Tree provides shade
- Ready access to Water
- Area free of hazards and entanglements.



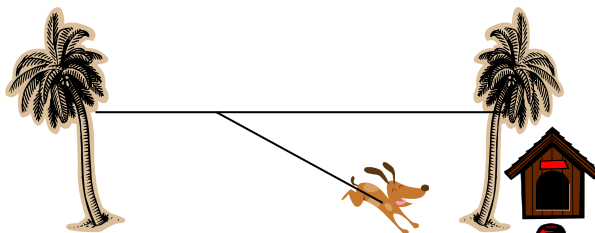
Half Radius:

- Anchor to edge of radius
- Tree provides shade
- Ready access to water
- Area free of hazards and entanglements.

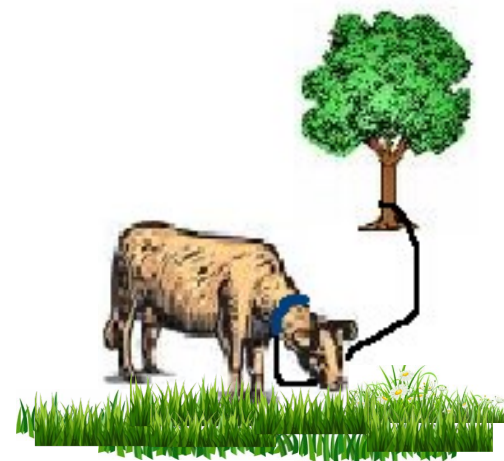


Running Tether (Trolley Run)

- Wire cable anchored to two fixed points.
- Lead with swivels runs freely along cable.
- Dog house provides shelter from elements.
- Ready access to water.



Guidance on Tethering of Animals



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Guidance on the Tethering of Animal

The purpose of this document is to offer guidance as to the manner in which an animal, while restrained by a tether, may be able to move freely as per Section 70(9) in the Animals Law (2003).

Specific Requirements for: Cattle, Goats, Horses and Dogs.

Tethering is the securing of an animal to an anchor point which **confines** it to a certain area.

- Should be regarded as a temporary method of restraint.
- Not suitable for long term confinement.
- Can increase stress, injury and death.

The above risks are highlighted for the purpose that other species appropriate confinement methods are desirable and should be sought.

Animals which are tethered are exposed to increased risks, such as:

- Unable to receive sufficient exercise.
- Unable to evade attacks by predators.
- Unable to obtain freedom from discomfort such as shelter from weather extremes.
- Unable to express normal behavior, by being separated from companions.
- Increased risk of injury and death.

These guidelines been developed to assist people when the need to tether animals makes it necessary in order to confine them.



General Requirements

Site Location

1. Area should be reasonably flat.
 - No steep sites
 - Not be rocky
 - Not be waterlogged or prone to flooding
2. Area free of debris and obstructions.
 - Site is clear of rubbish and hazards
 - Site is clear of heavy brush and poisonous plants
 - Site is clear of other fences, wires and obstructions in which the animal can get tangled
3. Area should provide shade from the sun and protection from wet weather.
4. Area should not cross a footpath or infringe on a road:
 - Animals should not take fright of fast moving traffic
 - Animal must be at least two body lengths away from any road or public area
5. Animals should not be tethered during extreme weather conditions.

Types of Tether

1. Two types of tether
 - Fixed tether: anchored in one place
 - Running tether: anchor point moves freely along a wire.
2. Attachments
 - Animals should be fitted with an appropriate neck band or head collar.
 - Dogs can also be fitted with a harness.
 - Must be fitted with a swivel at both ends to avoid twisting.
 - Tethering by legs or foot not acceptable
 - Tether material appropriate for each animal

1. Training

- Animals should not be tethered unless they have a calm temperament
- Tethering an animal for the first time will take monitoring and gradual training until it becomes accustomed to it.
- Separate tethers for each animal.
- Animals tethered in proximity to each other should not be able to get tangled together

2. Frequency of Inspections

- Tethered animals require greater supervision and vigilance
- Should be inspected at least twice in a 24 hour period
- Neck Bands and Head Collars should be checked regularly to ensure a proper fit and should never interfere or constrict breathing through the nose and throat.
- Tethers and anchor points need to be inspected regularly for wear and replaced when necessary.

3. Food and Water

- Animals must receive species appropriate food to meet requirements for full health and vigor.
- Grazing animals must receive supplementary food when grazing is not sufficient or of poor quality.
- All animals need ready access to fresh water. Water must be kept in containers which cannot cause obstruction or be tipped over.
 - ◇ Heavy troughs
 - ◇ Containers fixed in place
 - ◇ Containers placed in tires
 - ◇ Containers placed at perimeter of tether

4. Duration of Tethering

- All animals should be taken off fixed tethers and exercised regularly.
- Exercise appropriate to the species, age, health and breed of individual animal.

