

Animal Behaviour

The genotype, physiological state, previous experiences and its external environment influence the animal's behaviour.

Types of Behaviour

1. Normal

Normal behaviour for a dog is for it to be happy to socialise with new dogs and humans. The dog should not growl or snarl at humans as they should be seen as part of the dog pack. A well-behaved dog should always allow humans to take food or toys away without any protest. It should watch and learn how to fit into a new environment. And it should have been trained to respond to some of the basic commands for example sit, stay, fetch.

2. Hyperactive

This usually occurs in young dogs generally from the age of 9 months to 18 months. When they are this age they find it very difficult to sit still and do as it is told. It is constantly trying to find something to do.

However it may not just be in the young dogs it may also be due to the fact that the animal has had little discipline and is constantly looking for attention. If they have more than one person trying to train it the dog will often become confused and will not know where it stands and how it should be behaving. This then means that it is constantly looking for attention and often the best way to do this is to be noisy.

3. Hypersexed

This is a very unsociable behaviour. It often occurs in young dogs and they try to mate with inappropriate objects (chair legs, bedding, toys).

There is another form of hypersexed behaviour this often is when the dog is being territorial. This includes urinating on different objects to show that it is their space.