

# ABOUT

Big Lakes County wants to ensure that all our residents, including their pets, are safe. We encourage you to know the rules and follow them to protect your pet.

Big Lakes County employs an Animal Care & Control Officer whose main role is to enforce our Animal Control Bylaw No. 12-2017 and the Livestock Control Bylaw No. 08-2013.

Our Animal Care & Control Officer patrols the hamlets on a regular basis for dogs running at large as well as stray or feral dogs, talks with residents who have questions, concerns or are in need of advice for their own pets, and investigates complaints such as dogs at large, barking dogs, attacks/bites, and animal health and wellness.

In The Woods Animal Rescue near Nampa, greatly assists the County's Animal Control Program and we are very thankful to have the Rescue accept so many dogs from our area.

## DOG LICENSING INFORMATION

Every dog within the County must be registered with a tag that must be worn on the collar of the dog.

Licences are free of charge and you can register your dog(s) at any of the County Administrative buildings in High Prairie, Kinuso, or at the FCS Offices in Faust, Grouard, Joussard, and Enilda.



For more information or to answer any questions please contact the Big Lakes County Animal Care & Pest Control Officer at the County Administration Office.

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**BIG LAKES COUNTY**

**5305-56 Street**

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# ANIMAL CONTROL

*Big Lakes County*



# MISSING/FOUND DOGS

If you are missing a dog or have found a dog, please contact the Animal Care & Pest Control Officer who can provide information and assistance.

After a three day holding period, dogs that aren't claimed go to In The Woods Animal Rescue where they are spayed/neutered, they get all of their vaccines and are adopted out to approved homes.

## ANIMAL CONTROL BYLAW NO. 12-2017

### DOG REGULATIONS

- No dog is allowed to be off the property of its owner unless a leash of sufficient strength to restrain the dog is securely attached to the dog and the leash is being held by a person able to restrain the dog.
- No owner shall cause, allow or permit his dog while on property not his own, to:
  - a) bark excessively
  - b) chase any person or vehicle
  - c) attack any person
  - d) chase, challenge or attack any animal owned or being kept by another person, or
  - e) cause any other damage or nuisance thereon
- No person shall in any way allow a dog to become or remain a dog in distress.

### HEN & DUCK REGULATIONS

- In a hamlet, a person may keep up to a maximum of four hens on a residential lot and four ducks on a residential lot.
- No person shall keep a rooster within a hamlet.
- No person shall slaughter a hen or duck on a residential lot.

- A person who keeps hens and/or ducks on a residential lot in a hamlet must adhere to good management and husbandry practices and keep in such a condition so as to prevent distress, disease, and welfare issues
- A person must keep each hen and/or duck in the coop at all times
- No person who keeps hens and/or ducks in a hamlet shall sell eggs, manure, meat or other products derived from the hens and/or ducks

## CANINE PARVOVIRUS

Canine parvovirus is a highly contagious viral disease that can produce a life-threatening illness. The virus attacks rapidly dividing cells in a dog's body, most severely affecting the intestinal tract. Parvovirus also attacks the white blood cells, and when young animals are infected, the virus can damage the heart muscle and cause lifelong cardiac problem

### WHAT ARE THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF PARVOVIRUS?

Lethargy, severe vomiting, loss of appetite and bloody, foul-smelling diarrhea that can lead to life-threatening dehydration

### HOW IS PARVOVIRUS TRANSMITTED?

Parvovirus is extremely contagious and can be transmitted by any person, animal or object that comes in contact with an infected dog's feces. Highly resistant, the virus can live in the environment for months, and may survive on inanimate objects such as food bowls, shoes, clothes, carpet and floors. It is common for an unvaccinated dog to contract parvovirus from the streets, especially in urban areas where there are many dogs.

### HOW IS PARVOVIRUS DIAGNOSED?

Veterinarians diagnose parvovirus on the basis of clinical signs and laboratory testing.

## WHICH DOGS ARE PRONE TO PARVOVIRUS?

Puppies, adolescent dogs and canines who are not vaccinated are most susceptible to the virus. The canine parvovirus affects most members of the dog family (wolves, coyotes, foxes, etc.). Breeds at a higher risk are Rottweilers, Doberman pinschers, Labrador retrievers, American Staffordshire terriers and German shepherds.

## HOW CAN PARVOVIRUS BE PREVENTED?

You can protect your dog from this potential killer by making sure he's up-to-date on his vaccinations.

Parvovirus should be considered a core vaccine for all puppies and adult dogs. It is usually recommended that puppies be vaccinated with combination vaccines that take into account the risk factors for exposure to various diseases. One common vaccine, called a "5-in-1," protects the puppy from distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, parvovirus and parainfluenza.

## IN THE WOODS ANIMAL RESCUE

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