

Domestic Dogs

NOTE: This page points out some unflattering facts about dogs. It does not represent any bias or prejudice against dogs or their behavior - it is purely educational.

Scientific Classification: Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia, Carnivora, Canidae, *Canis*, *C. lupus*, *C. l. familiaris*. All dogs descended from the Grey Wolf (*Canis lupus*). The dog was the first domesticated animal, being linked to humans 36,000 years ago.

Size & Markings: Dogs vary widely in size and markings. While they all are descended from predators, modern dog breeds show more variation in size, appearance, and behavior than any other domesticated animal. Dogs can stand from 5" to 42" at the shoulder and weigh between a 5 ounces and 300 pounds. The color and pattern of a dog's coat depends on species and bloodline.

Habitat: Where there are people, there are dogs. The cohabitation of dogs and humans greatly improved the chances of survival for early humans. The domestication of dogs may have been one of the key forces that led to human success. The last worldwide census shows there are more than 400 million dogs on the planet.

Life Span/ Reproduction: Typically, domesticated dogs live an average of 12 years. They can have 2 litters per year, with each litter having an average of 6 puppies. These are ready to reproduce in 6 to 12 months. Neutering is required for the humane control of dog populations.

Food: Despite their descent from wolves, modern dogs can adapt to a wide-ranging diet, and are not dependent on meat-specific proteins to survive. Human prepared foods (for dogs) can be varied, containing meat and meat by-products, vegetables, grains, even dairy products.

Impact on Human Health: Dogs can transmit diseases and parasites to humans. These can include rabies, hookworms, ticks, fleas and toxocara infections. 4.7 million people are bitten each year by dogs resulting in an average of 17 deaths. Many millions of people suffer from allergic reactions to dog dander or saliva.

Impact on Surroundings: Some of the less desirable domestic dog habits include; digging holes in lawns and gardens, marking their territories with urine, chewing on all sorts of objects and general destructive behavior. While some of these unwanted behaviors are learned and can be corrected with training, others are instinctual and require more involved solutions to correct.

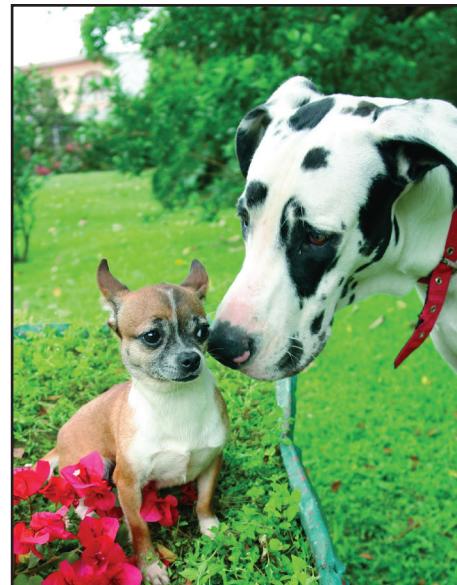
Domestic, Stray and Feral Dog Control Methods:

Access Barriers: [Welded Wire Mesh](#), [Garden Protector Electric Fence Kit](#).

Additional Products: [Live Capture Animal Traps](#), [Scarecrow Motion Activated Water Jet](#), [RoPel Animal Taste Repellent](#) and the [Ropel Outdoor Granular Animal Repellent](#).

NOTE: It is your responsibility to check local, state and federal regulations regarding the control of bird and/or animal species.

Simply purchasing the best control does not guarantee success. Best results come from a thorough knowledge of both the species and the product or method you employ. If you have any questions, please contact Nixalite of America Inc and speak with a wildlife control product specialist.



Regardless of size, shape or temperament, all domesticated dogs are directly descended from the Grey Wolf.



Dogs are diggers, it's in their DNA. Dogs dig to bury objects, to keep cool, to hunt underground animals and to escape containment. Some dig because they are bored.



Dogs can be destructive chewers and gnawers. If the behavior cannot be corrected with training, a taste aversion repellent can be used.

Note: factual content from Wikipedia, US Humane Society, US Center for Disease Control, US Federal Register Codebook, and others.



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